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Wednesday, March 28, 1979
Chaitra 7, 1901 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Sixth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

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No. 27, Wednesday, March 28, 1979 / Chaitra 7, 1901 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 28, 1979/Chaitra 7,
1901 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

WELCOME TO THE DELEGATION OF THE RASHTRIYA PANCHAYAT OF NEPAL

MR. SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members,
at the outset, I have to make an an-
nouncement.

On my own behalf and on behalf
of the Hon'ble Members of the House,
I have great pleasure in welcoming
Bt. Hon'ble Mr. Ram Hari Sharma,
Chairman of the Rashtriya Panchayat
of Nepal, Mrs. Sharma and the
Hon'ble Members of the delegation of
the Rashtriya Panchayat of Nepal
who are on a visit to India as our
honoured guests.

The other Hon'ble Members of
the delegation are:—

1. Hon'ble Mr. Bhoj Raj Chi-
mire, Member of the Rashtriya
Panchayat of Nepal

2. Hon'ble Mr. Keshav Chan-
dra Gautam, Member of the Rashtri-
ya Panchayat of Nepal

3. Hon'ble Mrs. Sushila Thapa,
Member of the Rashtriya Pancha-
yat of Nepal.

4. Hon'ble Mr. Birendra Baha-
dur Singh, Member of the Rashtri-
ya Panchayat of Nepal

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5. Hon'ble Mr. Jagdish Jha,
Member of the Rashtriya Pancha-
yat of Nepal

6. Hon'ble Mr. Kedar Mani
Dhakal, Member of the Rashtriya
Panchayat of Nepal

The delegation arrived here on
Thursday, March 22. They have
since visited Bangalore; Madras and
Rameshwaram. They are now
seated in the Special Box. Through
them we convey our greetings and
best wishes to His Majesty the King,
the Rashtriya Panchayat and the
friendly people of Nepal.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Rise in the Prices of Tyres

*511. SHRI DURGA CHAND:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that the
prices of tyres of all types have gone
up during the last three years;

(b) if so, what are the details of
rise in prices of each type of tyre;

(c) what are the reasons for such
rise;

(d) what is the price of tyre of each
type at present as compared to that
during the last three years;

(e) whether the tyres are supplied
to Himachal Pradesh and other hilly
States at subsidised prices;

(f) if so, what are the details there-
of and to what extent the price of
tyres is subsidised in case of Himachal
Pradesh; and

(g) if the answer to part (f) above
be in the negative, what are the rea-
sons thereof and whether it is propos-

ed to supply tyres at subsidized price to Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (d): The prices of various categories of tyres have gone up during the last three years. A statement giving details of prices of various categories of tyres for the period from January, 1976 to February, 1979 is laid on the Table of the House. The tyre manufacturing companies have stated that they have been compelled to increase in the prices of tyres and tubes owing to

increase in the cost of various inputs, higher cost of production and excise duty as well as financial problems faced by them.

(e) to (g): Tyres are not supplied at subsidised prices either to Himachal Pradesh or any other hilly State. In fact, the tyres are sold at the same prices all over the country and Himachal Pradesh gets its supplies at the same prices as other parts of the country. There is no proposal at present to supply tyres to any part of the country at subsidised prices.

Statement

Wholesale prices of Rubber Tyres January, 1976 to-date

(base 1970-71-100)
(In Rupees 0.000)

Period	CAR TYRES		TRUCK TYRES		MOTOR CYCLES		SCOOTERS	
	Fort Cover 6 Play rating Black	Car Tyres	Giant Cover 12 P. R. 8.25-20, 9.00-20 HW 105 HW 105 MK II		Tyres 3.25-19 Universal 4 P.R.		Two-wheelers Tyres 9.50-1DK 59 4 P.R.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1st week of Jan. 76 to Dec. 76.	266.60	195.30	168.95	186.0	1049.35	1205.90	97.50	66.25
1st week of Jan. 77 to 1st week of Nov. 77	"	207.70	181.35	"	1018.35	"	"	"
4th week of Dec. 77 to 4th week of Feb. 78	"	195.30	168.95	"	"	"	"	"
1st week of March, 78 to 2nd week of March, 78	271.33	219.27	171.95	180.30	"	1246.23	98.48	66.91
1st week of April, 78 to 4th week of June, 78	290.73	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1st week of July 78	315.50	228.74	197.19	208.23	1077.43	1370.85	112.36	73.23
2nd week of July, 78 to 4th week of Aug. 78	"	244.51	212.96	224.01	1241.49	1457.61	116.15	77.01
1st week of Sept. 78 to 1st week of Sept. 78	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1st week of Oct. 78	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
2nd week of Oct. 78 to 3rd week of Oct. 78	331.28	279.22	241.26	235.05	1304.50	1558.57	122.46	80.80
4th week of Oct. 78 to Feb. 1979	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Period	Rear Tyres 11.2-28/10, 28/GG/AT	TRACTOR 6 P. R. 12.4-28/11 28 GGTR/A IF & R	OF THE HIGHWAY NYLON TYRES 12.00-24/3518.00 16 P.R. 24/25 20 P.R.	CYCLES 28 x 1 1/2 W.O. Gold seal
	6	7	8	
1st week of Jan. 75 to Dec., 1976.	828.75	1045.00	2780.70	7026.15
1st Week of Jan. 77 to 1st Week of Nov. 77	"	"	"	"
4th Week of Dec. 77 to 4th week of Feb. 78	"	"	"	"
1st week of March, 78	"	"	"	"
2nd week of March, 78	837.04	1035.45	2880.04	7150.81
1st week of April, 78 to 4th Week of June, 78	893.85	1074.39	3113.19	9805.74
1st week of July, 78	"	"	"	"
2nd week of July, 78 to 4th week of Aug. 78	950.04	1150.02	"	"
1st week of Sept. 78 to 4th week of Sept. 78	"	"	4065.85	"
1st week of Oct. 78	998.00	1208.00	"	"
2nd week of Oct. 78 to 3rd of 78	"	"	"	13.40
4th week of Oct. 78 to Feb. 1978.	"	1232.00	"	"

श्री दुर्गा चन्द : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में कहा है।

"The prices of various categories of tyres have gone up during the last three years."

मैं उन से जानना चाहूंगा—तीन साल के भस्से में टायर के दामों में जो बड़ोतरी हुई है, वह बहुत ज्यादा है, दिसम्बर, 1967 में ट्रक के टायर की कीमत 1205 रुपये थी, लेकिन वह बड़े-बड़े फरवरी, 1979 में 1558 रुपये तक चली गई है। उन्होंने 1974 में राज्य सभा में एक सवाल के जवाब में कहा था :—

"Since the withdrawal of the tyres and tubes (price control) order 1973 with effect from 29th April, 1974; the prices of automobile tyres have been increased by the industry as under:"

इस का मतलब है कि 1974 से पहले टायर की कीमत कम थी, लेकिन जब कंट्रोल आर्डर हटाया गया, तो उस के बाद बढ़नी शुरू हो गई क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई इन्वेल्ग्रेशन किया है या सिर्फ इन्फ्लेक्शन बाले ही कह रहे हैं कि रा-मैटीरियल की कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं, इस क्रिये उन के दाम बढ़ा दिये गये हैं? क्या सरकार ने किसी कमेटी को बैठा कर इन्वेल्ग्रेशन कराया है कि जो प्र इन्फ्लेक्शन है—कहीं वे लोग ज्यादा प्राफिट तो नहीं ले रहे हैं या महज रा-मैटीरियल की कीमत बढ़ने से बढ़ी हैं।

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, the MRTP Commission is currently investigating into the increase in the price of tyres to find out whether the price rise affected by these companies constitutes a restrictive trade practices, particularly since the Commission had looked into this matter and given a certain order in April, 1974. The findings of the Commission are still awaited. The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices had gone into the price question and it

has given its findings to the Government which point out that in certain sectors, the BICP; in fact; went into the incidence of additional cost as a result of increase in the raw-material inputs, and it came to the conclusion that in certain areas: because of the raw-material inputs, the prices were commensurate with this increase in the output. The BICP's findings also were that in the year 1977 the tyre companies had made losses on account of prices that prevailed then. Some of the tyre companies had made losses.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Do you believe in that?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I have to go by the findings of the committee and the organisations and institutions which are there, which are government agencies and which are concerned with investigating this matter. Since the Member's question was: whether Government has got any agency to look into this matter, the answer is that both BICP and MRTPC are looking into this matter.

श्री दुर्गा चन्द : माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि टायर मॉनिटराइंग रेट्स पर न कम्पनी और न गवर्नमेंट कहीं भी सप्लाय नहीं करते हैं। हमारे देश में आटोमोबाइल मैटीरियल को पर-कैपिटल कन्जम्पशन बहुत कम है, य.० एम.० ए. में 13.8 किलोग्राम है तो इण्डिया में केवल 0.24 किलोग्राम है। किमी भी देश की तरफकी के लिए मोबिलाइजेशन होना बहुत जरूरी है। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली एरियाज में चाहे देश का कोई हिस्सा हो, टायर, का कन्जम्पशन मैदानी इलाकों से दूना होता है, तो उन स्थानों में मोबिलाइजेशन के लिए क्या प्रारंभिक तरफ से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को या भारत सरकार कम्पनीज को ऐसी इन्स्ट्रक्शन देनी कि दिल्ली एरियाज में टायर सप्लायमेंट, रेट्स पर सप्लाय करें।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस : ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव हमारे पास नहीं है।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: While answering the question on the floor of the House on 21st, the Minister Shri Yadav said the same thing which the Minister has just now pointed out. This Committee has gone into the tyre pricing. According to the answer given it was said. "The Bureau of Industrial Cost and Prices submitted the report. According to the report the increase in the net dealer price effected by the companies after 1978 substantially exceeded the increase in the price of major raw materials in respect of Rayon tyres of trucks and nylon truck tyres and tubes." That agency which has gone into pricing of the tyres came with the findings that the increase effected is substantially higher than the cost of the inputs. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, since tyre is an item which is used by thousands of truck operators; thousands of farmers, why is the Government not taking an early decision on the basis of the findings of this organisation which has gone into it? What is the reason for delay? Will the Minister assure on the floor of the House that an early decision will be taken in this matter?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: As I said earlier, the BICP went into the cost of the inputs and not the cost of conversion. So this question is currently under examination. At the moment we have sent for the tyre manufacturers. If there is any unjustified increase in prices; we shall ask them to control it.

श्री एन० एम० सोमानी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गुड डायर टायर्स, बल्लभगढ़ (हरियाणा) में जो फैक्टरी है और उसमें लांक ब्राउट हुआ है, उस की घोर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा। यह हिन्दुस्तान की बहुत बड़ी टायर मैनफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी

और वहां के मजदूरों का उद्योग मंत्री जी 7 फरवरी का एक आपना भी मिला होगा। वहां 27-1-79 से हड़ताल चल रही है और उस के कारण देश को और सरकार को माढ़े 9 लाख रुपये रोज का नुकसान हो रहा है। इतना बड़ा नुकसान होते हुए भी मैं यह समझना हूँ कि इस बोज को पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ नहीं देखा जा रहा है और इस वजह से वहां पर निरन्तर यह नुकसान हो रहा है और इसी वजह से देश में टायरों की भी कमी है और उन की कीमतें भी बढ़ी हैं। एक ट्रक के टायर की कीमत 300 रुपये तक बढ़ गई है जैसा कि अभी बताया गया और उसी तरह से मोटर और माइबिलों के टायरों की कीमतें भी बढ़ी हैं। इसलिए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इतना बड़ा जो इस विदेशी कम्पनी का काम चल रहा है, उस को ठीक तरह से चलााने के लिए वे कोई कदम उठाएंगे और क्या इस को टेक ओवर करने का प्राश्चामन मंत्री जी देंगे।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरे पास उस के टेक ओवर करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है और जहां तक इस कारखाने में हड़ताल और लांक ब्राउट का सवाल है, वहां पर लांक-ब्राउट और हड़ताल दोनों मामले थे। मुझे वहां के मजदूरों की ओर से एक निवेदन मिला था लेकिन अभी इस महीने की 21 तारीख को वहां की उस कम्पनी के व्यवस्थापकों ने लांक-ब्राउट हटाने का काम किया है लेकिन मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार और कल शाम तक की जानकारी के अनुसार, मजदूर अभी तक काम पर वापस नहीं गये हैं। हालांकि लांक ब्राउट लिफ्ट किया है। हम अपनी तरफ से सिर्फ लोगों से बात कर सकते हैं, उद्योग मंत्री के नाते अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पास कोई अधिकार नहीं है कि मैं मजदूर-मासिकों के विवादों को सुलझाने का काम कर सकूँ।

श्री जयलाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके हाथ मंत्री जी से जानकारी चाहूंगा

कि क्या उनको मालूम है कि काश्तकार जो ट्रेक्टर, ट्रैक्टर ट्राली और इनलप कार्ट, जिसकी कि बलक खींचते हैं, का इस्तेमाल करता है उनके टायरों के भाव नवम्बर 1978 से लेकर अब तक 40 फीसदी बढ़ गये हैं और काश्तकार में यह समझ नहीं रही है कि वह उनके टायर बदल सकें। मंत्री जी का टायर निर्माताओं को कच्चा माल देने पर तो नियंत्रण है यदि किसी और चीज पर न हो तो भी। वे क्यों नहीं चौकस कराते कि वे सही तरीके से, सही ढंग से टायर बेंचे। नवम्बर 1978 से लेकर आज तक 40 प्रतिशत भाव बढ़ गये हैं और हम में अब समझ नहीं रही है कि हम टायर खरीद सकें। क्या मंत्री जी इस पर विचार करेंगे ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस हम जरूर इस पर ध्यान देंगे ?

Soap manufacturing Industries in Andhra Pradesh

*512. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that in Andhra Pradesh—

(i) Medium & large soap manufacturing industries like Thungabhadra Industries etc. are manufacturing much more than the licenced capacity;

(ii) the Thungabhadra industries purchased industries with licence to manufacture vanaspati but are now manufacturing soaps; as a result of which the small scale soap manufacturing industries in Andhra Pradesh are not in position to compete with the above said industries resulting into closing down of most of small scale units;

(b) names and other details of industries manufacturing soaps more than the licensing capacity;

(c) the total number of Small Scale Industries manufacturing soaps in Andhra Pradesh and the total number of units which are at present working;

(d) Government's proposed action in such cases; and

(e) what action Government are taking to safeguard the interests of S.S.I. manufacturing soaps in Andhra Pradesh?

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

Statement

(a) (i) and (ii). A representation has been received from the Andhra Pradesh Soap Manufacturers Association regarding excess production of laundry soap by M/s. Thungabhadra Industries vis-a-vis production of laundry soap in the small scale sector in that area.

Thungabhadra Industries have also taken on lease two units, namely; Aryan Industries and Hyderabad Vanaspati where soap is also reported to be manufactured in addition to vanaspati.

(b) Most of the soap units in the country have been in operation even prior to the coming into force of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. Such units have to apply to Government for carrying on their existing business and registration certificates mentioning their capacity have to be issued by Government in favour of them. Some of them have applied to get their capacity endorsed and some cases are still under consideration of Government. Laundry soap has been reserved for production by the small scale sector and the only complaint received by the Directorate General of Technical Development recently has been regarding excess

production of laundry soap by Thungabhadra Industries.

(c) According to the information received from the Commissioner of Industries, Andhra Pradesh: there were 250 small scale soap manufacturing units in Andhra Pradesh in 1967 and the total number of such units which are working at present is 65.

(d) and (e). To safeguard interests of SSI units, Government have already prescribed criteria for endorsement of capacities on registration certificates in respect of items reserved for SSI Sector.

The Working Group on Khadi and Village Industries in its report submitted in December, 1973 has recommended *inter alia* that Government should not allow small, medium and large scale sectors to enter into the activities of manufacturing of soap (both laundry and toilet) by using non-edible oils. The Working Group has estimated that the employment in the village soap industry is expected to increase from 3.50 lakh persons in 1978-79 to 12.05 lakh persons in 1982-83. The recommendations of the Working Group on Khadi and Village Industries will be implemented according to the decisions of the Government.

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: In answer to my question (a) and (b) the Minister has said:

"Thungabhadra Industries have also taken on lease two units, namely, Aryan Industries and Hyderabad Vanaspati where soap is also reported to be manufactured in addition to vanaspati."

In reply to (b) he says:

"Laundry soap has been reserved for production by the small scale sector and the only complaint received by the Directorate General of Technical Development recently has been regarding excess production of laundry soap by Thungabhadra Industries."

Here, I would like to point out the difference between the two statements. The Government admits that the Thungabhadra Industries are producing in the leased industries a new item i.e. soap. Here the Directorate has only complained about the excessive production of soap and not about the new item. I would like to know whether M/s. Thungabhadra Industries a Birla concern, is producing soap in Aryan Industries and Hyderabad Vanaspati which is a new item, i.e. other than the items mentioned in the licence of these industries? If so, is it a fact that M/s. Thungabhadra Industries' activities in the two leased industries would be a contravention of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951? As such it is a penal offence under this Act. If so, whether and when the Government is going to take action under this Act?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The hon. Member is quite right in saying that there is a contravention of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 by Thungabhadra Industries. I must say that this company has been defying the law with impunity. In fact, the activities of all these industries have resulted in a very very distressing situation as far as soap manufacturers of Andhra Pradesh is concerned. The matter has just come to my notice and we are taking necessary action. We are taking action against all those who are contravening the law.

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Here in answer to question (c), the hon. Minister has said that there were 250 small scale soap manufacturing units in Andhra Pradesh in 1967 and the total number of such units which are working at present is 65. By this, it is clear that there is something fundamentally wrong in implementing the industrial policy in Andhra Pradesh due to which small scale industries are decreasing every year while in neighbouring States like Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, etc. and especially

in Northern States, the small scale industrial units are flourishing and increasing every year.

So, I would like to know whether the Government is prepared to probe into this matter by appointing an expert and find out whether there are any other reasons, which I have already mentioned and the Minister has agreed, for small-scale industries units facing the difficulties in Andhra Pradesh and find a solution to enable all small-scale units to flourish in Andhra Pradesh on par with other States in this country.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is true that during the last several years, the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has not been successful in ensuring that these three units the Thungabhadra unit and the two other units that Thungabhadra Unit took over carried on their operations.

MR. SPEAKER: Within the law.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:.. within the law. In fact, a note which I have received on the 24th of this month, that is, only three days ago, from the Commissioner of Industries, says that the past efforts made by this Directorate to secure information on the soap-making capacities of these three plants were of no avail. So we sent from our Ministry....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What sort of Government are they?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We sent from our Ministry three officials who had to physically go inside the plant, and collect some of the information that was made available, the management refused to make available certain other information. However, the information that has come to our notice is adequate enough to show, as I said earlier, that there has been a total defiance of the law and there has been callousness on the part of those who were concerned with the implementation of the

policy in regard to the small units also. The hon. Member is quite right that whereas there were, in the year 1967, 250 small-scale soap manufacturing units in Andhra Pradesh, today their number has come down to 65 and according to the information which the Commissioner of Industries from Andhra Pradesh has given to me, all this is because the large-scale units have chased them out of business.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Shameful. Birla should be imprisoned.

Production of Sophisticated Textiles by National Textile Corporation

*513. **SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation is being fashioned as a pace setter in the production of sophisticated textiles to cater both to the requirements of the common man as well as to middle and upper classes;

(b) if so, whether there is any need for continuing with the set up of Textile Commissioner when this new policy of strengthening the National Textile Corporation and the Cotton Corporation of India is implemented; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to strengthen the capacity in the organised and powerloom sector of the cotton textile industry to achieve the plan production target of 3,700 million metres in the handloom sector?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):

(a) The Textile Policy envisages the National Textile Corporation being fashioned as a pace setter for production of quality fabrics at reasonable prices with the accent on the requirements of the common man.

(b) While the National Textile Corporation and Cotton Corporation of India would develop as the main pub-

sector organs through which textile policy would be translated into action on ground by Government, the set up of the Textile Commissioner cannot be dispensed with; while the accent in future will be on developmental rather than regulatory functions, the Textile Commissioner's Organisation would still be needed to function as a focal point where the day-to-day problems of the textile industry would be dealt with on a continuing basis.

(c) The weaving capacity in the organised mill and decentralised powerloom sectors is being contained to their present level. But the spinning capacity is being expanded and modernised to the extent required to meet the additional demand for yarn in the decentralised sector.

*SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, now the textile mills in the private sector need not produce standard cloth required by the common people. Under the National Textiles Corporation there are 103 sick textile mills. The primary duty of National Textile Corporation is to bring these sick textile mills to normalcy. In these circumstances, how do you expect the National Textile Corporation to produce standard cloth as also sophisticated cloth? How do you expect the National Textile Corporation to become the nodal point and also a pace-setter in this matter, when it is entrusted with the onerous duty of nursing 103 sick textile mills? According to the new Textile Policy announced on August 7, 1978, the Textile Commissioner will now be a watch-dog only. You have stripped him of all powers. But you have not clothed either the National Textile Corporation or the Cotton Corporation. You have made these two public sector corporations naked and you ask them to compete with the private sector textile mills. You say that the free market forces would enable to the public sector institutions to become the pace-setter. With 103

sick mills to be nurtured and nourished and without any sort of powers, how do you expect the National Textile Corporation and the Cotton Corporation to compete successfully with affluent private sector textile mills?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The proof of the pudding is in the eating. But I would like to assure the hon. Member that the National Textile Corporation will end this year with a profit of Rs. 3 crores as against a loss of Rs. 35 crores the last year and Rs. 65 crores the year before. The new textile policy and the role that has been assigned to the National Textile Corporation is to a considerable extent responsible for the National Textile Corporation performing now to a point where it is now a profit making unit.

*SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: The target for the Sixth Five Year Plan is 370 crore metres of cloth and the handloom sector is expected to have a major share. Having aroused the aspirations of poor handloom weavers, how are you going to ensure adequate supply of yarn to them and also the required funds, especially when the Textile Commissioner has been divested of all powers. Who is going to protect the interests of handloom weavers?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The Textile Commissioner is concerned, as I said earlier in the reply with certain administrative and regulatory functions also. But where yarn supply to the handloom sector is concerned, the Handloom Commissioner looks after this work. There are a number of institutions, there are cooperative bodies that have been in existence and that are now being encouraged, among the weavers to see that yarn is made available through cooperatives to them. Besides that, in the normal course, yarn is available. There have been no complaints from the handloom weavers about any shortage of yarn.

*The Original Supplementary Question was put in Tamil.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am glad that the Minister has assured that yarn supply will be regular and there will be no complaints. In my constituency, I have received complaints that the price is very high and it is not in proportion to the cotton price, which is going down. Considering this fact, will the Minister assure us that the regular supply of yarn at reasonable price to the handloom weavers will be ensured?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The price of yarn of certain counts, particularly the higher counts, has gone up. I had a meeting with the representatives of the textile industry and I had asked them to bring the prices down. Some of the mills, particularly the mills in the South, have already informed me that they have brought the prices down. We are in touch with the other organisations of the mill owners. Whatever complaints there are in this respect will be dealt with.

SHRI JAGANNAH RAO: It is said that the textile industry incurs a loss in manufacturing the standard cloth and the handloom sector is in a bad shape. Why should you not entrust the handloom sector with the production of standard cloth, i.e., the Janata cloth?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The handloom sector is charged with the production of Janata cloth and we are giving them the necessary subsidy for that purpose.

बम्बल घाटी के विकास के लिये योजना

* 515. श्री अर्जुन सिंह सरोरिया: क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान बम्बल घाटी के विकास के लिये केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित एक बापक भू-संरक्षण योजना मंजूर की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी टीरा क्या है?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The following two schemes for development of Chambal Valley area are included under the Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83 viz.

(a) Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects (Centrally Sponsored Scheme)

(b) Pilot Project for protection of table land and stabilisation of ravine areas (Central Sector scheme in the nature of Centrally sponsored scheme).

The details of the schemes are as follows:

(a) Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects.

This scheme was taken up from the Third Plan in 13 catchments including the catchment of Chambal complex of reservoirs, to reduce erosion and to prevent situation of reservoirs. By the end of 1978-79, it is in operation in 31 catchments.

In the past, the entire cost of the scheme was met by the Centre in the form of 50 per cent grant and 50 per cent loan available to the States. According to the recent decisions of the National Development Council, this scheme is to continue as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme but from 1979-80 the expenditure will be shared between the Centre and the States.

(b) Pilot Project for protection of table land and stabilisation of ravine areas:

This scheme was undertaken from 1974-75 onwards to prevent the ingress of ravines into productive table lands and for reclamation of shallow and wide ravine beds for development of agriculture, horticulture, fuel

and fodder reserves. The Chambal ravines in the States of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh are covered by this scheme. Full Central assistance is provided to the States for controlling the ravine ingress, reclaiming the shallow ravines and stabilising the deep and medium ravines. According to the decisions of the National Development Council, the funds for this scheme are to be transferred to the State.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया अध्यक्ष जी, चम्बल घाटी क्षेत्र तीन राज्यों में विभाजित है—राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश—और तीनों राज्य देश के एक ही भाग के बराबर हैं, आबादी में भी और क्षेत्रफल में भी। यह इलाका डाकुओं के आतंक का इलाका रहा है और उनके आतंक में वहाँ के लोग भाग कर दूसरे हिस्सों में जाते रहे हैं और आज भी जा रहे हैं। उस इलाके में निर्माण के लिये पिछले समय कुछ किया गया था। लेकिन मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ कि पिछले 2, 4 साल से उस इलाके में विशेष रूप से कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। उनके निर्माण के लिये 10 साल पहले वर्ल्ड बैंक ने 50 करोड़ रु० की मदद में एक योजना बनायी गयी थी। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस योजना पर क्या कोई विचार हो रहा है या उसे स्थगित कर दिया गया है? या फिर से जब पुनः एक भयंकर आतंक की स्थिति पैदा हो जायगी तब वहाँ का कोई निर्माण कार्य किया जायगा?

यह बात नहीं है कि लोकनायक जयप्रकाश नारायण के नेतृत्व में वहाँ के लगभग 100 डाकुओं ने आत्मसमर्पण किया और कुछ डाकु मारे भी गये, लेकिन अभी भी डाकुओं का आतंक समाप्त नहीं हुआ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप भाषण कर रहे हैं।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया: भाषण नहीं कर रहा हूँ बल्कि जानना चाहता हूँ। यह देश के उस हिस्से के लिये बहुत ही महम सवाल है।

श्री कजलुर रहमान : जहाँ तक भाषण का ताल्लुक है, उसके मुताल्लिक मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य को यह इतिला देता हूँ कि दो तरह की स्कीम—कजर्वेशन आफ मायल, जमीन की रक्षा और पालेट प्रोजेक्ट चल रही है। जो छोटे छोटे नाले और गलियों में पानी घुसता है, इन चीजों के लिये काम चल रहा है।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : इन पर कितना खर्च किया जा रहा है। अगर यह योजना काय चल रहा है तो वह राज्य सरकार की तरफ से है या केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से?

इस पर केन्द्र कितना खर्च कर रहा है और और जो वर्ल्ड बैंक की तरफ से सहायता मिली थी, उस पर अमल किया जा रहा है या नहीं? उसे उस योजना में शामिल किया जा रहा है या नहीं?

श्री कजलुर रहमान : जहाँ तक इन योजनाओं का सवाल था, यह एन्टाग्र स्कीम मैटर से ही चलती थी, लेकिन अभी जो नेशनल डेवलपमेंट काउंसिल की मीटिंग हुई थी, उसमें यह तय हुआ है कि मैटर भी इसमें मदद करेगा लेकिन यह काम राज्य सरकारों का है। 200 करोड़ रुपये के लगभग खर्च पालेट प्रोजेक्ट का है। 55 करोड़ रुपये एग्जीक्यूटिव डिपार्टमेंट से है, यह नमाम रूपा उसमें लगेगा।

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: Sir, there are 8 million hectares of ravine lands in the Chambal Valley and reclamation of these ravine lands will not only increase agricultural produce but would provide employment to the lakhs of youth. Will the Government consider creation of land reclamation army because it does not involve much cost except some bulldozers for reclamation of ravine lands in the Valley?

SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN: The question of land army does not arise...

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: The symbol of Emergency tyranny should be converted into a symbol of creation.

SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN: The question of land army does not arise. The reclamation work is already going on there.

डा० सुशीला नायर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कल ही चम्बल घाटी में थी। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जाना चाहती हूँ कि इस वक्त वहाँ पर कितना काम हो रहा है। तीन प्रकार का काम करना तय हुआ था एक तो जो बहुत गहरी घाटियाँ, खैन हैं, जमीन है, वहाँ पर पेड़ लगाना फोरेस्टेशन करना होगा, जो मीडियम घाटियाँ हैं वहाँ पर बांध बांधकर सिल्ट इकट्ठा कर के उनको भरा जायेगा और जो मामूली घाटियाँ हैं ऊँची नीची जमीन है, उनमें बुलडोजर चलाकर उनको समतल किया जायेगा। इस वक्त यूथ कैम्प लगाकर केवल 100 एकड़ जमीन को रिक्लेम करने के लिये थोड़ा सा कार्य बांध बांधने का किया जा रहा है। इस प्रकार से काम करने से तो सदियों लय जायगी और यह काम पूरा नहीं होगा। मैं जाना चाहती हूँ कि क्या भारत सरकार की तरफ से कोई ऐसी योजना है कि 5-7 वर्ष के अन्दर इस कार्य को पूरा किया जाये और उसके लिये जो भी मशीनरी नियुक्त करने की आवश्यकता हो वह तीन स्टेट से बिल कर की जाये, मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान में यह इलाका खाता है। ऐसी कोई योजना है क्या?

श्री कलसुर रहमान : मुझे तो यह पता नहीं कि माननीय सदस्या कब वहाँ थीं, मगर मैं यह बताऊँ कि जितनी बातों का इन्होंने जिक्र किया है कि गहरी जमीन को बुलडोजर से बराबर करेंगे, उसमें फोरेस्टेशन दिया जायेगा, वह तयाम पीप्ले स्कीम के अन्दर

है। इसके बारे में वह एग्जीक्यूटिव डिपार्टमेंट से पूछें तो सब पता लग जायेगा।

Undertrial Prisoners

*518. **SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI:**
SHRI CHATURBHUIJ:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even now a large number of undertrials are in illegal detention in a number of jails in various States;

(b) whether a conference of Chief Secretaries to discuss the ways and means to reduce the number of undertrials has since been held, and if so, their decisions; and

(c) what other steps Government propose to take to set free or release on bail these undertrials?

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

Statement

The number of undertrial prisoners in some States is substantial. Since they are remanded to custody in jails under orders of courts of competent jurisdiction, it would not be correct to describe their detention as illegal. Several State Governments have already initiated review of cases of these undertrials in accordance with the provisions of law and the broad guidelines indicated by the Supreme Court in the course of Orders passed by it on writ petitions to release certain undertrials. The Central Government are most anxious to evolve, in consultation with States, arrangements which would prevent unduly long detention of any person in jail as an undertrial and generally secure expeditious trial of criminal cases. A conference of Chief Secretaries to consider the problem in all its aspects is being convened on 9th April.

श्रीमती पार्वती देवी मंत्री महादय ने अपने उत्तर में बताया है कि विचाराधीन बन्दी गैर कानूनी रूप से बन्द नहीं है, क्योंकि न्यायलय के आदेशों से उन्हें हिरासत में भेजा जाता है। किन्तु क्या यह सच नहीं है कि जिन अपराधों की सजा इतनी नहीं है, फिर भी वे वर्षों तक जेल में बन्द रहते हैं? इनके लम्बे समय तक उन्हें बन्दी के रूप में रखने का क्या कारण है? गेमी कौन सी व्यवस्था की जा रही है, जिससे उनके मामलों पर शीघ्र विचार किया जा सके? यदि उच्चतम न्यायलय में दस बारों में रिट याचिका न आती, तो क्या सरकार इस मवाल पर कुछ नहीं करती? इतनी बड़ी समस्या में लोगों का जेलों में हिरासत में रखने पर सरकार न अब तक क्या नहीं विचार किया?

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : महादय, जा लाग जेल में है और अडर ट्रायल प्रिजनज है, उनकी डिटेसन को इल्लिगल नहीं कहा जा सकता है। उत्तर में यही कहा गया है, क्योंकि वे लाग किसी न किसी कोर्ट के आदेश में जेल में हैं। (इशवाचन) अगर माननीय सदस्य पूरी बात सुन लेंगे तो उन्हें मताप हा जायेगा।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि ऐसे बहुत से अडर ट्रायल प्रिजनज जेल में हैं जिनकी गिरफ्त अगर साबित हो गई होती, और भजामिल गई होती, तो उनका जिनगी सजा मिलती, वे उससे अधिक समय तक के लिए जेलों में हैं। यह बात सही है। श्रीमती हिगारानी कुछ रिट पेटिशन्स के पन्थ में सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गई थी और उस विषय में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो आदेश दिया है उससे प्रमाणित हो गया है कि जेलों में ऐसे अडर ट्रायल प्रिजनज हैं, उनकी ट्रायल के बाद उन्हें जो सजा मिली होती, वे उससे अधिक समय तक के लिए जेल में हैं। (इशवाचन) माननीय सदस्य पूरी बात तो सुन लें। इपको इम्पारल कहा जा सकता है, लेकिन इल्लिगल नहीं कहा जा

सकता है। माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट या कुछ माननीय नागरिकों ने देश का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाया है मगर सरकार इस बारे में क्या कर रही थी। सरकार पहले से ही इस पर विचार कर रही थी कि जो अडर ट्रायल प्रिजनज बहुत लम्बे समय से जेलों में हैं वे सहा नहीं रहने चाहिए। यह बात सही है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इस ओर ध्यान दिलाया है। अब यह मंत्री ने इस विषय पर, और एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार करने के लिए एक काफ़रस बुलाई है, जिससे इस तरह की स्थिति समाप्त कर दी जाये।

श्रीमती पार्वती देवी क्या सरकार विचाराधीन कैदियों की समस्या कम करने के लिए अदालतों की संख्या बढ़ावेगी अथवा समाज कल्याण संस्थाओं के आश्रयों में उन्हें रखा कर देगी? मैं यह भी जाना चाहती हूँ कि जब तक कोई विचाराधीन कैदी जेल में है, क्या उस अधि के लिए सरकार उसके परिवार को मासिक निर्वाह भत्ता देगी, ताकि वे लाग सम्मानपूर्वक जीवन बिता सकें।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल अध्यक्ष महादय, 50) में ऊपर कोर्ट बनाने के लिए सेवेन्थ फाइनंस कमीशन ने अनुश्रमा की है और उसके लिए पैस भी दिए हैं। 24 करोड़ रुपये के लगभग उन्होंने राज्यो का मजूर किया है।

जहां तक माननीय सदस्य की दूसरी बात का पालन है कि सोशल वेलफेयर आर्गनाइजेशन और दूसरी जो इस तरह की आर्गनाइजेशन हैं उनको ऐसे कामों में एंसाइल्ट किया जाय, तो यह भी एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है। इस पर भी सरकार विचार कर रही है। (इशवाचन)

श्रीमती लक्ष्मणा चौ० राजनिकर : अध्यक्ष महादय, जवाब नहीं दिया है, कम्पेन्सेशन मिलेगा या नहीं?

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : नहीं ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री अनुर्जुन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न का उत्तर जो सभा पटल पर रखा है उसके अन्दर भी कहीं स्पष्ट नहीं है और सदस्य महोदय ने जो सप्लीमेंट्री प्रश्न किया, सारा सदन इस बात को देख रहा है कि उनको संतोषप्रद उत्तर नहीं मिला। इस उत्तर के अन्दर इन्होंने लिखा है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने मार्गदर्शी निर्देश अदालतों को दिए हैं लेकिन उत्तर में यह कहीं भी नहीं बताया कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कौन से मार्गदर्शी निर्देश अदालतों को दिए हैं, न रिपोर्ट के अन्दर यह बताया है कि जिन नीचे की अदालतों ने नियमानुसार उन को जेल कर रखा है उन को जो ट्रायल चल रही है, वह किस स्टेज पर है, कितने दिनों से यह ट्रायल चल रही है। जब हमारे देश के अन्दर इंडियन पीनल काड है, तो उसके बाहर भी यदि आपने उन को बन्दी बनाया है तो उसके ऐसे कौन से कारण हैं और जब उनको बन्दी बनाया गया था तो उन के परिवार के पालन-पोषण के लिए आप ने अभी तक क्यों नहीं इंतजाम किया ?

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो कुछ इंट्रक्शंस दी है वह मैं पढ़ कर सुना देता हूं . . . (व्यवधान) . . . नहीं चाहिए तो वह मैं छोड़ देता हूं लेकिन माननीय सदस्य जानना चाहते थे इसलिए मैं बता रहा था। दूसरी बात जो माननीय सदस्य जानना चाहते हैं, ये जो अन्दर ट्रायल प्रिजनर्स बड़ी संख्या में हैं, उस के कई कारण हैं। एक यह भी है कि अभी तक बहुत से मामलों में चार्जशीट नहीं दाखिल की गई है। दूसरे, बहुत सी कोर्ट्स में चार्जशीट दाखिल भी हो गई है लेकिन ट्रायल लग्ना हो रहा है। तो कई कारण हैं। लेकिन यह जो वह कह रहे हैं कि ऐसे जो लोग जेल में हैं उनके परिवार के लिए सरकार क्या

कर रही है तो सरकार के सामने उनके परिवार को चलाने के लिए ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

SHRI RINCHING KHANDU KHREME: In view of the Supreme Court's decision to release the undertrial prisoners who have been under custody for more than two year, will the hon Minister please let me know—

(a) What is the Government thinking to rehabilitate them so long as cases are not decided finally by the court?

(b) It has been agreed that these undertrial prisoners are some of the bad elements of society. With the release of these prisoners, how are you going to control the law and order problem in the country?

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मूल प्रश्न यह नहीं है कि उन के परिवार के लिए या उन्हें रिहाबिलिटेड करने के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है? मूल प्रश्न यह है कि जल्दी से जल्दी इन की ट्रायल हो जाय। यह प्रश्न है। या जब तक ट्रायल नहीं होती है तो जो गरीब लोग हैं, उन की बेल की व्यवस्था हो जाय। यह मूल प्रश्न है। बेल के बारे में और एक्सपोजिशन ट्रायल के बारे में हम लोग कंमन्ड हैं और मैं ने कहा कि 9 अप्रैल को होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने चीफ सेक्रेटरीज को बैठक बुलायी है। उसमें इन्हीं दो बातों पर हम लोग विचार करेंगे कि बेल लोगों को मिल जाय और जो गरीब लोग हैं जो थ्योरिटिकल नहीं दे सकते हैं जिसकी वजह से वह बेल नहीं ले पाते हैं और उस को नहीं अवेल कर पाते हैं, उसको कैसे किया जाय और ट्रायल एक्सपोजिशन हो जाय, पुलिस चार्जशीट समय पर दे दे। ये मूल प्रश्न हैं, इन्हीं पर विचार किया जाएगा।

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very serious matter. You must give it due consideration.

We can take it up in the Home Ministry's Demands for Grants

Reservation of controlled Cloth for N.T.C. Mills

*520. SHRI S R DAMANI Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have reserved certain quantities of controlled cloth for NTC Mills exclusively

(b) if so, the details thereof and

(c) what is the basis for fixing prices of the controlled cloth?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A quantum of 50 million square meters of controlled cloth per quarter has been reserved to be manufactured by the mills under the National Textile Corporation out of the total quantity of 100 million square meters of controlled cloth. Out of the remaining 50 million square meters to be manufactured by the private sector mills on tender basis, the shortfall if any in tender procurement is also to be allotted to the NTC Mills.

(c) Prices for controlled cloth are based on certain formula prescribed for costs of production (known as multiplier rates) for each variety/construction as per the control order of the Government. Consumer prices have not, however, been changed for some time even though the actual cost of production is higher than the consumer price.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI May I know from the hon. Minister the quantity that has been purchased in the last three quarters i.e. July to September, October to December, '78 and January to March, 1979 and how much of it has been purchased from NTC mills, how much from private sector and how much from the handloom sector?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

This question relates to production of controlled cloth by NTC mills and other sectors. It does not relate to purchase of cloth. The cloth is marketed through various agencies particularly the cooperative sector and all the quantity that is produced is marketed. We have, in fact, no surplus of controlled cloth with us.

SHRI S R DAMANI The hon. Minister has said that priority will be given to produce controlled cloth through handloom sector. What long term steps have been taken by the hon. Minister so that handloom sector can produce more quantities of controlled cloth?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We are producing 100 million square meters of controlled cloth. This quantity is produced in the organised sector. Half of this quantity has been reserved to be produced by the NTC mills and other half is tendered. What we found is that the private sector is not particularly keen on producing controlled cloth because they believe that rates are not adequate for them. In the circumstances, the NTC has been producing a part of that controlled cloth which also is tendered. During tendering it is found that the rates quoted by the private sector mills are more than the rates at which the NTC is prepared to do that work. Therefore, under the new scheme since the NTC took over this responsibility, from October to December, 1978, out of the total quantity of 100 million square meters of controlled cloth, the NTC took the responsibility of producing 83.19 million square meters while the private sector produced 16.81 million square meters. Therefore, the production of controlled cloth is currently done by the organised sector.

As far as handloom sector is concerned, they are producing janata cloth. We are giving them certain subsidy to produce this janata cloth.

Our proposal is to increase the production of this cloth in the handloom sector and gradually phase it out from the organised sector.

श्री विनायक प्रसाद बाबू : मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा है कि कन्दोल कलाय का प्रोडक्शन नेशनल टेक्स्टाइल कॉर्पोरेशन को दिया गया है। इमर्जेन्सी इम देश के लिए बहुत बुरी चीज़ थी लेकिन इमर्जेन्सी में यह होता था कि हर गांव की दुकान का कन्दोल कलाय का कपड़ा बटवाने में दिया जाता था जिससे गांवों को गाफ राशन मिलती थी लेकिन पिछले डेढ़ दो साल में गांव की गिरि, भा कांप्रापरेटिव दुकान पर कन्दोल का कपड़ा नहीं जा रहा है जिसके चलते गर ब लोगों को बहुत परेशानी है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने एन० टी० सी० को जिना कन्दोल का कपड़ा बनाने व लिये दिया है, क्या वह बनाया भी जाता है या नहीं, क्या वह गांवों में कांप्रापरेटिव का दुकानों पर पहुंचाया जाता है कि नहीं? क्या मन्त्री महोदय ने इस की जानकारी प्राप्त की है?

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैंने कहा है कि हम 40 करोड़ मीटर कन्दोल का कपड़ा बना रहे हैं और यह बन रहा है—यह सच नहीं है। माननीय अध्यक्ष की जो राय है कि इमर्जेन्सी के ज़माने में ज्यादा कपड़ा बनता था, यह सत्य है। उन का कहना है कि उन ज़माने में वह हर स्टोर में मिलता था—मुझे इस का जानागर नहीं है क्योंकि इमर्जेन्सी के ज़माने में मैं जानागर लेने की स्थिति में नहीं था... (अवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय, एमर्जेन्सी के ज़माने में जितना कन्दोल का कपड़ा बना था उस का आकड़े हमारे पास हैं। अगर आपको माननीय अध्यक्ष का रास है कि उस समय ज्यादा बनता था और अब कम बनता है तो यह भराभर सत्य है... (अवधान)...

110 L.S.—2

मगर इस कपड़े के बेचने का जो काम है—वह इस समय कोआपरेटिव सेंक्टर की ओर में होता है और अगर किसी क्षेत्र में यह कपड़ा नहीं पहुंच पाया हो, तो आप हमें बतलायें आखिर 40 करोड़ मीटर कपड़ा बनता है आर्वा, 63 करोड़ है—सेन्दोल को कोआपरेटिव फीडबैक के माध्यम से बाजार में लाया जाता है अगर इस के बावजूद समय कांई परेशानी है तो आप हमें बतलायें, हम उस का जानकारी हासिल करेंगे और वही पर कांई कमज़ार का चलन होता तो उस का दुरुस्त करेंगे।

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : मैं आप के माध्यम से मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ—उत्तर प्रदेश में यह कपड़ा कहाँ कहाँ मिलता है और इलाहाबाद में आप ने कितना बिजबाबा है—इतना है बतला दें।

MR. SPEAKER: This question does not arise.

Satellite Port at Nhava Sheva

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*522. **SHRI R. K. MHALGI:**

**SHRI ANNASAHEB
GOTKHINDE:**

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 243 on the 6th December, 1978 and state:

(a) how far has the working group made progress in its study of establishment of a satellite port at Nhava Sheva in Maharashtra;

(b) whether it is a fact that the working group held only one meeting on 1st August, 1978 so far;

(c) how long the working group will take time to complete its task;

(d) whether any interim report has been received from the working group, and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government or the Planning Commission have prescribed any time limit for submission of

study report by the working group; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Working Group on the Nhava Sheva port project was set up by the Planning Commission at the suggestion of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport in June 1978, with the following terms of reference viz.,

- (i) To work out traffic projections for various commodities likely to be handled at the proposed port, taking into account the existing capacity of the Bombay port and the need for re-location of port activities so as to optimise land-use in the Bombay region;
- (ii) To examine the feasibility and economics of expanding and modernising the existing facilities at the Bombay port;
- (iii) To examine the feasibility and economics of diverting traffic from Bombay to other existing ports in order to reduce the congestion at Bombay.

2. The Working Group had a preliminary meeting on the 23rd June 1978 and a formal meeting on the 1st of August, 1978, to consider the relevant issues, organise the collection of necessary data and arrange for its analysis. A Sub-Group was set up to prepare the traffic projections. The report of the Sub-Group is not yet ready.

3. The Working Group had recommended that the estimates of cost for the Nhava Sheva project should be updated. Subsequently, however, it has been decided that a detailed project report should be prepared for the Nhava Sheva project. A final decision on whether the project should be

undertaken will be taken on the basis of the Report of the Working Group and the detailed project report. The latter is expected to be ready in about 9 months time. No specific time limit had been set for the report of the Working Group; it is expected that it would be available in about three months.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Sir, there is a heavy congestion at the Bombay Port today. The number of vessels waiting today at the Bombay Port as per my information is 96, and some vessels have been waiting since December 1978. The Government have to suffer an enormous amount of loss due to this congestion. In view of the plight of the Bombay Port, will the Prime Minister assure the House that within a period of two or three years to work on Nhava Sheva port will be completed?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): The work of Nhava Sheva port can be taken up if after the project report is finally received, it is decided that it can be undertaken.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: May I know the composition of the Working Group and the sub-Group on the project of Nhava Sheva and whether those Groups are asked to positively submit the report in an expected period?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The Working Group consists of 12 people: Secretary, Planning Commission, Secretary, Ministry of Shipping, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Shipping and Transport, UNDP Adviser, Planning Commission Consultant (Project Appraisal Division), Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, Commissioner, Bombay Metropolitan Regional Development Authority, the representative of the Government of Maharashtra, Joint Secretary (Transport and Communications), Planning Commission, and Director (Railway Planning), Railway Board, and Additional Secretary, Ministry of Commerce.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Sir, my whole question has not been answered.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, he has answered—what are the Members, whether any time limit has been fixed.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: I asked whether they have been positively asked to submit the report in an expected period.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: We said in the Statement itself that the Working Group Report will be received within three months from now.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Congestion at the Bombay port is causing very much disadvantage to the economy and to the whole trade. I would like to know whether the Prime Minister would think in terms of diverting certain cargoes in the Western coast. There are other ports which can handle it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: If it is possible to divert, one can divert. But it is not always possible to divert it. There are labour troubles and other troubles. That is why this congestion is there and not because of this.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: In view of the pressure at the Bombay port, and in view of what my brother M.P. has just now asked about diversion of traffic, I would like to suggest to the Prime Minister that apart from Khandia near Salaya there is Vadinar, which is a natural harbour because deep sea waters are there and huge tankers can anchor there. If all this Bombay traffic is diverted there i.e. Vadinar that could be very much useful. Will the Prime Minister consider this aspect?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: As I said, if it is feasible and advantageous to do so, it can certainly be done. But diverting there does not merely solve the problem. It has to be conveyed to wherever it has to be taken. There is a long distance. One has to consider all that.

Effect on Liberalised Import Policy for Capital Goods on Domestic Industry

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*523 **SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:**

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state—

(a) whether the liberalised import policy for capital goods sector has adversely affected the domestic industry;

(b) whether the Indian domestic manufacturers have been eased out on account of very low prices quoted by foreign suppliers; and

(c) whether Government are considering to constitute a committee for scrutinising all such applications of prospective buyers?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). The liberalised import policy for capital goods for 1978-79 consists of two elements: imports under Open General Licence, and imports under system of global tendering. The capital goods allowed under Open General Licence either do not have an indigenous angle or have a strong indigenous base and are competitive in price and quality. The imports under second category are allowed without an import licence only when the value of capital goods does not exceed Rs. 10 lakhs. Imports on the basis of global tendering are considered only for select 14 industries of priority. Indigenous manufacturers can also participate in such tenders. In fact capital goods have not been imported under this scheme so far. On the other hand, Government have cleared one case relating

to supply of Transformers by an indigenous undertaking which would avail of concessional duties on imported components as allowed under the scheme

The decision of the Government to liberalise imports of capital goods was taken consciously with a view to reducing the overall cost of investment in industries of national priority consistent with the requirements of offering protection to the indigenous capital goods industry. This policy has not affected the domestic capital goods industry. The production of capital goods has increased in 1978-79. The import of components required for capital goods has also increased considerably during the year. The Director General of Technical Development has not received any representations from domestic manufacturers of capital goods that large scale imports of these items have taken place.

(c) The Empowered Committee processes applications for import of capital goods by 14 specified priority industries under global tendering. The Capital Goods Committee processes applications for import of capital goods by other industries. There is no need to constitute any additional Committee.

श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कैपिटल गुड्स के मामले में मंत्री को सैफ मर्फी शिपमेंट बनाने के लिए क्या गारंटी जरूरी नहीं है कि जो कैपिटल गुड्स की इम्पोर्ट पालिसी है, उस को निब्रलाउन्स न किया जाए ? कैपिटल गुड्स के मामले में गैर स्ट्रैंड मैक-अफ शिपमेंट नहीं होता है और स्ट्रैंड न अगर उड़ाई होती है तो उस समय उन को विक्रय होता है और साथ ही एसोसिएट कंपनियों जो बाहर में इम्पोर्ट करने पड़ते हैं वे बाहर से नहीं मिलते और उन को बड़ा दिक्कत होती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस लिहाज से जो पालिसी बनाई हुई है क्या उस पर वे पुनर्विचार करेंगे ?

श्री जार्ज कर्नाम्बीस : मैं माननीय सदस्य की राय से सिद्धांत सहमत हूँ। कैपिटल गुड्स के आयात की नीति को हम आज अमल में ला रहे हैं तो जो बीजूबा इस देश में स्थिति है, उस स्थिति को मद्देनजर रख कर हम ने ऐसी नीति बनाई है, उस स्थिति है और इस नीति के चलते ऐसी कोई बात नहीं हुई, जिस से हमारी जो उत्पादन शक्ति है, वह घट जाए या किसी भी प्रकार की उस में कमी हुई हो। इस खबरदारी को ले कर हम इस नीति को अमल में ला रहे हैं।

श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा : आज की स्थिति को देखते हुए मंत्री जो इस नीति पर अमल कर रहे हैं लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मद्देनजर में उस नीति को वे बदलेंगे जिससे यहाँ पर ही कैपिटल गुड्स बन सकें। इस के साथ ही मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस पजह में ट्रेड डेफिसिट बहुत ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ रहा है और इस वक्त तो हमारे पाम फोरन एक्सचेंज बहुत ज्यादा है, इसलिए कोई दिक्कत नहीं हो रही है लेकिन ट्रेड डेफिसिट को कम करने के लिए क्या इस नीति में कुछ परिवर्तन करने की जरूरत नहीं है ?

श्री जार्ज कर्नाम्बीस : मैंने पहले भी कहा है कि मैं सिद्धांत माननाय सदस्य की राय से बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ और आज की जो स्थिति है, उस स्थिति में हम उसी कैपिटल गुड्स का आयात कर रहे हैं जिसकी हमारे देश में तत्काल आवश्यकता है और जिन के निर्माण करने में विलम्ब होता हो अथवा जिन के बनाने की हमारे यहाँ क्षमता न हो।

मैं इतना और बता दूँ कि इस साल कैपिटल गुड्स का जो हमारे देश में निर्माण हुआ है, उत्पादन हुआ है, वह पिछले साल की तुलना में काफी बढ़ गया है और यह इस बात का सबूत है कि जो बीजू इस देश में बन सकती है, उस को देश के भीतर बनाने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है। मैं सिद्धांत से इस राय से बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ, जिस की माननीय सदस्य

ने कहा है और उस पर असल करने का हम प्रयत्न करेंगे।

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: The Minister seems to be in a mood of agreeing with everybody I hope he will also agree with me.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you protesting against it?

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: No, no. I am hoping that he will continue to be in that mood when I put my question. The Minister has said that he agrees in principle that the manufacture of capital goods in our country should be encouraged and that should be built up. With this import policy where global tenders are being called for during the last year, have they reviewed the progress of it and seen how far, when indigenous manufacturers also submit tenders, the global manufacturers tend to depress the prices, thereby dumping their goods here and undercutting on our own manufacturers? Is it not a fact that such complaints have reached the Minister and is he going to review the matter and also go into the request of the indigenous manufacturers that an expert Committee be set up in which their representatives also be included so that the goods that can be imported, which cannot be manufactured here, are identified and the goods that are being manufactured here should not be in any way indented upon.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: No specific complaint has come to my notice so far from any manufacturer, in respect of global tenders, of any effort on the part of any foreign manufacturer to dump his goods here at a price which is not comparable. I may also point out that, in a global tender, it is open to the Indian manufacturer also to submit his tender. But given the new policy of import of capital goods, whether through global tendering or because of certain liberalisations we have brought about, the

actual value of import licences during the last year has declined. As against Rs. 562 crores worth of import licences issued for capital goods in 1975-76, upto January 1979 during the current year the total value of licences issued is only Rs. 339 crores, and on this projection we do not visualise more than Rs. 407 crores worth of capital goods import licences being issued. In actual fact, the implementation of the policy has not been to the detriment of the Indian manufacturers. I do not agree with the suggestion of the hon. Member about setting up a Joint Committee on which manufacturers are also represented. Since the hon. Member was . . .

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: That is the manufacturers' suggestion, not mine.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am sorry I would not be in a position to accept that suggestion.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

India's Industrial Development Unit within Commonwealth

*514 **SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:**
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to set up a new industrial development unit within the Commonwealth to accelerate industrialisation of developing countries;

(b) what are the broad outlines of the proposal; and

(c) how far it will be beneficial to this country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). At the First Commonwealth Ministerial Meeting on Industrial Co-operation held in Bangalore from 5th

to 7th March, 1979, the Ministers agreed to put forward to Heads of Government a framework for a Commonwealth Action Programme on Industrial Cooperation. The Ministers agreed that an Industrial Development Unit should be established within the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation. The Unit would mobilise capabilities to help solve specific industrial problems and provide continuing assistance to Commonwealth developing countries in their industrialisation efforts. This would include pre-investment services. The Unit, in consultation with the Commonwealth Secretariat, would also develop arrangements to expand the training opportunities available to Commonwealth developing countries in the promotion, establishment, management and operation of industrial enterprises and generally to assist these countries in improving the effectiveness of their industrial promotion and extension services.

The Commonwealth Action Programme has been designed largely for accelerating industrialisation of developing countries. In its implementation, it is expected to draw largely on capabilities, technology and expertise from India including those in the small-scale sector backed up by complementarities, including those in respect of finance, of the developed countries of the Commonwealth. The Programme would also assist in furthering India's relations with developing countries.

दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा शर्बों की परीक्षा

* 516. श्री बघाराम शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दिल्ली पुलिस इस बात की ओर ध्यान दिये बिना सभी शर्बों की परीक्षा करती है कि मृत्यु द्रव्य अथवा बम दुर्घटना के कारण हुई है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप मृतक के रिश्तेदारों को श्रम प्राप्त करने में भारी कठिनाईयां होती हैं, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव है जिस से द्वारा केवल उन्हीं शर्बों की परीक्षा की जाये जहां मृत्यु सविध परिस्थितियों में हुई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी एस० डी० पाटिल) (क) तथा (ख). श्रम परीक्षा, मृत्यु के कारणों, कोई बोट हो तो उसके स्वरूप का पता लगाने और तफतीश में सम्बद्ध चिन्ही अन्य सूचों में डाक्टरों का नूनी राय प्राप्त करने के लिए का जाती है। ऐसी परीक्षा नर हत्या, दुर्घटनाओं जिन में द्रव्य व बम दुर्घटनाये शामिल है, डूबने, आत्महत्या किमी ऐसे कार्य जिस पर आपराधिक आरोप लगाया जा सकता हो, के मामलों और श्रम के सभी मामलों में की जाती है। यह पूर्ण सूची नहीं है बल्कि संकेत मात्र है। सबक दुर्घटनाओं के कारण हुई मृत के मामलों में श्रम परीक्षा नामाकरणत बचाव पक्ष की किसी सम्भावित बलील से निपटने के लिए भी आवश्यक है, जैसे मृतक शराब के नशे में था।

तफतीश करने वाले और अधिकारी को पुलिस उप आयुक्त की स्वीकृति से ऐसे मामलों में श्रम परीक्षा न करवाने का अधिकार है, जहां कृत्य का कारण बिना किसी संदेह के स्थापित हो गया हो और मृत्यु में किसी अपराधिक कार्य का कोई संदेह न हो।

भोपाल स्थित भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रीकल्स लि० के रेक्टरीफायर डिजीजन की उपयोक्तता

* 517. श्री हरमोहिन्द कर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रीकल्स लि०, बंगलूर में निवेशन उपकरण डिजीजन बनाये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप भोपाल स्थित रेक्टरीफायर की उपयोगिता कम हो गई है;

(ब) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इन दोनों के बीच-बीच में कृत्यों और उपयोगिता का अंतर क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डेस) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) बिजली, औद्योगिक तथा परिवहन क्षेत्रों में उपयोग के लिये भीषाल का रेक्ट्रीफायर डिवाइज, रेक्ट्रीफायर का निर्माण बराबर करता रहेगा । इसके प्रतिरिक्त टेक्सास के लिए इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, एटोमेटिक बोल्डिंग स्ट्रेबलाइजर्स, इलक्ट्रो हाइड्रॉलिक गवर्नर्स इत्यादि का भी निर्माण भीषाल में होता रहेगा । इन सभी क्षेत्रों में बी एच ई एल के व्यापार में कुछ वृद्धि के साथ, सकल उत्पादन में वृद्धि हो जाने की संभावना है ।

बंगलोर के कंट्रोल इन्विजमेंट डिवाइज में औद्योगिक उपयोग के लिये वाई-स्टर कन्वर्टरों तथा बिजली उद्योग के लिये कंट्रोल इन्विजमेंट का निर्माण कर रहा है । ब्रिष्य में यह केमी कन्वर्टर डिवाइज, मोनाकाइस्टमाइन सिस्-कोन इत्यादि के निर्माण का काम भी हाथ में लेगा ।

Plans for relieving Glut of Cotton

*519. SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM:
SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of mass procurement plans proposed for relieving the glut of cotton in the hands of producers;

(b) the role assigned to the Cotton Corporation and the various State Governments; and

(c) the financial implications for the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). Prior to the Statement on Textile Policy, Cotton Corporation of India had the limited role of price support operations and procurement for NTC mills. It has since been decided to enhance the role to include operation of a buffer stock and also commercial sales going beyond the coverage of only NTC mills. The Corporation have plans to procure 15 lakh bales which in the context of Maharashtra having its own monopoly procurement, would give almost 25 per cent of the market to the Cotton Corporation. This will be supplemented by procurement by cooperative federations as in Gujarat, Punjab, etc. The Corporation have already purchased 7 lakh bales and it has increased its coverage of operations.

(c) There are no direct financial implications for the Centre since the procurement is on the basis of credit extended by the Reserve Bank of India to the Cotton Corporation.

केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो में लोगों की प्रतिनिधित्व

* 521. श्री रामनारायण : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो में बाहरी संगठनों से अनेक लोग प्रतिनिधित्व पर लिये जाते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो में इस प्रकार से कितने लोग लिये गये और वे लोग किन-किन अधिकारियों के कहने पर लिये गये और केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो में जाने से पूर्व वे किस-किस पद पर कार्य कर रहे ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा न्याय विधि और कम्प्यूटी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० डी० पाटिल) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो में विभिन्न पदों पर ग्राह्य भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार राज्य पुलिस और अन्य विभागों के अनेक अधिकारी प्रतिनियुक्ति पर लिए जाते हैं। केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो में सदा ही, प्रतिनियुक्ति पर लिए गए अधिकारियों का चयन विशेषकर, उनकी सत्यनिष्ठा, अनुभव एवम् सश्रमता के संबंध में मूल्यांकन करके केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो में तैनाती के लिए उनको उपयुक्ता का निर्धारण करने के बाद किया जाता है। केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो में विभिन्न वर्गों के जिन अधिकारियों की प्रतिनियुक्ति पर लाया जाता है उनके सम्बन्ध में प्रक्रिया नीचे दी जाती है :—

1. पुलिस अधिकारी

भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के अधिकारी

(क) निदेशक/अपर निदेशक/विशेष निदेशक : निदेशक/अपर निदेशक को नियुक्ति से सम्बन्धित प्रस्ताव कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग द्वारा गृह मंत्रालय से जो भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के अधिकारियों का संवर्ग नियंत्रण प्राधिकरण है, विचार विमर्श करके तैयार किया जाता है और प्रस्ताव मंत्रिमंडल की नियुक्ति/समिति के पास अनुमोदन के लिए प्रस्तुत किया जाता है।

(ख) संयुक्त निदेशक (पुलिस महानिरीक्षक) उप-पुलिस महानिरीक्षक

विभिन्न राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के संवर्गों के भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों की पुलिस महानिरीक्षक तथा उपपुलिस महानिरीक्षक के पदों पर नियुक्ति किए जाने के लिए पैनल तैयार किया जाता है। यह पैनल केन्द्रीय पुलिस

स्थापना बोर्ड जिसमें पांच केन्द्रीय पुलिस संगठनों के अध्यक्ष शामिल होते हैं तथा जिसको अध्यक्षता गृह सचिव करते हैं, द्वारा तैयार और अनुमोदित किया जाता है। केन्द्रीय पुलिस संगठनों के पांच अध्यक्ष ये हैं :—(1) निदेशक, आसूचना ब्यूरो (2) निदेशक, केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो (3) निदेशक, अनुसंधान तथा विश्लेषण स्कन्ध, (4) सीमा सुरक्षा बल के महा निदेशक और (5) केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस के महानिदेशक। जो अधिकारी उप महानिरीक्षकों और नमहानिरीक्षकों के पैनल में रखते हैं, उन पर निदेशक, केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो द्वारा विचार किया जाता है और केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो में नियुक्ति के लिए उनको उपयुक्ता के सदर्भ में, उनके डोसियरों की जांच करने के बाद, केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो के निदेशक मंत्रिमण्डल की नियुक्ति-समिति का आदेश प्राप्त करने के लिए उनको नियुक्ति का प्रस्ताव कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग को प्रस्तुत करते हैं।

(ग) पुलिस अधीक्षक : राज्य तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के संवर्गों के भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के जो अधिकारी पुलिस अधीक्षकों के रूप में नियुक्ति के पात्र हैं, उनको स्क्रीनिंग वरिष्ठ बोर्ड द्वारा की जाती है जिसमें निदेशक, केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो, संयुक्त सचिव, कार्मिक विभाग शामिल होते हैं। यह स्क्रीनिंग विभिन्न राज्य संवर्गों के विभिन्न अधिकारियों के डोसियरों के आधार पर की जाती है। वरिष्ठ बोर्ड की सिफारिशों के बाद केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो में पुलिस अधीक्षकों के पदों पर नियुक्ति के लिए इस प्रकार चुने गए अधिकारियों को कार्य-मुक्त कराने के लिए राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से सम्पर्क करने हेतु केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो द्वारा गृह मंत्रालय से अनुरोध किया जाता है।

गैर-भारतीय पुलिस सेवा :

(क) सहायक उपनिरीक्षक से उप-पुलिस अधीक्षक के रैंक के पुलिस अधिकारी

ये अधिकारी भारतीय पुलिस सेवा से संबंधित नहीं होते और उनके नामों की स्क्रीनिंग जूनियर बोर्ड द्वारा की जाती है, जिसमें संयुक्त निदेशक, केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो, उपनिदेशक (प्रशासन), केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो तथा कामिक विभाग के उप सचिव होते हैं। जूनियर बोर्ड द्वारा चयन किए जाने के बाद इन अधिकारियों को सक्षम प्राधिकारी के आदेशों के अनुसार प्रतिनियुक्ति पर लिया जाता है। इन अधिकारियों के नाम राज्य सरकारों जैसे विभिन्न संघर्ष प्राधिकरणों द्वारा भेजे जाते हैं अथवा केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों द्वारा अपने दौरों के दौरान राज्य पुलिस, प्राधिकारियों से एकत्रित किए जाते हैं।

(ख) कांस्टेबल तथा हेड-कांस्टेबल

मुक्यालय के लिए कांस्टेबलों और हेड कांस्टेबलों के रैंक के अधिकारियों को प्रतिनियुक्ति पर लेने से पहले प्रशासन उपनिरीक्षक/संयुक्त निदेशक द्वारा केन्द्रीय

अन्वेषण ब्यूरो के प्रशासन प्रभाग में स्क्रीनिंग की जाती है। शाखाओं में कांस्टेबलों और हेड-कांस्टेबलों को शाखा पुलिस अधीक्षकों द्वारा, उनके नियुक्ति-प्राधिकारी होने के नाते, प्रतिनियुक्ति पर लिया जाता है। मुख्यालयों अथवा शाखाओं में कांस्टेबलों और हेड-कांस्टेबलों के पदों पर नियुक्ति के लिए उपयुक्त व्यक्तियों का चयन, उनके रिकार्डों की स्क्रीनिंग के आधारे पर और उनको भर्तियुक्ता, अनुभव और मक्षमता के संबंध में स्थानीय जांच पड़ताल करके किया जाता है। ऐसे अधिकारियों के नाम या तो राज्य पुलिस संगठनों द्वारा स्वेच्छा से प्रस्तुत किए गए होते हैं, या केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों द्वारा उपयुक्त व्यक्तियों के नामों के लिए विभिन्न पुलिस प्राधिकारियों से सम्पर्क करके प्राप्त किए जाते हैं।

11. गैर पुलिस अधिकारी

कानून अधिकारों रेल अधिकारी आदि : जहां तक गैर पुलिस अधिकारियों के प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आने का सम्बन्ध है, उनके नाम विभिन्न संघर्ष प्राधिकारियों से प्राप्त किए जाते हैं और उनकी उपयुक्तता का मूल्यांकन राज्य मूल संगठन में उनके कार्य और आचरण पर लिखी गई गोपनीय चरित्र पंक्तियों के आधार पर नियुक्ता प्राधिकारी द्वारा किया जाता है।

केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो में, मुख्यालय के अतिरिक्त विभिन्न शाखाओं में कांस्टेबलों तथा हेड-कांस्टेबलों के रूप में कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों को छोड़कर, विभिन्न रेंजों में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर लिए गए व्यक्तियों को संख्या के बारे में सूचना नीचे दी गई है :—

	स्वीकृत संख्या	वास्तविक संख्या	प्रतिनियुक्ति पर व्यक्तियों की संख्या
1. निदेशक . . .	1	1	1
2. विशेष निदेशक . . .	1	1	1
3. अपर निदेशक . . .	1		..
4. समुक्त निदेशक . . .	5	5	5
5. उपमहानिरीक्षक पुलिस . . .	17	17	16
6. पुलिस अधीक्षक/सहायक निदेशक/सहायक पुलिस महानिदेशक . . .	56	53	37
7. उप पुलिस अधीक्षक . . .	156	139	64
8. मुख्य तकनीकी अधिकारी] . . .	2
9. कनिष्ठ तकनीकी अधिकारी . . .	6	1	1
10. अधिशासी अभियन्ता . . .	1	1	1
11. वरिष्ठ लोक अभियोजक . . .	43	41	7
12. लोक-अभियोजक . . .	60	44	13
13. सहायक लोक अभियोजक . . .	14	5	2
14. निरीक्षक . . .	415	349	191
15. उप-निरीक्षक . . .	169	131	5
16. सहायक उप-निरीक्षक . . .	101	79	10
17. मुख्यालय में हेड कांस्टेबल . . .	10	10	4
18. मुख्यालय में कांस्टेबल . . .	129	129	48
	1187	1006	406

केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो में प्रतिनियुक्ति से पहले वे जिन पदों पर कार्य कर रहे थे उन के संबंध में सूचनाएँ एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा मदन के पदों पर रख दी जाएगी।

Objections by States to Amendments to Formula for Central Aid

*524. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Chief Ministers have taken serious objection to the proposed amendments to the formula for Central aid;

(b) if so, details of objection raised State-wise and reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) in the light of above, what solutions have been arrived at; and

(d) as a result of the adoption of new formula, what is the implication in terms of quantum of Central aid which would have been given as per Gadgil formula and the aid which will now be provided after the amendments for 1979-80 onwards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 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 State Plans for the next four years, Rs. 1800 crores should be reserved for special category States, Rs. 600 crores for special problems of the States and Rs. 4200 crores distributed among the 14 non-special category States on the basis of various criteria laid down in the Gadgil Formula, except the one relating to special problems. Further, it was decided that an amount of Rs. 2000 crores to be released over the next four years by certain modifications in the Centrally sponsored schemes should be distributed among the 14 non-special category States on

the basis of Income Adjusted Total Population of each State (IATP), i.e. the inverse of per capita State's income multiplied by population. Besides, additional Central assistance is being given for hill and tribal areas, programme of the North Eastern Council and externally-aided schemes.

(d) The State-wise distribution of Central assistance is being worked out in the light of the decisions taken at the meeting of the National Development Council.

सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों के एकाधिकार वाले उत्पादों के नाम

*525. श्री राम विलास पातवाण : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन उत्पादों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके कुल उत्पादन पर उनके मंत्रालय के सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों का एकाधिकार है अथवा उनका नियंत्रण है; और

(ख) क्या ये उपक्रम इन उत्पादों की कीमतें नियत करने में इस एकाधिकार अथवा नियंत्रण का उपयोग नहीं कर रहे हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज कर्नाडेली) :

(क) चूंकि एकाधिकार प्रतिबन्धित व्यापार व्यवहार अधिनियम, 1969 के उपबंध सरकारी उपक्रमों पर लागू नहीं होते हैं अतः एकाधिकारी/प्रधान उपक्रम के रूप में इन उक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृतकरण की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

किन्तु उत्पादन की उन वस्तुओं को जिन पर मेरे मंत्रालय के सरकारी उपक्रमों का एकाधिकार/आधिपत्य है, बताने वाला एक विवरण सभापतिन पर रखा जाता है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

बिबरन

औद्योगिक विकास विभाग

क्रम सं०	उपक्रम का नाम	एकाधिकार की वस्तु
1.	इन्स्ट्रुमेन्टेशन लिमिटेड	प्रोसेस कन्ट्रोल इन्स्ट्रुमेन्ट्स
2.	नेशनल न्यू प्रिन्ट एण्ड पेपर मिल्स लि०	मुखबारी कागज
3.	भारत आप्थलमिक ग्लास लिमिटेड	रफ आप्थलमिक ब्लन्ड्स
4.	हिन्दुस्तान केबल्स लिमिटेड	दूर संचार के केबल्स
5.	आर्टिफिशियल लिम्ब्स मैन्यु० कार्पोरेशन आफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड	आर्टिफिशियल लिम्ब्स
6.	हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म मैन्यु० कम्पनी लिमिटेड	सिने-पोजिटिव (ब्लैक एण्ड व्हाइट) साऊण्ड रिकॉर्डिंग, सिने कलर पोजिटिव (वाइकनवर्शन) मेडिकल एक्सरे- फिल्में, सामान्य किस्म रोल फिल्म 120 आकार (वाइ कनवर्शन) ब्रोमाइड पेपर ।

भारी उद्योग विभाग

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लिमिटेड | मशीन टूल्स तथा घड़ियां |
| 2. भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रीकल्स लिमिटेड | बड़े आकार के हाइड्रो जेनरेटर, हाइड्रो
टुबाइन्स, स्टीम टुबाइन्स तथा टर्बो
जेनरेटर्स तथा कुछ ट्रैक्शन उपस्कर । |

Shri Rajneesh Ashram

*526. PROF. SAMAR GUHA:

SHRI KESHAVRAO
DHONDGE.

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Managing Trustee of Rajneesh Foundation of Pune has addressed a letter to the Prime Minister on February 24, 1979 making certain allegations against the Central Government vis-a-vis Shri Rajneesh Ashram;

(b) if so, the facts about such allegations and the reaction of the Government thereabout;

(c) whether many photographs and reports about the activities of the Ashram have been recently published in various papers;

(d) whether many foreigners have taken films about the activities of the Ashram for display in foreign countries;

(e) whether these published photographs, films and reports have been criticised by many as vitiating the concept and norms of Indian culture and religious precepts; and

(f) if so, the reaction of the Government thereabout?

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

(a) & (f). The Managing Trustee of Rajneesh Foundation had addressed a letter to the Prime Minister on 24-2-1979. The letter *inter-alia* alleges vendetta against Acharya Rajneesh and his disciples by way of denial of visa facilities to foreigners wishing to visit the Ashram; alleged illegal detention of passports of foreign inmates of the Ashram by the local police; censorship of mail; prevention of filming the activities of the Ashram; putting of hurdles in the way of acquisition of land by the Ashram; alleged refusal of tax exemption status to the Ashram as a religious and educational organisation and the refusal of a money-changer's licence by the Reserve Bank.

2. In reply to an earlier letter from Ma Yoga Laxmi the Managing Trustee of the Foundation, the Prime Minister has informed her that in view of what has appeared in the Press about the activities of the Rajneesh Ashram in Pune and the views expressed thereon in Parliament and elsewhere a Commission of Inquiry may be an appropriate body to go into the activities of the Ashram. The Government can consider the matter further if Shri Rajneesh himself writes to the Prime Minister that he would like this to be done.

3. In the letter of the 24th February, 1979, a request has been made for appointing a Central Commission of Inquiry into the activities of the Ashram, while reiterating that Acharya Rajneesh is not going to write to the Central Government in this regard now or in the future.

4. Some photographs and reports about the activities of the Ashram have been published in the Press. According to information available, some T.V. films about the activities of the Ashram were prepared by foreigners without getting the necessary permission. It is true that these photographs and reports have been criticised

by many as vitiating the concept and norms of Indian culture and religious precepts. Appropriate action for violation of specific provisions of law, if any, would be taken.

**Programme of action by High Level
Communal Harmony Committee**

*527. SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the high level Communal Harmony Committee has since been able to formulate a programme of action;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the full facts relating to the delay?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):**
(a) Yes Sir, a beginning has been made. The details of a broad programme of action are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

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

Statement

The high level committee held its first preliminary meeting on 24th February, 1979.

2 The tasks before the Committee are—

(i) review steps that have been taken so far for the implementation of the various recommendations made by the National Integration Council and important Commissions of Inquiry;

(ii) suggest what further action can be taken to minimise the chances of recurrence of communal and class-disturbances; and

(iii) draw a code of conduct, not only for political parties, but also for public men and persons holding

important positions in society, including religious leaders. This was specially important in a secular democracy.

3. The Committee decided to adopt a two-pronged approach. Firstly, it will recommend long-term programmes for countering the evil of communalism and casteism in the country. Secondly, the Committee will consider short-term programmes to be taken up by the Centre and State Governments to solve these problems. The Committee will be in touch with the State Governments, call for reports from States about the implementation of the various recommendations of the National Integration Council and the Commissions of Inquiry and monitor them directly.

4. The next meeting of the Committee has been fixed for the 31st March, 1979 when further details would be worked out.

Tribal languages and linguistic groups covered by Minority Commission's terms of reference

*528. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tribal languages/groups listed as the linguistic minority groups are covered by the terms of reference of the Minority Commission alongwith the other language groups;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). The Minorities Commission under its terms of reference will safeguard the interests of all religious and linguistic minorities including the tribal ones. If and when any minority group including tribal ones make representations to Minorities Commission, the Commission will consider

the same and make appropriate recommendations.

(c) Does not arise?

Decrease in growth rate of National Income

*529. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth rate of the National income in 1978-79 is less than half the rate in 1977-78.

(b) if so, the principal reasons for the reduction in the growth rate, and

(c) the steps to be taken in 1979-80 to raise the growth rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) The Quick Estimates released by the Central Statistical Organisation for the year 1977-78 indicate that the Gross national product went up by 7.2 per cent over 1976-77 (at 1970-71 prices). A growth rate of 3.5 per cent in 1978-79 has been indicated in the Economic Survey based on the forecast made by the Planning Commission in August 1978. This has now been revised to 3.7 per cent by the Planning Commission due to better performance of the manufacturing sector. Thus the growth rate this year may be half or more of the rate last year.

(b) The high growth rate of 7.2 per cent in 1977-78 followed the low growth rate of 1.6 per cent in 1976-77. This is mainly due to high agricultural production in 1977-78 as compared with 1976-77 while that in 1978-79 is expected to be marginally higher than in 1977-78.

The growth rate of 3.7 per cent estimated for 1978-79 cannot be considered low. It should be appreciated that abnormally high growth rates can flow low growth rates; but high growth rates need not be sustained year after year in an economy subject to fluctuations.

(c) The public sector Plan outlay will be further stepped up in 1979-80. The increased outlays stress the development of irrigation, power, coal, fertilisers, oil, steel, roads, railways and rural development sectors. Simultaneously the budget for 1979-80 proposes many fiscal measures to encourage production.

Setting up of Soyabean Plants in M.P.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are proposing to set up Soyabean plants in underdeveloped and backward areas to help agriculturists growing soyabean;

(b) if so, how many plants would be set up in Madhya Pradesh and how many of them would cover backward and under-developed areas; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to set up a soyabean plant in the backward district of Rajgarh in M.P. where soyabean is grown in large quantities?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) (a) to (c). There is no proposal at present to set up soyabean plants in the Government sector. However, in order to encourage development of soyabean processing industry* applications have been invited from entrepreneurs intending to set up units for the manufacture of soyabean products. A letter of intent has already been issued for a soyabean processing unit proposed to be set up in Raisen District in Madhya Pradesh. An application for setting up a soyabean processing unit in District Hoshangabad has also been received.

New process to extract oil from Groundnuts by Barc

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre has invented a new process to extract oil from groundnuts, Soyabeans by hydraulic pressing;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this system would be simpler and comparatively cheaper;

(c) whether Government have prepared any plans to make available this new technology to the small scale industry; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to take necessary steps to make this technology available to small scale industry?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The process developed at BARC relates to developing ready-to-eat snack item from groundnut and soyabeans containing low fat and high protein. Its primary aim is not extraction of oil though oil is obtained as a by-product.

(b) This system is not considered simple from the point of view of extraction of oil.

(c) and (d). The details of this process on laboratory scale have been published as a scientific paper and the reprints are made available to those interested.

Per capita Income

*532. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita income of an Indian at present and the same when the first Five Year Plan was launched at constant prices;

(b) whether Government feel that there has not been any appreciable increase in the per capita income in the country;

(c) if so, does it suggest that Planning has failed in India; and

(c) in view of the ineffectiveness of the process of planning in India so

far, whether Government are thinking of an alternative; if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) The Quick Estimates of National Income released by Central Statistical Organisation provide information on the per capita income upto 1977-78. The per capita income at constant (1970-71) prices has increased from Rs. 466 in 1950-51 to Rs. 690 in 1977-78, thus registering an increase of 48.1 per cent over the period despite an increase of 75.5 per cent increase in population.

(b) to (d). The government is aware that the rate of growth in per capita income has been modest, while the progress towards the basic objectives of reducing poverty and unemployment has been disappointing. It was, therefore, decided to launch a new development strategy for achieving these objectives within a fixed time-frame of a decade or so. The details of this strategy are spelt out in the Draft Five Year Plan (1978-83).

Loss suffered by Bhopal Textile Mills

5001. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to SQ. No. 437 on 16th August, 1978 and state:

(a) the amount of loss suffered by New Bhopal Textile Mills from January, 1976 to October, 1978 year-wise and the main factors responsible therefor;

(b) whether one of the main factors responsible for the above loss is the absence from work for most of the time of a large number of such representatives and members of the recognised workers Union of this mill and mark their attendance and get salaries and do not do any work in the mill but do other work outside the mill; and

(c) whether the agreement reached by the Union with the management for operation of four looms in three shifts has since been breached and whether the same was breached in an illegal manner and the action taken by the managers of the textile corporation against this breach of the agreement and the names of other agreements so violated and whether the corporation is incurring heavy losses on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (c). A statement is attached.

(b) No, Sir.

Statement

(a) Profit and loss (Provisional) excluding bonus liability for the Period January, 1976 to October, 1978 year-wise is as under:—

Year	Profit loss (Provisional)
(Rs. in lakhs)	
Jan—Dec. 1976	—54.88
Jan—Dec. 1977	—65.33
Jan—Oct. 1978	—22.95

The main reasons for losses are old machinery, resulting in low productivity, excess labour force, power cut, frequent power failures etc.

(c) The workers reverted to 2 looms in loomshed with effect from 12-7-77 unilaterally in violation of the agreement dated 17-6-1976 and without giving any notice. The management tried their level best to prevail upon the workers/union not to violate the agreement and to continue 4 looms but it had no effect on them. Simultaneously, stay orders were obtained from the Labour Court. The State Government of Madhya Pradesh referred the issue to the Industrial Court, Indore for arbitration

along with other mills and this matter is still under consideration.

By and large, there has been no other breaches of agreements which could have resulted in substantial determinable financial loss to the mill

राजधानी में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में मारे गये व्यक्ति

5002. श्री युबराज : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत दो वर्षों में राजधानी में हुई सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में मरने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या बहुत अधिक है ;

(ख) क्या 28 नवम्बर, 1978 को जहागीरपुरी में मोड़ मुड़ते समय एक बस के उलट जाने से घटना स्थल पर ही अनेक व्यक्ति मर गये थे ,

(ग) क्या भोगाल का रहने वाला श्री नाथू राम नामक एक व्यक्ति लाजपत नगर में एक बस से गिर पड़ा था और मर गया था और इस दुर्घटना में पहले 26 वर्षीय एक लापता व्यक्ति तेज रफ्तार से जाते हुए ट्रक द्वारा मारा गया था; और

(घ) क्या सड़क दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई गई है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्योरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा बिधि, न्याय और कानून कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल) : (क) वर्ष 1978 के दौरान सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में 717 व्यक्ति मारे गये थे जबकि 1977 में 694 व्यक्ति मारे गये थे ।

(ख) 28-11-78 को एक महिला यात्री जो दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की एक बस के पायदान पर खड़ी हुई थी बस के मुड़ने समय बिजली के खम्बे से टकरा गई थी तथा उसकी जहागीरपुरी, दिल्ली क्षेत्र में घटनास्थल पर मृत्यु हो गई थी । बस के ड्राइवर को गिरफ्तार कर लिया था तथा भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 279/304-क के अधीन एक मामला प्र० मू० रि० सं० 344, दिनांक 28-11-78 थाना आदर्श नगर, दिल्ली में दर्ज कर लिया गया था । गाड़ी को भी कब्जे में कर लिया गया था । 15-12-78 को मामले का चानान कर दिया गया है ।

(ग) दि० प० नि० अपारेशन के अधीन प्राइवेट बस में यात्रा कर रहे नाथू राम शर्मा नामक एक व्यक्ति मूलचन्द अस्पताल चौराहे के पाम चलती बस से कूद गया और उसको चोटें आईं । उसकी मृत्यु ए०आई०आई०एम० एम० ले जाने समय रास्ते में हो गई तथा डाक्टर ने उसे मरा हथ्था लाया गया घोषित कर दिया । भा० द० म० की धारा 279/304-क के अधीन एक मामला प्र० मू० रि० म० 1063, दिनांक 27-11-78 के अधीन थाना लाजपत नगर में दर्ज कर लिया गया था तथा बस के ड्राइवर को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया था । किन्तु चूँकि जांच पड़ताल के दौरान ड्राइवर के विरुद्ध कोई मामला नहीं बना था अतः 15-12-1978 को मामला खत्म करने के लिये भेज दिया गया था ।

26-11-78 को अर्थात् उक्त घानक दुर्घटना से एक दिन पहले ट्रक से दुर्घटना द्वारा एक लापता व्यक्ति की मृत्यु का कोई मामला पुलिस को सूचित नहीं किया गया है ।

(घ) सड़क दुर्घटनाओं को कम करने के लिये निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गए हैं :—

(1) सड़क पर यातायात के परिमाण को ध्यान में रख कर भिन्न-भिन्न सड़कों पर विभिन्न प्रकार के वाहनों की अधिकतम गति सीमा को कम किया गया है ।

(2) कुछ सड़कों पर वाहनों में सामान लादने, उतारने, खड़ा करने एक तरफ से प्रवेश करने पर प्रतिबंध लगाये जाते हैं और विभिन्न घटों के दौरान कुछ सड़कों पर भारी तथा धीरे चलने वाले मोटर वाहनों के आने जाने को प्रतिबंधित किया जाता है ।

(3) यातायात नियमों को लागू करने पर अधिक बल दिया गया है । यातायात पुलिस गतिसीमा में अधिक तेज चलने वाले वाहनों, लापरवाही तथा अन्धाधुन्ध गाड़ी चलाने का पता लगाने के लिये आवस्यक जांच कर रही है । घूमते फिरते न्यायालय घटनास्थल पर अपराधियों को अभियोजित करते हैं ।

(4) डाटबोर्ड, स्कूली बच्चों तथा अन्यो को प्रदर्शनियाँ, तख्तियाँ, भाषणों तथा साहित्य के वितरण के जर्गिये सड़क सुरक्षा की शिक्षा दी जाती है । मई, 1978 में सड़क सुरक्षा पर एक विचार गोष्ठी भी की गई थी ।

(5) सड़कों को चौड़ा करने और सुधारने तथा अधिक साइकिल पथ बनाने के प्रयत्न भी किये जा रहे हैं ।

(6) यातायात पुलिस की आवश्यकताओं की जांच भी एक विशेषज्ञ समिति द्वारा की गई और फरवरी, 1979 में सरकार ने प्रथम अंश में 184 अतिरिक्त पद मंजूर किये हैं ।

Help to Poor States by Rich States

5003. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) based on his statement on 24th February, 1979, will the Prime Minister kindly inform as to how he expects richer States to help poor States in their development;

(b) which rich States have so far helped poor States in their development in large measure; and

(c) what are the reasons for poor allotment of cement to Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) to (c) In the context of the discussions in the meetings of the Committee of the National Development Council and its Working Group on the distribution of financial resources between the Centre and the States for the Five Year Plan 1978—83, there being no agreement, the Prime Minister, in the meeting of the National Development Council on February 24, 1979 appealed to the Chief Ministers to tackle question of sharing resources for the development of the country in the spirit of a joint family. He asked the comparatively better-off states to take into consideration that the others were in greater need of help from the Centre.

The result of the Prime Minister's appeal was the unanimous acceptance by Chief Ministers of his suggestions for the distribution of Central assistance. Under these arrangements, while the Gadgil formula will continue to govern the bulk of central assistance, an amount of Rs. 2000 crores, expected to be released during the next four years (1979—83) by modifications in the Centrally sponsored schemes, will be allocated to 14 States on the basis of a new formula which gives greater weight to States with low per capita incomes.

Allotment of Cement to Assam

5004. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Assam Government has asked for enhancement of the annual cement quota to Assam;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government has refused to enhance the cement quota to Assam although Assam's per capita consumption is less than one seventh of the per capita consumption of Punjab, Haryana and other developed States; and

(c) what are the reasons for poor allotment of cement to Assam?

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

(b) Cement is not allotted to States on the basis of population. States are given allocations every quarter on the basis of their needs, average despatches in the past and availability.

(c) In addition to country-wide shortage of cement, supplies to Assam were further affected due to problems in rail movement. However, a number of steps have been taken to improve supplies to Assam including better movement of railway wagons through Bongaigaon and Farakka, opening of dumps at Jogidhopa in Assam and Shakmar in West Bengal, liberalised freight reimbursement for road movement, movement by inland water ways and through additional ad-hoc allotment of cement.

During quarter January—March, 1979, Assam has been given in addition to its basic quarterly allocation of 50,000 tonnes, ad-hoc additional allotment totalling 41,000 tonnes for flood relief and other urgent requirements. Allocation to Assam in quarter April—June, 1979 is being increased by 10 per cent to 55,000 tonnes. Further increases in allotment will become possible when cement produc-

tion and availability in the country go up.

बित्रीही नागाओं का नागालैंड में प्रवेश

5005. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि छिपे हुए नागाओं का एक दल नागालैंड में प्रवेश करने में सफल हो गया है और शेष छिपे हुए नागा, जिनकी संख्या लगभग 650 है, नागालैंड में प्रवेश करने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं और वे तोड़फोड़ करने के इरादे से आ रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उम्र पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस बारे में क्या सुरक्षा उपाय किये गये हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) और (ख). सरकार द्वारा प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार कुछेक छिपे कामिक जो हाल में नागालैंड में घुस आये थे सुरक्षा बलों/सिविल प्राधिकारियों द्वारा हिरासत में ले लिए गए थे। सरकार को बड़े पैमाने पर घुसपैठ करने के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं है। फिर भी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा के निकट के क्षेत्रों में छिपे कामिकों की गति-विधियों पर सतत बड़ी सतर्कता बरती जाती है।

Functioning of Handlooms in Gujarat

5006. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state: —

(a) the number of handlooms functioning in Gujarat State as on December 1978;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of handlooms are lying idle;

(c) if so, their number and reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government have any plan to popularise this industry particularly in backward areas of the State; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (e). Information is being collected.

Criteria for Appointments of Personal Staff of Ministers

5007. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for appointment of the personal staff of Ministers as Private Secretaries and Personal Assistants, etc;

(b) whether it is a fact that persons belonging to Central Secretariat Stenographers Service rarely get these posts on the technicality that persons of confidence should be appointed;

(c) whether Government are aware of the resentment caused to senior Stenographers when their claims to these posts are brushed aside in preference to people very junior to them or who are outsiders; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take to see that the legitimate claims of senior stenographers in the Ministries are protected?

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) Ministers have discretion in the matter of selection of their personal staff. Such appointments are, however, co-terminus with the tenure of the concerned Minister.

(b) to (d). The post of Private Secretary is not included in the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service

and hence the Stenographers have no claim for appointment to that post. The posts of Personal Assistant are generally held by members of the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service. In order, however, to protect the interests of members of the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service, provision has been made in the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service Rules, 1969 that if and so long as such posts are held by persons not belonging to the Service or by officers ineligible for appointment, therefore, an equal number of posts in the lower grade can be upgraded.

Allotment of Cement to Gujarat

5008. SHRI DHARMASINHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether against 6 lakh tonnes of quarterly demand of cement of Gujarat only 3.75 lakh tonnes is supplied which results in acute cement shortage in the State,

(b) whether Gujarat Government have sent their demands to the Ministry and the Central Cement Controller on 6th January, and 2nd February, 1979; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken to make a quarterly allocation of 6 lakh tonnes of cement including 25 per cent ordinary portland cement, to Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The Government of Gujarat had proposed a total allocation of 6 lakh tonnes of cement per quarter to the State. Other related requests made by the State Government are that the cement factories in Gujarat should be asked to produce ordinary portland cement at least to the extent of 25 per cent of their production, 35,000 tonnes of imported cement should be allotted to the

State through Kandla Port, one lakh tonnes of ordinary portland cement should be allotted to Gujarat from factories outside the State and that an additional quantity of one lakh tonnes of cement should be allotted to the State for the quarter January—March 1979.

(c) The quarterly allocation to Gujarat for January—March 1979 is 3.75 lakh tonnes. An additional allotment of 25,000 tonnes of ordinary portland cement from imports has also been made to the State during the quarters. It has also been decided to increase the allocation to Gujarat by 10 per cent in the next quarter i.e. April—June 1979. In the interest of optimum production of cement and capacity utilisation and in order to conserve non-renewable reserves of limestone deposits, no restriction is currently being placed on production of Pozzolonic Portland Cement and Portland Slag cement.

Filling up of Reserved Posts in Govt. or Semi-Govt. Organisations

5009. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure followed in filling up the reserved posts particularly while filling class III posts in Government or Semi-Govt. Organisations; and

(b) whether a Government or Semi-Government servant is entitled for any kind of reservation benefits meant for Scheduled Castes; if he does not declare his caste at the time of his appointment but declares his caste after 10 or 15 years of service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) The reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is provided in vacancies arising every year as distinct from posts. The procedure laid down for filling up the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes by direct recruitment

through Employment Exchange, by advertisement through the Press, through the Union Public Service Commission and other authorities holding competitive examinations as also through promotion in the services/posts occurring under the Government of India has been indicated in a synoptic form in Part I of the Brochure on Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services—5th Edition published by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms of this Ministry. The texts of the relevant Resolutions and various Office Memoranda, which have been issued from time to time on the subject, are also contained in Part III of the same Brochure.

As regards Semi-Government i.e. statutory and autonomous bodies, the instructions issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs do not automatically apply to the services under these organisations. However, instructions have been issued to the administrative Ministries to ensure that autonomous and statutory bodies also follow the reservation scheme of the Central Government in all its aspects.

(b) There is no objection to Government servants being allowed prospective benefits admissible to a member of Scheduled Caste who puts in claims of belonging to Scheduled Caste, after having rendered service for some years, provided he can give a satisfactory explanation for not making such a claim at the time of his appointment and can, further, produce adequate documentary evidence to prove the genuineness of his belated claim.

Profits by the Units of N.T.C.

5010. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is total amount of profits made by the units under National Textile Corporation Limited;

(b) whether it is a fact that some units of National Textile Corporation Ltd., have started making profits since 1978;

(c) if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) what further steps are being taken to wipe off the losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) During the current financial year 1978-79 (from April, 1978 to January, 1979), the units under NTC made a net profit of Rs. 191.94 lakhs.

(b) and (c). 58 nationalised units and 5 managed units under NTC have

made profits for the period from April, 1978 to January, 1979. A list of such profits making units with the net profits earned by each of these units is attached.

(d) Some of the major steps taken by the Govt. to improve the working of the units are given below:

- (i) Modernisation/renovation of the machinery.
- (ii) Acceleration of labour rationalisation schemes.
- (iii) Bulk procurement of raw materials on centralised basis.
- (iv) Diversification in pattern of production.
- (v) Improved marketing strategy.

S statement

Subsidiary	Nationalised Units	(Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
NTC (DP&R) Ltd.	1. Shree Bijay Cotton Mills, Bijainagar	17.82
	2. Kharar Textile Mills, Kharar	2.23
NTC (MP) Ltd.	3. Burhanpur Tapti Mills, Burhanpur	3.31
NTC (UP) Ltd.	4. Muir Mills, Kanpur	4.87
	5. New Victoria Mills, Kanpur	13.25
	6. Lord Krishna Textile Mills, Saharanpur	2.34
NTC (SM) Ltd.	7. Barshi Textile Mills, Barshi	41.64
	8. New Hind Textile Mills, Bombay	22.98
	9. Digvijay Textile Mills, Bombay	12.82
	10. Chalisgaon Textile, Chalisgaon	23.76
	11. Nanded Textile Mills, Nanded	76.53
	12. Dhule Textile Mills, Dhule	25.04
	13. Aurangabad Textile Mills, Aurangabad	5.13
NTC (MN) Ltd.	14. India United Mills (No. IV), Bombay	17.60
	15. India United Mills (No. V) Bombay	57.80
	16. R.S.R.G. Mohta Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Akola	14.82
	17. R.B.B.A. Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Hinganghat	16.62
	18. Vidarbha Mills (Berar), Achalpur	18.38
	19. Model Mills, Nagpur	28.62

1	2	3
NTC (Gujarat) Ltd.	20. Rajkot Textile Mills, Rajkot . . .	21.69
	21. Petlad Textile Mills, Petlad . . .	21.68
	22. Ahmedabad Jupiter Textile Mills, Ahmedabad	31.10
	23. Ahmedabad New Textile Mills, Ahmedabad . . .	63.24
	24. Jehangir Textile Mills, Ahmedabad . . .	87.99
	25. Mahalaxmi Textile Mills, Bhavnagar . . .	8.33
	26. Rajnagar Textile Mills (Unit 1), Ahmeda- bad.	123.91
	27. Rajnagar Textile Mills (Unit 2), Ahmeda- bad.	
	28. Vinagam Textile Mills, Vinagam . . .	21.49
	29. New Manekchowk Textile Mills, Ahmeda- bad	84.05
	30. Himadri Textile Mills, Ahmedabad . . .	67.15
NTC (APKKM) Ltd.	31. Mahboob Shahi Kulbarga Mills, Gulbarga . . .	11.99
	32. Adoni Cotton Mills, Adoni . . .	12.56
	33. Netha Spinning Mills, Secunderabad . . .	11.42
	34. Natraj Spg. & Wvg Mills, Adilabad . . .	3.67
	35. Tirupathi Cotton Mills, Renigunta . . .	21.43
	36. Shree Yallamma Cotton, Woollen & Silk Mills, Davangere	2.06
	37. Kerala Laxmi Mills, Trichur . . .	30.13
	38. Vijaymohini Mills, Trivandrum . . .	13.25
	39. Cannanore Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Pondicherry . . .	13.54
	40. Cannanore Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Cannanore . . .	1.43
	41. Alagappa Textile (Cochin) Mills, Trichur . . .	24.69
	42. Parvathi Mills, Quilon	20.71
	43. Minerva Mills, Bangalore	2.39
NTC (TN&P) Ltd.	44. Omparasakthi Mills, Ganapathy . . .	14.76
	45. Cambodia Mills, Coimbatore . . .	56.82
	46. Kishnavani Textile Mills, Coimbatore . . .	18.07
	47. Sri Rangavilas Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Coim- batore	38.44
	48. Pankaja Mills, Coimbatore . . .	39.20
	49. Pioneer Spinners Mills, Kamudakudi . . .	14.21
	50. Balaramavarma Textile Mills, Tirunelveli . . .	25.47

1	2	3
	51. Kaleswarar Mills 'B' Unit, Coimbatore .	16.18
	52. Coimbatore Murugan Mills, Coimbatore .	33.34
	53. Somasundram Mills, Coimbatore . .	18.91
	54. Kaleswarar Mills 'A' Unit, Coimbatore .	36.41
	55. Coimbatore Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Coimbatore	86.02
	56. Sri Sharda Mills, Podanur	20.25
	57. Sri Bharathi Mills, Pondicherry . .	13.34
NTC (WBAB&O) Ltd.	58. Gaya Cotton Mills, Gaya	1.64
	TOTAL	1539.72
<i>Managed Units :—</i>		
	1. Udaipur Cotton Mills, Pratapnagar . .	29.71
	2. Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Pondicherry . .	53.62
	3. Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Naini	87.34
	4. Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Maunath Bhanjan	44.87
	5. Rae Bareilly Textile Mills, Rae Bareilly .	0.15
	TOTAL	215.69
	GRAND TOTAL	1,755.41

उद्योगपतियों द्वारा कागज उद्योग में पूंजी निवेशन किया जाना

5011. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उद्योगपति कागज उद्योग में पूंजी निवेश नहीं करना चाहते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगबन्दी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) और (ख) चूँकि कागज उद्योग एक अधिक पूंजी प्रधान उद्योग है और इसके पनपने की अवधि भी लम्बी होती है संभवतः इन्हीं कारणों से पिछले कुछ वर्षों में

तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से निजी क्षेत्र ने बड़े कागज एककों में कम विनियोग किया है। फिर भी, निजी क्षेत्र में क्रियान्वयन के लिए अनेक लघु कागज मिलें व सीमान्त विस्तार/संतुलन योजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं।

**Setting up of an Undertaking by
M/s. Hindustan Ferro Limited**

5012. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N.
PATIL;

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that MRTPC has recommended to Government their acceptance of revised proposal of M/s. Hindustan Ferro Limited for setting up an undertaking in a backward area of Maharashtra; and

(b) at what stage of clearance finalisation/execution the proposal stands and whether the clearance has been intimated to the concerned authorities and the State Government for further follow-up action?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The MRTP Commission has submitted its report to the Department of Company affairs, Ministry of Law, Justice and Company affairs on the 3rd March, 1979. The Report is being processed.

Accident cases pending with Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal, Delhi

5013. SHRI S. S. SOMANI:
SHRI GYANESHWAR PRASAD YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending with the authorities of the Motor Accident Claims Tribunal, Delhi relating to the accidents before 1970; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to finalise those cases immediately?

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) 92 such cases are pending with four Motor Accident Claims Tribunals.

(b) There was only one Motor Accident Claim Tribunal till July 1978. Five additional Tribunals have since been sanctioned to clear the backlog of long pending cases. Three of the five additional tribunals have already started functioning while the remaining two will start functioning as soon as accommodation becomes available. This may help in the disposal of Cases.

Setting up of a Branch Space Research Station near Chilka Lake (Orissa)

5014. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India desire to establish a Branch Space Research Station near the Chilka Lake in Orissa;

(b) whether a team visited the Chilka Lake area in Orissa recently for the purpose;

(c) whether the tentative rough estimate for the purpose would be about Rs. 200 crores; and

(d) if so, when the final decision would be taken up in the matter?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (d). A team of ISRO scientists visited various places in the country, including Chilka Lake area in Orissa, in connection with the location of certain facilities connected with future launch programmes. It is premature to draw any conclusions from these visits as they mainly relate to systems studies of various options. No final decision either on investment or on location has yet been taken.

मध्य प्रदेश में बाक्सहाइट, कोयला और लौह अयस्क पर आधारित उद्योगों की स्थापना

5015. श्री बलपत सिंह परस्ते : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश में बाक्सहाइट, कोयला और लौह अयस्क पर आधारित उद्योग स्थापित करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो कब तक ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय ने राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) और

(ख). कोरबा में अमरकंटक तथा फुटका-पहाड़ खानों के बाक्सहाइट निक्षेपों पर आधारित एक अल्युमिनियम कंपलेक्स की स्थापना की जा चुकी है।

कोरबा में कोयले के फीडस्टॉक पर आधारित अमोनिया यूरिया बनाने की एक उर्वरक परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन का कार्य हाथ में ले लिया गया था जो 1974 से धीमा पड़ गया है। रामानुजम तथा तालावर में कोयले पर आधारित जो दो उर्वरक संयंत्र लगाये जा रहे हैं, उनके संचालन से प्राप्त अनुभव के आधार पर कोयले पर आधारित उर्वरक की अतिरिक्त क्षमता की स्थापना करने पर विचार किया जायेगा।

1978-83 की अवधि में राज्य में कोयला तापीय थर्मल जनरेशन की अधिष्ठापित क्षमता को 1370 मेगावाट तक बढ़ाने का विचार है। इसके अलावा, इसी अवधि में कोरबा में एक सुपर थर्मल स्टेशन के पहले एकक (200 मेगावाट) को चालू किये जाने की संभावना है।

बलाहिला में उपलब्ध लौह अयस्क पर आधारित 20 लाख मी० टन के पेलटाइजेसन संयंत्र की स्थापना करने पर विचार किया जा रहा है। जिलाई उत्पाद कारखाने का 25 लाख मी० टन से 40 लाख मी० टन तक विस्तार के 1981 तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है।

1978-83 की अवधि में एम० पी० स्टेट इन्डस्ट्रियल कॉर्पोरेशन लि० का सरगुजा जिले में एक संयुक्त खेद की फेरोसिलीकॉन परियोजना स्थापित करने का विचार है।

Closure of Industries at Dhanbad

5016. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) names of the industries lying closed in Dhanbad district of Bihar as on 1st March, 1979; capital and labour made idle by that period for which they are lying closed and reason for their closure; facts in detail;

(b) closed industries which have taken loan or other facilities from the Public Finance institutions, facts for each of them;

(c) steps taken to open those industries; and

(d) whether Government would open District Industry Centre in Dhanbad to revive the industrial belt of Dhanbad; if so, when, if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (c). The information has been called from the Government of Bihar and will be placed on the Table of the House, when received.

(b) According to information furnished by various financial institutions in February, 1979, none of the factories financed by the following institutions were closed in Dhanbad:

- (1) ICICI
- (2) Unit Trust of India
- (3) IDBI
- (4) Life Insurance Corporation
- (5) General Insurance Corporation
- (6) IRCI

(d) In the Statement on Industrial Policy announced by the Government on 23rd December, 1977, it was indicated that henceforth the focal point for industrial development would shift from urban to rural areas. In accordance with this policy the District Industry Centres scheme was

launched in May, 1978. Under the said scheme, Government have sanctioned on 15th March, 1979 a District Industry Centre for Dhanbad District in Bihar.

Undeveloped Districts in Kerala

5017. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANAPPALLI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have declared some districts as undeveloped districts;

(b) if so, is there any district in Kerala State particularly; and

(c) if so, the provision in the current budget?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) The Government have declared some districts as industrially backward on the basis of following criteria adopted as guidelines in pursuance of the decisions of the National Development Council Committee constituted for the purpose:

- (i) For capital foodgrains/commercial crops production depending on whether the district is predominantly a producer of foodgrains/cash crops. (For inter-district comparison conversion rates between foodgrains and commercial crops could be determined by the State Government on a predetermined basis where necessary).
- (ii) Ratio of population to agricultural workers.
- (iii) Per capita industrial output (gross).
- (iv) Number of factory employees per lakh of population or alternatively number of persons engaged in secondary and tertiary activities per lakh of population.

(v) Per capita consumption of electricity.

(vi) Length of surfaced roads in relation to population or railway mileage in relation to population.

On the basis of data furnished by State Governments on the above criteria those districts whose indices were well below the State average were selected as being eligible for concessional finance from term-lending financial institutions. Six districts/areas from each of the States considered to be industrially backward and three district/areas of each of the other States and Union Territories out of the districts selected for concessional finance, as recommended by the State Governments were selected for Central scheme of Investment Subsidy.

(b) On the basis of the proposed of the Government of Kerala, according to accepted norms, five districts (Alleppey, Cannanore, Malapuram, Trichur and Trivandrum) have been selected as industrially backward to qualify for concessional finance facilities. Out of these, three districts as proposed by the State Government, namely, Alleppey, Cannanore and Malapuram have been selected to qualify for the Central Scheme on Investment Subsidy.

(c) The investment subsidy scheme is centrally-sponsored and a lump-sum provision is made for it in the Central budget. State-wise allocation is not made in advance.

H.C.S. and P.C.S. Cadre Officers in Haryana and Punjab

5018. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the proportion of IAS officers to the Haryana Civil Service and Punjab Civil Service cadre officers in Haryana and Punjab;

(b) whether the State cadre officers have protested against increasing number of IAS officers; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Central Government 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) The total authorised strength of the IAS Cadre of Punjab is 160, the number of officers in position as on 1-1-79 was 147. The total authorised strength of the IAS Cadre of Haryana is 147; the number of officers in position as on 1-1-79 was 131. According to the information made available by the State Governments concerned, the strength of the Punjab Civil Service Executive Branch is 240 against which 166 officers are in position and the strength of the Haryana Civil Service Executive Branch is 200 against which 140 officers are in position.

(b) and (c). A memorandum sent by the President, Punjab Civil Service (Executive Branch) Association has been received by the Government and the matter is under consideration.

Taking of Photographs of Naked Tribals and Clansmen

5019. **SHRI PURNA NARAYAN SINHA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain naked tribals and clansmen/women have been photographed on payment by the foreign tourists and these are displayed in their countries to show that there are traditional nudes in India; and

(b) what steps are being taken to prohibit taking of such objectionable photographs and also to remove nakedness from amongst these tribes/clans?

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

(a) No specific instance has been brought to notice of Government.

(b) The Indian Penal Code contains provisions against obscenity. The Five Year Plans are intended to raise the standard of living of the people. With improvement in the economic standards, it is expected that all sections will wear adequate clothing.

Ministers' Election Campaign Tours

5020. **SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: SHRI K. MALLANNA:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to ask particularly the Ministers to attend the Nation's business instead of touring the country during election campaign because fighting an election is a party business; 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) and (b). No such proposal is under consideration of the Government. However, guidelines regarding the tours of Ministers for non-official purposes including election tours already exist, a copy of which is enclosed.

Statement

Instructions regarding the tours of Minister for non-official purposes including election tours, are contained in several communications issued and re-issued from time to time. These have been summarised below:—

General instructions

(1) Until a Minister demits office he is in charge of public affairs and accordingly even while on tours, whether for official or private purposes, he must continue to discharge the responsibilities as Minister. Hence,

(a) he can take with him the minimum personal staff needed for

this purpose and such staff is entitled to draw travelling and daily allowance under the rules; and

(b) when he visits any place, the district officers must arrange for normal courtesies and security.

(2) A Minister may claim travelling and daily allowance only in respect of tours undertaken for official purposes i.e. tours, actually necessitated by duties, which he could not perform at headquarters. If an official tour is combined with private business of the Minister, which includes party work, and he has to undertake any additional journey for this purpose, he is not entitled to any travelling allowance for the additional journey. If a Minister while on official tour devotes any day of his halt exclusively for private business he is not entitled to daily allowance for that day.

Special instructions regarding election tours

(3) Whenever a Minister decides that a meeting which is going to be addressed by him is an election meeting he should ask for arrangements to be made on his behalf non-officially and not by Government servants. During the election tours Government meetings would be rare and normally public meetings should be considered election meetings and all expenses except those relating to maintenance of law and order, borne privately.

(4) The role of officials at election meetings should be confined to maintaining law and order and affording normal protection to Ministers.

(5) No travelling expenses or daily allowance should be charged by Ministers for journeys, which have, for their main purpose, election campaign. It would be presumed that for some weeks prior to the poll, the activities of Ministers on tour are much more concerned with elections than with their official duties.

(6) A journey undertaken by a Minister for nomination papers and subsequent tours to his constituency should be regarded as being for election purposes.

(7) If a Minister who has proceeded to his constituency for election purposes at his own expense, has to proceed to some other place on duty, he may draw travelling allowance limited to the amount admissible from his headquarters to the other place and back to headquarters. If he has to return to headquarters from his own constituency in public interest by interrupting his election work, he may only claim the return air or railway fare. Public interest shall naturally include attendance at all Cabinet and Cabinet Sub-Committee meetings. Other meetings or conferences at headquarters should be avoided as far as possible.

(8) Where a Minister has been provided with a car exclusively at the expense of the State, the car should not be used for election purposes. Even where a car is provided by the State but the Minister is given an allowance for maintenance of the vehicle, it is not desirable to use such vehicle for election purposes.

Chairman-cum-Managing Director of N.T.C.

5021. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Government have recently selected a Chairman-cum-Managing Director to take over the charge of National Textile Corporation (WBABO) Limited Calcutta;

(b) whether Government are considering to create a new post for Deputy Chairman-cum-MD or Joint Chairman-cum-MD; and

(c) the considerations for creating the new post of Deputy Chairman-cum-M.D. or Joint Chairman-cum-MD?

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

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Government is considering appointment of a Joint Chairman-cum-Managing Director in the Subsidiary Corporation in order to improve its working by strengthening its administrative set up.

**Trade Union Workers killed in
Dhanbad**

5022. PROFESSOR SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the shocking report of killing of 500 trade union workers in Dhanbad area during last few months;

(b) in view of location of many Central Government institutions in that area, have the Government asked for a report about the violent incident there from the Bihar Government,

(c) if so, facts thereabout, and

(d) the steps taken for maintaining peace and law and order in Dhanbad area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):
(a) Yes, Sir. According to information received from the Government of Bihar, 54 murders were committed in Dhanbad district in 1978 and 1979 (till February). Of these, 21 resulted directly from inter-union and inter-union clashes.

(b) to (d). Government are in touch with the State Government in the matter. The local authorities have initiated action against several musclemen and bad characters in the area under the Crime Control Ordinance of Bihar. The State Government have also instructed the local

authorities to continue action against goondas and lawless elements with firmness. The proposals of the State Government for opening of more police stations and outposts, for modernising the police in this area by providing more transport and wireless sets and for establishing more courts for expediting trial of long pending cases, are being actively considered by the Central Government. The Union Home Minister has recently taken few meetings which were, *inter alia*, attended by the Chief Minister, Bihar, Union Ministers of Energy, Labour and Steel and senior officials of the concerned Ministries to take a decision on steps necessary for improving the law and order situation in the Dhanbad area.

Emergency excesses cases of Punjab

5023. DR BALDEV PRAKASH:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shah Commission referred the emergency excesses complaint cases to the Punjab Government for disposal and the Punjab Government has referred those cases to Gurdev Singh Commission;

(b) whether Gurdev Singh Commission adjourned the proceedings of the Shah Commission cases on 31st December, 1978;

(c) what steps have been taken for the disposal of unfinished cases, by the Punjab Government as well as the Central Government;

(d) whether the emergency victim workers Association Punjab made many representations to the Centre and the State Government and requested to extend the period of Commission and finish the pending cases, if so, the action taken by Government; and

(e) whether the reports of the Shah Commission on all the States of the country in Emergency excesses has been made, if so, why the report on Punjab Government has been delayed?

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

(a) and (b) The Punjab Government referred the category IV emergency complaints, referred to them by the Shah Commission, to the Gurdev Singh Emergency Excesses Enquiry Authority, and not to the Gurdev Singh Commission of Enquiry which was set up by the State Government for certain other matters. Some of these complaints were also referred by the State Government to another Authority headed by S. Jasmer Singh, District and Sessions Judge (Retd.) The team of both these Authorities expired on 31-12-78.

(c) The State Government have decided to entrust the unfinished cases to the Gurdev Singh Commission of Inquiry which is still functioning.

(d) Yes, Sir. As stated in reply to part (c), the unfinished cases have been decided to be entrusted to the Gurdev Singh Commission of Inquiry whose present term is upto March 31, 1979. This is likely to be extended.

(e) The Shah Commission has already given its reports in respect of emergency excesses.

Move to increase price of Core Sector Product (Cement)

5024. SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a move to sponsor an increase in the price of core sector product cement;

(b) if so, whether it was not against the Jha Committee on direct taxes recommendations; and

(c) if so, what would be the impact on the production of this item and the present price structure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c) The present

pricing period for the Cement Industry is scheduled to end on 31st March, 1979. The High Level Committee on Cement Industry has made a number of recommendations including revision of the price structure for the period 1979-82. These recommendations are being processed.

Use of C.R.P. Forces in Arunachal Pradesh

5025. SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Arunachal Pradesh Administration used Central Reserve Police Forces placed at its disposal to forcibly occupy an Assam Primary School at Phulaguri/Phulbari village claiming it to be in Arunachal Pradesh territory;

(b) whether Government officers of the Union Territory refused to vacate the school premises and the village until after the protest lodged by the Assam Government;

(c) whether Arunachal Administration has already forcibly occupied portion of village Baligaon near Bandardewa border approach to Itanagar and erected forest Department's offices and continues to threaten the villagers with forcible eviction from their permanent holdings necessitating daily police patrolling from Assam side to prevent violence; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take to defend the territories of Assam State from such invasions from the States created by itself under the States Reorganisation Act of 1971?

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

(a) to (c) Arunachal Pradesh Government were consulted in the matter and they have denied any forcible occupation in Assam territory of the

school building at Phulaguri/Phulbari village or any portion of Bailgaon village.

(d) Does not arise.

द्विभाषी स्टेनोग्राफरों के वेतन

5026. डा० रामजी मिह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या द्विभाषी स्टेनोग्राफरों और स्टेनोग्राफरों को समान वेतन देना न्यायोचित और तर्क संगत है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या द्विभाषी स्टेनोग्राफरों के प्रति यह भारी अन्याय नहीं है कि दो भाषाओं में कार्य करने में दक्ष स्टेनोग्राफरों को सामान्य स्टेनोग्राफरों के समान वेतन मिले ;

(ग) क्या द्विभाषी स्टेनोग्राफरों को प्रोत्साहन देने के उद्देश्य से सरकार का विचार इस बारे में कोई ठोस कार्यवाही करने का है ; और

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

गृह मंत्रालय में तथा विधि-न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सचिवालय आशुलिपिक सेवा में "द्विभाषी" अथवा "एक भाषी" स्टेनोग्राफरों को कोई अलग श्रेणी नहीं है। उम्मीदवारों को हिन्दी अथवा अंग्रेजी में आशुलिपि की परीक्षा देने का विचार होता है। जो उम्मीदवार आशुलिपि परीक्षा हिन्दी में देने का विकल्प लेते हैं उन्हें नियुक्ति के पश्चात्

अंग्रेजी आशुलिपि सीखनी आवश्यक होती है तथा जो अंग्रेजी में आशुलिपि परीक्षा देने का विकल्प लेते हैं उन्हें हिन्दी आशुलिपि सीखना आवश्यक होती है। इसमें किसी तरह का अन्याय निहित नहीं है क्योंकि सबधित व्यक्तियों को कोई अतिरिक्त कार्य नहीं करना पड़ता।

(ग) तथा (घ). जिन लोगों ने अंग्रेजी माध्यम से परीक्षा दी थी उन्हें हिन्दी में, तथा जिन्होंने हिन्दी माध्यम से परीक्षा दी थी उन्हें अंग्रेजी में प्रशिक्षण दिए जाने के लिए पहले से ही व्यवस्था मौजूद है। यह प्रशिक्षण सरकार के खर्च पर कार्यालय समय के दौरान दिया जाता है। प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम के सफल-पूर्वक पूरा करने पर अग्रिम वेतन वृद्धियों, नकद पुरस्कार, एक मुश्त पुरस्कार आदि के रूप में वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन भी दिए जाते हैं।

I.A.S. Cadre to Mining Officers in Bihar

5027. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Mining officers with technical background only are being recommended for IAS in Bihar against State quota;

(b) if so, whether these officers have administrative experiences, and

(c) if not, the reasons for giving them I.A.S. cadre 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 information is available in the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms because the minutes of the meeting of the Selection Committee to consider the cases of non-State Civil Service officers for a appointment to the I.A.S. Cadre in

Bihar which met on 28th and 29th December, 1978 have not been received so far.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

Government's policy re: Hindi

5028. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister said recently while touring Tamil Nadu that every Indian if he were a patriot must learn Hindi;

(b) if so, the precise statement he made and the occasion and reasons thereof;

(c) whether the said statement caused opposition and resentment in some quarters; and

(d) the exact official stand of the Government of India on this language question?

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

(a) and (b) During his visit to Madras, while answering questions at a Press Conference on 19th Jan., the Prime Minister had said that the compulsion of patriotism and not compulsion of law will make us realise the need to know one language which would link people of all parts of the country. He had also added that there was no question of imposition of Hindi on any State.

(c) The aforesaid statement, as reported in the press, did cause some reaction.

(d) The Government fully stands by its commitment that Hindi will not be imposed on the non-Hindi-speaking people. The Official Languages Act, 1963, as amended in 1967, provides for the continued use of English, alongwith Hindi, till the legislatures of all the States which have not adopted Hindi as their official language

have passed resolutions for the discontinuance of the use of English and after considering these resolutions, similar resolutions have been passed by each House of Parliament.

पुलिसआयुक्त, बंगलौर द्वारा की गई स्वीकारोक्ति

5029. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान विशेष रूप से शाह आयोग के तीसरे प्रतिवेदन और अन्तिम प्रतिवेदन उसके पृष्ठ 73, पैरा 19.145 (iv) की ओर दिलाया गया है और यदि हां, तो पुलिस आयुक्त बंगलौर द्वारा आयोग के समक्ष की गई इस स्वीकारोक्ति के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है, कि इन्दिरा सरकार के विरोधी नेताओं की याचिका दायर करने वाले वकील के विरुद्ध शांति भंग होने की आशंका का आरोप इसलिये लगाया गया था कि उसने उच्च न्यायालय में याचिका दायर की थी और इस कारण से पुलिस आयुक्त के आदेश पर उसे 20 दिसम्बर, 1975 से 20 जनवरी, 1977 तक 1 वर्ष 1 मास की अवधि के लिए कैद किया गया था और यह निर्णय करना उनकी गलती थी; और

(ख) क्या पुलिस आयुक्त, बंगलौर का पद केन्द्र सरकार के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अधीन है अथवा कर्नाटक सरकार के और यदि वह केन्द्र सरकार के अधीन है तो क्या केन्द्र सरकार का विचार इस पुलिस आयुक्त की उपयुक्त अनुदेश देने का है अथवा इस बारे में कर्नाटक सरकार को उपयुक्त अनुदेश देने का है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) और (ख).

सरकार ने शाह आयोग की तीसरी और अंतिम रिपोर्ट की सावधानी से जांच की थी और अक्टूबर 19.145 (4) को भी देखा था।

शाह आयोग द्वारा पुलिस आयुक्त, बंगलूर को जांच आयोग अधिनियम की धारा 8-ख के अधीन एक नोटिस और जांच आयोग नियमों के नियम 5(2)(क) के अधीन समन जारी किये गये थे। आयोग के समक्ष उन्होंने बयान दिया कि उन्होंने श्री रामा जोइस की नजरबन्दी के आदेश उसकी व्यवसायिक गतिविधि को राजनैतिक समझकर नेकनियती से जारी किए थे और कहा कि "भेरा स्पष्टीकरण यह है कि यह निर्णय करने की एक गलती है"। आयोग ने निर्णय किया था कि मामले पर आगे कार्रवाई न की जाए।

बंगलूर के पुलिस आयुक्त का पद कर्नाटक सरकार के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अधीन है।

सरकार ने शाह आयोग के निष्कर्ष मान लिए हैं।

Celebration of Shasthipoorti by Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh

5030. SHRI BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government machinery was utilised by the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh to celebrate his "Shasthipoorti" in twin cities of Hyderabad recently; 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. PÄTL): (a) and (b) No instance of utilisation of Central Government machinery by the Chief

Minister of Andhra Pradesh in connection with celebration of his "Shasthipoorti" has been brought to our notice.

Labour Legislation in Terms of Wages, Condition of Work and Returns

5031. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY;
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry are considering a proposal that the small scale entrepreneurs may be freed from some irksome formalities required under the existing labour legislation in terms of wages, condition of work and returns to be submitted to the various authorities;

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken;

(c) whether this was discussed in the 14th meeting of the All India Small Scale Industries Board;

(d) when the legislation in this regard is likely to be introduced; and

(e) whether the workers have been consulted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) The issue was discussed in the wider context of the restrictive nature of various formalities to be complied with by the SSI Units, and the need for eliminating/simplifying some of these procedural requirements and inspections.

(d) While no legislation in this regard is under contemplation, action relating to a review of the existing regulations, procedures etc. is in progress;

(e) Does not arise.

Utilisation of Mulberry Leaves

5032. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any suggestion from the Centre of Indian Trade Unions for utilisation of Mulberry leaves in Delhi, Western U.P., Haryana, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh for growing silk cocoons with a view to create employment in the rural sector; and

(b) whether Government are aware of the possibility of utilising the mulberry trees in the said areas for enlarging cultivation of Mulberry silk?

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

(b) The Mulberry trees grown in hilly tracks and hedges, are being utilised or silk worm rearing in Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, and U.P. to a limited extent due to certain climatic and economic factors. An intensive sericulture development programme has been initiated in the Terai region of U.P. to be implemented over a period of two years, ending 31-3-1980. The scope for the introduction of sericulture in the Union territory of Delhi is limited because of climatic conditions and high urban labour cost and also the scarcity of land for regular cultivation of mulberry without which it is not likely to be profitable.

ट्रकों का उत्पादन

5033. श्रीमती जगदम्बी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में बितने ट्रकों का उत्पादन होता है, बितने ट्रकों का आयात किया जाता है और क्या उनकी सलाई बाजार के अनुसार है; यदि नहीं, तो

सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या उपाय कर रही है ;

(ख) ट्रकों के डोलर और डिस्ट्रिब्यूटर नियुक्त करने का तरीका क्या है और क्या वे बड़े एकाधिकारवादी हैं; और

(ग) क्या वे ट्रकों को मनमाने ढंग से ट्रक एप्लायर्स को बेचते हैं और और बाजार (मार्केट) में बेचते हैं तथा देहाती लोगों और भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को उनके कार्यालय के महीने में चार-पांच चक्कर लगाने के बाद भी सन्तोषजनक उत्तर नहीं देते और वे दिन में केवल दो घंटे कार्यालय खोलते हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आशा भाइल) : (क) पिछले दो वर्ष के दौरान देश में निम्न ट्रक/बस बैसिसों की सक्रिय निम्न प्रकार है :—

1976-77 46,502 नग

1977-78 41,244 नग

वास्तव में ट्रक/बस बैसिसों का कोई आयात नहीं हुआ है। चालू वर्ष के दौरान बैसिसों की मांग बढ़ गई है। इन उत्पादों की उपलब्धता में वृद्धि के उद्देश्य से देशी निर्माण में वृद्धि के लिए विशेष प्रयास किये गये थे। चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में फरवरी, 1979 के अन्त तक पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि में 36,653 नगों की तुलना में 51,457 नगों के देशीय उत्पादन हुआ। अतः बड़ी हुई मांग को पूरा करने के लिए इस उत्पादन में स्पष्ट वृद्धि हुई है। तथापि टेलको/प्रशोक रेल्वे मेक के बैसिसों के लिए विशेष रूप से प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है। बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा करने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय किये जा रहे हैं।

(ख) और (ग). चूँकि चैंसियों के वितरण तथा बिक्री पर कोई सरकारी नियन्त्रण नहीं है अतः वाणिज्यिक वाहनों की बिक्री तथा वितरण के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई मापदंड निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है। सरकार को विशिष्ट शिकायतें प्राप्त होने पर वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियों के निर्माताओं के साथ, जो कि सभी निजी क्षेत्र में हैं, सरकार द्वारा आवश्यक तथा उच्चारारत्मक कारवाई की जाती है।

Closure of Industries in Maharashtra

5034. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as a result of strikes of Road-way tankers of diesel and Furnace Oil, the industries in rural areas have closed down in Maharashtra;

(b) what has been the total loss suffered by the industries consequent to the strikes mentioned above; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). Private road tanker owners in Maharashtra went on a strike from 1st February, 1979 on the issue of increasing charges of transportation of petroleum products by road. As a result of this, problems were faced by oil companies in distributing petroleum products. To overcome this problem, oil companies pressed into service their own fleet of road tankers to the maximum extent possible supplemented by rationalisation in the utilisation of railway tankers to the maximum extent, in spite of these steps, consumers' demand could not be met in full. The fleet owners have since been persuaded to withdraw the strike and the strike was withdrawn on 21st February, 1979. Since the withdrawal of the

strikes, oil companies with the help of their own fleet of tankers, as well as those of private owners, have been trying their best to meet full demand of the consumers and it is felt that the situation has more or less normalised now. A precise estimate of the loss in industrial production suffered by units on account of the above strike is not readily available.

अमलाई पेपर मिल में छंटनी

5035. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के शहडोल जिले में स्थित अमलाई ओरियन्ट पेपर मिल के प्रबन्धकों ने पिछले दो महीनों में लगभग 1500 मजदूरों की छंटनी कर दी है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) इस मिल में जनवरी और फरवरी, 1979 में अलग-अलग कितने टन कागज का उत्पादन हुआ और इससे पहले अक्टूबर और नवम्बर, 1978 में प्रतिदिन कितने-कितने टन कागज का उत्पादन हुआ था; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उनको पुनः रोजगार दिलाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) और (ग). सरकार को ओरियन्ट पेपर मिल, अमलाई (मध्य प्रदेश) में तनावपूर्ण श्रमिक संबंधों के बारे में रिपोर्ट मिली है। मिल प्रबंधकों ने बताया है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा पंच निर्णय के लिए मामला औद्योगिक न्यायालय को भेज दिया गया है।

12. (ख) मिल में जनवरी, 79 तथा फरवरी, 79 में बनाये गये कागज का परिमाण क्रमशः 2081 मी० टन तथा 2851 मी० टन था।

प्रतिदिन, अक्टूबर, 1978 तथा नवम्बर, 1978 में तैयार किये गये कागज का परिमाण सलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

विवरण

ओरियेंट पेपर मिल्स, भ्रमलाई मध्य प्रदेश) में प्रतिदिन अक्टूबर, 1978 तथा नवम्बर, 1978 में तैयार किये गये कागज का परिमाण बताने वाला विवरण।

तारीख	अक्टूबर, 1978	नवम्बर, 1978
1	2	3

(एम०टी०) (एम०टी०)

1	5.3	101.2
2	161.5	129.8
3	242.4	189.5
4	133.5	197.2
5	231.1	133.2
6	121.8	198.0
7	185.8	200.6
8	272.1	202.7
9	202.5	151.8
10	186.3	150.1
11	144.6	153.2
12	255.3	156.3
13	83.3	186.9
14	133.7	146.9
15	149.9	218.7
16	228.1	195.0

1	2	3
17	139.2	271.9
18	157.5	185.1
19	253.9	217.4
20	179.4	146.0
21	171.1	116.6
22	132.0	132.0
23	179.4	145.9
24	171.0	146.5
25	248.4	187.2
26	145.9	180.1
27	183.0	157.5
28	187.9	191.9
29	201.2	168.1
30	285.7	183.6
31	114.1	—
योग	5557.0	5141.0

Sophisticated System to Test Stresses Strains of Aircrafts

5036. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
DR. BAPU KALDATE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Aeronautical Laboratory at Bangalore has developed a highly sophisticated system to test the stresses and strains of an aircraft; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The National Aeronautical Laboratory has developed two sophisticated systems useful for testing of stresses and strains of aircraft.

(i) The strains which an aircraft is subjected to under loads are determined by using strain gauges

which have been developed by the Laboratory and the data is fed to a 500-channel data logging system. This facility is used for static testing of aircraft; and enables a determination of the stresses to which the aircraft is subjected, normally under flight load.

(ii) A hybrid computer controlled, fatigue-life evaluation facility, which is designed to stimulate loads and load cycles to which the aircraft is subjected enables a determination of the useful life of the aircraft under normal operation. Changes of design and materials used may than be possible to obtain increased aircraft life.

Purchase of Cotton by Cotton Corporation of India

5037. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cotton Corporation of India has been purchasing cotton directly from the open market through traders and not through cooperative bodies;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to remedy the drawbacks in the cooperative sector so that the Cotton Corporation purchases cotton through them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir. As a matter of policy, the Cotton Corporation of India purchases kapas from growers in the regulated markets by participating in open auctions held under the aegis of Agricultural Market Committees. The Corporation also purchases fully pressed bales from Cooperative Marketing Societies only. They do not purchase from traders.

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

Request from Farmers not to Import Cotton

5038. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers requested Government not to import cotton from any other country and to fix a price of Rs. 600 per quintal of MCU-5 variety cotton so that the Ryots could get a reasonable return; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). There have been representations from various Associations, State Governments and farmers urging Government not to import cotton from abroad. This Ministry is, however, not aware of any representation for fixing price of MCU-5 variety of cotton at Rs. 600 per quintal.

There is no proposal to import cotton from abroad during the current cotton season.

Reduction in Import Duty on Polyester Filament Yarn

5039. SHRI A. R. BADRI

NARAYAN:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether reduction in the import duty on polyester filament Yarn, imposition of gradual system of levy on blended fabrics and the involvement of the National Textile Corporation in the blended fabrics are some of the major developments of the first ever multi-fibre textile policy;

(b) if so, to what extent the polyester yarn import duty will be reduced;

(c) whether the Industry Minister has framed up proposal to this effect; and

(d) the main features of the multi-fibre cloth policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (d). Secretaries Committee constituted to suggest future import policy etc. for man-made fibre/yarn, submitted a comprehensive report covering fiscal measures, future import policy, multi-fibre textile policy etc. The report is still under the consideration of the Government and decisions on the recommendations are expected to be taken shortly. A statement will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as a final decision is taken by the Government on this subject.

मराठवाडा में जमड़ा उद्योग की सहायता

5040. श्री केशवराव घोडगे : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1977-78 और 1978-79 के दौरान महाराष्ट्र के मराठवाडा प्रदेश में जमड़ा उद्योग की कितनी सहायता दी गई ; और

(ख) कितनी संस्थाओं ने सहायता मांगी थी और सरकार ने उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) कारोबारों की रोजगार गारन्टी योजना के लिये जिला सहकारी बैंको द्वारा नकद ऋण व्यवस्था के अधीन सहायता देने के अलावा महाराष्ट्र राज्य खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड ने परभानी और, नागडेड, उतमानाबाद तथा औरंगाबाद के 5 जिलों की मिलों पर मराठवाडा क्षेत्र में जमड़ा उद्योग, विकास के लिये

1977-78 में 4.43 लाख रुपये तथा 1978-79 (दिसम्बर, 1978 तक) 4.74 लाख रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की थी ।

(ख) जिन समितियों ने सहायता मांगी थी उनकी संख्या के संबंध में जानकारी इसलिये उपलब्ध नहीं है कि सहायता के आवेदन पर राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्राप्त किये जाते हैं और वही उनकी ब्रांच पडताल करती है । फिर भी, मराठवाडा क्षेत्र में 1977-78 में 53 सहकारी समितियों तथा 1978-79 (दिसम्बर, 1978 तक) 35 सहकारी समितियों को सहायता दी गई थी ।

Fall in Prices of Raw Jute in Primary Market of West Bengal

5041. SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government has communicated to the Union Government its concern over the steady fall in the prices of raw jute in the primary market of the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Security Deposits by Cement Stockists

5042. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether cement companies obtain varying amounts of security deposits from their stockists and also demand full amount from them against the orders booked;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the supplies are generally made after two to three months and thus they earn unjustified interest over the amount remitted by the stockists;

(c) whether Government propose to direct the cement companies to make supplies to their stockists against the security deposited in the beginning and relevant documents through banks to curb the above practice; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (d). The terms of business between the Cement Manufacturers and their stockists/dealers are essentially matters of contractual obligations between the two parties in which the Government do not ordinarily interfere. There are, however, reports of the cement Manufacturers receiving security deposits from their Stockists/Dealers and receiving full payment in advance for supplies which are often delayed for abnormal periods for various reasons.

Government had, therefore, advised the cement producers to accept payments only for that quantity of cement which they are in a position to supply within 45 days of placement of orders, and to pay an interest at the rate of 14 per cent per annum on advances received by them against which cement supplies had not been effected for a period exceeding 15 days from the date of receipt of advances.

In the States where public distribution of cement has been introduced, the stockists have been delinked from the producers and are not required to furnish security deposits to producers. For payments for which orders are placed by the stockists, they could either open letters of credit or pay advances as may be mutually agreed upon.

Balance between Price of Raw Cotton and Finished Goods

5043. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are thinking out a plan in order to keep balance between the price of raw cotton and finished goods out of the cotton; and

(b) if so, what are those and if not, what are the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Price movement in textiles is conditioned by a multiplicity of factors including costs of inputs as well as overall demand and supply conditions. Price of raw cotton reflects the cost of one, although a major input; a perfect linkage, therefore, between raw cotton prices and the price of finished goods is not possible. Ministry of Industry, in a recent meeting with the Textile Industry, has impressed on them the need to contain the prices of yarn and fabrics, seen in the context of declining cotton prices.

Establishment/Expansion of Industries in Urban Areas like Delhi

5044. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the restrictions in force for establishment or expansion of industries in urban centres, particularly Delhi;

(b) the number of cases of expansion or establishment of industries allowed during the last three years; and

(c) the reasons thereof in each particular case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). Paragraph 10

of the Statement on Industrial Policy laid before Parliament on 23rd December, 1977 clarifies the policy relating to industrial location. Government have decided that no more licences should be issued to new industrial units within certain limits of large metropolitan cities having a population of more than one million and urban areas with a population of more than 5 lakhs as per the 1971 Census. The number of letters of intent and industrial licences issued to undertakings in the Union Territory of Delhi during 1976, 1977 and 1978 is given below:

	1976	1977	1978
Industrial Licences	10	5	6
Letters of Intent	4	11	4

Of the ten cases of Industrial licences and letters of intent issued after the announcement of policy, in seven cases, applications were received prior to the date on which the Statement on Industrial Policy was presented to Parliament. In the remaining three cases, restrictive condition stipulating that the undertaking shall not be located within the standard urban area limits of cities having a population of more than 10 lakhs according to 1971 Census was imposed.

Loss of N.T.C. in West Bengal

5045. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation in West Bengal is incurring huge losses; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor?

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

(b) The main reasons for the loss are:—

- (i) Old and obsolete machinery.
- (ii) Excessive labour force.
- (iii) Unscheduled power cuts.
- (iv) Lower utilisation of installed capacities, higher variable cost and lower sale realisation.
- (v) Recent floods in West Bengal.

Demands of Khadi Commission Karamchari Union

5046. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi Commission Karamchari Union has submitted a Charter of Demands to the Khadi and V. I. Commission in 1978; and

(b) if so, what are the views of the Khadi and V. I. Commission and the Government on the various demands and action taken to meet the demands?

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

(b) A few demands have been settled by the Commission. The rest are under negotiation between the representatives of the Khadi Commission Karamchari Union and the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. It is premature for Government to take a view at present.

C.R.P. and B.S.F. Units sent to Bihar

5047. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether C.R.P. and B.S.F. units were sent to Bihar recently to check violence; and

(b) if so, the number of units sent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). In addition to the 5-1/2 CRP battalions already deployed in Bihar, additional two battalions of CRP ad BSF each were made available to the Government of Bihar in December 1978 for assisting them in ensuring smooth movement of railway traffic. With the improvement of situation, these four additional battalions were returned by the State Government in January-February 1979. They are still retaining 5-1/2 CRP battalions

Introduction of Marking System for Promotion of Police Personnel

5048. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that marking system in the Police Department for the promotion of police personnel, which was scrapped in 1967 in accordance with the Delhi High Court's decision, has recently been re-introduced in Delhi Police Department;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government have received representations against its re-introduction in the Police Department; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof and action taken so far 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) and (b). Prior to 1967 promotions were made on the basis of written tests in physical training and parade. Marks were also awarded to the candidates for their seniority in service, rewards received by them and absence of punishment. The candidates were then considered for personal assessment by the DPC, before taking a final decision on their promotion. This system of holding tests was

struck down by the Punjab and Haryana High Court. Thereafter such promotions continued to be made without any formal and objective norms. The DPCs made an overall assessment on a general basis. Last year norms were evolved and followed to ensure a fair and objective process of selection for promotions. The norms envisaged awarding of marks for various factors.

(c) and (d). 24 representations of Sub-Inspectors who did not qualify for admission to promotion list 'F' (Executive) were received and are under consideration of Delhi Administration.

पूर्वीउत्तर प्रदेश के जौनपुर, झाजमगढ़, गाजीपुर और देवरिया में उद्योगों की स्थापना

5049. श्री राम सागर: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुये क्षेत्रों का सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए योजना आयोग के सदस्य श्री वी० शिवराम की अध्यक्षता में कोई आयोग गठित किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो देश के कौन-कौन से क्षेत्र उसमें शामिल किये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और विशेषकर पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के जौनपुर, झाजमगढ़, गाजीपुर और देवरिया जैसे जिलों को जो पटेल आयोग द्वारा सम्मिलित किये गये थे, सर्वेक्षण के लिए चुने गये हैं और यदि हाँ, तो आयोग द्वारा इन क्षेत्रों का सर्वेक्षण कब तक किया जाएगा; और

(ग) अगस्त, 1978 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में उत्तर प्रदेश के औद्योगिक विकास पर चर्चा करने के लिए दुलाई गई बैठक में क्या सुझाव दिए गए थे और इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

"उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार में राज्य की औद्योगिकी प्रसार योजना" : (क) श्री (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार में राज्य की औद्योगिकी प्रसार योजना

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास की एक राष्ट्रीय समिति का गठन किया गया है जिसके विचारार्थ विषय ये हैं :—

1. वर्तमान नीति के उद्देश्यों के लिए पिछड़ेपन की परिभाषा में निहित विभिन्न धारणाओं की वैधता की जांच करना तथा उन कसौटियों की संस्तुति करना जिनसे पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का पता लगाया जा सके।

2. निम्नलिखित के कार्यकरण की जांच करना -

(क) पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास विषयक सामान्य समस्याओं जैसे जनजाति उपयोजनाये पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिए विद्यमान योजनाये। तथा

(ख) पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के औद्योगिक विकास प्रारित करने हेतु विद्यमान योजनायें जैसे रियायती दर पर ऋण देने की योजना निवेश राज सहायता, परिवहन राज सहायता, बिक्री कर रियायतें आदि तथा कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध क्षेत्र तथा डी०पी०ए०पी० की इसी प्रकार की योजनाएं व पिछड़ापन दूर करने में उनकी समता का पता लगाने की दृष्टि से गरीबी तथा बेरोजगारी की समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए सामान्य प्रयुपाय। तथा

3. क्षेत्र तथा विदित उन्चारों के कारणों के अनुसार वर्गीकृत किये गये, पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं से प्रभावी रूप से निपटने के लिए यदि जरूरी हो तो उपयुक्त नीतिया एवं नीतियों की सिफारिश करना।

समिति ने सर्वेक्षण के लिए अभी तक कोई क्षेत्र नहीं चना है किन्तु यथा-समय वह विभिन्न राज्यों का दौरा करेगी तथा जैसे जैसे उसका संगत कार्य पूरा होता जाएगा वैसे ही विभिन्न विषयों पर अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करेगी।

(ग) पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के औद्योगिक विकास के लिए देवरिया में सम्मेलन की मुख्य विचारधाराओं का अन्तर्गत विषय में भी है।

सम्मेलन द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का कार्यान्वयन राज्य/केन्द्र सरकारों द्वारा किया जाएगा। जहाँ तक कारीगरों, ग्राम और कुटीर उद्योगों लघु उद्योगों को उदार शर्तों पर ऋण देने के प्रश्न पर रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया ने बैंकों को चित भागवती सिद्धान्त जारी कर दिए हैं। केन्द्र सरकार सम्बन्धी अन्य सिफारिशों कार्यान्वयन की विभिन्न स्थितियों में हैं

विवरण

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के औद्योगिक विकास की लंगोष्ठी की मुख्य सिफारिशें

1. 1979-80 के लिए 15 पूर्वी जिलों की एक रोजगार योजना होनी चाहिये जिसमें 28 30 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय 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 सस्याओं द्वारा उद्योग लगाने के लिए प्रायोजित उद्यमियों को कच्चे माल के आवंटन में प्राथमिकता दी जाये।

3. खादी और ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड को अपनी नतिविधियाँ बढ़ानी चाहिये और खादी ग्रामोद्योग के विकास के लिए ज्यादा सहायता देनी चाहिये।

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

5. सम्बन्धित विभागों द्वारा जिला उद्योग केन्द्र स्तर पर प्रयुपासन और कृषि

पर आधारित उद्योगों का समन्वय किया जाना चाहिये ।

6. झलकोहल पर आधारित उद्योगों की यहाँ अच्छी सम्भावनाये हैं तथा राज्य में चीनी उद्योग में आधुनिककरण की तत्काल आवश्यकता है । इन कार्यक्रमों की विस्तृत योजना तैयार करके राज्य की की पंचवर्षीय योजना में रखी जानी चाहिये ।

7. 25,000 रु० तक का ऋण 9-प्रतिशत की दर पर पिछड़े जिलों को भी समदर पर दिया जाना चाहिये । 25,000 रु० के ऋण में कार्यकारी पूंजी और झल पूंजी सम्मिलित होगी ।

8. 25,000 से 1 लाख रुपए तक वित्तीय सहायता चाहने वाले उद्योगों को मूल पूंजी सहित 10 से 12-112, प्रतिशत से अधिक भ्रंश पूंजी (ईक्विटी) नहीं लगानी होगी । प्रत्येक जिला केन्द्र को मूल पूंजी/सीमान्त वन (सीड कैपिटल/मार्जिन मनी) हेतु 6 लाख रु० तक का प्रावधान होना चाहिये ।

9. जिला उद्योग केन्द्र स्तर पर 1 लाख रु० तक झल पूंजी के प्रस्ताव की स्वीकृति को बैंकों तथा वित्तीय संस्थानों द्वारा स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिये । ऋण प्रदान करने का अन्तिम निर्यय दो महीनों के अन्दर से लिया जाना चाहिये । 25,000 रु० से 1 लाख तक ऋण पर ब्याज दर 12-112 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिये ।

10. जिला स्तर पर ग्राम्य और लघु क्षेत्र के औद्योगिक एककों के उत्पादों के विपणन के लिए एक विज्ञान संगठन की स्थापना की जानी चाहिये और इस संगठन का वित्तीयपन बैंकों द्वारा किया जाये ।

11. बैंकों द्वारा मुक्त खसरा राशि का अधिकतम सी० धार० धाई० योजना के

अन्तर्गत कारीगरों को दिया जाका चाहिये ।

12. उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को विभिन्न सरकारी विभागों और निगमों को यह अनिवार्य कर देना चाहिये कि वह हस्तशिल्प हथकरवा, खादी ग्रामोद्योग और लघु क्षेत्र के उत्पादों को ही खरीदें । लघु क्षेत्र को मूल्य वरीयता देने की एक योजना भी लायी जानी चाहिये

Survey of Living Conditions of Adivasis in Orissa

5050 SHRI K PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has undertaken any survey of the living conditions of adivasis in Orissa;

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

(c) what is the number of adivasis and their percentage who are living below the poverty line in Orissa; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof and what amount has been earmarked for the purpose during the current plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) to (c). Planning Commission have not undertaken any survey of the living conditions of the Adivasis in Orissa. No estimate is available of the number of Adivasis in the State living below the poverty-line.

(d) The Five Year Plan of Orissa for 1978-83 is still to be finalised in consultation with the State Government. The alterations for adivasis in the Plan is being worked out.

MNF Plot to create Lawlessness

5051. SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Mizoram Police have foiled a plot of the Mizoram National Front to create lawlessness and to loot banks and post offices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many persons have been arrested in this connection;

(d) whether it is a fact that arms and ammunition bearing Chinese marks have also been seized; and

(e) if so, the details and source thereof?

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

(a) to (c). On 4th January, 1979 the Mizoram Police apprehended two Mizo National Front underground and recovered some incriminating documents including sketch maps of a bank and a post office indicating a plot to loot. The Mizoram Police also recovered from the arrested persons a Chinese made pistol with 35 rounds of ammunition.

Collection of Funds for Kisan Rally

5052. SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT:
SHRI KESHAVRAO DHONDGE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some MPs and some MLAs and other had written to the Prime Minister about the collection of funds for the Kisan Rally and of misuse of Government machinery for the purpose; and

(b) if so, what is the action taken by the Prime Minister in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER SHRI MORARJI DESAI: (a) A

Member of Parliament, some MLAs and others had written to the Prime Minister in this regard.

(b) The Prime Minister wrote to the Chief Ministers of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh drawing their attention to such allegations and suggesting that if there was any substance in the allegations, suitable action should be taken.

भोजपुर (बिहार) में एक बड़े उद्योग की स्थापना

5053. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के भोजपुर जिले में कोई बड़ा उद्योग स्थापित नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप वहां शिक्षित/अशिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की संख्या बहुत अधिक है;

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भागों का उत्तर हां में है तो क्या सरकार का विचार वहां कोई बड़ा उद्योग स्थापित करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) औद्योगिक विकास विभाग के औद्योगिक स्वीकृतियों के सचिवालय के पास उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार बिहार के भोजपुर जिले में उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अन्तर्गत पिछले 3 वर्षों में औद्योगिक एकक स्थापित करने के लिए कोई आशयपत्र अथवा औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जारी नहीं किया गया।

(ख) से (घ). 23 दिसम्बर 1977 को संसद् में औद्योगिक नीति सम्बन्धी रखे

मझे विचरण में सरकार ने बताया था कि जब तक औद्योगिक नीति का उद्देश्य कुटीर उद्योगों की ओर ध्यान न देकर तथा लघु उद्योगों को छोटी सी भूमिका निभाने हेतु पूर्णतः पीछे करके मुख्यतः बड़े उद्योगों की ओर ही रहा है इस नीति को बदलने का सरकार का पक्का इरादा है।

नई औद्योगिक नीति का मुख्य उद्देश्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों तथा छोटे नगरों में व्यापक रूप से फैले हुए कुटीर तथा लघु उद्योगों का प्रभावी संवर्धन करना है। लघु तथा कुटीर उद्योगों में रोजगार की सम्भाव्यताएँ बड़े उद्योगों की अपेक्षा अधिक हैं। नई औद्योगिक नीति के अन्तर्गत लघु तथा कुटीर उद्योगों के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय स्थान जिला उद्योग केन्द्र जो प्रत्येक जिले की लघु तथा ग्रामीण उद्योगों की सभी आवश्यकताओं के बारे में कार्यवाही करने के लिए एकमात्र अधिकरण है। भोजपुर जिले के लिए जिला उद्योग केन्द्र 22 अप्रैल, 1978 से स्थापित किया गया है।

Finalisation of Annual Plan of Maharashtra

5064. SHRI V. G. HANDE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Annual Plan of Maharashtra for the year 1979-80 has been finalised,

(b) if so, the details of the outlays and the targets fixed thereunder; and

(c) the rate of agricultural and industrial growth contemplated under the Annual Plan for the year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) and (b) The Annual Plan of Maharashtra for 1979-80 was agreed with the State Government at Rs. 762.50 crores. This will be augmented by transfer of certain Centrally spon-

sored schemes. The sectoral outlays and targets are being worked out.

(c) Projections of agricultural and industrial growth are not made State-wise.

Technological Input in the Indian Automobile Industry

5055. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-

SHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI A. R. BADRI-NARAYAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been no new technological input in the Indian Automobile Industry for the last 30 years;

(b) if so, whether Government are studying prospects of re-structuring the automobile industry;

(c) if so, what are the steps being taken or proposed to be taken in the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(d) whether any proposal is being considered to introduce passenger cars with diesel engine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Technological inputs in the Indian Automobile Industry have not been of the desired levels.

(b) to (d). The Working Group on Transport, Earth Moving Equipment and Agricultural Machinery set up by the Planning Commission to formulate programmes of development for the Five Year Plan period 1978-83, has submitted its recommendations recently. The recommendations cover the main sectors of automotive industry including commercial vehicles, passenger cars, two-wheelers, tractors, earth-moving

equipment etc. Various studies, including those based on the recommendations of the Working Group, are in progress for updating the automotive industry including improvement of fuel efficiency of passenger cars. A pilot study is being carried out on the performance in a limited number of dieselised versions of the passenger cars for which *ad hoc* permission has been accorded to one of the manufacturers.

केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के अधिकारियों के निवास स्थान पर सिपाहियों का तैनात किया जाना

5056. श्री राय नारायण : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के निवास स्थान पर उनके घरेलू कार्य के लिए दो से लेकर चार सिपाहियों तक को तैनात किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि वरिष्ठ अधिकारी अगर उनके कार्य से प्रसन्न हो जाते हैं, तो उन्हें पदोन्नति दी जाती है; और

(ग) यदि हां तो ऐसे कितने मामले उनकी जानकारी में लाये गये हैं और उन पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा बिधि, न्याय और कर्मचारी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सोमू सिंह पटेल) : (क) केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो में कोई 'सिपाही' नहीं है। सबसे नीचे के स्तर के पुलिस कर्मचारियों का कांस्टेबल का पदनाम दिया गया है तथा उनकी तैनाती केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो के अधिकारियों के आवास पर कांस्टेबल-अर्देलियों के रूप में की जाती है। केन्द्रीय पुलिस संगठनों में अपनाई जा रही भाष्य तथा के अनुसार ही कांस्टेबल अर्देलियों की तैनाती केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो के पुलिस अधीक्षक और उसके ऊपर के अधिकारियों

के आवास पर की जाती है। सरकारी दस्तावेजों की सुरक्षा, जांच के दौरान सहायता, डाक और टेलीफोन इयूटी तथा अधिकारियों के दौरे पर जाने के समय इसी प्रकार की इयूटियों के लिए अधिकारियों के आवास पर इनकी तैनाती की जाती है। अधिकारी के साथ लगे किसी एक अर्देली को कभी कभी ड्राइवर का कार्य भी करना पड़ता है। जिन अधिकारियों के साथ इन्हें लगाया जाता है उन अधिकारियों का घरेलू कार्य इनसे नहीं लिया जाता।

(ख) जी नहीं श्रमान्। कास्टेबलो की हेड-कांस्टेबलों के अगले उच्चतर ग्रेड में पदोन्नतियां भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार की जाती हैं। जिसमें एक विभागीय परीक्षा पास करनी तथा व्यक्तिगत कांस्टेबलों की वार्षिक गोपनीय रिपोर्टों का मूल्यांकन किया जाना आवश्यक है। अतः पदोन्नति के मामले में किसी प्रकार का पक्षपात करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) किसी व्यक्तिगत कांस्टेबल की पदोन्नति के मामले में किसी प्रकार का पक्षपात किए जाने का कोई दृष्टांत सरकार की जानकारी में नहीं आया है।

तीस हजारों न्यायालय, दिल्ली में अशान्ति पैदा करना

5057. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : श्री गंगा प्रकाश सिंह :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या "किस्सा बुर्सी का" मामले में भूतपूर्व सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री श्री दिवाकरन शुक्ल तथा श्री संजय गांधी के खिलाफ सख्त-न्यायाधीश श्री बीहरा द्वारा निर्णय सुनाये जाने के बाद तीस हजारों न्यायालय, दिल्ली में उपस्थित भीड़ ने न्यायालय में अशान्ति पैदा

की थी और वड़ पैमाने पर फर्नीचर को क्षति पहुंचाई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने वहां पर पर्याप्त पुलिस की व्यवस्था नहीं की थी और साधारण लोगों को न्यायालयों में कैसे जाने दिया गया था; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने दोषी व्यक्तियों को हिरासत में लिया था और यदि हां, तो उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल) : (क) से (ग).

27-2-1979 को सुबह लगभग 9—45 बजे “किस्सा कुर्सी का” मामले के निर्णय की घोषणा के सम्बन्ध में जिला एवं सत्र न्यायाधीश दिल्ली के न्यायालय के सामने लगभग 150—200 व्यक्ति एकत्रित हो गये । ज्योंही निर्णय की घोषणा की गई न्यायालय के कमरे के अन्दर तथा तीस हजारी सत्र न्यायालय के गेट पर होहल्ला मचा दिया गया । गेट पर जमा लगभग 300 व्यक्तियों की भीड़ में से कुछ बद-माशों ने पथराव किया जिससे डबलडैकर बस के आगे के शीश तोड़ दिए । घटनास्थल पर पुलिस दल के लोग तुरन्त पहुंचे और दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के कर्मचारियों की सहायता से 29 व्यक्तियों को पकड़ लिया और प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट संख्या 204 के तहत भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 427/341/147/148/188/332 के अधीन सिविल लाइन थाने में एक मामला दर्ज किया । वापस जाते हुये भीड़ ने पुलिस दल पर पथराव किया जिससे दो सब-इन्स्पेक्टर, 3 हेड कांस्टेबल और तीन कांस्टेबल घायल हो गए । उसी समय लगभग 200 व्यक्ति न्यायालय के कमरे में घुस गये क्योंकि जिला एवं सत्र

न्यायाधीश न्यायालय कक्ष में लोगों के प्रवेश पर रोक लगाना नहीं चाहते थे । उन्होंने एक टेबल तथा कुछ कुर्सियों को फेंका और केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के वरिष्ठ वकील पर आक्रमण किया । इस समय तक जिला एवं सत्र न्यायाधीश अपने कक्ष में चले गये और वे श्री संजय गांधी और श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल की जमानत स्वीकार करने के लिए औपचारिकता पूरी करने लगे । न्यायालय कक्ष के अन्दर कार्यवाही करने के लिए परम्परा के अनुसार सामान्यतः न्यायालय से परामर्श किया जाता है इसलिए पुलिस उपायुक्त (उत्तरी क्षेत्र) ने जिला एवं सत्र न्यायाधीश से सम्पर्क किया और उनसे आदेश प्राप्त करने लगे कि क्या जमा भीड़ जो अनुशासन हीनता के कार्य कर रही है उसे न्यायालय कक्ष से बाहर निकाला जा सकता है । पुलिस आयुक्त ने भी सत्र न्यायाधीश से टेलीफोन पर बात की, किन्तु न्यायाधीश नहीं चाहते थे कि इस मामले में पुलिस कार्यवाही करे और उनका विचार था कि ऐसे मामलों में उदारता बरती जाये । जमानत स्वीकृत होने के बाद ज्योंही श्री संजय गांधी और श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल सत्र न्यायाधीश के कक्ष से बाहर आए भीड़ तितर-बितर हो गई । केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के वरिष्ठ वकील ने भी उन पर किए गए आक्रमण के बारे में पुलिस में औपचारिक शिकायत नहीं की और वे इस मामले में कोई कार्यवाही भी नहीं करना चाहते थे ।

Evolution of Computers in Scripts of Indian Languages

5058. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) the success achieved in the efforts being made at Hyderabad to evolve computers in the scripts of Indian languages;

(b) whether the research work has reached a stage of commercial production of computers in regional languages; and

(c) if so, the time by which this work is likely to be completed?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). To use Indian languages on computers, appropriate input and output units are needed by way of hardware, and in addition, software has to be developed for Coding, Text Processing, Translation and Programming. M/s Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL) has made preliminary efforts in using Indian languages on computers on this basis. They have succeeded in generating Devanagari and Telugu characters on display screens. They use a dot matrix printer for 3 line-printing of text in an Indian language. 3-tier printing is necessitated by having to provide for upper and lower matras. They have also developed a FORTRAN compiler to process texts in Hindi or Telugu. Concurrently, awareness of the feasibility and potential of using Indian languages on computers has been created through several promotional measures taken by the Department of Electronics (DOE), the most recent of which was a Symposium on "Linguistic Implications of Computer Based Information Systems" organised by the Department of Electronics at New Delhi from 10th to 12th November, 1978. The question of commercial exploitation of the Computer System would depend on the demand for such products.

Indian Science Congress held in Hyderabad

5050. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: With the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY he pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines formulated for future course of action, by the Indian Science Congress held in the first week of January, 1979; and

(b) whether the Scientific Policy Resolution adopted by Parliament in 1958 will be modified in the light of suggestions made by the Prime Minister in his presidential address that priority solutions should be found for improving the bullock-cart, drawing water from wells and provision of sanitation in rural areas where 80 per cent population lives?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The general recommendations on the focal theme of "Science and Technology in India During the Coming Decade(s)" made at the 68th Session of the Indian Science Congress held in Hyderabad during January 3-7, 1979 are given in the attached Statement. In addition, subject/discipline-wise recommendations have also been made by the 13 Sections of the Science Congress covering major disciplines of science, by its two Statutory Committees and a forum.

(b) The question whether the Science Policy Resolution adopted by Parliament in 1958 needed any change to ensure appropriate emphasis on rural development has been examined by the reconstituted National Committee on Science & Technology (NCST). NCST concluded that the Science Policy Resolution of 1958 was a testament of the faith of Parliament in the importance and role of science for human development in all its aspects, and decided that it needed no revision. Government is of the view that this decision of NCST is valid. Various Government Departments, academic institutions and voluntary organisations are already working on and giving deeper consideration to various aspects covered in the Inaugural Address I gave at the Indian Science Congress at Hyderabad in January 1979. Projects involving improvement to the bullock-cart, rural water supply and sanitation facilities are already in hand.

Statement

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE FOCAL THEME OF "SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN INDIA DURING THE COMING DECADES(S)" MADE AT THE 86TH SESSION OF THE INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS HELD AT HYDERABAD DURING JANUARY 3—7, 1979.

1. "Mathematical and scientific manpower" should be built up keeping in view the employment potential of uses of various disciplines of science and also social needs, aspirations and realities.

2. A national committee should be entrusted with the task of framing of curricular development of training, etc in different disciplines of science.

3. Statistical consciousness should be developed among administrators, planners and management personnel as well as scientists and technologists. A basic course in Statistical reasoning at higher secondary stage should be introduced.

4. Consistent with the National development needs in the next decade, new direction in teaching and research should be given in Statistics by the inclusion of topics, such as methods of operations research, computer technology, etc., with emphasis on applied field problem and case studies.

5. The task of exploring for and development of the resources of the sea level in the 200 mile economic zone of the Indian coast should be taken up.

6. A vast capability should be made to coordinate the facilities available in the different laboratories to produce, major total systems for energy generation and conservation, health and medical applications as also for

front the fundamental research. Greater efforts should be made to identify such accomplishments and endeavours which can be pressed into service in amelioration and improving the quality of rural life. A concise source book of such techniques developed in the country should be produced. Basic research should be sustained and enlarged in the frontier topics which will encourage breakthroughs in the new techniques which in turn will spill over for the benefits of the common man.

7. A high power committee of Anthropologists may be set up with representatives of Universities departments. Anthropological Survey of India and Tribal Research Institutes which may meet periodically to review tribal policies and tribal welfare programmes offer their expert opinion to the government in such matters and review translation of policy decisions at the field levels.

8. Adoption of a particular technology for development of remote regions should be dictated more by the considerations of (a) employment-generating potential, (b) regional self-reliance, (c) Social acceptability and (d) Effectiveness in narrowing down the gap between standards of living of the local and urban people. Generous investments should be made on R&D for indigenous production of crucial engineering material.

9. A physiological and ergonomical survey of India should be set up. Researches should be undertaken on various aspects of ergonomics as also application of Yoga and Hypnosis in medicine, psychiatry etc.

10. The status report on Chemistry has revealed on mechanics theoretical chemistry and instrumentation in academic and research activities. It is necessary that efforts should be geared to strengthen those branches in institutions and universities.

11. A case study should be made for establishing several regional centres to

encourage teaching and research in Biological Chemistry with a strong emphasis on interdisciplinary approach. In view of the demand for variety of synthetic and natural polymers, some regional centres of research and training should be created for scientists and engineers.

12. The importance of work climate should be stressed in carrying science and technology to the rural community. Efficient psychological services should be established in every institution and psychological techniques should be employed in the selection of scientific and technological personnel.

13. Integration of different systems of medical treatment in rural health care is essential. It is necessary to give orientation to practitioners of medicine other than allopathic in subjects like nutrition deficiencies, bacterial infections, role of vectors in diseases etc.

14. Intensive ethnobotanical studies should be undertaken on the uses of plants meant for contraception viz *Saraca indica* (Ashoma), *Dioscorea* and *Solomon* groups of plants. The increase in alkaloid content and augmentation of antifertility properties through various means should be the main thrust of research. A coordinated effort in this direction should be made through Botanical Survey of India, Universities and Research Laboratories engaged in such research.

15. Research and management of plantation on fast growing tree species. Such as *Casuarina*, *Eucalyptus* etc., should be emphasized for the production of biomass. Selection and cultivation of succulents on marginal lands as source of hydrocarbon and fuel generation, and use of plant systems for biological production of hydrogen gas and exploitation for

trapping of solar energy should be carried out.

16. In view of industrial growth leading to environmental degradation, environmental planning should be made an integral part in the future development of the country, including such aspects as biological methods of pest control. Endangered wild life should be conserved through establishment of sanctuaries, marine national parks etc.

17. Collaborative efforts of breeders, crop physiologists and soil scientists are needed for proper tailoring of different germ plasms to suit various agro-climatic situations, including stress conditions. Horticultural plantations and spice cultivation should be extensively followed. Recycling of organic wastes and use of biofertilizers should be taken up after factual survey and feasibility studies by export from all related fields.

18. Universities and institutions should be adequately funded to (a) raise the standard of scientific education, (b) provide long and short term training for young scientists to deal with socio-economic problems, and (c) to operate extension wings to enable the laboratory findings to reach the rural areas.

19. For uplifting rural economy a package of mutually balancing programmes based on a comprehensive survey of natural resources, their exploitation based on technologies appropriate to the local environment, mass mobilisation through a process of education should be evolved.

20. A suitable monitoring mechanism should be developed which would measure the progress of continuing programmes in term of social benefit and not in terms of expenditure.

21. Adequate credit facilities should be arranged for rural people through

nationalised commercial banks for the following purposes:

(a) Suitable cropping system for each region;

(b) Conservation and collection of wild vegetation; and

(c) Cold storage facility.

22. Intensive preservice training is required for home science personnel for recruitment in rural development programmes. Home scientists should be included in different policy-making bodies. Home scientists may form action squads for social service.

Rise in Cloth Prices

5060. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are perturbed over the steep rise in cloth prices despite a fall in cotton prices;

(b) if so, whether Government had decided to call a meeting of the representatives of the Indian Cotton Mills Federation and the National Textile Corporation;

(c) if so, what subjects were discussed; and

(d) the decision arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir. The wholesale prices of cotton textiles have increased only marginally by 2.9 per cent between February 1978 and February 1979.

(b) and (c). The Minister of Industry has nevertheless discussed the rise in cloth prices with the industry on 16th March 1979. The industry has been asked to devise steps to contain increase in prices of cotton cloth.

Policy for Passenger Cars, Overhaul of Industry and Foreign Know-how

5061. SHRI K. S. VEERABHA. DRAPPA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that new policy framework for passenger cars, a total overhaul of the industry and import of foreign know-how has been recommended by the high power group set up by the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the necessity in view of its requirement in this country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) and (b). No high-power group has been set up to consider the passenger car industry as such. The Working Group on Transport, Earth-moving and Agricultural Machinery, set up by the Planning Commission in the context of the finalisation of the Draft Plan 1978-83, has made certain recommendations in respect of the manufacture of passenger cars in the country. The Group has suggested that the further development of this industry should be regarded as necessary, in view of the requirements of the taxi trade and industrial organisations as well as for personal transport. It has further argued that the industry has a high employment generation potential, and that the production of automobiles has a multiplier effect on the economy. Proceeding on this basis, the Group has suggested the need for policies to move the industry out of its present state of stagnation. This according to the Group, would involve a total overhaul of the industry including the import of new technology.

The Report of the Working Group has not yet been considered by the Planning Commission.

Revalidation of Letter of Intent Issued to Karnataka Soap Factory

5063. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India intend to revalidate the letter of intent issued to the Karnataka Government Soap Factory which expired on 31st December, 1978 to enable that factory to expand its operations; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b) The request of the Government Soap Factory to revalidate their letter of intent No. 1138(74) dated 27th December, 1974 beyond 31-12-78 is under consideration of the Government.

लघु उद्योगों में पूंजी निवेश और रोजगार

5064. श्री जगन्मोहन सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1979-80 के दौरान लघु और कृटीर उद्योगों में सरकार द्वारा किना पूंजी निवेश करने का विचार है और उससे प्रति एक रोजगार के कितने अवसर पैदा होंगे ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : वर्ष 1979-80 में विकेन्द्रीकृत तथा लघु उद्योग सम्बन्धी कुल केन्द्रीय परियोजना 193.47 करोड़ रुपए तक होने की प्राप्ति है जिसमें स्थापना तथा विस्तार सम्बन्धी व्यय भी शामिल है। इन क्षेत्रों में परियोजना पूंजी निवेश के प्रकार का नहीं है और इसमें राज्य सरकार के परियोजना शामिल नहीं हैं। वर्ष 1979-80 में लघु क्षेत्र में पूर्वानुमानित अतिरिक्त रोजगार 5 लाख व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ष तक होने की सम्भावना है। किन्तु यह अतिरिक्त रोजगार 5 लाख केन्द्रीय सरकार के परियोजना से सीधे सम्बन्धित नहीं हो सकता।

Indo-GDR Collaboration

5065. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-GDR agreement on economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation was signed in January, 1979; and

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

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

(b) The two sides have agreed to encourage the development of industrial capacities of both the countries for mutual benefit covering utilisation of production complementarities for erection and commissioning of industrial projects, deputation of experts, setting up of training centres and implementation of projects in third countries. The economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation under this Agreement is to be carried out on the basis of contracts between the concerned organisations of both the countries. The Joint Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between India and G.D.R. shall guide and coordinate the implementation of the Agreement.

Fall in Truck Production

5066. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a big shortfall in Truck production in the country in relation to its demand during the year 1979-80;

(b) whether Government have thought of taking over Maruti Ltd., for producing trucks in public sector;

(c) if so, what are its details; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to fill the gap of this shortfall in the production of trucks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

(SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI). (a) to (d) Various measures continue to be in progress to augment the indigenous manufacture of commercial vehicles in keeping with the expected increase in demand for 1979-80. Already in this year, as a result of these measures, the number of commercial vehicles manufactured in the country is 51,457 for the current financial year upto February, 1979 as compared to 36,653 during the corresponding period of the previous year. The question of taking over Maruti Limited to meet the objective of augmenting manufacture of trucks for next year does not arise since this firm does not have the required facilities.

Proposal for setting up Mini Cement Plants

5067 SHRI M N GOVINDAN NAIR Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) how many proposals have been received by Government after the introduction of the new incentive scheme for the cement industry for setting up mini cement plants, and

(b) details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) 41 proposals

(b) A statement is attached

Statement

List of the parties who have applied for the establishment of mini cement plants after the announcement of incentives by Government on 4.1.1979

S. No	Name of the party	Annual capacity (In tonnes)	Location
1	2	3	4
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>			
1	Shri N Sundaraman c/o M s Shree Plastics Traders, Bangalore	15,000	Pallakkapalayam, Madurai Distt Salim
2	M s Nityaj Cement Ltd, Bangalore	15,000	Kallamauaiknapatti Kerkki
3	Shri S Raju, Coimbatore	7,500	Iehsil Pollachi, Distt Coimbatore
<i>Gujarat</i>			
1	Sandip Mineral Co, Mahuva	30,000 (S E)	Mahuva, Distt Bhavnagar (Gujarat)
2	Shri Arvind Manishankar Trivedi, Rajkot	30,000	Chotila, Distt Surendranagar (Gujarat)
3	M/s Nayak Cements Pvt Ltd, Bombay	33,000	Datha, Taluka Talaja, Distt Bhavnagar (Gujarat)
4	M/s Amec Cement Pvt Ltd, Ahmedabad	15,000	Dahod, Distt Panchmahal (Gujarat)
5	Paras Cement & Chemical Industries, Junagadh	9,000	Vill Padaria, Distt Junagadh (Gujarat)
6	Shri Vijaykumar Nayak, Pethabhai, Bombay	33,000	Bhavnagar, Distt Saurashtra, (Gujarat)

1	2	3	4
<i>Karnataka</i>			
1.	Shri S. G. Havannavar, Bangalore .	15,000	Salawadagi Talukote, Muddebihal Taluk, Bijapur Distt.
2.	M/s. Vrishbha Cements Pvt. Ltd., Belgaum.	30,000	Aralimatti, Tehsil Gokak, Distt. Belgaum.
3.	Deccan Alkali Ltd., Bombay	66,000	Chittapur, Distt. Gulbarga.
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>			
1.	Nagarjuna Cements, Hyderabad .	60,000	Tehsil Hazurnagar, Distt. Nalgonda.
2.	Shri Sushil Chandra Gupta (G.S. Cements), Meerut.	15,000	Tehsil Sulurpet, Distt. Nellore.
3.	Shri B. M. Dayashankar, Hyderabad .	60,000	Tehsil Kurnool, Distt. Kurnool.
4.	Shri C. P. K. Murthy, Hyderabad .	66,000	Neralla, Tehsil Jagatyal, Distt. Karimnagar.
5.	Shri K. Harshavardhan Reddy, Cuddapah	60,000	Near Krishnapuram R.S. Distt. Cuddapah.
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>			
1.	Shri R. N. Jain, Meerut	50,000	Bharli, Paonta Sahib, Distt. Sirmur.
<i>Rajasthan</i>			
1.	Shri Rao Hari Singh of Begu P. O. and Village, Begu.	66,000	Parsoli, Tehsil Bogu Distt. Chittorgarh.
2.	Shri J. C. Dawar, New Delhi .	66,000	Kotputli, Distt. Jaipur
3.	Shri Ashok Kumar Pandya, Khodan, Distt. Banswara.	10,950	Khodan, Tehsil Ghani, Banware.
4.	B. K. Enterprises, New Delhi .	66,000	Dehradun (U P.) or Jammu Tawi (J. & K) or Sikar (Raj.).
5.	M/s. Swaika Cements Ltd., Calcutta .	50,000	Kotputli, Distt. Jaipur
6.	M/s. Rajasthan State Indl. & Min. Corpn. Ltd.	66,000 (S.E.)	Exact location not indicated
7.	Do.	Do.	Do.
8.	Do.	Do.	Do.
9.	Do.	Do.	Do.
10.	Do.	Do.	Do.
<i>Maharashtra</i>			
1.	Development Corporation of Vidharbha Ltd., Nagpur.	60,000 to 66,000	Tehsil Rajura, Distt. Chandra pur.

1	2	3	4
<i>Bihar</i>			
1. Bihar Cement, Patna	20,000	Tehsil Jasidih, Distt. Santhal-paragana.	
<i>West Bengal</i>			
1. M/s. Roberts Mclean Services (P) Ltd., Calcutta.	30,000	Raghu Nathpur, Distt. Purulia.	
<i>Sikkim</i>			
1. Shri Rajendra Prasad Jain, (Sikkim Nirman Udyog), New Delhi.	60,000	Distt. Rishi.	
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>			
1. Shri V. P. Gupta (Rewa Cement Udyog) Rewa.	Not indicated.	Bela, Tehsil Hazur Distt. Rewa.	
2. Shri Yogesh Solanki, Bombay	60,000	Tehsil Jirabad, Distt. Dhar.	
3. M/s. Darjeeling Doors Plantations, Ltd., Calcutta.	50,000	Tehsil Rewa, Distt. Rewa.	
4. Shri Gurbux Rai Chopra (Nandini Cement Works), Bhilai.	27,450	Tehsil Durg, Distt. Durg.	
5. K. C. Bargar Cement Industries, Katni	9,000	Jukehi, Tehsil Maihar, Distt. Satna.	
6. Gopal Sharan Singh, Satna	66,000	Baijnath/Madhepur/Sonara, Tehsil Huzur, Distt. Rewa.	
7. Prem Heavy Engg. Works Ltd., Meerut	50,000	Tehsil Taku, Distt. Hoshangabad.	
8. Shri D. V. Saxena, Indore	30,000	Shillipur, Distt. Morena.	
9. Shri D. V. Saxena, Indore	30,000	Badwaha, Distt. Khargone.	

कपड़े के मूल्य में वृद्धि

5068. श्री कचरुलाल हेमराज जैन :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम ने विगत 2 वर्षों में कपड़े की कीमतों में कितनी बार तथा कितनी वृद्धि की थी; और

(ख) राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम के कपड़े को बेचने के लिए खोली गई दुकानों द्वारा बेचे गये कपड़े का मूल्य क्या है और उन पर कितना व्यय हुआ ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद धारवा) : (क) राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम के अधिन 67 मिलों जुली मिलें हैं तथा एक में बहुविध तथा अनेक किस्म का कपड़ा तैयार किया जाता है इन सबों को देखते हुये सूचना प्राप्त करने में निहित प्रयासों के अनुरूप परिणाम प्राप्त नहीं होंगे फिर भी किसी मिल से सम्बन्धित कोई विनिष्ट सूचना तथा किसी विशेष किस्म के कपड़े के बारे में किसी विशेष अवधि की सूचना उपलब्ध की जा सकती है।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा हल पर रखा जाता है।

विबरण

राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र नियम द्वारा बेचे गये कपड़े तथा विगत दो वर्षों में हुए व्यय का वित्तीय बंधा राश्वीरा नीचे दिया जाता है —

वर्ष	बेचे गये कपड़े का परिमाण 10 लाख मीटर में	बेडशीट, साड़ियों, धोतिरा आदि के रूप में नग (संख्या दस लाख में)	(अनुमानित) कपड़े का मूल्य (रुपये दस लाख में)	व्यय तथा नग (रुपये दस लाख में)
1	2	3	4	5
1976-77	31.56	2 30	133.99	15.16
1977-78	16.12	0 84	110.55	19.49

Artisan Programme in District Industries Centres

5069. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the various fields in Artisan Programme covered by the District Industries Centre (D.I.C.) to implement the national policy to rural industrialisation;

(b) how these Artisans have arranged their finance;

(c) whether Brass Work, Earthen Work, Potteries and Shamka Work are included in the Artisan Programme in West Bengal or not; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The main thrust of the new Industrial Policy is on providing larger employment opportunities through development of village and small industries in the rural sector. To achieve this object, the Government launched a centrally sponsored scheme of District Industries Centres

in May, 1978. These Centres have been set up as focal agency to deal with all the requirements of small and village industries, under a single roof and they will also interface closely with activities of Integrated Rural Development Blocks. The Rural Artisans Programme/Rural Industries Projects Scheme for assistance to entrepreneurs will now function under the District Industries Centres. All the activities of the earlier Rural Artisans Programme are covered under the District Industries Centres Programme.

(b) The financial requirements of rural artisans are being met out of DIC funds and banks under their Differential Rate of Interest Scheme. Recently the Reserve Bank of India have issued instructions that loans upto Rs. 25,000 including working capital and fixed capital may be given to rural artisans in backward districts without any margin.

(c) and (d). According to the information received from the State Government, Brass Work, Earthen work, Potteries and Shamka work have not yet been covered under Rural Artisans Programmes.

सीमेंट की मांग और सप्लाई

5070. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान सीमेंट की कुल कितनी मांग थी और वह कितनी मात्रा में सप्लाई की गई तथा उसमें आशुतित तथा स्वदेशी सीमेंट की मात्रा का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या सीमेंट की कमी को देखते हुये सरकार का विचार इसके उत्पादन को बढ़ाने का है यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद घाबर) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) सरकार ने सीमेंट का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं :—

(1) नेशनल काछाईर देश से बाहर सीमेंट के निर्यात पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया है

(2) देश में वर्ष 1978 के दौरान 13.15 लाख मी० टन सीमेंट का आयात किया गया था तथा लगभग 13.23 लाख मीट्रिक टन और अधिग सीमेंट का आयात करने हेतु अनुबन्ध किए गए हैं.

(3) प्रत्येक एकक के निम्नलिखित तीन वित्तीय वर्षों के सर्वाधिक उत्पादन या उस एकक की अधिष्ठापित क्षमता, दोनों में से जो भी अधिक हो, से 85 प्रतिशत से अधिक उत्पादन पर 30 रुपए प्रति मी टन की दर से नरुद प्रोत्साहन देने की घोषणा की गई है,

(4) सड़क द्वारा सीमेंट लाने ले जाने सम्बन्धी विद्यमान भाड़ा प्रतिपूर्ति

नियमों को उदार बना दिया गया है;

(5) सरकार ने उद्योग को बिजली की कटौती वाली अवधि में सीमेंट का उत्पादन करने हेतु कैप्टिव पावर इस्तेमाल करने के लिए सहायता भी दी है,

(6) सरकार ने सीमेंट उद्योग को सीमेंट का उत्पादन करने के लिए कोयले के अर्थात्त संभरण के कारण भट्टी का तेल इस्तेमाल करने के लिए सहायता देने का भी निर्णय किया है,

(7) उद्योग द्वारा अपनी क्षमता का सम्पूर्ण रूप से 100 प्रतिशत इस्तेमाल बनाए रखने के लिए विद्यमान एकाई के उत्पादन पर कड़ी निगाह भी रखी जा रही है,

(8) उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए प्रो-केल्सोनेटर प्रौद्योगिकी के आयात को अनुमति दे दी गई है;

(9) जिा परियोजनाओं में कार्य चल रहा है उनके निर्माण कार्य में तेजी लाई जा रही है,

(10) सरकार ने स्लैम का इस्तेमाल करने हेतु स्टील संयंत्र स्थल या उसके आसपास के क्षेत्र में सीमेंट संयंत्रों की स्थापना को बढ़ावा देने का भी निर्णय किया है,

(11) सरकार ने बड़ी संख्या में छोटे सीमेंट संयंत्रों की स्थापना को बढ़ावा देने का भी निर्णय किया है, और

(12) उच्च स्तरीय समिति ने सीमेंट उद्योग का विस्तृत अध्ययन किया है और उसने अनेक सिफारिशें भी की हैं जिन पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ।

विबरण

सोमेट की मांग व उपलब्धता

(दस लाख मी० टना में)

वर्ष	अनुमानित मांग	उपलब्धता		
		देशी	आयाति	कुल
1974-75	उपलब्ध नहीं	14.73	कुछ नहीं	14.73
1975-76	-वही-	17.21	-वही-	17.21
1976-77	-वही-	18.84	-वही-	18.84
1977-78	22.22	19.38	0.31	19.69
1978-79	24.00	19.60	1.55	21.15

Sick Industries in Punjab

5071. CHOWDHARY BALBIR
SINGH:
SHRI GYANESHWAR PRA-
SAD YADAV:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state:

(a) the names of sick cottage and
small scale industries in the small
scale industry sector in Punjab and
the number of people engaged therein;

(b) whether any scheme has been
formulated to resume production there-
in, and

(c) whether any such scheme has
been introduced and if so, the results
achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD
YADAV): (a) to (c). The informa-
tion is being collected and would be
laid on the Table of the House.

राजौरी और पंछ क्षेत्रों में बकड़े गये जासूस

5072. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या यह
संजी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या हान में राजौरी और पंछ
क्षेत्रों में पाकिस्तान के लिए जमूसी करने

हुये बांगडा जिले (हिमाचल प्रदेश) के एक
भूतपूर्व नैनिक सहित चार व्यक्तियों को
भागीय फौज द्वारा पकड़ा गया था;
श्री

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी पूर्ण तथ्य
क्या हैं ?

यह संजालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक
लाल मण्डल) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

टोक (राजस्थान) में लघु उद्योग स्थापित
करने के लिये अनुसूचित जातियों तथा
अनुसूचित जनजातियों से सम्बन्धित
व्यक्तियों को वित्तीय सहायता

5073. श्री राम खंडर बरबा : क्या
उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार टोक (राजस्थान)
में जो कि राजस्थान का एक पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र
है, लघु उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए अनुसूचित
जनजाति एवं आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े लोगों को
वित्तीय सहायता देने पर विचार कर रही
है;

(ख) क्या इन समुदायों के लोगों को सम्बन्धित विभाग द्वारा पूरी जानकारी और सहायता नहीं दी जाती, और

(ग) यदि हा तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जिना विकास योजनाएं सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा तैयार की जाती हैं। किन्तु सम्पूर्ण देश में अनुसूचित जात तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति तथा समाज के आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग उत्पादक प्रयासों के लिए बैंकों से ब्याज की विवेकदर योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रतिवर्ष 4 प्रतिशत की दर से वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त करने के पात्र हैं वगैरह कि वे पात्रता की कसौटी को पूरा करते हों। हाल ही में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सभी वणिज्यिक बैंकों का इस आशय के मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त जारी किए हैं कि उन्हें कामगरो तथा 'नॉन-रिट पिछड़े जिलों में लघु (टाइनी) क्षेत्र के ग्रामीण तथा कुटीर उद्योगों से 9 ५ प्रतिशत तथा अन्य क्षेत्रों (ब्याज की विवेकदर योजना के अन्तर्गत आने वाले मामलों को छोड़कर) से प्रतिवर्ष 11 प्रतिशत से अधिक की दर से ब्याज नहीं लें। चाहिये। पुनर्वित्त लिया गया है अथवा नहीं यह विचारणीय नहीं है।

राज्य सरकार द्वारा घोषित की गई औद्योगिक नीति के अनुसार राजस्थान वित्त निगम ने अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले व्यक्तियों को केवल 5 प्रतिशत के लाभ (माजिज) पर ही ऋण दिए हैं। अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के उद्यमी टोक जिले के लघु क्षेत्र में एकको की स्थापना करने के लिए 25 प्रतिशत की दर से पूंजी राजसहायता प्राप्त करने के भी पात्र हैं।

अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों को ऋणता के आधार पर बिजली के कनेक्शन भी दिए जाते हैं।

(ख) राज्य सरकार के उद्योग विभाग से सम्पर्क स्थापित किये जाने पर उनके द्वारा अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों को सभी सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Loan given by Khadi and Village Industry Commission

5074 SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Khadi and Village Industry Commission has granted any loan to Shri Mahila Griha Udyog Lijjat Papad and if so, the particulars thereof and the security taken,

(b) the dues outstanding and whether there is any proposal pending from Udyog for a fresh loan,

(c) whether the funds are properly utilised, and

(d) whether attention of Government has been drawn to article in Blitz dated the 3rd March, 1979 on page 7 regarding activities of Udyog and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) and (b). On the strength of the mortgage and hypothecation deeds executed in respect of its property the Mahila Griha Udyog Lijjat Papad, Bombay, has been advanced loans by KVIC totalling Rs. 22.65 lakhs to-date, of which Rs. 2.25 lakhs has been repaid. A proposal of the Institution for issue of eligibility certificate for a loan of Rs. 10 lakhs from a Bank under Interest Subsidy scheme is under consideration of KVIC

(c) and (d). The Commission is satisfied with the performance of the Institution in respect of both turnover and employment. The production during 1977-78 was of the order of Rs. 240.57 lakhs generating employment around 5,000 persons. The matter referred to in the 'Blitz' is under investigation by the KVIC and the auditors.

Licensed Capacity of London Rubber Company for the Manufacture of Nirodh

5075. SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is correct that the licenced capacity of the private sector, London Rubber Company for manufacture of Nirodh is 150 million pieces per annum and the licenced capacity of the Public Sector Plant, Hindustan Latex Ltd. is 288 million pieces;

(b) if so, the reasons for the private sector plant manufacturing 187.5 million pieces annually and the public sector plant manufacturing far below the licenced capacity only 162.78 million pieces during 1977-78; and

(c) how much production of the private sector plant was purchased for the National Family Planning Programme during the last five years ending March 1979 and at what price?

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

(b) Industrial undertakings are allowed to increase the production of the article or articles for which they are licensed or registered upto 25 per cent of the capacity so licensed or registered subject to certain conditions. Due to labour unrest, strike, teething troubles of the new plant, mechanical trouble and consequent shut down, the production level of M/s. Hindustan Latex Limited has been below the licensed capacity. The original Japanese plant has become old and needs frequent repairs and replacements. As a result the production process has been hampered.

(c) The quantities purchased from London Rubber Company, Madras, for National Family Planning Programme and the prices at which purchased are given below:—

Year	For free supply Price (million pieces)	Price	For commercial supply (Million pieces)	Price per gross
1	2	3	4	5
1974-75	Nil		Nil	Rs.
1975-76	30.00	Rs. 22/- per gross	18.00	23.50
	2.50	Rs. 22.45 " "		
	1.00	Rs. 24.00 " "		
1976-77	10.30	Rs. 14.80 per 100	55.00	24.00
	21.00	Rs. 22.00 per gross	44.57	22.65
	8.00	Rs. 20.50 " "		
	40.00	Rs. 22.00 " "		
	6.00	Rs. 24.00 " "		
1977-78	60.00	Rs. 14.00 per 100	102.00	22.40
1978-79	28.00	Rs. 13.54 per 100	93.60	21.80
	24.00	Rs. 13.54 per 100		

Shortage of Cement for Construction Works

5976. SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the extent to which construction plants already formulated have been held up by paucity of supply of Cement, and

(b) the crash measures proposed to ensure that urgent constructions do not get hampered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV). (a) In spite of a record production of cement during 1978, reports of shortages have been received as demand has exceeded supply due to spurt in construction activities in Industries, Irrigation and Power, Housing and other developmental projects. It is not unlikely that some construction works might have been delayed due to paucity of supply of cement

(b) The Government have taken the following steps to achieve improvement in production of cement —

(i) The export of cement outside the country has been banned except to Bhutan and Nepal,

(ii) A cash incentive of Rs 30 per tonne for every tonne of additional production over the best production of each unit during the last three financial years or 85 per cent of its licensed capacity, whichever is higher, has been announced;

(iii) Existing rules relating to freight reimbursement for road movement have been liberalized;

(iv) Government have also granted assistance to the cement industry for use of captive power for production of cement during the periods of power cuts. (This is applicable to units having already captive power generation facilities only);

(v) Government have announced assistance to the cement industry for the use of furnace oil for production of cement due to inadequate supplies of coal,

(vi) The production of existing units is also closely monitored to see that the industry maintains an overall capacity utilization of 100 per cent,

(vii) The import of precalcinator technology has been permitted to enable the increase in production,

(viii) The construction of on-going projects is being expedited,

(ix) Government have also decided to encourage the setting up of cement plants at the site of or near steel plants to utilize the slag,

(x) Government also propose to encourage the setting up of a large number of mini cement plants, and

(xi) A High Level Committee had made a comprehensive study of the cement industry and has recommended a number of recommendations which are being processed by Government;

(xii) A quantity of 13.15 lakh tonnes of cement has been imported into the country during 1978 and the import of a further quantity of about 13.23 lakh tonnes has been contracted

Licences for Import of Components by B.H.E.L.

5077 SHRI A BALA PAJANOR.
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether BHEL has sought import licences to the tune of Rs. 80 crores for import of components; and

(b) if so, the necessity for such components and the country from which import is sought?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

(SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Import of components has been considered necessary to meet their production programmes and customer commitments. Countries from which import has been sought are USA, West Germany, Czechoslovakia, USSR, Poland, Italy, Sweden, Japan, Spain, Denmark and UK.

Strength in Central Police Organisations

5078. SHRI R. L. KUREEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the Central Police Organisations like Intelligence Bureau, R.A.W., C.B.I., B.S.F., C.R.P.F. and what is the total manpower of each including deputationist, Gazetted and non-Gazetted ranks;

(b) the total strength and percentage of directly recruited officers and men; and

(c) the percentage filled by promotion and deputation from States and other organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). The information is being collected.

Traffic Constables in Delhi

5079. SHRI RAJ SHEKHAR KOLUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many traffic constables are posted in the streets of Delhi during (i) day and (ii) night time;

(b) whether Government have received complaint that the traffic police in Delhi are acting simply as silent spectators when the drivers of heavy and other vehicles do not follow the indications of the electric signals at the circles and crossings of streets; and

(c) any action proposed 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) 425 traffic constables are deployed during day and 143 in the night for traffic regulation/enforcement duty on the roads in Delhi.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Action is being taken against drivers of motor vehicles violating traffic signals and other mandatory provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules. The relevant details are as under:—

Year	Cases prosecuted for violation of traffic signals.	Other cases of violation of Motor Vehicle's Act/Rules
1978	48,690	3,97,457
1979 (January and February).	13,463	89,194

सहायकों की समेकित सूची तैयार करना

5080. श्री राजनारायण : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या कामिक विभाग प्रतिवर्ष सहायकों को मिलीजुली समेकित बरिष्ठता सूची तैयार करता है और विभागों के बिने डी-कृत होने पर ही उन्हें अनुभाग अधिकारियों के ऊँच पदों पर अपने आप पदोन्नति देता है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या कामिक विभाग मिलीजुली समेकित बरिष्ठता सूची का पालन नहीं करता ?

बहु संजालय तथा विभिन्न, व्यापक और कम्पनी कार्य संजालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी एन० डी० पाटिल) : (क) कामिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग प्रति वर्ष सहायको क। सामान्य बरिष्ठता सूची तैयार करता है, जैसा कि केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा (सामान्य बरिष्ठता सूची का तैयार किया जाना) विनियम 1970 के साथ पठित, केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा नियम, 1972 के नियम 2 के खण्ड (एचएच) के अधीन अपेक्षित है। फिर भी, प्रत्येक सवर्ग (मन्त्रालय/विभाग) ने अनुभाग अधिकारी के ग्रेड में पदोन्नतिय उस मन्त्रालय/विभाग द्वारा सामान्य बरिष्ठता सूची में शामिल अपने ही उन सहायको में से की जानी है जो इस विभाग द्वारा निर्धारित बरिष्ठता (क्षेत्र) को रेंज में आते हैं। यदि किसी सवर्ग विशेष में निर्धारित बरिष्ठता को रेंज के भीतर गति उत्पन्न नहीं होते हैं और अनुभाग अधिकारियों को रिक्तिवा होती है, तो उन्हें कामिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग द्वारा नामांकित उन व्यक्तियों द्वारा भरना होता है जो इस विभाग में रखे गए अन्य सवर्गों के उन सहायको कंपैनल में से होते हैं, जो बरिष्ठता की निर्धारित रेंज में होते हैं और उनके अपने सवर्गों में पदोन्नति के लिए कोई रिक्ति नहीं होती।

(ख) प्रश्न हो नहीं उठता।

Import of selective technology

5081. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to import selective technology to meet the needs of various industrial sectors in the country;

(b) if so, what are the areas where the import of selective technology is considered essential; and

(c) what are the names of the countries from which technology is proposed to be obtained and whether Government have started any negotiations with these countries for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) and (b) Government's policy towards import of technology is selective and is in conformity with national priorities. Import of technology and foreign collaboration is permitted only in sophisticated and high priority areas, export oriented ventures and for manufacture of items for which indigenous capability has not adequately developed within the country. Paras 23, 24, 25 and 26 of the Statement of Industrial Policy presented to Parliament on December 23, 1977, spell out Government's policy in the matter. Further, an illustrative list of industries where no foreign collaboration, financial or technical, is considered necessary has recently been issued by Government in a Press Note dated 28th December, 1978. A copy of the Press Note is available in Parliament Library.

(c) While in bilateral negotiations and consortium meetings convened by Government, discussions do take place for assistance in the form of credits, import of technical know-how etc. no collaboration and assistance for import of technology in any specific areas are sought by Government as such. Indian entrepreneurs, after negotiating with foreign parties, apply for approval of Government for the proposed collaboration and each proposal is considered by Government on merits.

Licences for manufacture of Television Sets and Electronic Calculators

5082 SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that licences for the manufacture of T.V. and elec-

tomic calculators are issued mostly to the units located around Delhi;

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

(c) whether Government propose to ensure that licences issued for setting up industrial units manufacturing particular product are equitably spread out in different States to realise the Government's objective of creating job opportunities throughout the country?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) While granting industrial approvals/licences for such items, in accordance with the general licensing policy, attention is also given to dispersing the industry as widely as possible. As a result, considerable dispersal of these industries outside the Delhi area has taken place.

Anti-social elements arrested in Delhi

5043. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of anti-social elements arrested in Delhi from November, 1978 to February, 1979;

(b) the number among them, who are in police/judicial custody at present;

(c) whether there has been any reduction in the incidence of crime as a result of their arrest; if so, to what extent; and

(d) if not, the reasons for increase in crime after their arrest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. FATIL): (a) to (d). The information is being as-

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

Match Industry

5044. SHRI M. ABUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the special rebate on matches is to develop the rural industry or to encourage the benami transactions by people in urban areas who are already in the field;

(b) if so, what are the steps taken by Government to stop issue of bonafide certificates to industries of urban areas; and

(c) whether Government would take steps to check and curb the benami units of big manufacturers and to insist to manufacture in the own trade label of Khadi and Village Industries Commission and to insist to sell all those such matches to Khadi and Village Industries Commission only?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). For the purpose of admissibility of the special rebate on matches, the location of a cottage unit is not relevant. As a part of 1979 Budget, excise duty has been increased on matches in or in relation to the manufacture of which any process is ordinarily carried on with the aid of power. The duty has been reduced on matches in or in relation to the manufacture of which no process is ordinarily carried on with the aid of power and cleared for home consumption during a financial year by a manufacturer from a factory which is recommended by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for exemption as a bonafide cottage unit or which is a member of a cooperative society including a marketing and service industrial cooperative society registered under any law relating to cooperative societies and the total clearance of

matches from such factory during the financial year is not estimated to exceed 75 million matches. These measures have been taken in order to encourage the production of matches in the non-mechanised sector.

Retrenchment in Beas Sutlej Link (H.P.)

5086. SHRI S. S. DAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the retrenchment due to the completion of the Beas Sutlej Link (H.P.) causing large scale unemployment of skilled workers;

(b) whether a proposal to set up a suitable industry in the public sector at Sundernagar (H.P.) was made by the State Government some years ago;

(c) whether the setting up of such an industry would save Government huge expenditure on building new workshops and accommodation to be vacated by the BSL Project; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. The State Government had asked for the setting up of an instrumentation unit.

(c) The Beas Sutlej Link Project, on completion is to be transferred to the Bhakra Beas Management Board. Even after the Project is completed, most of the facilities will have to be utilised for its operation and maintenance. The accommodation that is likely to be rendered surplus is being assessed. The likely surplus is considered to be insignificant. The project being a joint venture of the Government of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan, any decision to utilise these facilities will have to be taken with their prior concurrence.

(d) The State Government have already been informed that there is no proposal to set up any new instrumentation unit.

दिल्ली में पुलिस अधिकारियों की नियुक्तियाँ

5087. श्री गृहीलाल : क्या गृह मंत्रा यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में एक पुलिस कर्मचारी/अधिकारी को सामान्य तथा एक स्थान पर कितने समय के लिए नियुक्त किया जाता है;

(ख) विभिन्न पुलिस स्टेशनों, जिलों, ट्रैफिक ब्रांच आदि में तीन वर्ष से अधिक समय एक स्थान पर नियुक्त पुलिस कर्मचारियों अधिकारियों की ग्रेडवार संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) इतनी लम्बी अवधि तक एक स्थान पर निरन्तर नियुक्त के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उनके शीघ्र स्थानान्तरण के लिए कार्यवाही करने का है जिससे भ्रष्टाचार की प्रवृत्ति को रोका जा सके ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा बिजि, ग्वाच और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पांडेय) : (क) से (घ) : जाने के प्रभारी अधिकारी का सामान्य कार्य-काल 3 वर्ष होता है। यह जाने में नियुक्त उप-निरीक्षक के पद के अधिकारियों तथा इससे नीचे के अधिकारियों पर भी लागू होता है। यदि पुलिस आयुक्त अधिकारी के कार्य निष्पादन से सन्तुष्ट है और वह संश्लिष्ट स्तर का रहा है और उसकी ईमानदारी पूर्णतः संतुष्ट रही है तो वह ऐसी नियुक्ति की अवधि एक अवधि दो वर्ष के लिए बढ़ा सकता है। बर्ली के अतिरिक्त, मास्टरों में नियुक्ति

के लिए सामान्य कार्यकाल इस प्रकार है :—

(क) अपराध तथा जातायात

(1) सहायक उप-निरीक्षक के पद के अधिकारी तथा इससे ऊपर के अधिकारी . 5 वर्ष

(2) अन्य अधिकारी . 3 वर्ष

(ख) सुरक्षा तथा एक० द्वार० द्वार० धो० 3 से 5 वर्ष तक

(ग) निपिक वर्ग 3 वर्ष

(घ) विशेष शाखा कोई सीमा नहीं।

दिल्ली पुलिस में छ. जिलों तथा ट्रैफिक यूनिट समेत 20 विभिन्न यूनिटें हैं। जो अधिकारी जिलों तथा ट्रैफिक यूनिट में तीन वर्ष से अधिक समय तक एक स्थान पर रहे हैं, उनका पदवार ब्योरा इस प्रकार है :—

पद	जिला	थाना	ट्रैफिक
निरीक्षक .	9	—	2
उप-निरीक्षक	173	5	23
सहायक उप-निरीक्षक .	119	9	11
हैड-कांस्टेबल	87	45	50
कांस्टेबल .	828	374	412

संवेदनशील एककों जैसे जिलों/पुलिस थानों, जातायात, अपराध शाखा, सतर्कता शाखा और विशेषकर, विशेष शाखा में व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त करते समय प्रयत्न किया जाता है, सम्बन्धित के साथ उनमें योग्यता तथा अनुभव हो। जहाँ किसी

अधिकारी की सक्षमता अथवा निष्ठा में कमी पाई जाती है तो उसे तुरन्त हटा दिया जाता है और उस यूनिट में उसके रहने की अवधि पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। पुलिस आयुक्त को पुलिस कार्मिकों की नियुक्तियों को युक्ति युक्त बनाने की आवश्यकता की जानकारी है और वे पहले ही एक संवीक्षा कर चुके हैं जो एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। जिन व्यक्तियों को किसी विशेष शाखा का विशिष्ट ज्ञान और अनुभव है, उनको छोड़कर यह सुनिश्चित किया जा रहा है कि किसी व्यक्ति को किसी विशेष कार्य पर अनावश्यक अवधि के लिए नियुक्त न रखा जाये। दिल्ली पुलिस की भिन्न-भिन्न शाखाओं में कार्मिकों को बारी-बारी से लगाने के उपाय किये जा रहे हैं। जुलाई, 1978 से अब तक बारी-बारी से नियुक्त किये गये अधिकारियों की पदवार संख्या इस प्रकार है . —

निरीक्षक .	96
उप-निरीक्षक .	279
सहायक-उप-निरीक्षक .	122
हैड कांस्टेबल .	728
कांस्टेबल .	3363

Recommendations of Law Commission on Criminal Procedure Code

5083. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law Commission has submitted its 76th Report to Government; and

(b) if so, recommendations made by the Commission on the amendments of the general provisions of Criminal Procedure Code 1973?

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). Yes, Sir. The summary of conclusions and recommendations made by the Law Commission are contained in Chapter 9 of its Report, which was laid on the Table of the House on 27-2-1979. A statement giving the main recommendations made by the Law Commission regarding amendment of the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, is attached.

Statement

The main recommendations of the Law Commission in its 78th Report are given below:—

(1) Certain offences under the Indian Penal Code as well as under other laws which are at present non-bailable, should be made, bailable. The Code of Criminal Procedure, First Schedule, Part-I should be amended accordingly.

(2) In regard to bailable offences, section 436(1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, should be amended to provide for release of a person on bond without sureties, of a period of one month has expired after arrest.

(3) In regard to non-bailable offences, discretion should be given to the officer or court to release a person on bond without sureties Section 437(1), Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, should be amended for the purpose.

(4) In sections 395(3) and 439(1) (a) of the Code, power to release on bond without sureties should be expressly provided for.

(5) A provision should be inserted in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, to the effect that a person released on bail shall be bound to appear and to surrender to custody,

(6) There should be inserted in the Indian Penal Code a provision creating a new offence punishing violation of the obligation so undertaken with imprisonment upto 2 years of fine or both. The new offence to be created should be cognizable, bailable and triable by any magistrate. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, First Schedule, Part I, should be appropriately amended for the purpose.

Obscene Literature

5089. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR:

SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the threat posed by the growth and display of obscene literature which debased the minds of the youth; and

(b) if so, the action proposed by Government to check the same?

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

(b) Powers for prosecution under the Indian Penal Code and for proscription of obscene publications under Section 95 of Code of Criminal Procedure are vested exclusively in State Governments. Necessary vigilance is being maintained by State Governments in this regard.

Financial assistance to Government Servants put on duty on National Holidays

5090. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government servants who are put on duty on 15th August (Independence Day), 26th January (Republic Day) and 2nd October (Bapu's Birthday)

are not given any financial assistance; and

(b) if so, the reasons 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) and (b). Non-industrial Central Government employees called on duty on holidays including the National Holidays are paid overtime allowance if they are required to work beyond the normal working hours. For performance of work during normal working hours on such days, they are compensated by grant of leave. This has been prescribed as a measure of economy in administrative expenditure.

Modification of Space Science Policy

5091. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any modifications in their space science policy; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Recommendation of Minorities Commission to transfer officers for failure to quell communal disturbances

5092. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Centre has very recently turned down the recommendation of the Minority Commission that Senior District Officers who failed to quell the communal disturbances within a reasonable period be transferred as a matter of policy;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how does Government propose to handle such matters?

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

(a) to (c). It has not been possible to accept the suggestion as the criterion should be as to whether District Magistrate, Superintendent of Police and other senior officers entrusted with the maintenance of law and order have failed in their duty or have done their best. In the former case, action would be justified but in the latter, action would have an adverse effect on morale. Each case will have to be examined on merits and responsibility for any failure and dereliction of duty fixed before a decision can be taken to move them out of the District. Also, mere transfer is not a punishment. The officials will be departmentally dealt with in accordance with the procedure laid down, in case their failure and dereliction of responsibility are *prima facie* established.

Conference of Commonwealth Industries Ministers

5093. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Commonwealth Industries Ministers' Conference, was held recently in Bangalore;

(b) the names of countries which participated in the Conference;

(c) the subjects discussed, and the resolution adopted at the Conference;

(d) whether the *modus operandi* and modalities and implementation of the Resolution have been decided; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) India, Australia, Britain, Botswana, Bangladesh, Cyprus, Canada, Fiji, Ghana, Gambia, Guyana, Kenya, Malaysia, Mauritius, Malta, Nauru, Nigeria, New Zealand, Seychelles,

Solomon Islands, Swaziland, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Zambia.

(c) to (e). 1. It was agreed to put forward to Heads of Government a framework for a Commonwealth Action Programme on Industrial Co-operation.

2. It was agreed that an Industrial Development Unit should be established to mobilise capabilities to help solve specific industrial problems in Commonwealth Countries, and to provide continuing assistance to Commonwealth developing countries in their industrialisation efforts.

3. Exposure visits would be arranged for small scale entrepreneurs in order that they learn from experience and improve their entrepreneurial skills.

4. The Commonwealth Secretariat would play a more active catalytic role in industrial development by promoting, Supplementing and linking bilateral and multilateral programmes of cooperation.

5. The proposal for a Commonwealth venture capital company would be examined in detail by a Working Group.

6. To give effect to the Action Programme, requisite additional resources should be provided to ensure its effective implementation on the lines of an initial 3 year programme costing £ 5 million.

7. The Commonwealth Industry Ministers welcomed the practical assistance offered by the Government of India in making available technologies for development of small scale industries, training, technical services of Indian R&D institutions and services of Industry Promotion and Development Agencies.

8. The Ministers recognised the need for a reduction of barriers against exports of manufactured and agricultural goods in which the developing countries have a comparative advantage.

9. The Ministers also recognised the need for transfer of technology at reasonable cost and the re-deployment of industries and important measures for the acceleration of industrialisation in developing countries.

Shortage of Salt

5094. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an extreme shortage of salt and the people are suffering very badly from it;

(b) if so, reasons thereof; and

(c) in how many days the position will be corrected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). The production of salt in the country during 1978 was 66.93 lakh tonnes while the domestic demand for edible and industrial purchases was 60.85 lakh tonnes. There is thus no shortage of salt in the country, although temporary shortages occasionally arise in certain areas due to inadequate transport facilities

I.A.S. Officers

5095. SHRI PADMACHARAN SA. MANTASINHERA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of I.A.S. officers from 1975-76 to 1978-79 year-wise and State-wise; and

(b) the proposal of Government to increase the number of I.A.S. officers in 1979-80?

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) A statement showing the total number of I.A.S. officers in position as on the 1st January, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978 and 1979. State/Cadre-wise, is attached.

(b) It is proposed to appoint 125 persons to I.A.S. in 1979 on the basis of the I.A.S. etc. Examination held in 1978. It is not possible at this stage to indicate the number of officers to be appointed to I.A.S. in 1980 on the results of the Civil Services Examination, 1979. Appointment to I.A.S. is also made by promotion of State Civil Service officers and by selection of non-State Civil Service officers on the recommendations of the State Governments] Cadre authorities

concerned in accordance with the provisions contained in the I.A.S. (Appointment by Promotion) Regulations, 1955 and I.A.S. (Appointment by Selection) Regulations, 1956. Such appointments which are made against vacancies arising in the promotion/selection quota on the basis of retirements, resignation and death do not increase the number of I.A.S. officers in position unless they are made against vacancies in the promotion/selection quota which have not been filled up earlier.

State/Cadre	Statement				
	Year				
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Andhra Pradesh . . .	216	211	224	232	253
Assam-Meghalaya . . .	111	104	124	127	140
Bihar	241	240	263	272	282
Gujarat	164	159	169	164	166
Haryana	105	101	118	126	131
Himachal Pradesh . . .	71	70	77	80	85
Jammu and Kashmir . . .	80	86	87	83	87
Karnataka	160	162	171	180	185
Kerala	107	106	110	110	119
Madhya Pradesh	232	245	269	273	297
Maharashtra	250	240	254	249	271
Manipur and Tripura . . .	44	60	64	71	78
Nagaland	27	30	34	33	35
Orissa	157	156	161	167	169
Punjab	125	127	133	140	147
Rajasthan	154	150	166	169	174
Sikkim	24
Tamil Nadu	203	210	220	226	245
Union Territories . . .	120	114	129	129	142
Uttar Pradesh	321	326	351	331	373
West Bengal	217	211	225	219	227
TOTAL	3,105	3,108*	3,349	3,381**	3,630@

*Did not include 127 probationers appointed to the I.A.S. in 1975 on the results of the 1974 Examination.

**This did not include 157 candidates who were appointed to the I.A.S. on the results of the I.A.S. etc. Examination, 1976.

@This does not include 135 candidates who have been appointed on the results of the I.A.S. etc. Examination, 1977.

Grant of Political Pensions in Tripura

5096. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons, with names granted political pension upto date in Tripura with the number of persons applied for;

(b) whether a large number of applications for political pension has been rejected;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) action being taken for expediting the processing of the applications?

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

(a) 1904 applications for grant of pension to freedom fighters from Tripura were received upto 28-2-1979. Out of these, pension has been sanctioned in 636 cases. It is not possible to furnish names as it involves time & Labour.

(b) and (c). 492 cases have been rejected on one or more of the following grounds:

(i) Inability of applicants to produce adequate documentary evidence in support of their claims of jail suffering;

(ii) Inability to produce evidence from official records in claims of internment / externment / abscondance;

(iii) Annual income over Rs. 5,000/-

(iv) Late receipt of applications after due date.

(d) No application is pending initial scrutiny. However, 776 applications have been filed, for want of acceptable documentary evidence from the applicants and specific recommendations from the State Govt. On receipt of these documents, the cases will be analysed and pension sanctioned in eligible cases.

Persons living below poverty line in Tripura

5097. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 75 per cent of the population of Tripura still lives below poverty line even after the lapse of over 31 years since independence and the passage of five Five Year Plan periods besides part of the Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, how the percentage of population living below poverty line in Tripura compares with the all India figure and the corresponding figures for the different other States and Union Territories; and

(c) what specific schemes for the accelerated development of Tripura to bring it in line with the rest of the country are contemplated under the Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) and (b). Issues relating to the definition of a poverty-line and the determination of the numbers of persons living below that line in different States are currently examined by expert groups set up under the auspices of the National Sample Survey Organisation and the Planning Commission. Fresh estimates will be prepared of percentages of people below the poverty line in different States after the reports of these groups become available.

(c) The schemes for development prepared by the State for the Sixth Plan period cover all sectors, viz., agriculture, industry, irrigation, power and transport, and the social services. Emphasis is being laid especially on the area development schemes, roads, Soil Conservation, minor irrigation and the minimum needs programme.

Plan outlays in Tripura have been increasing as below:

(Rs. crores)

Annual Plan—1974-75	10.48
Annual Plan—1975-76	12.03
Annual Plan—1976-77	15.07
Annual Plan—1977-78	15.78
Annual Plan—1978-79	24.10

The outlay for the Annual Plan 1979-80 is likely to be significantly higher than in the current year. The Sixth Plan for Tripura will also be substantially larger than the State's Fifth Plan (which was Rs. 69.68 crores).

मध्य प्रदेश के विदिशा जिले के बालीबा विकास खंड के लिये पूँजी राज सहायता योजना

5090. श्री राबबन्धी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के विदिशा जिले की पिछड़ा क्षेत्र घोषित कर बालीबा विकास खंड में पूँजी राजसहायता योजना में शामिल करने के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह किस तारीख को प्राप्त हुआ और इस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई ; और

(ग) उपर्युक्त क्षेत्र को पूँजी राजसहायता योजना में कब तक शामिल किया जायेगा ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदीश प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार का प्रस्ताव योजना आयोग में 6-11-78 को प्राप्त हुआ था । योजना आयोग ने अपने पत्र दिनांक 28-11-78 द्वारा राज्य सरकार की जवाब

दे दिया था तथा उक्त पत्र का हिन्दी अनुवाद सभा पटल पर रखा है । [प्रश्न सत्र में रखा गया । संविधि संख्या एल टी-4193/79]

(ग) उपर्युक्त (ख) में दिए गए उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

National Adult Education Programme

5099. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the "Times of India" dated the 7th February, 1979 that the Planning Commission has criticised the manner of Education Ministry wishing to manage the National Adult Education Programme from Shastri Bhavan;

(b) whether the entire money instead of the 50 per cent of the budget being in hands of the Centre allocation for this purpose should be given to States; and

(c) if so, what are the other suggestions made by Planning Commission in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) to (c). At the third meeting of the National Board of Adult Education held on the 30th January 1979 the Planning Commission representative emphasized the importance of community participation in the programme, and drew the attention of the Board to the need to proceed beyond mere literacy and numeracy to their functional linkages. This is in line with the recommendations contained in Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83 (pp. 221-222).

2. The National Development Council has decided that the Adult Education Programme should continue to be centrally sponsored, as at present, with sharing of costs between the Centre and the States.

हथकरवा विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत वित्तीय सहायता

5100. श्री रामेश्वर पाटीदार : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हथकरवा विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों को समान अंशदान हेतु बाध्य करती है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उनके अधिकारियों ने समान अंशदान देने के लिए उन्हें बाध्य न करने के लिए कहा है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है।

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जी नहीं। हथकरवा उद्योग की समस्याओं का अध्ययन करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा गठित शिवासमन समिति द्वारा वर्ष 1974 में प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट में की गई सिफारिशों पर अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई करने के रूप में राज्यों की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु वर्ष, 1976 में ये दो योजनाएँ बनाई गई थी। अर्थात् (1) निष्क्रिय एवम् कमजोर समितियों का फिर से चलाने और नई समितियाँ स्थापित करने हेतु प्राथमिक बुनकर सहकारी समितियों के अंश पूँजी आधार को सुदृढ़ करना एवं (2) सहकारी क्षेत्र का विकास व हथकरवा बस्ती का विपणन करने हेतु हथकरवा बुनकर सहकारी समितियों की राज्य शीर्षस्थ समितियों/राज्य हथकरवा निगमों के अंश पूँजी आधार को सुदृढ़ करना। ये योजनाएँ इस सहमति से बनाई गई थी कि राज्य सरकार द्वारा भी भारत सरकार द्वारा इन योजनाओं के अधीन दी जाने वाली राशि के बराबर का ही अंशदान दिया जाएगा। यह इस विचार से किया जान पड़ता है कि इन योजनाओं

की सफलता में राज्य सरकारों की कुछ पूँजी दाँव पर लगी हो और इस क्षेत्र में राज्यों की रुचि भी बराबर बनी रहे। यह भी महसूस किया गया था कि चुंकि हथकरवा उद्योग का विकास राज्य का विषय है, अतः केन्द्र सरकार की भूमिका केवल राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किए जाने वाले प्रयासों में सहायता करने तक ही सीमित रहनी चाहिए।

(ख) और (ग). कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने वित्तीय कठिनाइयों की वजह से समान राशि का अंशदान देने में असमर्थता व्यक्त की है और उन्होंने केन्द्रीय सरकार से समान राशि का अंशदान देने की इस शर्त को हटा देने का नुस्खे दिया है। सरकार इस शर्त को हटाने के मामले पर विचार कर रही है।

सरकारी और गैर सरकारी क्षेत्रों में कपड़े का उत्पादन

5101. श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में सरकारी और गैर सरकारी क्षेत्रों में पृथक-पृथक कितनी मात्रा में और किन-किन किस्मों के कपड़े का उत्पादन किया जा रहा है ; और,

(ख) कपड़े का प्रति व्यक्ति औसत क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) वर्ष 1977-78 में संगठित व गैर-संगठित क्षेत्रों में कुल 96600 लाख मीटर कपड़े का उत्पादन हुआ जिसमें से राष्ट्रीय बस्त्र निगम के अधीन सरकारी क्षेत्र की मिलों ने 8530 लाख मीटर कपड़े का उत्पादन किया था। समूचे उद्योग में केवल संगठित मिल क्षेत्र में उत्पादित सूती कपड़े के बारे में ही किस्म-वार अंश-

अलग जानकारी उपलब्ध है। यह निम्न प्रकार है :—

क्रिसम	प्रतिशत उत्पादन
मोटा	13.10
मीडियम बी	27.83
मीडियम ए	50.86
बड़िया	2.96
बहुत बड़िया (सुपर फाइन)	5.25
	100.00

राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम के मामले में उनके समूचे उत्पादन की अलग-अलग जानकारी उपलब्ध है। यह निम्न प्रकार है :—

क्रिसम	प्रतिशत उत्पादन
मोटा	14.45
मीडियम बी	40.13
मीडियम ए	43.09
बड़िया	1.18
बहुत बड़िया (सुपर फाइन)	1.15
	100.00

(ब) निर्वात तथा घरेलू से अन्य खपत को छोड़कर 13.32 मीटर।

Plan for Harijan Development

5102. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre is considering a Rs. 500 crore plan for Harijans development;

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

(c) when the same will be finalised?

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

(a) to (c). The Working Group on Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes during the Medium Term Plan 1978-83 constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal, Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs had, in its report, recommended a Special Central Assistance of Rs. 500 crores for programmes for the Scheduled Castes, on lines similar to the Special Central Assistance for Tribal Area. This is under examination.

Disposal of Files

5103. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Expert Study conducted for the purpose of looking into the disposal of files in the Government of India has come to the conclusion that there has been a fall in the disposal of files by 60 per cent following the arrest of two Secretaries in their Office; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government on the findings of this Expert Study?

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 expert study was conducted to examine the effect of the arrest of two Secretaries in their Office on the disposal of files in the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Police Protection to M.P.s. in Delhi

5104. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Member of Parliament are given personal police protection in Delhi;

(b) if so, the names and nature of protections; and

(c) the reasons for the same?

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) and (c). A large number of visitors from all parts of the country came to see Mr. Chandrashekhar, President of the Janata Party, at his residence. A police constable has therefore been detailed outside his residence to keep vigil so that no untoward incident occurs. Two constables are also posted round the clock at Shri Mohan Lal Pipil's residence at his request following a case of criminal trespass by night in his house and also receipt of some threats by him and his family members. Such arrangements are made sometimes for limited periods for giving protection to Members of Parliament in case of need.

Sixth Five Year Plan for Gujarat

5105. SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) size of the Sixth Plan fixed for the State of Gujarat; and

(b) how much Central assistance will the State get during the Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) and (b). The size of the State's Sixth Plan and the extent of Central Assistance for the plan period have not yet been finally determined.

No Encouragement to New Industrial Activities in Metropolitan areas like Delhi

5106. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the policy of the Government not to encourage new

Industrial activities in metropolitan areas like Delhi and that several new proposals have been rejected on this ground;

(b) if so, why the substantial expansion proposal of a multinational company for the manufacture of blades in the heart of capital city of Delhi has not been rejected by Government;

(c) whether it is also the policy of Government to make exception to the general policy in the case of multinationals and their subsidiaries; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No multi-national company has made application to the Government seeking substantial expansion for the manufacture of safety razor blades. However, if the reference is to M/s. Sharpedge Ltd., a company which has connections with M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd., a multi-national company, the position is that this company has applied for the grant of an Industrial Licence for effecting substantial expansion for the manufacture of safety razor blades from 300 million nos. to 450 million nos. per annum in their existing undertaking in Delhi. Government have yet to take a decision on this application. While taking a decision, all related aspects including location aspect will be kept in view.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to (c) above.

Reservation of SC/ST for promotion in Government Services

5107. SHRI BHAGPAT RAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a move to abolish reservation of SC/STs in promotion in Government services as

pointed out by Shri Moharji Desai Prime Minister of India during a News Conference in Delhi on 20th January, 1979;

(b) if so, whether it is not in accordance with the provisions of Constitution of India and whether it will not cause injustice towards SC/STs; and

(c) if answer to part (a) is in the negative, the reasons why such statement was delivered by Hon'ble Prime Minister during a debate, and whether it will not create frustration in the mind of SC/STs and encourage those non-SC/STs who are fighting for getting such reservations abolished?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) No, Sir, the Prime Minister did not make such a statement at the said News Conference

(b) and (c). Do not arise

छठी योजना के लिए मध्य प्रदेश और अन्य राज्यों के लिये निश्चयन

5108. श्री कुबेर सिंह : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या योजना आयोग ने अन्य राज्यों के साथ-साथ मध्य प्रदेश के लिए भी छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना तैयार कर ली है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो मध्य प्रदेश और अन्य राज्य के सम्बन्ध में क्या-क्या व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश के लिए प्रस्तावित राशि का झार्वटन करते समय क्या मानदण्ड प्रस्तावित था है ;

(घ) योजना आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय लक्ष्यों में मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा निश्चित कृतवा धनराशन दिये जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ङ) क्या मध्य प्रदेश एक पिछड़ा राज्य है और क्या इसकी प्रगति दर औसत राष्ट्रीय प्रगति दर की तुलना में बहुत कम है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस राज्य की प्रगति दर को औसत राष्ट्रीय प्रगति दर तक लाने के लिए उक्त योजना में पर्याप्त व्यवस्था कर दी गई है ?

जोड़ना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमलूर रहमान) : (क) से (घ). मध्य प्रदेश और अन्य राज्यों के लिए 1978-83 के लिए पंच वर्षीय योजनाएं विचारधीन हैं। निर्धारित किए जाने वाले परिणामों को बताना इस समय संभव नहीं है।

(ङ) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, 1961-62 से लेकर 1976-77 तक की अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश में प्रति व्यक्ति देशीय उत्पाद की औसत वार्षिक वृद्धि दर इस अवधि में औसत भारतीय औसत वृद्धि दर की तुलना में कम है। मध्य प्रदेश के योजना निवेश निर्धारित करने में राज्य की आवश्यकताएं, संसाधन उपलब्धता, सगठनात्मक और कार्यान्वयन क्षमता आदि जैसी सभी संबंधित बातों को ध्यान में रखा जाएगा।

Setting up of District Industries Centres where unemployment is Acute

5109. SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many District Industries Centres have been set up in the districts where unemployment position is acute; and

(b) how many are intended or likely to be set up by the end of the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The main

thrust of the new Industrial Policy is on providing larger employment opportunities through development of village and small industries in the rural sector. To achieve this object, the Government launched a centrally sponsored scheme of Districts Industries Centres in May, 1978. 283 District Industries Centres have been approved so far. The remaining districts are likely to be covered in a phased manner during the next financial year. These centres have been set up as focal agency to deal with all the requirements of small and village industries under a single roof and they will also interface closely with activities of Integrated Rural Development Blocks.

Removal of Rural Poverty

5110 SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the steps taken so far to remove the rural poverty in the country during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): The Draft Plan 1978-83 aims at substantial reduction of poverty, unemployment and under-employment during the period of the Five Year Plan. 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 Needs 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. All these programmes are designed primarily to benefit the rural areas where the majority of the poor live. The Annual Plans of the Centre and the States for 1978-79 and 1979-80 have been formulated in conformity with the objectives and priorities of the Five Year Plan.

Production of Portland and Pozzolana Cement in Gujarat

5111. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHOU-DHARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Pozzolana and Portland cement separately produced in all the cement factories of Gujarat;

(b) whether the Government of Gujarat has sought Central approval for production of Portland cement in all the factories of the State and if so, Central Government's reaction thereto;

(c) the steps taken by Government to see that Portland cement is available to Gujarat for several special works like construction of dams, etc., keeping in view the quantity of Pozzolana cement and

(d) the action taken by Government to ensure continued supply of full quota of cement to Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The quantity of Pozzolana Portland Cement and ordinary Portland Cement produced in all the cement factories in Gujarat during 1978 is as follows:—

1. Pozzolana Portland Cement (PPC) 11.74 lakhs tonnes.

2. Ordinary Portland Cement (PPC) 11.74 lakh tonnes.

(b) Yes, Sir. A request has been received from the State of Gujarat that the cement factories in Gujarat may be asked to produce ordinary portland cement to the extent of at least 25 per cent of their production. In order to achieve optimum production and capacity utilisation as well as to conserve nonrenewable reserves of limestone deposits, no restriction is currently being placed on the production of Pozzolanic Portland Cement or Portland Slag Cement.

(c) Pozzolana Portland Cement is suitable for most construction purposes. However, in order to meet the needs of the Gujarat Government for ordinary portland cement, a quantity of 25,000 tonnes of such cement has been released to Gujarat during the current quarter in addition to their normal allocation.

(d) As against the allocation of 14.62 lakh tonnes of cement to Gujarat in 1978, a quantity of 15.69 lakh tonnes of cement has actually been despatched to that State. It has also been decided to increase the allocation of Gujarat by 10 per cent during the quarter April-June 1979.

Enquiry about Kavaratti incident in Lakshadweep

5112 SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on complaint from the mainland staff of Union Territory of Lakshadweep, Kavaratti, of humiliation and harassment, a magisterial enquiry was conducted by Shri T. T. Joseph, IAS particularly about Kavaratti attack on 3.3.1978;

(b) if so, what is the findings of the enquiry; and

(c) what remedial measures are taken to safeguard the life and property of mainland employees?

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

(a) Shri T. T. Joseph, Additional Sales Tax Commissioner, Delhi was deputed to conduct an inquiry into the incidents which took place at the time of the inauguration of the Kerala Samajam on 3-3-1978, keeping in view the demands for an impartial inquiry by all the parties concerned including the local leaders.

(b) According to the Inquiry Officer, the incidents were created by misguided local students.

(c) There was no loss of life or property. In the circumstances no remedial measures are considered necessary as the existing arrangements are considered adequate for the purpose.

Meetings on Drug Industry attended by the Officers of the Small Scale Industries

5113. SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether officers of the Development Commissioner Small Scale Industries are regularly attending meetings convened by the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for taking major policy decisions on drug Industry; and

(b) what are the total number of meetings attended by them during last three years and the efforts made by them to protect the interest of small scale drug industry?

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

(b) Only one meeting was attended concerning Drug Policy, on 26th July, 1978 to consider the manufacture of drug formulations by the public sector units. The officers of the DC (SSI) who attended the meeting opposed this proposal as there was sufficient formulation capacity in the small scale sector which is not fully utilised. It was suggested to the Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers that the public sector units should encourage the setting up of ancillary units and render technical and marketing support to them. This was agreed to in principle.

Deportation of Iranian Students

5114. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Iranian Students have been studying in India, if so, their number;

(b) how many of them were arrested during the last year for anti-Shah of Iran demonstration; and

(c) whether Government is considering to deport them to Iran and if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. 2551 Iranian students were studying in India on 1-1-1978.

(b) 197 Iranian students were arrested during 1978 for anti-Shah of Iran demonstrations.

(c) There is no proposal with the Government to report Iranian students arrested last year for anti-Shah demonstrations.

"Centre wants fewer Private Vehicles"

5115. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 10th February, 1979 under the caption "Centre wants fewer Private vehicles"; and

(b) if so, what is the follow up action taken/proposed by Government in the immediate future on the various observations made therein?

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

(b) The transport policy envisaged in the Plan aims at correcting the existing imbalances with the objective of facilitating the movement of agricultural inputs and produce, substantial expansion in the rural road network and strengthening road transport services. In making allocations for the development of various modes of transport, the major considerations have been the optimum utilisation of the existing capacities, growth rates of goods and passenger traffic and the need for controlling the concentration of population and growth of industrial and business activities in the metropolitan and larger cities.

Overtime in Central Government Offices located in Delhi

5116. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that overtime bill of the Central Government offices located in Delhi has gone up significantly during 1977-78 as compared to 1976-77 and further risen during 1978-79;

(b) if so, Ministry-wise details of expenditure incurred on overtime and percentage rise; and

(c) the action taken to minimise expenditure on overtime and policy decisions taken, if any, during the last one year?

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 details of expenditure on overtime allowance and its Ministry-wise breakup, exclusively in Central Government Offices is not readily available. The total expenditure incurred on overtime allowance on Civilian employees in Central Government Offices (including the attached and subordinate offices in and out of

Delhi) during 1977-78 amounted to Rs. 56.21 crores as against Rs. 49.15 Crores during 1976-77. Information relating to 1978-79 is being collected.

(c) The following instructions exist to minimise the expenditure on overtime allowance:—

(i) work in Government Offices should be so organised as to minimise the possibility of the employees being required to work overtime and that they should be put on overtime duty only when it is inescapable;

(ii) whenever it is found feasible shift system of duty should be introduced so that the working hours of the employees who are frequently required to work after the normal course in time in the offices are arranged in such a manner that they are able to attend to the work during the normal working hours fixed in their case;

(iii) A ceiling on overtime earnings has been fixed;

(iv) non-industrial Government employees other than operational staff car drivers who are required to work on Sundays and Holidays should be granted compensatory leave for such work instead of cash compensation in the form of overtime allowance. These instructions have been reiterated for strict observance in May 1978.

Curtailment/Cancellation of Central Schemes

5117. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Seventh Finance Commission has recommended curtailment or cancellation of certain Central Schemes; and

(b) if so, what are the schemes which would be partly or fully cancelled and to which extent such can-

cellation would affect the State resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir, but the National Development Council in its meeting held in February, 1979 has decided that the number of Centrally sponsored schemes included in the Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83, should be reduced, and that savings estimated at Rs. 2000 crores for period 1979-83 should be distributed to the States as additional central assistance.

No schemes are being abandoned. Some schemes will be transferred to the State Plans. Others will continue as Centrally sponsored, with sharing of costs between the Centre and the States. Details of these transfers and sharing arrangements are still being worked out.

Grants sanctioned for construction of rural roads in Bihar

5118. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Bihar have not fully utilised the grants sanctioned for the construction of rural roads in the State during the year 1978-79; and

(b) if so, the reasons put forth by the State for non-utilisation of the grants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) According to the information given by Bihar Government, the provision of Rs. 950 crores for Rural Roads in the States Annual Plan 1978-79 and special central additive of Rs. 0.50 crore available for Tribal Sub-Plan would be fully utilised. There is likely to be a shortfall of Rs. 1 crore in the utilisation of advance Plan assistance of Rs. 4 crores allocated for restoration and improvement of Rural Roads,

district roads of the Zila Parishad etc. damaged by floods in 1978-79.

(b) The likely shortfall in the utilization of the advance Plan assistance is reported to be due to the short period available for its utilisation and the shortage of bitumen and road rollers.

Central Government Employees working on the same posts

5119. SHRI GANGA BHAKT SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to consider the cases of their employees who have been working on the same posts for years together and on the same pay and are drawing the maximum of their pay scales, which is causing discontentment among them; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to frame such rules under which the employees may get automatic promotion and not have to work for 10—15 years on the same posts?

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 general problem of stagnation in services is already under consideration of the Government.

(b) The question whether rules should be framed or not, will be considered along with the general question of stagnation.

Intensive Development Project on Handlooms

5120. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government requested the Government of India to include all the Southern Districts of Kerala under the first intensive development project on handlooms with Trivandrum as headquarters;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereupon; and

(c) the steps taken up for the same?

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

(b) and (c). The State Government has been requested to furnish detailed justification for their proposal. Further action will be taken on receipt of reply from the State Govt.

Working of National Information Centre

5121. SHRI K. MALLANNA: SHRI SARAT KAR:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Information Centre is endeavouring to provide a well planned computer network of inter-connections low-cost mini-computers connected to a giant host computer to provide up-to-date information to the various decision-making bodies of Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The National Informatics Centre (NIC) proposes to locate minicomputer terminals in various Government Departments/Organisations of the Government of India in Delhi and interlink them to the large computer system of NIC. Five mini-computer terminals have already been installed and become operational; 10 more such terminals are proposed to be established during 1979. The large host computer, which will function as the central node of the network is expected to be installed in Delhi by the end of 1979. Computerization services are being given

at present to 18 Departments/Organisations of Government. Supplementary regional facilities at a minimal level have also been established at the NIC Cells in Bombay and Madras. A similar facility is being established in Calcutta during the current year.

The project, when completed in 1980, would provide computer network infrastructure for sharing of information between various departments/organisation, thereby avoiding duplication of efforts.

Master Plan for Self-Employment

5122. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared any Master Plan for self-employment of unemployed youths in the country; and

(b) if so, what arrangement has been made for easy assistance from banks for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) and (b). One of the principal objectives of the Draft Plan 1978-83 is the removal of unemployment and significant under-employment within a period of 10 years. The Plan envisages expansion in self-employment opportunities in different sectors of the economy. Among the provisions directed especially to this end are arrangements for the banks to provide loans at concessional rates of interest for viable schemes of self-employment in activities allied to agriculture and in small-scale industries. There are also schemes for the provision of margin money to those setting up new small industries and business. The Reserve Bank of India in its guidelines issued on 12th December, 1978 has urged banks to aim at providing credits to at least two additional borrowers per branch per month to promote self-employment. The District Industries Centres which

are being set up in different parts of the country will assist the unemployed to prepare appropriate schemes and to obtain finance from the banks to launch them.

Plight of Women in DTC Buses

5123. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the "Times of India" dated 24th February, 1979 that on February 12, a student of I.P. College, Delhi was outrageously molested by a group of men in a DTC bus route No. 104;

(b) whether it is also a fact that her appeals to the conductor to stop the bus were disregarded and no passenger came forward to help the girl; and

(c) if so, whether Government would like to consider the miserable plight of the women who are facing difficulties and are travelling on their own risk to their lives in the DTC buses?

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). Government's attention has been drawn to the news item in the "Times of India" dated 24-2-1979. Enquiries conducted by the police and the D.T.C. authorities revealed that on 12-2-1979 a student of I. P. College was travelling in bus route No 104 from Regal to I. P. College. When the bus reached I. P. College at about 6.30 P.M., 4 to 5 boys stood in her way when she wanted to alight. The bus, however, did not stop at I. P. College and only stopped at the Old Secretariat where the girl alighted. The student was requested to give a formal complaint about the incident but she did not do so. No clue of the miscreants could be found. According to the conductor of the bus no request was made to

him to stop the bus. He did, however, see some men harassing a woman but as the 60 odd passengers just sat and watched he did not have the courage to help the girl.

Two policemen have since been deployed at I. P. College bus stop to avoid such incidents. The various other measures taken by the police in this behalf are as follows:—

(i) Deployment of policemen in plain clothes in buses, particularly, during morning and evening hours on routes notorious for eve-teasing.

(ii) Deployment of additional police at some bus stops on the affected routes.

(iii) Special arrangements in police control rooms to receive complaints about eve-teasing and to initiate immediate follow-up action.

(iv) Fortnightly visits by the ACSP, SHOs/Division Officers to girls/women colleges and other institutions to ascertain their problems and grievance.

(v) Adequate publicity against the eve-teasers in the press.

(vi) It has been agreed that in case eve-teasing is found in any bus, it will be driven to the police station for follow-up action.

(vii) Immediate arrest of the culprits and their prosecution in Courts, for substantive offences, or under provisions of Delhi Police Act.

(viii) Collection of information at the educational institutions and from the public to identify eve-teasers.

(ix) Posting of women police in crowded buses.

(x) Action for binding down or externment under section 47 D. P. Act against miscreants.

(xi) Preparation of albums of eve-teasers.

(xii) Instructions to all police personnel travelling in buses, whether on duty or otherwise, to take notice of eve-teasing incidents, intervene and bring the culprits to book.

(xiii) Joint Coordination Committees of the police and girl students are being formed separately for women's colleges in North and South Delhi Campuses for a periodical review of the problem and other matters relating to maintenance of law and order in and around these colleges. DTC is also proposed to be associated with these committees.

The D. F. C. authorities are taking following action in this regard:—

(i) whenever specific instances against drivers and conductors are brought to the notice of the DTC authorities, police action is taken. Recently, 3 cases occurred in which 5 persons were involved. They have all been proceeded against and suitable action was taken against them all including terminating of service of one conductor and one driver.

(ii) Instructions have been issued asking drivers and conductors to wear name badges. They have also been asked to intervene effectively whenever any one is found misbehaving with ladies in the buses and if necessary, to drive to the nearest Police Station.

(iii) Display of posters inside the DTC buses warning the eve-teasers of the legal consequences.

(iv) Owners of private buses running under DTC control are being asked to have their bus numbers written on every seat.

(v) Public appeals for the assistance and cooperation of the travelling public.

(vi) Areas/routes prone to eve-teasing are being identified so that further measures can be taken.

(vii) Keeping in view such incidents, DTC is running 40 university specials exclusively meant for women students.

Eve-teasing and other such offences cannot be tackled effectively by police action alone. Only if there is wide awakening and enlightened public opinion and citizens are willing readily to intervene on behalf of helpless women travellers, it would be possible to deal successfully with the problem. The DTC authorities and the Delhi Police have been instructed to secure fullest possible cooperation of the public.

Plight of Women in DTC Buses

5124. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of violence against women in DTC buses during last six months; and

(b) whether any memorandum has been submitted to the Government by the girls in this regard and 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) One incident of violence and 8 cases of eve-teasing in DTC buses were reported to the police during the period from 1-9-1978 to 28-2-1979.

(b) A demonstration was held by the girl students on 23-2-1979 when they submitted a memorandum to the Police Commissioner and the Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC) authorities. The demands of the girl students with regard to action to be taken by the Police and the DTC are as follows:—

(a) *Demands relating to Police.*

(i) The law lays down severe penalties against harassment of women and it is the responsibility of the police to implement this law.

(ii) Police travelling in DTC buses should take action against all forms of hooliganism, ranging from verbal to physical harassment, even when they are off duty.

(iii) The Police should set up special squads all over the city to check the incidence of violence against women.

(b) *Demands relating to DTC*

(i) All drivers and conductors should wear name badges.

(ii) Private buses under DTC operation should have their numbers written on every seat.

(iii) Statutory warning against harassment of women should be put up inside the buses.

(iv) The conductor and driver should be very firm in implementing these warnings.

(v) In case where the DTC staff feel unable to handle the rowdy elements themselves, they should have standing instructions to drive to the nearest Police Station.

(vi) A permanent machinery comprising of DTC officials, police and women's organisation should be set up to deal with all cases of molestation of women.

(vii) On every occasion that a complaint is lodged in the Complaint Book, a copy should be given to the complainant, to make follow-up action possible.

States' Plan for Employment

5125. SHRI CHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have collected information from the States and Union Territories regarding their plan to secure more and more jobs to the unemployed persons in their respective States as per their plan; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the plan of Gujarat State in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) The States and Union Territories in submitting their Annual Plans and Five Year Plans have indicated the developmental outlays which are expected to increase employment opportunities. Some States have provided detailed estimates of direct employment generation through plan schemes.

(b) Estimates given by Gujarat in their Five Year Plan proposals are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-4194/79*].

The five year plan (1978—83) of Gujarat is yet to be finalised.

नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के अध्यक्ष

5126. श्री दयाराम शाव्य : : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के नये अध्यक्ष को भूतपूर्व सरकार ने उनके विरुद्ध लगाये गये भ्रष्टाचार के आरोपों पर सेवा से निकाल दिया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी दूसरी बार नियुक्ति किन-किन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए की गई ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा विधि, न्याय और सप्ली कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Settlement of Boundary Disputes between States

5127. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States and Union Territories reported to Centre

for settlement of boundary disputes of the States;

(b) the measures taken by the Centre for early settlement of the disputes; and

(c) the details thereof, if any, regarding the nature of the disputes of the States and Union Territories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (c). The boundary disputes between the following States are based upon claims laid by one State Government to certain territories which constitutionally form part of the adjoining State:

(i) Maharashtra and Karnataka;

(ii) Karnataka and Kerala;

(iii) Assam and Nagaland; and

(iv) Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. There exist boundary problems between Assam on the one hand and Meghalaya and the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh on the other. These primarily relate to physical demarcation of the inter-State boundary on ground.

(b) The differences underlying these matters can be resolved only on the basis of mutually acceptable arrangements between the Governments concerned. Our effort has always been and continues to be to prevail upon them to evolve in a cordial atmosphere such consensus and extend all assistance and guidance to enable them to arrive at such solutions.

Atomic Minerals in Orissa

5128. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that atomic minerals are found in Maithili area of Koraput

District and near Kodala and adjoining area in Ganjam District of Orissa;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government of Orissa and Central Government for the exploitation of these minerals for the use of atomic energy; and

(c) the programme proposed and allocation made by the State and the Central for the same in the year 1978-79 and 1979-80?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As a result of the surveys carried out during 1976-77, sporadic radio-activity was located near Mathih area in Koraput district, Orissa. Surface samples from the outcrop indicated that the radio-activity is mainly due to thorium and the occurrence is, therefore, not considered of any significance.

Similarly, surveys conducted during 1959 and 1962-63 revealed sporadic radioactivity in Kodala Taluka of Ganjam district. Radioactivity was attributed to refractory minerals and did not persist in depth. In view of these observation, the area is not considered economically exploitable for uranium.

(c) Does not arise.

Equity and Technical Foreign Collaboration

5129. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the foreign collaboration proposals, both equity collaborations as well as technical collaborations, that has been approved by Government during the year 1978; and

(b) what are the proposed items to be produced as a result of those collaborations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). A total number of 307 fore-

ign collaboration proposals were approved during the year 1978. Quarterly lists giving details in regard to items proposed to be manufactured as well as the name of the Indian part, the name of the foreign collaborator and whether the proposal involve financial or technical collaboration are available in the Parliament Library.

तिहाड़ जेल में बन्द कैदी

5131. श्री बपाराम शाक्य : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली की तिहाड़ जेल में बंदियों को खाना और चाय ठीक प्रकार से नहीं दिया जाता है और कैदियों को नाजायज तरीके से परेशान किया जाता है और उन्हें बिना कारण ही मारा पीटा जाता है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार हम बाग़ में लक्ष्यों की जांच करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो जेलों में कैदियों की दशा सुधारने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल) : (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सूचना दी है कि पंजाब जेल मनुष्य के उपबंध जो दिल्ली में लागू किए गए हैं के अनुसार दिल्ली तिहाड़ जेल के बंदियों को भोजन, अधिकारियों द्वारा उपयुक्त जांच करने के बाद दिया जाता है। चाय/भोजन का भाग नहीं है। किन्तु बंदियों को यह है कि वे कैदी कल्याण कैंटीन से यह कर ले सकते हैं। कैदियों को परेशान और पीटने के बारे में कोई शिकायत नहीं हुई है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

Performance of Computer Maintenance Corporation

5132. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the performance of Computer Maintenance Corporation since the closure of I.B.M. in India;

(b) whether Government have also examined the performance of Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. (E.C.I.L.) in computer manufacturing; and

(c) if so, details of the same and irregularities found during the examination of the performances of the above corporations and action taken by Government thereon?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) So far no irregularities have been found.

जवानों को बाल शिक्षा भत्ते का भुगतान

5133. श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1971 से बाद में भर्ती हुए सीमा सुरक्षा बल के जवानों को बाल शिक्षा भत्ता नहीं मिलता है जबकि इससे पहले भर्ती हुए जवानों को यह भत्ता मिलता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस भेदभाव के क्या कारण हैं और क्या सभी जवानों को बाल शिक्षा भत्ते का भुगतान किया जायेगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) सीमा सुरक्षा बल के सभी जवान जिन्होंने कम से कम एक वर्ष की सेवा की है बाल शिक्षा भत्ता प्राप्त करने के पात्र है। सीमा सुरक्षा बल के जवानों को अन्य कोई बाल भत्ता देय नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

भोपाल टेक्सटाइल मिल्स द्वारा बिक्री

5134. श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री 16 अगस्त, 1978 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 437 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या न्यू भोपाल टेक्सटाइल मिल्स कुछ पार्टियों को जनवरी, 1976 से अक्टूबर, 1978 तक मिल से निर्मित सूत, कपड़ा, कटपीस, कपड़े की चिरिया, अल्प सेक्नेप मशीनरी तथा "वेस्ट" आदि जैसी अनेक मदें बेचता रहा, और यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक वर्ष बेचे गये इस माल का मूल्य कितना है और उन पार्टियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनको यह बेचा गया ;

(ख) किन पार्टियों से बेचे गये माल का अभी भुगतान प्राप्त किया जाना है और वह कब तक वसूल किया जायेगा तथा किन शर्तों के अन्तर्गत इस माल को समान्यतः बेचा जाता है; और

(ग) क्या रुपया वसूल करने के लिए दोषी पार्टियों को कोई नोटिस दिये गये हैं और यदि हां, तो उन्हें कितनी बार नोटिस दिये गये और इस हेतु कितनी पार्टियों के विरुद्ध मुकदमें चलाये गये हैं और मुकदमों की संख्या कितनी है।

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद घादव) : (क) से (ग). अधिकांश जानकारी का समावेश उन ग्रन्थों में हैं जिसे क्रमशः अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 7460 तथा 9827 दिनांक 19-4-78 तथा 10-5-78 से संबंधित आश्वासन को पूरा करने हेतु संसद् के पुस्तकालय में रखा जायेगा। यह पाया गया है कि प्राप्त निष्कर्ष जानकारी के संकलन में अंतर्ग्रस्त प्रयासों के अनुरूप नहीं होंगे।

“न्यू भोपाल टैक्सटाइल मिल्स” द्वारा वस्तुओं की खरीद

5135. श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री 16 अगस्त, 1978 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 437 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या “न्यू भोपाल टैक्सटाइल मिल्स” ने जनवरी, 1976 से अक्टूबर, 1978 की अवधि में रंगाई, छागई, कपड़े की प्रोसेसिंग में काम आने वाले रसायन, मशीनरी, स्टेशनरी तथा साइजिंग व प्रिंटिंग के काम आने वाला सामान जैसी बहुत सी वस्तुएं खरीदी थीं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इनमें से प्रत्येक वस्तु कितनी मात्रा में तथा कितने मूल्य देकर खरीदी गई तथा किन फर्मों से खरीदी गई और भुगतान के लिये क्या अवधि रखी गई और कितनी अवधि में भुगतान किया गया।

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) इस सूचना को इकट्ठा करने के प्रयासों के अनुरूप उनसे प्राप्त परिणाम नहीं होंगे।

न्यू भोपाल टैक्सटाइल मिल्स द्वारा अदायगी

5136. श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 437 दिनांक 16 अगस्त, 1978 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम, इन्दौर के निदेश पर न्यू भोपाल टैक्सटाइल मिल्स द्वारा 25,000/- रु० से अधिक की अदायगी की जाती थी और इस अदायगी को प्राप्त करने वाला व्यक्ति यह धनराशि सीधे चेयरमैन से प्राप्त करता था और यदि हां, तो जवनरी, 1976 से अक्टूबर, 1978 तक इस प्रकार की अदायगियां

कितनी बार की गईं तथा ये अदायगियां किन एवं कितनी पार्टियों को की गईं तथा कितनी पार्टियों को अदायगी चार मास से अधिक अवधि के बाद की गई; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ ऐसी पार्टियां हैं जिनको 2 लाख रुपये से अधिक धनराशि देय है और उन्होंने मिल को माल की सप्लाई बन्द कर दी है और यदि राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम ने अदायगी नहीं की है तो उन पार्टियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने मिल के माल की सप्लाई करना बन्द कर दिया है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जी, नहीं मिलों द्वारा सहायक निगम को सूचना भेजे बिना भुगतान कर दिया जाता है। जिन मामलों में संभरणकर्ता ने सहायक निगम से सम्पर्क किया था उन मामले में मिलों से कह दिया गया था कि वे उन्हें शीघ्र भुगतान कर दें। ऐसी 25 पार्टियों हैं जिन्हें चार माह के पश्चात् भुगतान किया गया था।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

सिक्किम में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिये पदों का आरक्षण

5137. श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सिक्किम में विभिन्न सरकारी विभागों में अनुसूचित जातियों और आदिवासियों के लिये आरक्षण किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो अब तक विभिन्न सरकारी विभागों में आरक्षित स्थानों में से कितने स्थान अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के प्रत्याशियों में भरे गये हैं ;

(ग) क्या इन जातियों को मिलने वाली रिक्तियों इन्हें नहीं दी जाती हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां तो सरकार ने इस मामले में क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

बहुमंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) से (घ). सिक्किम राज्य के संबंध में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों को विनिर्दिष्ट करने वाले राष्ट्रपति के आदेश जून 1978 में ही जारी किए गए थे। सिक्किम सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार राज्य सरकार तब से अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों को सेवाओं में आरक्षण समेत विभिन्न रियायतें प्रदान करने के प्रश्न पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार कर रही है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में शांतिपूर्ण औपचारिक आदेश जारी किए जाने की आशा है। सिक्किम सरकार के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों का राज्य और अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं में भी उचित और पर्याप्त रूप से प्रतिनिधित्व है, उदाहरणार्थ संगठित सेवाओं जैसे भारतीय प्रौद्योगिक सेवा, राज्य सिविल सेवा और राज्य पुलिस सेवा में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्ति 60 प्रतिशत से अधिक पदों पर आसीन हैं।

Consideration of problems of Tribal Linguistic People by Minorities Commission

5139. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minority Commission considered the problem of tribal linguistic people in the States where these groups of people are in minority;

(b) if so, the findings and recommendations made for the protection and progress of these minority population;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Centre and the States for the development of tribal languages so far?

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

(a) The Minorities Commission has stated that so far it has not received any representation from the linguistic tribal people/groups. However, as and when any representations are received, the same will be considered and suitable recommendations would be made to Government, if necessary.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

(d) Facilities in the field of education for tribal languages/dialects at the primary stage of education are available in the following States/Union Territory Administrations:—

1. Assam—Bodo, Garo, Khasi, Mikir and Lushai (Mizo).

2. Bihar—Santhali.

3. Himachal Pradesh—Bhoti.

4. Meghalaya—Mizo (Lushai), Garo and Khasi.

5. Nagaland—Konyak, Ao, Sema, Chakhesang, Angami, Lotha, Sangtam, Phom, Yimchungar, Khimungam, Zeliang, Remgma, Kuki.

6. Orissa—Kuki language is being experimented by the State Government for introduction at the primary stage of education.

7. Tripura—Lushai (Mizo), Tripuri.

8. Andaman and Nicobar Islands—Karen and Nicobari.

Refusal by Chief Ministers to accept Annual Plan

5140. SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Chief Ministers have refused to accept Planning Commission's proposals for their annual plan (1979-80) and have virtually declined to finalise five year plan (78-83) with the result that

finalisation of the sixth plan is likely to be delayed; and

(b) if so, reasons in each case and the time by which the plan is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) and (b) Most of the Chief Ministers of the States demanded higher outlays for their Annual Plan 1979-80. However, on the basis of availability of resources and Central assistance, Planning Commission indicated the size of the Annual Plan 1979-80 for each State except to the extent that they would be augmented by the transfer to the States of certain centrally sponsored schemes.

The States' draft Five Year Plans have been discussed by them with the Planning Commission at official level. The finalisation of these plans had to await the decision of the National Development Council on the allocation of central Plan assistance to the States for the period 1979-83. These principles having now been decided, the Commission will be finalising the State's Five Year Plans after discussions with the Chief Ministers, which will be taken up in early April, 1979.

Number of Cottage and Small Scale Industries in States

5141. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of cottage and small scale industries which have been set up in each State and particularly in Himachal Pradesh during the last two years, year-wise and also district-wise in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) what is the number of cottage and small scale industries proposed to be set up in each State and particularly in Himachal Pradesh; district-wise in Sixth Five Year Plan, year-wise; and

(c) what type of these industries are proposed to be set up in each district of Himachal Pradesh during the Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

Messrs Bennett Coleman Company

5142. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Minister has requested the Finance and Law Ministers to investigate the reported move of M/s. Bennett Coleman Company which has been making large profits to diversify the activities from publishing newspapers into other industries;

(b) if so, whether both the Ministers have examined the points raised by the Industry Minister;

(c) what are the other charges made by the Minister;

(d) when the final decision is likely to be taken; and

(e) whether his Ministry has sought Government's approval into the proposed merger of sick units of the Sahu Jain Group with the Bennett Coleman Company?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (d). It had been brought to the notice of the Minister of Industry by workers of M/s. Bennett Coleman Company and some Journalists who had small deposits in the Company, that this Company was trying to diversify its activities from the publishing field. It was also brought to his notice that the Company had circulated a notice to their depositors in order to get approval for amending the memorandum of association to

include other industrial activities such as the manufacture of cement, soda-ash, jute and chemicals. This according to the workers and journalists would affect their interests adversely. Since the subject matter does not pertain to the Ministry of Industry, the Minister of Industry had passed on this information to the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs and the Minister of Finance who are concerned with the subject matter, for investigation and taking such action as they would deem necessary.

(e) The Specified Authority constituted under Section 72A of the Income Tax Act, 1961 has not received any proposal for merger from this company.

आंध्र प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री पर भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप

5143. श्री एस० एस० सोमनी :
श्री दलपत सिंह परस्ते :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ प्रमुख नेताओं ने आंध्र प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री पर भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप लगाये हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में कोई जापन भारत सरकार को भी दिया गया; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी बगैरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल) : (क) और (ख). आन्ध्र प्रदेश विधान परिषद्, हैदराबाद के सभापति को सम्बोधित 22 व्यक्तियों के नाम से दिनांक 21 फरवरी, 1979 से एक साइक्लोस्टाइल्ड पत्र की प्रतियाँ प्राप्त हुई हैं, जिसमें आन्ध्र प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री के विरुद्ध कतिपय आरोप लगाए गए हैं।

(ग) उपर्युक्त साइक्लोस्टाइल्ड पत्र में लगाए गए आरोपों के स्वरूप को प्रकट किया जाना उचित नहीं होगा।

Production of Vehicles

5144. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the total production of commercial vehicles by the existing industrial units for the last two years and what is the expected demand of such vehicles in the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): The total production of commercial vehicles by the existing industrial units for the last two years is given below:—

1976-77	46,502
1977-78	41,244

The Working Group on Transport, Earth Moving and Agricultural Machinery appointed by the Planning Commission have estimated the demand for commercial vehicles for the next two years as under:—

1979-80	66,500
1980-81	73,200

Import of Raw Jute

5145. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKAR MURTHY:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to allow import of raw jute during the current year;

(b) if so, what is the total quantity of jute to be imported;

(c) the main reasons for the same; and

(d) to what extent this decision will help Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

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

Export of Bengal Deshi Cotton

5146. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will allow further export of Bengal Deshi cotton in addition to 50,000 bales already allowed in view of the high prices fetched by this variety in foreign markets and its low prices in domestic markets;

(b) whether certain State Governments have represented to the Government for such additional exports; and

(c) if so, Government's views thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). Keeping in view the interest of the cotton growers and taking into consideration the representations received from the State Governments, Government of India have since permitted an additional export of 20,000 bales of Bengal Deshi cotton from current year's crop in addition to the exports already allowed.

Ban on Export of Salt

5147. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDEIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a ban was put in September 1977 on the export of salt;

(b) what is the total annual salt production in the country and the demand for the last three years;

(c) whether it is a fact that due to ban on salt export the salt industry is actually utilizing only 60 per cent of the production capacity; and

(d) whether Government are thinking to lift the ban on export of salt in order to check exploitation of market by the salt industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Export of salt was banned in September 1977 except to Nepal, Bhutan and Maldives and in respect of committed contracts.

(b) The total annual production and effective domestic demand for salt for edible and industrial purposes during the last three years were as follows:—

Production		Off take (effective demand)
(In lakhs of tonnes)		
1976	40.76	53.94
1977	53.28	56.50
1978	60.93	60.85

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Government have decided to relax restrictions on the export of salt and quotas of 1,50,000 tonnes and 2,50,000 tonnes have been allocated for export during 1978-79 and 1979-80 respectively. The requirements of Nepal, Bhutan and Maldives are to be met in full and balance quantity available would be exported to other countries. Salt export will include special varieties of salt like refined or table salt with higher value.

हरिजनों तथा गिरिजनों के लिए मकान

5148. श्री केशवराव घोडगे : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ग्रामीण हरिजनों तथा गिरिजनों को पक्के मकान बनाने हेतु

सहायता प्रदान करके उन्हें आदर्श वास्तव्यों में बसाने की किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह योजना कब तक क्रयान्वित कर दी जाएगी ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) से (ग) - ग्रामीण हरिजनों और गिरिजनों को पक्के मकानों के निर्माण के लिये सहायता देकर उनको कुछ आदर्श वास्तव्यों में बसाने के लिये सरकार की कोई विशिष्ट योजना नहीं है। भारत सरकार की सामाजिक आवास योजनाएं आय-वर्ग अभिमुख हैं और विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं।

Entry of heavy vehicles in Delhi

5149. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1300 on the 26th February, 1979 regarding entry of heavy vehicles in Delhi and State:

(a) when were challans against 150 vehicles which participated in the Kissan Rally issued and what further action has been taken in regard thereto;

(b) why no such challans were issued against the remaining 2597 vehicles; and

(c) what action has so far been taken against these last mentioned vehicles and what further action is being taken in respect 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) 150 chal-

lans were issued upto 14-2-79 as per details below:—

Date	Number of challans issued.
8-2-79	70
12-2-79	30
13-2-79	25
14-2-79	25

All the above cases are pending in courts.

(b) and (c). Out of the remaining 2597 vehicles particulars in respect of 161 vehicles only have been received. Out of these 80 addresses have been found to be correct. 50 were incomplete or incorrect while 31 were reported to have had permits. Challans are being prepared in respect of the 80 vehicles and will be submitted in the court. Particulars in respect of 2436 vehicles are awaited from the State Regional Transport Authorities. All vehicles found infringing the law will be duly prosecuted.

सरकारी सेवा के लिए आयु सीमा

5150. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार सरकारी सेवा में प्रवेश के लिए आयु-सीमा को समाप्त करने का है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल) : जा नहीं, श्रीमान्।

Shortage of Explosives

5151. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY please to state:

(a) whether shortage of explosives will continue for long and particularly the explosives of small diameter where NG-based explosives technology is the most reliable;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the same;

(c) whether this shortage of explosives units hit by glycol shortage; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken by the Government to overcome this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The requirement of industrial explosives for the year 1979-80 is estimated as 77,500 tonnes. For meeting this demand about 33,000 tonnes of NG based variety of explosives will be available which will include about 26,000 tonnes of small diameter variety.

(c) Due to short supply of monoethylene glycol in January 1979 the production of explosives (Slurry Type) suffered a small set back in the month of February, 1979.

(d) The full supply of indigenous monoethylene glycol to the explosive industry has been restored. For the balance requirement of monoethylene glycol the explosive manufacturers have been advised to register their requirements with Chemical and Pharmaceutical Corporation (subsidiary of State Trading Corporation) which is the canalising agency for imports.

Naxalite Prisoners under Death Sentence

5152. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) number of Naxalite prisoners with death sentence in different jails of the country just after emergency and at present;

(b) how many of the Naxalite prisoners were hanged within the above period;

(c) whether Government propose to commute death sentence of the Naxalite prisoners; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in the direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Soap Making Industry

5153. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to shift soap making industry exclusively for the cottage and village sector;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof.

(c) the names of the multinational and large industrial houses which are engaged in soap manufacture;

(d) the quantum of soaps manufactured by each such unit at present;

(e) by what time the soap manufacturing industry is to be shifted to rural sector; and

(f) what is the number of persons likely to get employment under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b) The Working Group on Khadi and Village Industries in its report submitted in December, 1978 has recommended *inter-alia* that Government should not allow small, medium and large scale sectors to enter into the activities of manufacturing of soap (laundry and toilet) by using non-edible oils.

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

(e) and (f) The recommendations of the Working Group on Khadi and Village Industries will be implemented according to the decisions of the Government. The Working Group

has estimated that the employment in the village soap industry is expected to increase from 3.50 persons in 1978-79 to 12.05 lakh persons in 1982-83.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the foreign owned and Large Indian owned companies *	Production	
		Laundry	Toilet
		(tonnes)	(tonnes)
1	M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. (F) Bombay and Calcutta units	53,127	1,11,832
2	M/s. Tata Oil Mills Col. Ltd. (La) Bombay, Cochin, Calicut, Madras, Calcutta and Ghaziabad units	73,670	18,452
3	M/s. Kusum Products Ltd. (La) Calcutta	5,153	..
4	M/s. Godrej Soaps Ltd. (La) Bombay	7,528	2,359
5	M/s. Tungabhadra Industries Ltd., Kurnool (La)	4,111	..
6	M/s. Bear Oil Industries Ltd, Akola (La)	6,445	..
7	M/s. D.C. Chemicals Works, Delhi (La)	4,345	..
8	M/s. Rohan Industries Dalmianagar (La)	664	..
9	M/s. Swastik Household & Indl. Products Ltd., Bombay (La)	2,332	4,090
10	M/s. Asiatic Soap Col. Calcutta (La)	2,780	70
11	M/s. Modi Soap Works, Modinagar (La)	2,610	..
12	M/s. Bombay Dyeing & Mfg. Co. Ltd., Bombay (La)	2	..

Area Welfare Officers for Government Colonies in Delhi

5154. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have appointed Area Welfare Officers for various Government colonies in Delhi;

(b) if so, the names of the officers who have been appointed with their area;

(c) what are the duties and functions of these officers;

(d) whether concerned authorities with which they are required to deal with are informed of such appointments;

(e) whether it is proposed to give financial assistance to these area welfare officers in discharge of their functions, if so, the details thereof; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps being taken to strengthen the functioning of these officers?

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) and (c) A list of the Area Welfare Officers of various Government colonies with their names and areas of jurisdiction and another statement indicating the functions of the Area Welfare Officers are attached.

(d) The more important authorities like Director, Central Government Health Scheme, Central Public Works Department, etc. are informed about these appointments and Area Welfare Officers are expected to contact the other authorities in the course of discharge of their functions.

(e) No, Sir.

The assignment of Area Welfare Officer is purely of a voluntary nature and it is not proposed to introduce any pecuniary element in this scheme.

(f) Does not arise as scheme is purely voluntary in nature.

Statement

List of area Welfare Officers in Government Colonies in Delhi/New Delhi

Sl. No.	Name	Area of jurisdiction
1	2	3
1	Shri K. L. Atora	Andrews Ganj.
2	Shri V. K. Agnihotri	Asia House.
3	Shri Mukesh Chand	Baba Kharak Singh Marg (Irwin Road).
4	Shri M. M. Hussain	Bharati Nagar. Dr. Zakir Hussain Marg, Kaka Nagar.
5	Shri B. K. Dey	Canning Road, Pataudi House.
6	Shri B. R. Goel	Chitrugupta Road, Gole Market, Gole Dakhana.
7	Shri T.P.P. Nambiar	Curzon Road Apartments.
8	Shri G. S. Rathe	Dev Nagar.
9	Shri K. S. Mathew	Kidwai Nagar (East).
10	Shri G. K. Narainsinghani	Kidwai Nagar (West).
11	Shri S. S. Narula	Minto Road, Tagore Road.
12	Shri Shiv Ram	Moti Bagh I.
13	Shri O. P. Singh Bhatia	Nauroji Nagar.
14	Shri B. Rajagopalan	Nanakpura
15	Shri J. S. Naphray	Netaji Nagar.
16	Shri Vidya Sagar Puri	Panchkuin Road, Chitrugupta Road, Aram Bagh Place.
17	Shri S. P. Verma	Pandara Road.
18	Shri Kalyan Singh	President's Estate.
19	Shri V. V. Johri	R.K. Puram, Sector No. I.
20	Shri S. D. Dharma	R.K. Puram, Sector II.
21	Shri A. D. Joshi	R.K. Puram, Sector III.

1	2	3
22	Shri R. Padmanabhan	R.K. Puram, Sector IV.
23	Shri N. Natarajan	R.K. Puram, Sector V.
24	Shri R. R. Puri	R.K. Puram, Sector VII.
25	Shri H.V. Roha	R.K. Puram, Sector IX.
26	Shri Babu Lal	R.K. Puram, Sector XII.
27	Shri Madan Singh	Srinivaspuri.
28	Shri Sudershan Sharma	Sarojini Nagar.
29	Shri S. P. Srivastava	Telegraph Lane.
30	Shri C. L. Arya	Timarpur
31	Shri Om Parkash	Tagore Road Hostel

Statement

FUNCTIONS OF AREA WELFARE OFFICERS

1 To function as co-ordinating officer between the C.G.H.S. Dispensary and its beneficiaries regarding complaints from either side.

2. To attend to all emergency hospital work like help in expeditious hospitalisation of serious cases attending to complaints regarding hospital care etc.

3. To serve on the C.G.H.S. Area Advisory Committee for considering suggestions for the improvement of service and facilities.

4. To act as Vice-Chairman in the Co-ordination Committee for Samaj Sadans (Community Halls) and look to its proper functioning and improvement.

5. To act as Liaison Officer between the Department of Personnel and A.R. and the local Associations in all matters and disputes and to mediate in election disputes at the request of the parties.

6. To investigate all cases of neighbourly disputes referred to him by the Department of Personnel and A.R.

and furnish report on the basis of which action is taken by the Directorate of Estates for shifting the erring party to another locality.

7 To act as Liaison Officer between the Associations and the Municipal authorities in all complaints regarding civic services, water, electricity, street lighting, drainage, bus service, sanitary service and vaccination and inoculation services.

8. To act as Liaison Officer with local police authorities regarding any incident in the locality involving law and order.

9. To act as Liaison Officer with the Delhi Administration Education Directorate regarding complaints about schools timing, admission etc.

10 To act as Liaison Officer between the Cooperative Consumer store and the beneficiaries in the area.

11. To act as Liaison Officer between C.P.W.D. authorities and the allottees regarding complaints lodged with the C.P.W.D. Enquiry Offices for their speedy disposal.

12. To keep in touch with all social service religious and cultural bodies in the area.

13. To act as Liaison Officer with all activities of Grih Kalyan Kendra in the area including 'Creche'

14. To act as Liaison Officer, between the colony and the Central Secretariat Sports Control Board in all activities of the Board.

15. To mediate in family disputes to bring about harmony in the home life in the context of home Ministry Circular for maintaining the wife in a reasonable comfort and matters relating to notation of monogamy.

16. To assist and cooperate in campaigns and measures such as vaccination, inoculation, blood donation, family planning etc. launched by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

N.B. The above list is only illustrative and not exhaustive.

Losses suffered by H.E.C.

5155. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA;
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK;
DR BIJOY MONDAL;
SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the losses suffered by the HEC during 1977-78;

(b) whether it is a fact that the HEC has taken crores of rupees overdrafts from the State Bank of India and from the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) HEC incurred a loss of Rs. 30.26 crores during 1977-78.

(b) and (c) In view of the long gestation period undergone by the project and continuing losses right

upto and including 1974-75 Government has, upto 31st March, 1978, given loans to HEC aggregating to Rs. 114.74 crores for meeting capital expenditure, repayment of Government loans and payment of interest charges etc. In addition, the Corporation has taken cash credit accommodation of Rs. 33.30 crores from the State Bank of India for meeting its operational requirements which is a normal practice for companies to finance their working capital and is in accordance with the norms laid down by the Bank in this respect.

भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, भोपाल
में उत्पादन

5156. श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री निम्नलिखित दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे ?

(क) भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, भोपाल के विभिन्न विभागों में मार्च, 1978 में दिस्म्बर, 1978 तक उत्पादन का लक्ष्य कितना था और वास्तव में कितना उत्पादन हुआ,

(ख) यदि वास्तविक उत्पादन कम था तो कितना कम था और उसके कारण क्या थे, और

(ग) इन बातों में लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा माहति) (क) बा. एच. ई. एन. भोपाल के विभिन्न विभागों में मार्च, 1978 से दिस्म्बर, 1978 तक का उत्पादन का लक्ष्य तथा वास्तविक उत्पादन क्रमशः 108.14 करोड़ रुपये तथा 84.28 करोड़ रुपये का था।

(ख) उत्पादन में 23.86 करोड़

रूपये की गिरावट होने के निम्नलिखित कारण थे :—

(1) सम्पूर्णकर्ताओं से खरीदी गई सामग्री तथा हिस्से पुर्जों का प्राप्ति न होना या विलम्ब में प्राप्ति होना ;

(2) बंदरगाह में हड़ताल/बंदरगाह में भीड़भाड़ के कारण आयातित सामग्री का विलम्ब से प्राप्ति होना । 'कभी-कभी सप्लायर के कारखाने में काम बन्द होने तथा खरीदी गई सामग्री व हिस्से पुर्जों के खराब हाल में प्राप्ति होने से भी उत्पादन बुरा तरह प्रभावित हुआ है ।

(ग) निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं :—

(1) "सुपुर्वगत की निश्चित तारीख" के बारे में सभी सप्लायरों की काफी समय पूर्व याद दिलाई जा रही है ?

(2) सप्लायरों के साथ निकट सम्पर्क रखने और सप्लायर्स में भागीदारी करने के लिये आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने हेतु सप्लायर्स के चार प्रमुख केन्द्रों पर अधिकारियों का नियुक्ति कर दी गई है ।

(3) सप्लायर्स के समानांतर स्रोतों की स्थापना की जा रही है ।

बीवाल में भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड का उत्पादन

5157. श्री हरमोविन्द बर्वा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1976, 1977 और 1978 में भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, भोपाल में रेक्टिफायर और ट्रांसफार्मर का कुल उत्पादन कितना हुआ था ;

(ख) उनमें से बेचे गये रेक्टिफायर आदि का मूल्य कितना था और उनके ग्राहकों की संख्या क्या है ;

(ग) क्या वर्ष 1978 में ग्राहकों की संख्या कम हो गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं और ग्राहकों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा सोहन) : (क) 1976-77 तथा 1977-78 की अवधि में बी.एच.ई.एल, भोपाल में रेक्टिफायर तथा ट्रांसफार्मर का कुल उत्पादन निम्नलिखित है :—

	वर्ष	(रुपया लाख में)
रेक्टिफायर (इलेक्ट्रानिक्स सहित)	1976-77	445
	1977-78	483
ट्रांसफार्मर	1976-77	2,799
	1977-78	1,600

(ख) ऊपर बताये गये सभी रेक्टिफायर तथा ट्रांसफार्मर क्रमशः 11 तथा 40 ग्राहकों को बेचे गये ।

(ग) रेक्टिफायर डिजीजन के मामले में 1977-78 की तुलना में 1978-79 में क्रयदेशों की प्रगति में कमी नहीं आई है ।

जहाँ तक ट्रांसफार्मरों का संबंध है, 1977-78 की तुलना से 1978-79 में प्राप्त क्रयादेशों के मूल्य में कमी आई है।

(घ) रेक्टिफायर इक्विपमेंट के मामले में प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है। जहाँ तक ट्रांसफार्मरों का संबंध है, प्राप्त क्रयादेशों का मूल्य अधिक कड़ा प्रतियोगिता के कारण कम है। विन्नी प्रयासों को तेज किया जा रहा है।

Manufacture of Minicomputers and Microprocessors

5158. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision in regard to the setting up of units for manufacture of minicomputers and microprocessors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether qualified individuals or groups who would like to promote minicomputer and related industrial programmes would be allowed to have foreign collaboration on a selective basis; and

(d) if so, the broad guidelines thereof?

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

(b) A copy of the Industrial and Technology Policy for Mini-Computer/Micro-processor based system is enclosed at Statement-I.

(c) As will be seen from that policy statement: qualified individuals & groups abroad wishing to return and invest in Mini-computer related industrial programmes would be actively promoted. Foreign technical collaboration for high performance peripheral units would be permitted on selective basis. Electro-

nics industry, being an industry which thrives on sophistication, in exceptional cases where it is demonstrably in the interest of the quality and sophisticated electronics development in the country, foreign technical collaboration could be permitted.

Statement

Industrial and Technology Policy for Mini-Computer/Microprocessor based Systems

The Department of Electronics have recognised that minicomputer/microprocessor based systems can bring significant cost reduction, design implications and better flexibility in industry apart from finding a wide range of applications in a number of other areas of the economy. The mini-computer/microprocessor industry would, therefore, one of the major thrust areas to be grown in the field of computers. Government has decided that the development of the industry will be on the basis of the following policy framework:

2. Based on capability, size and structure of the system as well as type of application, mini-computer/microprocessor based systems can be classified into the following usage categories:

(i) Dedicated applications:

*(OEM options for specific functions on a real time basis with nominal peripherals).

(ii) Standard on-line applications:

*(OEM option with peripherals and software).

(iii) Major on-line applications; and

(iv) Stand-alone systems.

3 The following guidelines would be applicable for approval of proposals for the manufacture of these systems: The major objectives in the development of the minicomputer/microprocessor industry would be on

*OEM—Original Equipment Manufacture.

setting up of systems engineering companies which are not necessarily engaged in the manufacture of central processing units (CPUs) or peripherals. Manufacture of processors of peripherals will, however, also be permitted to produce mini-computer systems. For dedicated applications e.g. direct data entry accounting/invoicing machines, data acquisition systems, type setting applications, and dedicated controllers, medium and small scale entrepreneurs with a technical background would be preferred. For requirements of on-line and stand-alone applications, units from the organised sector would be considered. Qualified individuals/groups abroad wishing to return and invest in minicomputer related industrial programmes, would be actively promoted.

4. While examining applications for industrial licences/small scale approvals a detailed scrutiny will be undertaken to ensure that the application areas in which the minicomputer/microprocessor system is to be used, are in tune with national priorities. The industrial licensing policy will also continue to be restrictive in areas where labour displacement is likely to be involved.

5. Foreign technical collaboration for high performance peripheral units would be permitted on a selective basis. Electronics being an industry which thrives on sophistication, in exceptional cases where it is demonstrably in the interests of quality and sophisticated electronics development in the country, foreign technical collaboration may be permitted; otherwise no foreign financial or technical collaboration would be permitted for companies wishing to make minicomputer systems. Foreign brand names may be permitted to be used for the explicit purpose of promotion of export sales. Indigenous brand names should be evolved for the domestic market.

6. To facilitate programmes for the systems engineering of minicomputers, industrial capacity for the production of a standardised range of peripherals and CPUs would be built up on an OEM basis, so that there is free indigenous availability at reasonable prices of the basic building blocks for mini-computer/microprocessor based systems. In this regard, peripheral units, semiconductor element involved in CPUs, and consumables, would be standardised to the maximum possible extent and licensed/approved companies would need to configure their systems around these standard building blocks.

7. Until indigenously produced peripherals and CPUs are available, efforts will be made to import certain preferred components, CPUs and peripherals on a stock and sale basis to obtain price advantages. However, wherever system/companies/users are in definite need of acquiring peripherals/processors outside this range, the Department of Electronics will recommend ad-hoc import clearance after due review.

8. The performance of the units licensed/approved to make minicomputer/microprocessor based systems would be reviewed periodically (annually to begin with) and expansion of capacity approved on the basis of these reviews.

9. All pending applications will be scrutinised by the Government and duly disposed of. The viability of the applicants in terms of their R&D facilities, capability to maintain standards and quality, current infrastructure and future potential would form the basis for such scrutiny. Fresh applications will be called through a Press Note only after the pending applications are decided.

Setting up of a Working Group on Textiles

5159. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had set up a working group on textiles for drawing up the projections and demands of the textile industry on a long range basis;

(b) whether the group has submitted its report; if so, the broad recommendations made by it; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Steps to Induce Investments

5160. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that savings are exceeding investments during the course of the year; and

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be taken by the Government to reverse the situation and induce investment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) Firm information regarding savings and investment in 1978-79 is not yet available. Preliminary estimates however, indicate that investment in the current year is higher than savings.

(b) Question does not arise.

Investment in Paper Industry by Private Sector

5161. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what was the investment made by the private sector in the paper industry during the last three years;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to induce private sector to invest in paper industry;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has recommended a price hike of Rs. 500/- per tonne for white printing paper to the existing paper units; and

ernment on the above recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) An additional capacity for the production of about 75,000 tonnes of paper and paper board per annum has been commissioned in the private sector, during the last three years. This has come up mainly in the form of small paper mills using agricultural residue and waste paper, for which the capital cost is estimated to be about Rs. 4000-5000 per annual tonne. Hence the investment involved would be of the order of Rs. 30 to 40 crores approximately.

(b) The normal fiscal incentives available for industrial investment, such as investment allowance, are applicable to paper industry also. In addition, Government have liberalised the licensing policy for small paper mills based on agricultural residue. Measures to promote utilisation of bagasse are also under consideration.

(c) and (d). The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices had carried but a quick study of the price of

white printing paper, about a year ago. However, in the light of recent increase in prices of uncontrolled varieties of paper, the Bureau is being asked to up date their study.

Study to Review Foreign Collaboration

5163. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of collaboration agreements during the period 1966-1977, and 1977 to date;

(b) whether there has been any comprehensive study about the effects of these agreements on our national economy particularly in respect of our national objective of self-reliance;

(c) if so, the essential findings of the study; and

(d) whether Government propose to review the entire policy of collaboration agreements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The number of foreign collaborations approved by the Government during the period 1966-1977 and during the period January, 1978 to February, 1979 were 2776 and 345 respectively, totalling to 3121.

(b) to (d). In the statement on Industrial Policy laid before Parliament on 23rd December 1977, Government's policy regarding foreign investment and foreign technology has been elaborated in para 22 to 26. On the basis of an assessment made recently by the various Ministries of the Government of India regarding the assimilation of foreign technology covered by proposals approved in the past and the extent of indigenous capability achieved so far, Government issued a Press Note on 28-12-78 wherein an illustrative list of industries where no foreign collaboration, financial or technical, is considered necessary has been given. A copy of the Press Note is available in Parliament Library.

Nationalisation of Industries

5164. SHRI CHITA BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since been able to identify constraints, legislative or otherwise, in the way of nationalisation of the industries, like jute, sugar, iron and steel;

(b) if so, details thereof and the steps taken to remove them;

(c) whether guidelines have so far been formulated to give effect to the Government's proposals for the reduction of the holding and control of large investment companies to unscramble the monopolies; and

(d) the reasons for such inordinate delay to give effect to electoral promises?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (d). Minister of Industry has on various occasions, including at a Press Conference on 12th February, 1979, discussed the question of nationalisation of industries, as part of the programme to implement the Janata Party resolution on economic policy and in the context of the debate on the concentration of economic power. These issues have also been raised by the Press during their meetings with the Minister of Industry. At his recent Press Conference on 12th February, 1979, Minister of Industry spelt out the criteria for take-over and nationalisation of industries as being the extent of concentration of economic power by large houses, the extent to which there is need to regulate the entire spectrum of industrial output and marketing by the State, and the areas in which the public sector has to make its presence felt. These issues are also dealt with in the Statement on Industrial Policy presented to Parliament on December 23, 1977. Government have not however taken any decision in this regard.

Recommendations of Small Scale Industries Board

5165. SHRI CHITTA BASU.

SHRI KUMARI
ANANTHAN;

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) what are the recommendations made by the All India Small Scale Industries Board which met recently; and

(b) actions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The main recommendations of the Small Scale Industries Board at its 34th Meeting held on the 14th and 15th February, 1979 are as under:—

DIC Programme:

The Board has recommended continuance of the Centrally sponsored District Industries Centres Programme at least till the end of 6th Plan period, their effective strengthening so as to become the focal points for the economic development of the region, adoption of one DIC by every large scale units—public or private additional facilities to be granted for the north-eastern region where the implementation of the DIC programme was facing certain difficulties

Legislation

The Board has unanimously welcomed the proposed legislation for the protection and development of small scale sector and has suggested that special care may be taken in the legislation to ensure that adequate protection was afforded to the cottage sector and tiny sector. A clear and un-ambiguous definition of small scale sector as well as ancillary units, acceptable to all institutions and agencies should be provided by the Government.

The Board has also recommended that a particular study might be made of the existing labour legislation in terms of procedures and returns to be submitted without adversely affecting the wages and terms of work; extension of the existing policy of reservation so as to compel large and medium sized units who are currently producing reserved items to vacate their production in a phased manner in the near future.

Financial Assistance to the Small Scale Industries

The Board has recommended that an apex agency for financing and monitoring the credit flow to the small and tiny sector, should be set up as early as possible. The decisions taken by the Reserve Bank of India in terms of small loans should be brought to the notice of Branch Managers throughout the country for speedy implementation.

Raw materials

The Board has recommended that a nodal agency such as DC (SSI) should take on a greater role in the equitable allocation and distribution of raw materials to the small scale sector and to ensure that the requirements are met. The specific requirements of raw materials in respect of small scale units should be assessed by a tripartite Committee in each State consisting of representatives of the Director of Industries, the State Small Industries Service Institutes. The assessment of raw material requirement made by this Committee should be honoured, and it should be the responsibility of the Government to ensure that the requirements are met in full and are considered as the first charge of national resources of such raw materials to be supplemented, if necessary, through imports.

Small Industries Corporation in each State should be strengthened so as to act as effective channels of distribution. The Corporation may

act as single channel for distribution of raw material to the small scale sector as against the existing practice of supplying directly from the stock-yards. The DIC should also be actively involved in keeping watch on the utilisation of raw material quota. The Board also recommended that there should be a uniform pooled price for every raw material and the central sales tax now being levied on goods imported and in transit should be discontinued for the small scale units.

Marketing

The Board recommended that small scale unit in land locked States should be provided with dry port facilities on a pooled basis so as to enable them to compete with units having port facilities. The bank finances should be available for setting up of marketing organisation in the public, private and cooperative sectors. Government would provide necessary facilities to enable small scale units to test their products at easily accessible centres and financing institution should provide funds for purchase of testing equipments by small scale units. The establishment of an institution on the lines of Trade Development Authority to provide marketing assistance to the small scale sector for export purposes should also be considered by the Government. The present system of taxation should be modified so as to help the growth of small scale and ancillary sector.

(b) The recommendations are under examination.

Juvenile Crimes

5156. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of crimes committed by minors and juveniles in the country for the decades ending 1958, 1968 and 1978;

(b) whether a survey was conducted by the National Police Academy which indicated alarming increase in the registered juvenile crimes due to rapid industrialization, urbanization and social changes effected by mass media like advertisement, cinema etc.;

(c) the recommendations made by the NPA for change in procedure in dealing with juvenile offenders; and

(d) the policy ultimately evolved by Government to tackle this socio-economic problem endangering society discipline and law and order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(b) In a book published by the National Public Academy on the "Role of Police in combating Juvenile Delinquency in India". The figures of juvenile delinquency from the year 1958 to 1969 have been analysed which indicates an increase in such crimes by 122.2 per cent between 1958-64 and by 44.1 per cent between 1965-69. Among other factors, rapid industrialization, slum culture; sex loaded films etc. have also been mentioned as the predominant causes of crimes among juveniles.

(c) Some suggestions have been made for bringing out changes in the Police procedure for dealing with cases of juvenile delinquents.

(d) The Children Acts in vogue provide for the care, protection, maintenance, welfare, training, education and rehabilitation of neglected and delinquent children including trial of the latter. Elaborate provisions exist for the establishment of specialised machinery in terms of juvenile children's courts, remand/observation homes; certified approved/special

schools, probation and aftercare services. The Acts also envisage effective utilisation of voluntary welfare agencies for rehabilitation of children in need of care and protection.

Repayment of loan advanced to Sick Mills in Madhya Pradesh

5167. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh State Textile Corporation have demanded repayment of loan advanced to 5 sick mills in Madhya Pradesh during 1971-1974;

(b) if so, what is the total amount so repayable and the amount of interest accrued thereupon; and

(c) what are the reasons for delay in payment of the above loans?

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

(b) Rs 235.09 lakhs as loan and approximately Rs. 113.99 lakhs as interest accrued thereon upto 31.3.1978.

(c) amount could not be paid due to continued losses and the resultant shortage of funds.

Representation for making Interest Subsidy Scheme applicable to non-factory entrepreneurial units of Village Industries

5168. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has represented to the Union Government by its letter BB/7-Park 2/78-79 dated 16th August 1978 in regard to making the Interest Subsidy Scheme applicable to non-factory entrepreneurial units of village industries.

tries under K.V.I.C. Act in respect of loans raised for setting up units by such Rural Entrepreneurs;

(b) if so, actions taken by Government so far and the details thereof; and

(c) if no action taken so far, the reasons of delay?

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

(b) and (c): It was not considered feasible to extend the Interest Subsidy Scheme to individual artisans proposed in Khadi and Village Industries Commission's communication referred to in part (a) of the Question on administrative and financial considerations.

Appollo Tyres

5169. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'Appollo Tyres' has appointed Raunaq International, the export organisation of the Raunaq Group as the representative of the Appollo Tyres in the international market;

(b) if so, when was this decision taken by the Board of Directors of Appollo Tyres; and

(c) to what extent the Raunaq International is getting its products sold abroad; and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). M/s. Apollo Tyres Limited have not appointed M/s. Raunaq International Limited as the representative of Apollo Tyres in the international market.

(c): No export of the products of the Company has been effected through Raunaq International Limited.

Taking over of M/s Geovanola Binny

5170. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Employees Union of of M/s Geovanola Binny in Cochin has urged for taking over of the firm; and

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

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

(b) The matter has been taken up with the State Government of Kerala, who have been advised to consider the request of the employees' union to take over the unit.

Collaboration in Manufacture of Trucks

5171. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sought Austrian collaborations in the manufacture of trucks in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) and (b): The Austrian Government are apprised of the possibilities of cooperation in upgradation of the automotive sector in India. Representatives of an Austrian firm which specialises in the Manufacture of automotive engines, 2-wheelers and some automotive ancillaries are sending a technical team to India for assessment of these possibilities.

हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन को लाभ और हानि

5172. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1975-76, 76-77, 77-78 तथा 78-79 में हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची के वर्षवार, लाभ और हानि दर्शाने वाला विवरण क्या है ; और

(ख) किम मामले में हानि हुई है और हानि के कारण क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्रीमती आशा माईति) : (क) हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड रांची को हुए लाभ और हानि का व्योरा निम्न प्रकार है :—

(करोड़ रुपये में)

वर्ष	लाभ (+) हानि (—)
1975-76 (+)	2 14
1976-77 (+)	3. 26
1977-78 (—)	30. 26

कम्पनी को चालू वर्ष में घाटा होने की आशा है। घाटा कितना हुआ इस बात का पता वर्ष का सूखा बंद होने के पश्चात् ही लग सकेगा।

(ख) जैसा कि 21 मार्च 1976 को लोक सभा प्र० प्र० सं० 4085 के उत्तर में पहले ही बताया गया है कि हानि मुख्यतः उत्पादन में कमी होने के कारण हुई है जिसके विभिन्न कारण हैं जैसे वर्ष की प्रथम छमाही में अथर्वत व रुक-रुक कर बिजली की सप्लाई का होना, महत्वपूर्ण उपकरणों का खराब होना व औद्योगिक आशा का बातावरण बना रहना।

अण्डमान द्वीप समूह के लोगों द्वारा निकोबार द्वीप समूह जाने के लिये पास

5173. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री :
यह सच मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अण्डमान द्वीप समूह के लोगों को कार निकोबार द्वीप में वहां के लोगों से मिलने जाने के लिये पास अथवा परमिट लेना पड़ता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश के किसी भाग के लोगों के लिए देश के दूसरे भाग में जाने हेतु पास प्राप्त करना अनिवार्य क्यों बनाया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या अण्डमान द्वीप समूह के नेताओं ने केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि वे इस पद्धति को समाप्त करें, और यदि हां, तो इस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

यह संचालक में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) अंशमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह (आदिवासी जनजातियों का संरक्षण) विनियम, 1956 के उपबंधों के अधीन आदिवासी जनजाति के किसी व्यक्ति के प्रतिरिक्त किसी अन्य व्यक्ति को कार निकोबार जो एक "प्रारक्षित क्षेत्र" है में प्रवेश करने के लिए स्थानीय अधिकारियों से पास प्राप्त करना आवश्यक है। एक "संरक्षित क्षेत्र" वह होता है जिसमें अधिकांशतः आदिवासी जनजातियों रहती हैं और जिसको इस विनियम के उपबंधों के अधीन इस प्रकार घोषित किया गया हुआ है। किन्तु "प्रारक्षित क्षेत्र" में ड्यूटी पर जाने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारी और उनके परिवारों को इस आवश्यकता से छूट दी गई है।

(ख) उपर्युक्त विनियम इन द्वीप समूहों में सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़ी आदिवासी जनजातियों के हितों के संरक्षण की आवश्यकता करने के लिए उद्घोषित किया गया था।

(ग) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्। सरकार को ऐसा कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

Posting of Officers in the Directorate of Khandi and V. I. Commission

5174. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased state:

(a) whether the Khadi and V. I. Commission had posted two officers in the Directorate cadre in Delhi in 1977-78 and is having only one Director now;

(b) what were the reasons for having two Directors in Delhi;

(c) the duties and functions assigned to them; and

(d) the reasons for withdrawing one Director now?

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

(b): In addition to one director in-charge of the State office at New Delhi, another Director was needed in New Delhi for work relating to bulk supplies and negotiations with Government Departments and others.

(c): Duties and functions of the Director in-charge of Supplies to Government and Public Undertakings stationed in Delhi, mainly covered all matters relating to quotations against DGS&D and other enquiries, fixation and finalisation A.T. prices; recovery of old arrears, settlement of price difference accounts of institutions, etc. Duties and functions of the Director of the State Office at Delhi, mainly covered policy matters and coordination at State level of activities between KVIC and others, planning; budgeting monitoring and administrative functions.

(d): In spite of the earlier arrangements for posting two Directors at

New Delhi, it was observed that a number of items relating to Directorate of Supplies to Government and Public Undertakings continued to be attended to from KVIC's Head Office at Bombay. Besides, need was also felt to post a Director for KVIC's State Office at Ambala. KVIC therefore withdrew one Director from Delhi

Staff of Khadi and V.I. Commission to be deployed in States

5175. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased state;

(a) whether the Khadi and V.I. Commission has carried out any study to assess the requirement of technical staff to be deployed by it in every state for the development of various industries coming under its purview;

(b) if so, what is the assessed requirement of the staff for each industry and the actual staff deployed in the States at present;

(c) if the actual staff deployed are less than the required strength, the steps proposed to be taken to meet the requirements; and

(d) if no study has been done so far, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c): Information regarding actual staff deployed in each State for each industry is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. Action to augment the staff requirements can be considered only after the information is available.

(d): Does not arise.

Development Officers of Khadi and Village Industries

5176. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased state;

(a) the duties, functions and responsibilities prescribed to the Development Officers and Assistant Development Officers of various industries by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The Development Officers of Khadi and Village Industries Commission survey potentialities; supervise/run departmental units; provide support for procurement of raw materials and marketing, train and guide field staff and do overall supervision of the work of the concerned industry in the respective State. Assistant Development Officers assist the Development Officers in the discharge of these duties

(b): Does not arise

Khadi and V. I. Commission

5177. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased state;

(a) whether the Khadi and V.I. Commission has posted one Development Officer for each industry in the State offices to look after the development work of the respective industries;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) how the development work of such of those industries not represented by a Development Officer is watched; and

(d) in view of the importance given to the development of Khadi and Vi-

lage Industries, whether posting of at least one Development Officer for each industry in the state office will be considered and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a): No, Sir.

(b) to (d). The work related to Khadi and Village Industries is looked after by the State Boards in those States where the Boards exist. Over and above this arrangement, Development Officers under the Commission are appointed to look after various industries as per requirements of the situation. Moreover, the State programmes do not cover all the activities of the Commission. The posting of technical Officers at different levels is therefore dependent on the level of existing programmes, institutional infrastructure; capability and potential for future development.

Setting up and Expansion of Newsprint Units

5178. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up any newsprint units this year;

(b) if so, the places; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to expand the present newsprint units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b) During the year 1978-79 Government have not set up any newsprint unit. However the Kerala Newsprint Project (capacity 80,000 tonnes per annum) at Vellore, District Kottayam, (Kerala State): which is being implemented by the Hindustan Paper Corporation

is expected to be commissioned by the last quarter of 1979.

(c) The National Newsprint and Paper Mills, Nepanagar (Madhya Pradesh) is implementing their expansion scheme for raising the capacity from 30,000 to 75,000 tonnes per annum.

News-item "How Police Keep Crime Figures Low"

5180. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the news-item appearing in the *Indian Express*, Delhi dated the 2nd March, 1979 under the caption "How police keep crime figures low";

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

(c) the action taken against recalcitrant officials?

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) and (c). The matter regarding free and correct registration of cases is receiving the personal attention of senior officers. The following measures have been taken in this regard:—

(i) Instructions have been issued from time to time for free and correct registration of the cases at the police stations.

(ii) Instructions have been issued that the Assistant Commissioners of Police of the Sub-Divisions and SHOs should visit the Reporting Room frequently in order to ensure that the complainants are promptly and politely attended to, and their complaints correctly registered, by the police station staff.

(iii) The copies of FIR received by the Addl. Commissioner of Police (Range) and District Deputy Commissioners of Police are also checked to see that the cases are correctly registered under the appropriate sections of law. In certain cases where the section of law is not correctly recorded in the FIR, the same is got changed/amended. Action against defaulting officers is also taken where necessary.

(iv) Notice Board has been displayed in the Reporting Room of each Police Station for the guidance of the Complainants giving telephone numbers of District Deputy Commissioner of Police and Assistant Commissioner of Police who can be contacted in case of any difficulty in getting report recorded properly.

(v) Surprise checks are also being conducted by the Vigilance Branch and 'Decoy Reporters' sent to the Police Stations. During the year 1978, departmental action against 4 police personnel of the Reporting Room staff was initiated at the instance of the Vigilance Branch (3 for non-registration of the cases and 1 for delay in registering the case).

Shortage of Tractor Tyres

5181. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of rear tractor tyres throughout the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the mode of distribution of more tractor tyres amongst the States and to the users?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b) There is no short-

age of rear tractor tyres in the country. Even though M/s. Goodyear India Ltd one of the manufacturers of tractor tyres had a lock out in their factory, over all production of this category of tyres increased by 24 per cent in 1978 as compared to the production figures of 1977. Moreover, imports of tractor tyres have been permitted liberally.

(c) There is no statutory control on the distribution of tyres and tubes. The distribution is arranged through the normal marketing channels by the manufacturers in different parts of the country depending on actual demand.

Production of Non-Coarse Cloth

5182. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instructions have been issued to big Cotton and Spinning industries to produce non-coarse cloth (cheap quality) to meet the demand of the country;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon, and

(c) whether Government have any check on the industries in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). No instructions have been issued compelling any textile unit to produce any particular type of cloth. However, a scheme for manufacturing on voluntary basis, cloth popularly known as controlled cloth, has been introduced from 1st October, 1978. This cloth is primarily produced by the National Textile Corporation in the public sector and to some extent by certain willing private sector mills who respond to the tenders floated for the purpose.

Policy Paper regarding Paper and Newsprint production

**5183. SHRI A. R. BADRI
NARAYAN:
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:**

Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has prepared a policy paper for consideration of the Union Government containing a packages of measures to increase the paper and newsprint production and to streamline the paper distribution system;

(b) if so, what are the details of the proposed scheme; and

(c) when will he introduce the proposed scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). A policy paper outlining a package of measures to increase production of paper and newsprint is being prepared for approval of Government at the highest level. The details will be announced in due course.

Editorial captioned "talking in the Air"

5185. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of an editorial appeared in *Hindustan Times* dated the 14th February, 1979 with the heading "Talking in the Air"; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government on each issue raised in the editorial?

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

(b) In the editorial, reference has been made to nationalisation of indus-

tries, performance of the public sector and the role of private industry.

On take over and nationalisation of industries, Minister of Industry at his Press Conference on 12th February, 1979 has spelt out the criteria for take over and nationalisation of industries, namely the extent of concentration of economic power by large houses, the extent to which there is need to regulate the entire spectrum of industrial output and marketing by the State and the areas in which the public sector has to make its presence felt. The question of nationalisation of industries was discussed by the Minister of Industry as a part of the programme to implement the Janata Party Resolution on Economic Policy and in the context of the debate on the concentration of economic power. Government have, however, not taken any decision in this regard.

The Statement on Industrial Policy presented to Parliament in December, 1977 had, *inter-alia*, clarified the role of public sector in the national economy. It was clarified that there would be an expanding role for the public sector in several fields. Not only will it be the producer of important and strategic goods of basic nature but it will also be used effectively as a stabilising force for maintaining essential supplies for the consumer. The public sector will be charged with the responsibility of encouraging the development of a wide range of ancillary industries and contribute to the growth of decentralised production by making available its expertise in technology and management to small scale and cottage industries sectors. The programme of gradual widening of the scope of public ownership is constantly under review of the Government with a view to identifying fields which could be developed under public ownership.

Government keep a close watch on the performance of the public enterprises and some of the important

steps taken to improve their profitability are:—

(i) Improvement of capacity utilisation.

(ii) De-bottlenecking various phases of operation.

(iii) Provision of balancing facilities for better utilisation of existing equipment.

(iv) Provision of captive power to ensure smooth energy supply in selected industries.

(v) Improvement in industrial relations.

(vi) Improved production planning and control techniques.

(vii) Introduction of incentive schemes.

(viii) Periodical review of performance against budget targets at the level of administrative Ministries.

(ix) Improvement of inventory control practices; and

(x) Modernisation and diversification etc.

The role of large scale industry clarified in paragraph 16 of the Statement on Industrial Policy will be related to the programme for meeting the basic minimum needs of the population through wider dispersal of small scale and village industries and

strengthening of the agricultural sector. The areas open for large scale industries have also been specified in the Statement referred to above.

Production consumption and setting up of new Industries of Paper

5186. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) based on his discussions with the officials of his Ministry on February 27, 1979 what steps Government are going to take on top priority to have maximum paper production in the country;

(b) what are present figures of production and consumption of different types of papers in the country; and

(c) how many new paper industries are under erection and how many are likely to come up during the next five years and what are their production capacities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) A policy paper outlining the various steps proposed to be taken to increase production of paper, is being prepared for approval of Government at the highest level.

(b) The variety wise production of Paper and Paper Board in the country from 1975 to 1978 has been as follows:—

(unit 000 tonnes)

(Percentage in total given in brackets)

Year	Production of writing and printing paper	Other varieties of paper (including paper board)	Total
1975	503.9 (60.8)	325.30 (39.2)	829.2
1976	527.5 (59.8)	353.70 (40.2)	880.2
1977	536.0 (57.2)	401.00 (42.8)	937.0

, Although exact figures of production of different varieties of paper for the year 1978 are not yet available, the pattern of production is expected to be generally the same as in the past. The total production of paper and paper board during 1978 is 10 00 lakh tonnes.

The domestic production and the demand of common varieties of Paper and Paper Board were evenly balanced in 1976 and 1977 and it was necessary to resort to import only in respect of specialty varieties of paper such as electrical insulation papers, filter paper etc. The imports were of the order of about 5000 tonnes per annum. However, during 1978-79 the demand for writing and printing papers has not been fully met from domestic production, and taking into account the scale of imports required the total demand for paper and board for the year 1978-79 may be estimated as 10.5 lakh tonnes.

(c) It is estimated that 40 schemes for setting up new units in the paper industry, for an installed capacity 5.60 lakh tonnes per year, are likely to be commissioned by 1982-83. These schemes have been taken up for implementation and are in various stages of completion.

Missing of Money from Secret Fund of NEFA of CBI

* 5187 SHRI RAJ NARAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an amount of Rs 50 thousand was found missing in the secret fund of NEFA of CBI;

(b) whether it is a fact that the person under whose charge this amount was found missing has been promoted as Deputy Director;

(c) if so, the number of such cases brought to his notice; and

(d) the action taken so far by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATEL). (a) The CBI have no Branch in NEFA (now Arunachal Pradesh)

(b) to (d) Do not arise

उत्तर प्रदेश में गरीबी से नीचे के स्तर पर रहने वाले लोग

5188. श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में अधिकांश लोग गरीबी से नीचे के स्तर पर रहने हैं और उनकी स्थिति सुधारने में निम्ने सरकार ने क्या योजना बनाई है, और

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश में निरंतर पिछड़े जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कजलुर रहमान) (क) गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे रह रहे व्यक्तियों की संख्या के सरकारी अनुमान इस समय राज्यवार उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। राज्य योजना में निवेश प्राथमिकताएं सामान्य रूप से लोगों, विशेष रूप से गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे रह रहे लोगों, की जीवन दशाओं में सुधार करने के उद्देश्य से तय की गई हैं। नए एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम और न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य विशेष रूप से उनकी आय में वृद्धि करना और उनके लिए सामाजिक सेवाओं को उपलब्धता में सुधार करना है।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश को समग्र रूप से संचार के विकास, सामाजिक सेवाओं के समावेशन, शैक्षिक और सांस्कृतिक स्तरों के संदर्भ में पिछड़ा नहीं माना जा सकता। तथापि उसकी प्रति व्यक्ति आय राष्ट्रीय स्तर से कम है। इसका कारण है जनसंख्या की अधिक संघनता, कृषि उत्पादकता का कम औसत स्तर तथा कृषि से इतर उत्पादकता

के साधनों का अपर्याप्त विकास और कृषि से इतर आय के साधनों का अपर्याप्त विकास।

विलासिता की वस्तुओं की खपत में वृद्धि

5189. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि योजना की गत 30 वर्ष की अवधि में विलासिता की वस्तुओं की खपत में वृद्धि हुई है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी आकड़े क्या हैं, और

(ग) विलासिता की वस्तुओं की खपत में कमी करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री फजलुर रहमान) (क) और (ख) सभी वस्तुओं को विलास की वस्तुएँ या आवश्यकता की वस्तुओं के रूप में वर्गीकृत करना संभव नहीं है। इस प्रकार, उदाहरण के लिए वातानुकूलन और रेफ्रिजरेशन के उद्योगों के उत्पादन के बिल्कुल घरेलू उपयोग के अलावा कुछ अन्य आवश्यक उपयोग भी है। आयोजना के आरंभ से ही सभी वस्तुओं के उत्पादन में पर्याप्त वृद्धि हुई है और इसमें ऐसी अनेक वस्तुएँ शामिल हैं जिनका उपयोग मुख्य रूप से मध्य और उच्च आय वर्ग के लोगों द्वारा

किया जाता है। संलग्न विवरण में देखी कुछ वस्तुओं के उत्पादन में वृद्धि बताई गई है जिन्हें इस अर्थ में विलासिता की वस्तुओं के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया जा सकता है। इन वस्तुओं का ध्यात और निर्यात सीमित होता है, इसलिए इनके उत्पादन को इनके उपयोग के सूचकांक के रूप में माना जा सकता है।

(ग) 1978-83 की पंच वर्षीय योजना के प्राप्ति में बनाई गई नीतियों और प्राथमिकताओं में गरीब लोगों के उपयोग के स्तर में वृद्धि हाथों और उच्च आय वर्गों के उपयोग के स्तर में नीतिमय हाथों। इस प्रकार ऐसे क्षेत्रों में निवेश को मनुष्य शक्ति प्राथमिकता दी गई है जिनमें राजस्व उत्पन्न होंगे और उनमें निम्न आय वर्ग के लोगों की क्रय-शक्ति बढ़ेगी। कृषि और उद्योग में निवेशों के आवंटन में उनके उपयोग की आवश्यकताओं को प्राथमिकता दी गई है। उपयोग की टिकाऊ वस्तुओं और उच्च आय वर्ग के लोगों द्वारा उपयोग की जाने वाली वस्तुओं का उत्पादन करने वाले उद्योगों की वृद्धि में नए निवेश को प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया जायेगा।

विलासिता की वस्तुओं को, प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष बढ़े हुए करो के जरिए उनकी कीमतें बढ़ा करके उनके उपयोग में वृद्धि को रोक जा सकता है। वित्तीय नीति निर्धारित करने में इसे ध्यान में रखा जा रहा है।

विवरण

विलासिता की वस्तुओं का उत्पादन

वस्तु	इकाई	उत्पादन	
		1950	1978
1	2	3	4
1. बीयर	किलो लीटर	10644 (1961)*	121700
2 कारें	संख्या	6588	34479

*ये आकड़े कोष्ठकों में दिए गए वर्षों में हुए उत्पादन के हैं।

1	2	3	4
3. घरेलू रेफ्रिजरेटर	संख्या	600 (1952)	174480
4. एयर कंडीशनर्स	संख्या	5820 (1956)	20520
5. लिनोलियम	कि०मी०	144 (1952)	1067
6. चमकदार टाइले	हजार दर्जन	92.4	41200**
7. सूती कपड़ा (मिल)			
(क) उत्कृष्ट	10 लाख मीटर	1233 (1951)	86
(ख) उत्कृष्टतम	"	259 (1951)	130
8. सिगरेट	10 लाख पैकेट	23629	70900
9. रेडियो रिमीवर	संख्या	44340	1884000

**इय उत्पादन के आकड़ों की ईकाई 1978 के लिए 'टनों' में है।

R.S.S. responsibility in Violence on arrest of Mrs. Gandhi

5190. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUP-TA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that some Congress (I) leaders had stated in the press that RSS people were responsible for the violence that took place after the arrest of Mrs. Indira Gandhi in December, 1978;

(b) whether Government have made any enquiry about it;

(c) if so, the result of the enquiry;

(d) whether Government have found out the real culprits responsible for the violence; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Information available with the Government does not indicate involvement of RSS in the violence.

(d) and (e). According to information supplied by State Governments, cases have been registered against those responsible for the violence.

Incentive for expansion of Paper Industry

5191 SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering increasing the return on capital employed in paper industry to provide incentive for expansion; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YAD-AV): (a) and (b). As there is no statutory control on the prices of

paper, Government are not directly concerned with the question of return on capital employed. However, various proposals for incentives to encourage growth in the paper industry are taken up from time to time.

Increase in demand of Computers

5192. HRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state—

(a) whether there has been an increase in demand for computers after the closure of I.B.M.;

(b) whether indigenous industry has met the challenge of supplying these computers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). While the quantum of imports of computers of types not made indigenously at present, has remained static over the last two years, indigenous industry has yet to expand production fully to meet the domestic demand for types of computers, data processing and associated equipment within its capability. Several companies have been issued government approvals to supply small programmable business machines and associated data processing equipment, e.g. data entry systems. These measures, taken in the last two to three years, combined with the computer manufacturing programme of M/s Electronics Corporation of India Limited, as also the industrial licensing of minicomputer manufacture on a wide base, which is to be done in the very near future, will ensure that the supply gap on the part of the indigenous industry is closed at the earliest.

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में राज्यों की नियतन

5193. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) योजना आयोग द्वारा तैयार की गई छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए विभिन्न

राज्यों को अनराशि के नियतन संबंधी मसौदा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या राज्यों की जनसंख्या और उनके पिछड़ेपन को नियतन का आधार माना जायेगा ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका राज्यवार ब्योरा क्या है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कलसुरंहमान) : (क) और (ख). राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् की 24 और 25 फरवरी, 1979 को हुई बैठक में यह निर्णय किया गया कि विशेष समस्याओं से संबंधित मापदण्ड के अलावा गाइडिंग फार्मूले में निर्धारित किए गए विभिन्न मापदंडों 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 अंतरित रखे जाने चाहिए, 600 करोड़ रु० राज्यों की विशेष समस्याओं के लिए अंतरित रखे जाने चाहिए और 4200 करोड़ रु० विशेष श्रेणी से इतर 14 राज्यों के बीच में वितरित किए जाने चाहिए। यह भी निर्णय किया गया कि केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीमों में कुल प्राशोधनों को करके अगले चार वर्षों में दी जाने वाली लगभग 2000 करोड़ रु० की राशि को हरेक राज्य की आय समायोजित कुल जनसंख्या (घा० सं० कु० ज०) के आधार पर, अर्थात् जनसंख्या द्वारा गुणित राज्य की प्रति व्यक्ति आय के विलोम के आधार पर, विशेष श्रेणी से इतर 14 राज्यों के बीच में वितरित किया जाना चाहिए। इसके अलावा, पहाड़ी और जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के लिए, उत्तर-पूर्वों परिषद् के कार्यक्रम के लिए, और विदेशी सहायता प्राप्त स्कीमों के लिए भी अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जा रही है।

ऊपर बताए गए केन्द्रीय सहायता के फार्मूले में जनसंख्या और पिछड़ेपन—दोनों को ही ध्यान में रखा गया है।

हरेक राज्य की योजना, उक्त राज्य की केन्द्रीय सहायता की पात्रता में उसके अपने संसाधनों को जोड़ कर तैयार की जाती है ।

(ग) 1978-83 की पांच वर्ष की अवधि के लिए राज्यवार योजना परियोजनाओं और केन्द्रीय सहायता को अन्तिम स्वरूप नहीं दिया गया है ।

28 मार्च, 1979 को होने वाली सदन की बैठक के लिये

5194. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नरीरा, उत्तर प्रदेश स्थित परमाणु बिजली घर के कब तक चालू होने की संभावना है ;

(ख) उस के लिये ईंधन की सप्लाई के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की जायेगी ; और

(ग) इसकी विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी होगी ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) इस समय नरीरा परमाणु विद्युत परियोजना के दो यूनिटों का काम क्रमशः दिसम्बर, 1983 तथा दिसम्बर, 1984 तक पूरा करने का लक्ष्य है ।

(ख) आवश्यक ईंधन भारत में ही तैयार किया जाएगा ।

(ग) बिजलीघर की स्थापित उत्पादन 470 मेगावाट होगी (दो यूनिट होने तथा प्रत्येक यूनिट की क्षमता 235 मेगावाट होगी)

Norms for Foreign Collaboration in Scientific Programmes of India

5195. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the norms that have been approved by Government for allowing

foreign participation and collaboration in scientific programmes of India;

(b) the principal recommendations that have been made by the high level committee appointed by Government in October, 1975 in the matter of clearance of research projects in the country in involving foreign participation or collaboration from security and sensitivity angle; and

(c) the "Check List" that has been drawn up by this Committee?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The norms approved by Government are: that the proposed projects should be in consonance with approved national research priorities; that there is need or advantage in foreign participation/collaboration; and that security and sensitive matters are taken care of adequately.

(b) and (c). The observations made by the Public Accounts Committee in its reports relating to foreign collaboration/participation in scientific research, and the discussions that have taken place earlier in Parliament on this subject, have been examined by Government through appropriate Committees. The principal recommendations which have emerged from this examination relate to procedures and mechanisms for proper scrutiny and clearance of such projects. Accordingly administrative instructions, based on the norms listed under (a), including guidelines in the form of Check Lists for case, have been issued to all concerned e.g. Ministries etc., to enable them to examine cases that come under their purview; and to refer cases where they are unable to arrive at a decision to higher levels in Government.

Proposal to provide arms to Harijans

5196. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have received requests from the Bihar Government for the clearance of a proposal to provide arms to Harijans for their protection;

(b) whether Government have also made similar suggestions to other States endemically affected by anti-Harijan violence; and

(c) the position of Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) No such proposal has been received from the Government of Bihar in this regard. However, the Government of India are aware that a proposal for giving arms to certain Harijan families in selected districts of the State after preliminary training is under active consideration of the Government of Bihar.

(b) The Government of India have not made any such suggestion to other State Governments.

(c) The subject of law and order is a State subject under the Constitution. It is for the State Government concerned to consider and adopt various measures for dealing with problems relating to law and order that may arise from time to time. However, the Government of India have informed the Government of Bihar that if at all it was desired to arm certain sections of the civil population, then they must be brought under some code of discipline so that proper control could be exercised. This could be done by enrolling suitable persons as Home Guards who could function as auxiliary to the State Police in the maintenance of law and order and would

be, by and large, subject to Police rules and regulations.

Release of Funds for the construction of permanent Capital of Assam

5197. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Assam Government have requested the Central Government for release of funds for the construction of the permanent capital of Assam;

(b) whether the site selected by the Assam Government has been the same as the one suggested by the Committee appointed by the Central Government; and

(c) the Central Government's total commitment of funds to Assam?

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

(b) The State Government have not yet taken a decision on the selection of site for construction of their permanent capital.

(c) The Central Government have agreed to provide financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 25 crores to the Government of Assam for the construction of their new Permanent capital.

Production, demand and Supply of Cement

5198. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI MOHANARANGAM:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total production of cement in each year of 1977-78 and 1978-79;

(b) what has been the state-wise requirement of 1977-78 and 1978-79 and how far the same has been met with;

(c) what is the estimated state-wise requirement of cement during 1979-80 and how do Government intend to meet their requirements;

(d) whether the production of cement is short of target; and

(e) if so, what is the reason therefor and what steps are being taken by the Government to achieve the targeted production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The total production in each year is given below:—

(in million tonnes)

Year	Production
1977-78	19.38
1978-79 (estimated)	19.60

(b) and (c). The total estimated demand for cement in the country during the last 3 years is given below:—

(in million tonnes)

Year	Estimated Demand
1977-78	22.22
1978-79	24.00
1979-80	25.92

Demand estimates are projected on a national basis and hence State-wise break-up of requirements has not been made.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) In spite of record production of cement during 1978-79, reports of shortages have been received from several States as demand has exceeded supply due to spurt in activities like industry, irrigation and power, housing etc.

Government have taken the following steps to increase cement production and availability:—

(i) The export of cement outside the country has been banned except to Nepal;

(ii) a quantity of 15.15 lakh tonnes of cement has been imported into the country during 1978 and the import of a further quantity of about 13.23 lakh tonnes has been contracted for import;

(iii) a cash incentive of Rs. 30 per tonne for every tonne of additional production over the best production of each unit during the last three financial years or 85 per cent of its licensed capacity, whichever is higher, has been announced;

(iv) Existing rules relating to freight reimbursement for road movement have been liberalised;

(v) Government have also granted assistance to the cement industry for use of captive power for production of cement during the period of power cuts;

(vi) Government have decided to assist the cement industry for the use of furnace oil for production of cement due to inadequate supplies of coal;

(vii) The production of the existing units is also closely monitored to see that the industry maintains an overall capacity utilisation of 100 per cent;

(viii) The import of pre-calcinator technology has been permitted to enable the increase in production;

(ix) The construction of on-going projects is being expedited;

(x) Government have also decided to encourage the setting up of cement plants at the site of or near steel plants to utilise the slag;

(xi) Government have also decided to encourage the setting up of large number of mini cement plants;

(xii) A High Level Committee has made a comprehensive study of the cement industry and has made a number of recommendations which are being examined by Government.

Merger of sick units with healthy ones

5199. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of sick industrial units merged with healthy industrial units after the policy statement on sick units were made by the Union Industry Minister in May 1978;

(b) which are the healthy industrial units with which these sick units

are merged; names and other details of those; and

(c) what is the result of this new policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). No sick industrial undertaking has so far merged with a healthy undertaking under section 72A of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The Specified Authority set up under the said Act has, however, agreed to recommend to the Central Government merger of five sick industrial undertakings with healthy undertakings for the purposes of section 72A of the said Act after the amalgamation has taken place as per the scheme submitted to the Authority. Names of the undertakings are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Healthy (Amalgamated) Unit	Name of the Sick (Amalgamating) Unit
1	Kamla Sugar Mills Limited	(1) Tirumurthi Mills Limited.
2	Lakshmi Mills Limited	(2) Coimbatore Cotton Mills Limited.
3	Arvind Mills Limited	(3) Ahmedabad Laxmi Mills Limited.
4	Phalton Sugar Limited	(4) Havero Industries Limited.
5	Panyam Cement and Mineral Industries Ltd.	(5) Deccan Wires Limited.

(c) It is too early to assess the results of the new policy which was announced only recently.

Official on Deputation to N.T.C.

5200. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a very junior member of the Indian Administrative Service, who was taken on deputation by the National Textile Corporation Ltd. to head its Marketing Division, has suddenly proceeded on leave pending repatriation to his State of allotment;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that a move is now on in the Corporation to prevent a nominee

of the Government, selected through established procedure to join this post; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to strengthen the Marketing Division and Vigilance Division of this Corporation to improve the functioning of the Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The services of Shri R. Kirubhakaran, IAS (Tn: 1967) were obtained on usual deputation terms for the post of Adviser (Marketing) in the N.T.C. His tenure would be terminating on 31st March, 1979. Shri R. Kirubhakaran has proceeded on leave pending his repatriation to his State Cadre.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The following steps are being taken to strengthen the Marketing and Vigilance Divisions of the NTC:—

(i) Appointment of a Director (Marketing).

(ii) Appointment of a suitable police Officer to head the Vigilance Division.

12.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. You wanted to say something.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I want to make one submission...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody else has given notice. Only Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has given notice...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given notice of a privilege motion...

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record any one else.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: As provided for in the Constitution, further to the notice of privilege motion I have given...

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: You have not given any notice. Do not record. Only Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu will be recorded.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In continuation of the notice of privilege motion that is before you receiving consideration, I have, as required in the Constitution, given a notice...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, you will not raise that matter. You have supplied me a copy of the judgment.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will only read out...

MR. SPEAKER: No. I will read out at the appropriate stage, not you. You had given me a copy of the judgment late last night...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will only...

MR. SPEAKER: That will be after I read it. I am going into the matter. It is a long judgment. I will certainly go into the matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: According to the provision of article...

MR. SPEAKER: All that will be considered later.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will quote ..

MR. SPEAKER: If necessary, I will seek your advice at the appropriate stage.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will only. .

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. The House is not seized of it now. The House will be seized of it only when I give consent.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am trying to mention...

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You, in your wisdom, have indicated that there are some difficulties...

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into the matter. I will consult you at the proper stage. Please resume your seat.

Papers to be laid.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (मयरा) : बड़ा इम्पोर्टेड मवाल है ।

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I am considering it Papers to be laid.

12.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF URANIUM CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD. JADUGUDA (SINGHBHUM BIHAR) FOR 1977-78.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Jaduguda (Singhbhum, Bihar) for the year 1977-78.

(2) Annual Report of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Jaduguda (Singhbhum, Bihar) 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-4175/79]

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS LTD. NEW DELHI FOR 1977-78.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Annual Report of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement regarding Review on the working of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. 4176/79].

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Subramaniam Swamy. I will not hear anybody else. (Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: I am looking into the matter. It is a very controversial question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is not controversial. I am demanding.**

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

I told you, Mr. Bosu, I will consult you, I will discuss it with you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Judges says that the Public Undertakings Committee...

MR. SPEAKER: Please, Mr. Bosu. You gave me a copy of the judgment late last night. I will go through the judgment. It is a long judgment—coupled with the Supreme Court Judgment.. (Interruptions) I have got everyone of the reports. It is a longish matter. One has to spend sometime on it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will make only one submission. I am not going into the merits...

MR. SPEAKER: No, please. Nothing of that sort... Nothing more about it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: **

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: **

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record anything. Why are you shouting? It will not go on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: I am looking into the matter, Mr. Bosu... (Interruptions) No, no no.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY
(Bombay North-east): Sir, I want to draw your attention...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record. Nothing is recorded.

(Interruptions)**

Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, I want to draw your attention...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr Jain, nothing is recorded. We do not have the information.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: तब विचार कर रहे हैं।

Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, I want to draw your attention to the Papers Laid on the Table under item 3(2). A statement regarding Review on the working of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, New Delhi. Sir, during last year.

MR. SPEAKER: We have no discussion on the subject. Then, the Minister's time will come.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is under examination of the Public Accounts Committee. He does not know. And so there should be no debate.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a debate on this, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: There is no debate. But the statement regarding the review should contain the analysis done by the BHEL of the 31 foreign collaborations entered into so far, and specially in view of the widespread criticism of the proposed BHEL-Simen's agreement; if that is laid on the Table, our Parliament can read and make their own assessment. That is what I want to know.

MR. SPEAKER: That is your suggestion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I want to make one submission.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Don't record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Vajpayee.

TEXT OF THE INTERVIEW OF MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS TO DOORDARSHAN, REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO REVIEW FUNCTIONING OF EXTERNAL PUBLICITY AND STATEMENT REGARDING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the text of his Interview in Hindi with English Translation to Doordarshan New Delhi, on the 16th March, 1979, in the FACE TO FACE PROGRAMME. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4177/791.

(2) (i) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee to Review the functioning of External Publicity under the Ministry of External Affairs.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) indicating the action being taken by Government on the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4178/].

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955, REVIEW ON ANNUAL REPORT OF JESSOP AND COMPANY LTD. CALCUTTA FOR 1977-78 AND A NOTIFICATION UNDER INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT, 1951.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Salt (Reserve Stock) Amendment Order, 1979

(Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 872 in Gazette of India dated the 10th March, 1979, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4179/79].

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Annual Report of the Jessop and Company Limited, Calcutta for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) A statement regarding review on the working of the Jessop and Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1977-78 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4180/79].

(3) A copy of the Commercial Vehicles (Restriction on Re-sale) Order, 1979, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 149(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st March, 1979 issued under section 18G of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4181/79].

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Cotton Textiles Control Amendment Order, 1979, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 103(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-4182/79].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE AND SALT ACT, 1944, INCOME TAX ACT, 1961, CUSTOMS ACT, 1962 AND CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944 ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Customs and Central Excise Duties Drawback (Amendment) Rules, 1979, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 250(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1979, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4183/79].

(2) A copy of the Income-tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 146(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 1979 under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4184/79].

(3) A copy each of the Notification Nos. G.S.R. 209(E) and 210(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th March, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding reduction of Import duty on specified drug intermediates, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4185/79].

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 221(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 1979 regarding fixation of basic duty for carded gilled slivers equal to the duty leviable on wool tops and exemption for parts and accessories of motor vehicles used captively in the manufacture of motor vehicles.

(ii) G.S.R. 222(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 1979 regarding setting-off of duty paid on unbranded birds when used in the manufacture of branded birds.

(iii) G.S.R. 223(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th March, 1979 regarding setting-off of duty paid on parts and accessories of motor vehicles when used in the manufacture of automobile engines supplies as Original Equipment parts.

(iv) G.S.R. 224(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th March, 1979 regarding setting off of duty paid on parts and accessories of motor vehicles when used in the manufacture of motor vehicles.

(v) G.S.R. 225(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th March, 1979, regarding setting off of duty paid on parts and accessories of motor vehicles when used in the manufacture of any other such parts and accessories.

(vi) G.S.R. 226(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th March, 1979 regarding extension of provision of rule 56A of the Central Excise Rules, 1944 to parts and accessories of motor vehicles and tractors including trailers.

(vii) G.S.R. 227(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th March, 1979 regarding exemption to small manufacturers of locks and keys and toothbrushes from the operation of rule 174 (licensing) of the Central Excise Rules, 1944 during the month of March, 1979.

(viii) G.S.R. 228(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th March, 1979, regarding exemption to woollen rags which attract classification under Item 88 of the Central Excise Tariff from the levy of additional (Countervailing) duty of customs.

(6) A copy of Explanatory Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) to the Notifications mentioned at Item (4) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4186/79].

12.11 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Vote on Account, Bill, 1979, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th March, 1979, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation Bill, 1979, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th March, 1979, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1979, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th March, 1979, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(iv) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Punjab Excise (Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1979, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st March, 1979, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(v) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 27th March, 1979, agreed without any amendment to the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Amendment Bill, 1979, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th March, 1979."

(vi) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1979, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th March, 1979; and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(vii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1979, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th March, 1979, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to

the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.15 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS TWENTY-SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I beg to present the Twenty-seventh Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Eighty-eighth Report of the Committee (fifth Lok Sabha) on Hindustan Zinc Ltd.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTIETH REPORT

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हार्ज पर) :
महोदय, मैं गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों के विधेयकों तथा संकल्पों सम्बन्धी समिति का 30-वां प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

12.16 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) REPORTED STRIKE BY DOCK LABOUR BOARD AND OTHER LABOUR UNITS OF CALCUTTA AND HALDIA PORTS

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Kanwa): Sir, with your permission, under Rule 377 I want to raise a matter of urgent public importance.

As a result of continued strike of Dock Labour Board and other Labour Unions at Calcutta and Haldia Ports, over sixty ships carrying cooking coal, cement, fertilizers and other articles could not be unloaded during the last three weeks. Some of

the foreign ships in Calcutta and Haldia Ports and are now unloading some of the articles at Chittagang Port in Bangladesh resulting in seizure of goods worth about a crore at the Bangladesh Dock Yard. If the Government of India and the West Bengal do not make any acceptable arrangement between different Unions of Dock Labour Board and Haldia Port, it appears other foreign ships carrying goods worth crores of rupees will return back unloaded to their own countries. They have already served notices that they cannot wait for more than 2 weeks further. If these ships return that will mean a heavy loss of goods in addition to a considerable amount of freight and demurrage charges. Moreover, imported machinery, equipments and other raw materials required for expansion of small and medium industries and manufacture of electronic and other steel materials will return undelivered resulting in loss of industries in Eastern Region. Most of the industries of Eastern Region who have placed orders for equipments to foreign countries are now under serious situation for want of imported chemicals and modern machineries. Capacity utilisation of small and medium industries have considerably been reduced. Machinery for power plants are also lying loaded in the ships. Delay in delivery of those machineries will mean further power shortage as a result of which economic condition will be in doldrum. Now the Calcutta and Haldia Ports have been practically paralysed, jute goods worth over 50 crores, engineering goods worth over 25 crores and tea worth over 10 crores and other items worth of about Rs. 25 crores are also lying in dockyard. I, therefore, draw the attention of the Government to take immediate action in the matter so that hundreds of crores of rupees may not be further wasted. The Chairman of Calcutta Port Trust Shri S. R. Das and

the Deputy Chairman have come to Delhi with the request to Government for declaring emergency in the Port areas and such proposal will further aggravate the situation. It will be advisable if the Union Ministers of Shipping and the Minister for Labour to visit the Ports and make on the spot study and settle the disputes with the Labourer Organisations without further delay.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA (Contd.): I wish to raise an important matter. I do not know why your eyes do not turn towards the eastern side of our country. On this matter we have given you notice....

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Prof. Samar Guha, and now.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: How is it that this is not coming up? We have given notice of Calling Attention.

MR. SPEAKER: I will consider it.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: For the last 3 weeks or one month Calcutta Railway system is paralysed (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not now.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: If these things are happening (Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Dr. Subramaniam Swamy. Do not record anything else.

(Interruptions)**

(ii) REPORTED DISAPPEARANCE OF THE SHIP M. V. ARABA

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): I wish to bring to the kind notice of the members of this august House that the ship MV ARABA is reported to be missing for the last six months along with its master Capt. S. P. Kaparwan and fourteen other Indian crews

**Not recorded.

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

and one persons from Sri Lanka. One of the Indian crews is the only son of Shri B. L. Sharma, Secretary-General of the National Government Employees' Confederation (State and Central), Shri Praveen Sharma, Chief Officer of the missing ship

It is understood that the ship sailed from Dubai on 27th August, 1978 for Bombay via Karachi loaded with Iron scrap. It was expected to reach Karachi on 4/5 September, 1978, but it did not. It appears to have disappeared from the sea between the coastal Waters of Dubai and Karachi. According to the Agents of the ship, it might have drifted towards Iranian coast due to engine breakdown and detained there by the Iranian Government probably due to the current internal disturbances going on in the country.

I have come to know that Shri Chand Ram, Hon. Minister of Shipping and Transport, in his D.O. letter No. 5444/MST/78 dated 23-12-78, has intimated to Shri H. N. Bhahuguna, Hon. Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals, that this ship along with the Master of the Ship, Capt. Kaparwan, was arrested in one of the Iranian ports for suspected smuggling and all the crew members are reported to be safe and sound.

Another unconfirmed information received by Shri B. L. Sharma, father of Shri Praveen Sharma, the Chief Officer of the ship is that it has been detained at Bunder Kanarak (Lat. 25° 22'N Long. 60° 28'E.) near Chah Bahar. There is also a rumour that the Ship has sunk in Gulf Waters but the crew members are safe. The address of the agents of the ship is as under:-

Captain Harpal Singh Sahi.
M/s. Ilyas Shipping Ltd.,
Khorshed Buildings,
Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road,
Bombay-400 001.

The owner of the ship is Capt.

Satnam Singh brother of Capt. Harpal Singh Sahi, of M/s. Ilyas Shipping Limited, Bombay.

The mystery of the sudden disappearance of this ship is a surprise to the entire Shipping world. It is now over six months that the families of fifteen Indian and one person from Sri Lanka have been worried and spending sleepless nights in anxiety. The lives of 15 Indian nationals are involved. In addition to this, the mental agony of near and dear relatives of the crew members cannot be imagined by others. In order to mitigate the distress of so many Indian nationals, I appeal to the Government to find out the actual facts about this ship and communicate these to the concerned persons, as early as possible

MR. SPEAKER: No addition, only the approved text.

(iii) REPORTED CRIMINAL ASSAULT ON NURSES IN BASTI TOWN. (UP).

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN (Alleppey): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to invite the attention of the House to the reported rape and assault on five Malayali nurses in Basti town of U.P. on 25th February, 1979. This tragic incident is a shocking news to the society and an eye-opener to the deplorable situation prevailing in that area near Indo-Nepal border. On 25th February, 1979, at 10.15 p.m. five persons belonging to a smuggling gang entered the nurses hostel in Basti and wanted to know the whereabouts of two nurses who are alleged to have connections with their rival smuggling gangs. When the nurses told the gangsters that they did not know the whereabouts of the the said nurses, the gangsters started threatening and within a few minutes, five nurses were raped. The watchman of the hostel remained at a distance helplessly because he was threatened by pointing pistols. Though the

watchman filed a complaint about this incident, the local police did not even register a case. It is alleged that the District police officials and the hospital authorities tried their best to suppress and hush up the whole affair and it is widely reported in the press that the police and the gangsters were in collusion in this case. This was reported.

MR. SPEAKER: Please confine to the approved text. Only the approved text would go on record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What has happened to my request for making a statement under Rule 377?

MR. SPEAKER: It has not been selected. You are in a very aggressive mood today.

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: Even the district medical authorities helped in covering up the matter. The two senior doctors in Basti hospital, who are notorious for their immorality do not want any inquiry as it will only lead to their exposure.

When the first news report appeared on 27th February in a Hindi daily Dainik Jagran, the district information officer totally denied it. The D.I.G. of Police, Gorakhpur Division also contradicted the stories appearing in the Dainik Jagran. The Nurses' Association in its meeting decided to go on strike till the issue is properly looked into. As a result of immense pressure, the State Government ordered an enquiry by which the District administration and police officials were exposed.

It is established beyond any doubt that the rivalry between the two smuggler gangs led to the rape though the victims were not the ones originally intended to. Many members of the smuggling gangs used to visit the nurses hostel regularly to see the two nurses who are friendly to them. Even the hospital authorities allowed the smugglers to visit the hostel to meet these two nurses. The

Chief Maron of the Hostel, who was supposed to stay in the hostel, was staying.

The reports evidently convinced us that the smugglers were patronized by the Police and other district officials. Many smugglers are operating in Basti and its neighbouring district Gorakhpur. All the e gangs smuggle goods from Nepal through the border. The Central Government has totally failed to check the smuggling in this area.

The incident which occurred in Basti is a matter of deep concern to the whole nation, particularly the people of Kerala from where a large number of nurses hail. Many stories have appeared in various newspapers and the issue was raised in U.P. Assembly also. But even now, no proper action has been taken to provide adequate protection to the nurses and to check the Smuggling.

In view of the deplorable situation prevailing in Basti, I would urge upon the Government to take immediate steps as follows:

- (1) Order a CBI enquiry immediately into the whole incident taken place on 25-2-1979 and after.
- (2) Punish the guilty medical and Police officers.
- (3) To provide adequate protection to the nurses in Basti.
- (4) To launch an intensive anti-smuggling drive on the Indo-Nepal border to suppress the smugglers.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Please hear me for half-a-minute, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot. I must listen to others also, if I do it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am a Member of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Undoubtedly you are.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What happened to my matter under 377?

MR. SPEAKER: It is safely there. It is being looked into.

12.42 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—1970-80—*contd.***MINISTRY OF DEFENCE—contd.**

MR. SPEAKER: We will now take up further discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Defence. The Deputy Prime Minister.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): Sir, a large number of hon. Members took part in the Defence budget debate. It is quite natural that on the Defence budget, the Members should survey the security environment of the country; and all these surveys include the developments in various parts of the world; and especially those nearer home had to be taken into consideration. I am glad that many Members have drawn attention to those developments. I will not devote much time to them; but the fact remains that during the past year, since the last budget was presented, there have been several important developments in the world. On the one side, efforts have been made for arms restrictions; and even disarmament has been pleaded. At one stage, it appeared that they will bear fruit. But the subsequent developments have belied that hope; and there have been developments which cause concern to all peace-loving people.

In recent time, there have been developments which may lead to wider repercussions. The recent development in Viet Nam is one which has been deplored by all thinking nations of the world. Nation after nation has demanded the withdrawal of the Chinese forces from Viet Nam. Only recently, some developments took place in Afghanistan and in Iran; and these developments have a very intimate bearing on the security aspect of our country.

Members have referred to the arms supply to some of the countries in

our neighbourhood—China and Pakistan. Government of India is not unmindful of these developments. In our Defence preparedness, all these developments have to be taken into consideration. It is correct that in case of an emergency it is not only the Defence forces which fight for the country. The whole nation is involved in it. And our past experience has shown—and that was an encouraging feature—that the entire nation has stood behind the Armed Forces in their effort to protect the honour of the country. But all the same, we have to keep the defence forces in a position in which they will be able to face any eventuality. And for that purpose we have to introduce in the Armed Forces the most modern weapons, equipment and other accessories. Our country is a developing country. The standard of living of people in this country is perhaps the lowest in the world. We have to devote greater attention to development. But I do not regard entire expenditure on defence as non-developmental expenditure. A very large proportion of the defence expenditure is intimately related to development and a large proportion is indirectly related to development. I need not elaborate on this. Effective defence depends upon the industrial base of the country, not the defence industries alone but industry in general. Many of the requirements of defence industries generate development in the general industrial sector, of things which are required by the defence industry.

Our main effort at present is not to increase manpower of the defence forces but certainly increase the efficiency and firepower of the defence forces. With this objective, in view, we have embarked upon large scale modernisation of the defence forces. Some of our weapons and other equipment and accessories are ageing and when we have to replace those ageing weapons and equipment, certainly no prudent person will think

of replacing them by the same model. When you have to change your car, if you have got a 1955 model car, in 1979 you will not change and replace it by 1955 model but you will perhaps think of replacing it by 1980 model.

MR. SPEAKER: We do not like to have a car at all.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: You have aircraft, Sir.

That is our approach in modernising the army. We have introduced greater mobility and greater fire power and a reliable communication system. We are doing that.

Some friends mentioned about Vijayanta tank. That is one of our good tanks. I have been assured by those who have to use it that Vijayantas are very useful tanks and can take care of the task that is to be entrusted to them quite successfully. We are also thinking of introducing other modern battle tanks in the armed forces. My approach in recent times has been that whatever we import from other countries if that item is required in large numbers in this country, we not only import those items but import the technology as well. That has been the approach and that approach will continue in respect of tanks, aircraft and other things that we require for the armed forces.

I have mentioned about the arms supply in our neighbourhood. I do not compare the holdings of other countries with our own holdings. Some friends have quoted figures as to the number of aircrafts, tanks and divisions which other countries have been holding and which we hold. I would not like to corroborate or contradict those figures. But the defence of the country does not depend entirely on the holdings of a nation. It depends also upon the quality Men that the nation has got. More than machine, the Man behind the machine is important. It has been

demonstrated on more than one occasion that even the most modern machine in inept hands is unsuccessful, while and even not so modern weapons in very skillful and patriotic hands are more devastating than others. That aspect has also to be taken into consideration.

We have a long frontier. On the north, we have the Himalayas. At one time it was regarded that the Himalayas are impassable. With the development of science and technology that position does not hold good. So, we have to take care of the Himalayas also. The House is aware that after the Chinese aggression, we have raised Mountain divisions and we have trained our forces in mountain warfare and in guerilla warfare at high altitudes, on snow-bound Himalayas, on the peaks. We have developed the expertise and we can transport all their requirements on the high altitudes including tanks.

We have a long land frontier and I need not remind the House of the situation that exists on our western and northern frontiers. We have to take care of that. We have a large area as deserts. We have developed the necessary expertise for quick transportation in the desert area also. It has been achieved by our research and development.

We have a long coastline. The Indian Ocean has become very strategic. Thinking nations of the world have pleaded on more than one occasion that the Indian Ocean should be left as a zone of peace. All the littoral countries generally have supported this. They have been demanding this thing. All the same, we cannot ignore the fact that some of the big powers of the world are present on the Indian Ocean and are present in strength.

Many members have pointed out the small allocation to the development of the Navy. It is true that

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

during the past years, as much attention was not paid to the Indian Navy as it was paid to other arms of the defence forces. But in recent years, we have started paying attention to the Indian Navy also. As a matter of fact, in the past years, it was not perhaps appreciated that the Indian Navy also has a role to play. It was during the 1971 confrontation that the country came to know that there was an Indian Navy and that the Indian Navy was an effective Navy. Since then, naturally officers and men of the Indian Navy also have realised their importance. They have come to know that they have a role, and an important role, to play. Therefore, we are modernising the Indian Navy also. Contrary to the other arms of the defence forces, in equipment of the navy, it takes a long time. When a warship or frigate has to be built, it takes long years. But we have developed the expertise and the House will be happy to learn that we have manufactured some of the warships in our own country's yards. Of course, the number of our submarines is small. But at present we are negotiating the possibilities of acquiring submarines and also manufacturing them in this country.

We have an aircraft carrier that played a role in the last confrontation. That has become old and aged. We are trying to rejuvenate it; the process has started for re-conditioning the Vikrant.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It means more money for the military hardware merchants in the West.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: As the House is aware, we are acquiring Sea Harriers for the Vikrant.

Some Members asked why secrecy is being maintained about many things of our Weapons etc. well, the reasons are obvious. But, so far as Members of Parliament are concerned, I am extending a standing invita-

tion to all the members that if they decide in batches to visit some of our undertakings, we will be happy to have them and show them all our ships, aircrafts, submarines, tanks, missiles, whatever they would like to see. But, certainly, the House will not like me to disclose all that I have...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: So, I am happy this House also realises the importance of secrecy, which has been criticised by some

The Air Force plays a very important role in modern warfare, independently as also in support of the other arms of the defence forces. We have to modernise the Air Force also. We have started upon that. During the last confrontation, our Air Force established a reputation for itself. As the House is aware, we are acquiring Jaguar in order to replace the aging Canberra.

I am sorry that Jaguar is still haunting some people. Jaguar was discussed on more than one occasion in this House. Shri Raj Narain has gone into it in detail.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is a nightmare.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: I am happy he has become an expert, so far as aircrafts are concerned. I do not claim that expertise. On technical matters I have to be guided by my advisers. In all such matters, the House would agree, I should not be guided by anybody else except by those who have to use that machine. In the matter of Jaguars also, I have been guided by the highest authorities in the Indian Air Force.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: But basically there is no need to buy it, because Pakistan has shifted its aircrafts to the interior.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Does the hon. Minister say that there is no need for a Parliamentary scrutiny? If the hon. Minister takes that view, the House will not go by that. The House has also got some competence, must be credited with some knowledge and information on that. A statement that the hon. Minister will go by the weight of the opinion of experts...

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: I have not said even by implication that Parliament should not go into that. I would be the last person to deny Parliament that authority to examine everything. But certainly I will place before it what I feel is necessary; I hope the House will not deny me that freedom. Parliament is competent to go into that. I have to give the answer to that, but certainly I will be guided by the advice of those who have to use the machine in that matter. It does not mean that Parliament is not free to go into that question I have not meant that and if Shyambabu has taken me like that, I am sorry he has misunderstood me.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This is the answer that has always been given with regard to this.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: Of course, that is the only answer.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: A committee had gone into the particular matter, therefore, it should be treated as closed. That closes the scope for Parliament to discuss that matter.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: It does not close, it has not closed. Some Members are so fond of Jaguars, they have gone on continuing to raise that question in every session of the House. How can I prevent them by what I am saying?

The question was raised by Mr. Unnikrishnan whether the Jaguar is

require at all. What aircraft are required again has to be determined by those who have been placed in charge of the security of the country. Certainly Parliament will have to see whether that demand is justified or not. We require deep penetration aircraft. We have taken in all factors into consideration. Rajnarainji said that he has got a comparative statement. That statement was also sent to us. That was thoroughly examined by the experts of the Air Force and the Ministry and after examining all those aspects, they came to the conclusion that for our requirements, Jaguar was the best machine available.

A few days back, a news item circulated by the UNI appeared in the press. It was mentioned in this House also. I am afraid the report which appeared in the newspapers about the Jaguar project running into rough weather is unfounded and misleading. On the contrary, the Jaguar programme is proceeding apace on the lines already provided in the basic agreement which was reached in October last. Supply, training, production and other arrangements are going ahead as planned. Jaguar will begin to arrive as contemplated in three months' time or so. It is not correct that there is any delay or hold-up. It is also not correct that there is any change in the payment terms as originally contemplated. It is fantastic to suggest that costs have gone up by Rs. 500 crores. On the contrary, there is no change in the earlier estimates of costs and escalations. Arrangements for indigenous production are going apace as planned. It is not correct that there is any delay in the schedule for indigenous production. Far from its being true that the current talks have broken down, the truth is that negotiations have already been completed and the final contract documents are on the point of being adopted. It is untrue that any British team has gone back to London as a result of breakdown in the talks, and it is also

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not correct that because of a breakdown, the Chairman of British Aerospace has been summoned to New Delhi. I do not think that it is necessary for me to say any more, or to compromise security by giving out details. The House is aware that certain interested parties have made efforts in one form or another to stall this programme particularly the indigenous production in India of a sophisticated aircraft such as the Jaguar. I am sorry that UNI which is a responsible news agency should have, wittingly or unwittingly, fallen a prey to reports obviously emanating from such interested source

I may inform the House that when this message came to the notice of official in the Defence Ministry on the teleprinter, the UNI authorities were contacted and they were informed that this news is a baseless news, that the UNI authorities should check up from their sources, whether there is any truth in this news or not and if, on that, they found that it was incorrect, they should do the needful. I am sorry, even after that the UNI did not think it proper to cross-check the news. They have not even the courtesy to ring back and say that it will not be possible for them, at that stage, to withdraw the news. I wanted to mention this because it may create an unnecessary misunderstanding not only in this country but in other countries also.

About Jaguar, I would mention that the price that will be paid is not only for the aircraft but with all its accessories and related things.

It was also said that it has a higher rate of accident. On the previous occasion, I had already given the percentage of accident in the case of Jaguar and the percentage of accidents in the case of Mirage F. 1 for every 1000 hours of flight. I need not go into all those aspects which have already been discussed in this House.

I may assure the House that no pressure or persuasion is taken into

consideration so far as purchases of our defence requirements are concerned. Perhaps, it will not be an imaginable event that Jaguar will be purchased in order to encourage the clothing industry of this country or the export of garment from this country to U.K. It will be a very inconceivable recompense to purchase Jaguar in lieu of the export of garment from this country. Because the point was raised, I thought it proper to mention this.

I may mention another thing that for the negotiation of Jaguar, a very high level team was set up. The Government has to be guided in technical matters by the highest technical skill available in the country and, in financial matters, by the highest possible financial authorities in the Government of India. It was done by them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We know, in the Indian Airlines, the Hingorani's case, the purchase of aircraft case. We know all this.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: As regard submarines, I have already mentioned. As I have said, we attach great importance to science and technology. In the Defence Ministry, we have some of the outstanding scientists of the country. We attach great importance to research and development as far as defence is concerned. I have assured my Scientific Adviser that no work will be permitted to suffer for want of funds. The new Scientific Adviser is re-organising the entire research and development section and we are going to give them some tasks which have to be completed within a reasonable period. In the field of defence research and development, another important thing is that time factor has to be taken into consideration. If research takes unduly long time, perhaps, by the time the result of the research has been established, what they have achieved may become antiquated. That aspect is always kept in view.

13.00 km.

In this regard I will say something about HAL because it was mentioned that there has been large scale infructuous expenditure. If the country wants to be self-supporting, self-reliant, if the country has to develop the expertise and manufacture many things that are required by the Defence forces, we have to undertake research and development on a wide scale, and it is also correct that, when research and development are undertaken on a large scale, there is bound to be some infructuous expenditure, especially in the aeronautic industry.

The House is aware that HAL started designing of aircraft almost simultaneously with licenced production in the Fifties. Several design projects of HAL resulted in actual series production of aircraft in adequate numbers. The production lines were closed only after meeting the full requirements. This was the case with HT-2 piston trainer, PUSHPAK and KRISHAK. HF-24 orders were, however, reduced by Air Force on the basis of changed equipment plans. KIRAN, which has been designed and developed by HAL, is still continuing in production. Similarly, a modified version of GNAT, called AJEET, has been designed by HAL and is still continuing in production. The production line of BASANT, designed for agricultural purposes, had to be closed down after manufacturing 39 aircraft as at present there is no demand for fixed wing aircraft in the country.

During the last 30 years, 36 per cent of the total number of aircraft manufactured by HAL have been based on indigenous designs.

While we are laying considerable stress on indigenous design and development of aircraft, its engines, accessories and avionics, it is necessary to import technology; both to meet

the immediate requirement, and also to keep abreast of the latest state of art. While entering into licence agreements, we are ensuring that licence production is not detrimental to the objective of indigenous development.

I will again repeat that I attach great importance to research and development and I will give every encouragement so far as research is concerned so that we become more and more self-reliant so far as defence requirements are concerned.

The House is aware that, as a result of the efforts of our Research and Development Section, we have been able to manufacture many things which we used to import in this country, and we will continue that effort.

As I have said; men as well as machine and men count. We have a fine Army, we have a fine Air Force and we have a fine Navy. Our officers and jawans have acquitted themselves well whenever the nation had demanded of them; whenever there has been any emergency on the borders of the country, they have repulsed that; whenever the country has been faced with some natural calamities, they have also rushed to render rescue and relief to the suffering humanity. We will have to take good care to see that their service conditions are satisfactory. Some hon. Members talked about the morale of the Armed Forces. Sir, I will say with the intimate relation that I try to maintain with all ranks of our Armed Forces, that their morale is quite high.

Some members tried to compare the prospect, on the civil side with the prospect, in the Defence Forces. I will humbly submit that the two are not comparable. The structure, the objectives, the charter of duties and the responsibilities of the two sectors are quite different from each

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other. Therefore, they are not comparable. We have only to see that the conditions in the Defence Forces are satisfactory. And it has been my effort to improve the service conditions as far as we can. I can say with some satisfaction that I have been responsible for introducing some new measures to improve the service conditions of the Armed Forces.

One or two matters are causing some anxiety. After the Chinese aggression, large-scale recruitment was made in the Air Force and the Army at the Lieutenant level. In the Army at the Major level at present some stagnation situation has started. It has come to my notice and I am trying to take remedial measures to remedy the situation.

So far as the Dearness Allowance is concerned, the limit of Rs. 2400 was causing some difficulties in the rank position in the Army and in the Air Force. I am happy that this position is going to be resolved very shortly.

The rehabilitation of the demobilised personnel of the Defence Forces is a big problem. We demobilise nearly 60,000 men every year. We have certain reservations in posts in the Central Government and some of the State Governments for the demobilised ex-Servicemen. As was stated, Sir, I introduced the scheme that six months before demobilisation, the Jawan should be trained in some art or craft so that after demobilisation he finds either paid employment or can start self-employment. We pursued it with the Banks to give advances to ex-Servicemen to start industries or enterprises at concessional rates of interests—upto Rs. 5000, at a nominal interest of 4 per cent and upto Rs. 25,000 at a nominal interest of 7 per cent. These are some of the measures that we have introduced in order to help in the rehabilitation of the ex-Servicemen. For Officers also we have introduced training and re-orientation course so that they will be

readily acceptable in civil employment.

But, as the House will appreciate, the problem is a big problem. With the employment position in the country being as it is, we cannot think of resolving it unless the entire unemployment problem in the country is resolved. But, all the same it has been my effort to do as much as we can for ex-servicemen.

My hon. friend, Shri Bhadoria raised the question of group insurance in the Defence Forces. It has already been introduced. And so far as personnel who laid down their lives during war to protect the security and honour of the country is concerned, I remember, I introduced in the last war a scheme of pension to the bereaved families which is unique in the world. The jawan's family gets more than his salary as pension and, in the case of officers, the bereaved family gets three-fourth of the officer's salary as pension after death. In recent years, I introduced another change that whenever defence personnel are involved in air accident, a compensation of one lakh of rupees is paid to the bereaved family.

There have been other issues raised which are of local or sectional importance. I do not propose to go into all of them but I can assure the House that I will examine them, everyone of them and take necessary action to remedy the defect wherever it has been noticed.

Sir, I am thankful to the House and it is rather fortunate for the country and the Defence Ministry that the House wants larger allocations for the Defence Ministry. I am fortunate and I must express. (*Interruptions*).

श्री सुरन्द्र विक्रम (शाहजहांपुर) :
कटौती प्रस्ताव वापस लेने चाहिए और
बढ़ोत्तरी कर देनी चाहिए ।

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: I am grateful to the House for all the encouraging words that have been said about Defence Ministry and also about me personally. On this occasion, Sir, I would like to convey to the officers and brave people in the Defence Forces the appreciation not only of the House but also of the Nation for the patriotic way in which they have conducted themselves to protect the honour and security of the nation. And the House is sure that, in future, whenever such a contingency arises, they will improve upon their records and establish the reputation of the country. On behalf of the House, I may assure the officers and men of the Defence Forces that it shall be my endeavour to secure as much improvement in their conditions of service and emoluments as I can do. Sir, I have done.

MR. SPEAKER: Before I put the cut motions to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence to vote, I would like to know if any of the Members would like to withdraw his cut motions.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Sir, I seek leave to withdraw my cut motions Nos. 40 to 50.

Cut motions Nos. 40 to 50 were, by leave, withdrawn.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): You may read them out.

MR. SPEAKER: There are a large number of cut motions. It will be very difficult.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU: May I read?

MR. SPEAKER: No, No.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU: Sir, I seek leave of the House to withdraw my cut motions; Nos. 72 to 88.

Cut motions Nos. 72 to 85 and 87 and 88 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1980, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 19 to 24 relating to the Ministry of Defence."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants, 1979-80 in respect of the Ministry of Defence voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16-3-1979	Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House
1	2	3	4
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
19	Ministry of Defence	16,79,79,000	10,64,82,000
			Revenue Rs.
			Capital Rs.
			83,98,99,000
			53,24,08,000

1	2	3	4
20	Defence Services—Army	315,95,08,000 ..	1579,75,42,000 ..
21	Defence Services—Navy	35,06,08,000 ..	175,30,42,000 ..
22	Defence Services— Air Force	110,29,83,000 ..	551,49,17,000 ..
23	Defence Services— Pensions	29,49,91,000 ..	147,49,59,000 ..
24	Capital Outlay on De- fence Services	.. 49,24,17,000	246,20,83,000

13 16 hrs

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS—1979-80 —contd

MINISTRY OF PLANNING

MR SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 72 to 74 relating to the Ministry of Planning for which 5 hours have been allotted

Hon Members whose cut motions to the demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1980, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 72 to 74 relating to the Ministry of Planning."

Demands for Grants, 1979-80 in respect of the Ministry of Planning submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16-3-1979	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House
1	2	3	4
		Revenue Rs.	Revenue Rs.
72	Ministry of Planning	40,000 ..	2,01,000 ..
73	Statistics	2,62,13,000 ..	13,10,63,000 ..
74	Planning Commission	1,07,28,000 ..	5,36,41,000 ..

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madras South): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it will be ideal if a few things command the national consensus. There are a few things on which we should try to evolve a national consensus. One is on national language; the second is on national planning and the third is on a national policy with regard to our international relations. That would be an ideal state of affair. I am happy that notwithstanding some criticism emanating from time to time from some of the freshmen in the Janata Cabinet the Prime Minister and the Planning Commission have acknowledged that the thirty years of planning in this country have not been a waste and that considerable progress has been achieved during this period.

In fact, the Prime Minister in answer to one of the Unstarred Question said as follows:

"Over this period—that is, thirty years after freedom—substantial advance has been made in expanding the economy, improving agricultural productivity and diversifying the country's industrial base. Despite rapid growth in population a modest growth in per capita income has been maintained."

The Prime Minister as well as the Planning Commission, however, noted that 40 per cent of the people are below the poverty line and that for eradicating poverty and unemployment a radical re-structuring of the priorities and investments is called for in the Sixth Plan.

12.18 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair)

Sir, the objectives of planning have never been immutable and unchangeable. They have been changing according to the needs of the time. During the First Plan the objective was stated to be as follows:

"To promote rapid rise in the standard of living of people by efficient exploitation of the resource of the country, increasing production and offering opportunities to all for employment in the service of the country."

Thus the First Plan did not lay any emphasis on equitable distribution. The second Plan stated as follows:

"The benefits of economic development must accrue more and more to the relatively underprivileged classes of society and there should be progressive reduction of concentration of incomes, wealth and economic power."

Here the importance has been laid on equitable distribution and it has been made one of the objectives of planning. The Third Plan re-emphasised this and stated thus:

"The economic activity must be so organised that the tests of production and growth and those of equitable distribution are equally met."

Sir, Planning got disrupted between 1966 and 1969, owing to several reasons—one, the Pakistan war, and the second was, the unprecedented drought for two years and the third was the heavy import of foodgrains of the order of 25 million tonnes and 3.9 lakh bales of cotton leading to an adverse balance of trade, and finally, to devaluation.

Therefore, under these adverse conditions, the Fourth Plan set out as its aim:

"The acceleration of the tempo of development in conditions of stability and reduced uncertainties."

The Fourth Plan took note of the adverse conditions that preceded the

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framing of the Fourth Plan and said that the emphasis will now be laid on self-reliance and that conditions of stability must be emphasised more than others. The Plan proposed to step up the tempo of activity to the extent compatible with maintaining stability and progress towards self-reliance. They did not frame a need based plan but they said that the plan must be compatible with the maintenance of stability in prices and in the economy. At the same time, Sir, the Plan reiterated the objective of equitable distribution in these words

"The objective is not only to raise the per capita income, but also to ensure that the benefits are evenly distributed, that disparities in income and living are not widened but narrowed and that the process of economic development does not lead to social tensions."

Sir, the Fifth Plan document was, somewhat cursory and in fact it did not follow the usual pattern of the earlier plan documents and it did not contain either an appraisal or the projections. Nevertheless the Fifth Plan document stated that the objective was the removal of poverty and achievement of self-reliance. Therefore, if you look at the entire period of planning up to the Fifth Plan you will find that though the emphasis may have shifted from production to stability in prices, in economy etc., the under-current of the entire planning is to ensure that there is an equitable distribution of the wealth produced in the country. Sir, there is an old rhyme which says:

We call our fathers fools;

So wise we grow;

'And our wiser sons will call us so.

True to that tradition the Sixth Plan document finds fault with the earlier plans and it states:

'The assessment of India's economic development over quarter of a century of planning has indicated some fundamental failures. The most important objectives of planning have not been achieved, the objectives being, achievement of full employment, eradication of poverty and creation of equal society.'

Sir, I have very carefully looked into all the previous plan documents. At no place do I find that eradication of poverty was ever put forward as the most important objective. I underline the word 'most important' objective. In the conditions of the economy of our country it is obvious that it is not at all correct to say that poverty would be eradicated or that full employment would be provided. All that we could do is to provide greater employment, and fuller employment, than what already existed. We could not by any stretch of imagination have undertaken full employment. In fact, to the best of my knowledge and experience, it has been possibly only in countries with socialist economy and with total planning to achieve these three objectives namely full employment, eradication of poverty and creation of more equal society, and nowhere else. Therefore, while adopting a policy of democratic planning, you must realise what our limitations are. If we also now attempt to do something which is beyond our capacity, as I said, the wisest, the following Planning Commission and successor Governments will call us the same way as we call the past ones.

The plans have miscarried for several reasons. I am repeating that here because I find the same mistakes repeated in the 6th Plan and it appears that the fate of this Plan will be just the same as the previous ones. In the first place, planning is based on certain policies, enunciated in the Plan. We find that the Government policies go contrary and contradictory to the Plan policies. If the Government

policy is contrary to its plan policy, how do we expect that the plan will succeed. I will illustrate the point. For instance, the 6th Plan document, in Chapter 3, paragraph 30 says:

"There is a strong case for calling upon agriculturists to make larger contribution towards financing of the large public sector development outlays of the new Plan."

They have said that the large investments made in previous Plans have gone to larger agriculturists and they have not made adequate contribution to the Plan development and, therefore, they should make the larger agriculturists, the well-to-do agriculturists, who have received the benefits to make adequate contribution to the development plans. What do we find here? The Government gives concession to the larger agriculturists by way of excise duty concessions to the tune of Rs. 200 crores. Then, again the Commission stated in Chapter 3, paragraph 37:

"Fiscal action is necessary to mop up for public sector a reasonable share of the enormous capital gains in land and property values."

This is a point with which we agree, but what is the Government doing? In the last two years, they gave capital gains tax exemption and enabled all those people who had made profit by way of capital gains to escape both income taxes as well as capital gains on that.

During the discussion or consideration of the Finance Bill, I will not only explain but will give concrete instances of how the people have by virtue of this exemption been able to evade both the incometax and the capital gains tax. I am now concerned only with the contradiction in policy. When country needs resources for its development and when people make capital gains which are accepted throughout the world as unearned increment and when taxation of capital gains is accepted as a valid,

equitable tax, we give exemption for two years. Now, we have revised the policy whereby we are locking the stable after the horses have left. All those who have made capital gains know that those concessions will not last long. They have escaped the taxes.

Then again, as regard direct taxes, the plan document stated - in Chapter 3, paragraph 23:

"The various concessions in our tax structure other than those which stimulate middle income savings or labour-intensive or other priority production, need to be reviewed and, if necessary, withdrawn."

And what did the Government of India do in the last 2 years? They granted tax benefits to closely-held companies. They granted benefits to the Hindu Undivided Families; and this year what they have done is to take away the tax benefit for savings. They have said that these people who are saving, will not get the usual tax benefit, which has been the sheet-anchor of our policy with regard to savings.

I must now say that there are 1 or 2 things which the Government have observed—what the Planning Commission stated; i.e. the Planning Commission wanted Rs. 13,000 crores of taxation to be levied—Rs. 9,000 crores by the Centre, and Rs. 4,000 crores by the States. In the first 2 years, they have levied taxes which will now give us somewhere about Rs. 47,000 crores to Rs. 48,000 crores in the five years.

If you come to the financing of the Plan, the resource for the Plan, the whole Plan has been turned topsy turvy and completely distorted by the way in which deficit financing has been resorted to. The Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission in an address which he delivered even 2 days back at Ahmedabad, stressed that after a very careful consideration, he had limited deficit financing to Rs. 2226 crores in a Plan of

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Rs. 68,800 crores, because he was fully aware of the consequences of a large dose of deficit financing on prices and stability in the country. And what have you done? In the first two years, our deficit financing, our deficit has come to Rs. 2,900—odd crores—Rs. 700 crores more than what the Planning Commission envisaged for the entire period of 5 years. And if, at this rate, we go on incurring the deficit, at the end of 5 years the deficit financing will be Rs. 10,000 crores—and the principal source of resource at the rate of Rs. 2,000 crores a year; for the Plan will be deficit financing.

I will now come to another aspect, and say how mistakes are repeated. The bane of planning has been exaggeration of targets, unrealizable targets and providing moneys for it; and over-estimating the benefits, under-estimating the costs and under-estimating the gestation period. These are the 3 reasons why, in my opinion, the Plans have miscarried. And I find that the same mistake is done in the 6th Plan also.

I will take only 3 or 4 instances. The most important infra-structure are Railways, Power, Steel and Coal. In respect of Railways, you will find that in the 4th Plan period, the Railways wanted that provision should be made for an originating freight traffic of 280 million to 290 million tonnes. I had the misfortune to preside over that section in the Planning Commission at that time; and we pointed out that it would be physically impossible for them to reach this 280 million to 290 million tonnes of originating traffic. Of course the ministries were powerful and they carried the day and all that we could do was that we could provide for 285 million tonnes and for 15 million tonnes, we said that you must cover by way of improvement and efficiency of services. You know what the performance was. At the end

of the Fourth plan period, it was only 200—210 million tonnes. We spent a thousand crore of rupees for the purpose of providing wagons, line capacity, repairs and all that for 280 million tonnes and then what was achieved was only 210 million tonnes. That means that we spent a lot of money infructuously. In the fifth plan the target was reduced from 280 million tonnes to 250—60 million tonnes. The sixth plan document says that in the year 1977-78 we could reach 240 million tonnes. It will be very interesting because the railway minister in his speech stated that the "Railways hope to reach the level of 205 million tonnes at the end of March 1979". Having made provision for 280 million tonnes, having made provision for 250 million tonnes, now he comes to 205 million tonnes. In this period about Rs. 3,000 crores had been spent for carrying additional one million tonnes. Even if we had carried goods by golden wagons, it would have cost less. You may say that it is our mistake. I know the Prime Minister always points his finger at me. But I say: you are repeating the mistake. I am pointing this out because we do not seem to learn from experience. From 205 million tonnes the provision we have made in the sixth plan is 300—310 million tonnes and Rs. 3,000 crores for that purpose. How do you think that the plan will ever succeed? This exaggerated target of 310 million tonnes against 205 million tonnes in the beginning of the plan year is a colossal waste. We do not learn anything. I think my successors in office must have been pressurised by the railway ministry to agree to 300 million tonnes or 310 million tonnes and to provide money for it.

I will take the next important infrastructure—power. In the fourth plan we provided Rs. 1255 crores for additional generation of 9.26 million kw. Our performance was just half. We spent the whole money; in fact, we spent a little more. We produced 4.28 million kw. In the fifth plan we

provided 4394 crores for an additional 12.5 million kws; our performance upto 1976-77 is 8.5 million kw. Only this morning we have been given this paper. I do not want to protest. But how do you expect people to come and speak in Parliament on planning if the annual plan review is delivered to us today morning at 10 O'clock. Anyway I have tried to go through it and I find that the total comes to 10.5 kws; about 2 million kws has been added. With this experience, what do we do in the 6th plan? We provide for an investment of Rs. 3750 crores for a target of 18.5 million kws, that is to say, an annual increase of 3.7 million kws as against our performance in the past of 1.5 or 2 million kws a year. This is certainly one of the ways in which money is wasted. We just exaggerate the target. What happens is, we have a routine, a rut—we think every plan must be double the previous plan. So, the ministries double whatever they have not done but asked for, in the previous plan. They double the targets and double the allocations and insist on it. The Planning Commission makes some adjustments here and there and the plan comes out. Otherwise, would any person with any knowledge of power generation—I have handled power generation in my State for 10 years—do this? Due to various constraints like delays in civil works, BH&L equipment, etc., we have never been able to add more than 1.5 m. KW in this country. Now things have improved and we can make 2 or I am even willing to say that you can go up to 2.5, but how on earth do you expect that 3.5 or 3.7 million KW will be added annually on an average, taking it to a total of 18.5 million KW? This is the reason why our plans fail. Targets are exaggerated, money is provided lavishly on that basis and the whole thing fails. I can give instances as to how various projects have been over-estimated with regard to their benefits but their costs are under-estimated and gestation period is under-estimated, to get them pushed into the

plan. The Planning Commission will say that they are not viable and they do not satisfy the tests of viability. Therefore, deliberately the departments and ministries try to under-estimate the cost, under-estimate the gestation period and put it up. The result is you never perform what you have planned.

I will refer briefly to coal. It is the same story. In the fourth plan, we provided Rs. 110 crores and targeted for 93.5 million tonnes, but achieved only 78.17 million tonnes. In the fifth plan, we provided Rs. 1025 crores, targeted for 135 million tonnes, reduced it to 124 million tonnes but performed only 103 million tonnes. Now we are again jumping in the sixth plan to a target of 150 million tonnes, with a provision of Rs. 1850 crores. Even for spending paise, people will think half a dozen times but in planning crores have no meaning! The same thing in steel. The fourth plan target was 3.1 million tonnes, but achievement was 4.4 m. tonnes. In the fifth plan, the target was 9.4 m. tonnes but achievement was 7.73 m. tonnes. In the sixth plan, we want to jump from 7.73 to 11.8 million tonnes. I am afraid the plan carries with it the seeds of its own destruction. Exaggerated targets, lavish investment of money on that all these things are going to take the plan the same way as in the past.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have already taken half an hour. 9 minutes are left for your party. There are 4 more names. I wonder whether you will leave any time for the other speakers!

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I just wanted to make one point about employment. I will try to finish in two minutes. The new strategy of planning provides employment as a short term relief measure and not as a long term plan measure. We can give short term employment for the people by giving them additional employment by way of small rural

[Shri R Venkataraman]

works, by way of small industries, irrigation works, etc. But this will not solve the problem of unemployment. My reason is this. The poverty of India is based on the pressure of population on land. 73 per cent of the population of India are living on land. On an economic holding of 3 acres, let us take for example, there are seven persons. This land can be cultivated by five persons, the other two are adding nothing to productivity. In fact in economic jargon you will say that the marginal productivity of agriculture labour is zero. Therefore, if you want poverty to be removed, fifty per cent of the population of India must live on land and the other fifty per cent must have employment in industry and in the tertiary sector and that cannot be done except by industrialisation on a massive scale, notwithstanding its temporary difficulties, notwithstanding the periods in which one will have to go through maladjustments, massive scale of industries, large scale, medium scale, small scale, all dovetailed together. Do you think that you can solve this problem by giving unemployment relief here and there and everywhere as you have tried to do? In that case I am afraid you are going to take this country backward. All the progress that we made in these years will be reversed and the country will take years before it can recover from this shock. My own experience is that industrial development takes more people out of agriculture to industry. I know the thesis which the Planning Commission has given in the paper, saying in these years it has not been done. But that must be explained in relation to the growth of population. Percentagewise it has not gone up but in physical terms, the number of people employed in industry has gone up. Therefore, what we want for this country is not a plan which is confined only to or emphasises only the rural employment but massive scale of industrialisation in which there will be large, medium and small industries, and cottage and

rural industries, all dovetailing into each other. It is only that approach that will solve the problem of unemployment, the present approach will not.

SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU
(Chittoor): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head 'Statistics' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for strengthening computer system (1)]

"That the demand under the head 'Statistics' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to prepare rural indices to know the economic position of the rural masses(2)]

"That the demand under the head 'Statistics' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up more centres for compiling consumer price index (3)]

"That the demand under the head 'Statistics' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide more funds for research in Statistics (4)]

"That the demand under the head 'Statistics' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of National Sample Survey Organisation to collect the cost of cultivation every year in different regions of the country for principal crops (5)]

"That the demand under the head 'Statistics' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to modernise the data processing facilities (6)]

"That the demand under the head 'Statistics' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for starting a Statistical Institute (7)]

"That the demand under the head 'Statistics' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for strengthening the National Sample Survey Organisation (8)]

"That the demand under the head 'Statistics' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for surveying unemployment and underemployment in rural areas(9)]

"That the demand under the head 'Statistics' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need for surveying the position of handlooms industry and other cottage industries in villages (10)]

"That the demand under the head 'Statistics' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for studying the acute housing problem in villages (11)]

"That the demand under the head 'Planning Commission' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need for surveying important resources of the country (12)]

"That the demand under the head 'Planning Commission' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to plan the human resources (13)]

"That the demand under the head 'Planning Commission' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to have a scientific planning (14)]

"That the demand under the head 'Planning Commission' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Fixing up wrong priorities in planning (15)]

"That the demand under the head 'Planning Commission' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to elicit public co-operation for the speedy implementation of the plan (16)]

"That the demand under the head 'Planning Commission' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to prepare district plans (17)]

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU
(Katwa): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head 'Planning Commission' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to survey important resources of the country (18)]

"That the demand under the head 'Planning Commission' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure in planning human resources (19)]

"That the demand under the head 'Statistics' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of the Computer Centres which are required to process data for various Governmental Organisations and Public Undertakings, located in and around Delhi, to provide advisory service and training facilities and to deal with special problems and undertake studies in computer application and system (46)]

"That the demand under the head 'Statistics' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of Central Statistical Organisation in meteorological work including standardisation, preparation of accounts and publication of reports on annual survey of industries, economic census and other surveys (47)]

"That the demand under the head 'Statistics' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of the Central Statistical Organisation in compilation of consumer price index of non-plan and casual employees, co-ordination of statistical activities, training of statistical personnel

[Shri D. N. Basu]

and maintaining liaison with international agencies (48)]

"That the demand under the head 'Statistics' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of Organisation for extending technical advice in evaluation meteorology (49)]

"That the demand under the head 'Statistics' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of the Central Statistical Organisation, National Sample Survey Organisation and the Indian Statistical Institute to prepare correct data on economic census and survey and for socio-economic surveys and other allied schemes of National Sample Survey Organisation (50)]

"That the demand under the head 'Planning Commission' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure of the Programme Evaluation Organisation for undertaking and conducting problem oriented enquiries and status of important development programmes at the community level with a view to studying their progress (51)]

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO
(Koraput): I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Planning Commission' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to stop the exploitation of tribals by the vested interests though there are programmes of sub-Plan under Five Year Plans aimed at this but due to lack of allocations, approach, attitude and simple administrative machinery for these areas the reality of the problem is yet to be realised by strengthening the administration of tribal areas. (20)]

"That the demand under the head 'Planning Commission' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to obtain the tribal sub-Plan Project Reports from the States for approval in time and implement the programmes of integrated tribal development projects by placing the funds from the State sectors, Central Ministries, Central assistance and institutional finances to achieve the aims and objectives of the sub-Plan. (21)]

"That the demand under the head 'Planning Commission' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to earmark funds from the Central Ministries for tribal sub-Plan areas though the Fifth Plan and two Annual Plans under the Sixth Plan are already over (22)]

"That the demand under the head 'Planning Commission' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to identify the problems of tribal areas/people by the Central Ministries and to take measures in this regard to release funds to the States for the tribal sub-Plan Areas (23)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of 'Planning' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for starting statistical institute for tribal areas to train the officers to collect the data in more scientific way. (26)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of 'Planning' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for surveying unemployment and under employment in tribal areas of the country. (27)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of 'Planning' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to collect, coordinate and analyse the development statistics of tribal sub-Plan areas as there is no such statistics avail-

able in the States and Centre of these areas. (28)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of 'Planning' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for immediate survey and investigation of natural resources in hill and tribal areas of the country to exploit for the development of these backward areas (29)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of 'Planning' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to collect information from the States about the percentage of development so far made by them in the tribal areas compared to other areas of their state in different sectors and departments and the reasons for the neglect of these areas in Five Year Plans and Annual Plans of the States. (30)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of 'Planning' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give instructions for utilisation of the allocated funds of different departments of the States Governments for tribal areas before the end of the financial year (31)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of 'Planning' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for change of financial year from 31st March to 15th June in order to utilise the funds for rural development and tribal development without diversion of funds or lapse of funds, as the extended period is suitable for the execution of the programmes particularly of these areas. (32)]

"That the demand under the head 'Planning Commission' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement the recommendations of Working

Groups on Tribal Development Harijan Development and other recommendations relating to the development of rural and Backward Areas (43)]

"That the demand under the head 'Planning Commission' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to realise the role of representatives of the people in the formulation and implementation of plan programmes. (44)]

"That the demand under the head 'Planning Commission' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to constitute a separate sub-Plan Commission in the Planning Commission for the Tribal sub-Plan Areas, Backward Areas, Rural Development, Hill Areas Development and for weaker sections to go into details of the problems, planning and performance in these areas. (45)]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA
(Andaman and Nicobar Islands): I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Ministry of 'Planning' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to have proper planning machinery for the Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar islands. (24)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of 'Planning' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to have ground root level planning machinery for ensuring food shelter and education throughout the country. (25)]

SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN (Nagercoil): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Ministry of 'Planning' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Shri Kumari Ananthan]

[Failure to provide funds in the 1979-80 Budget for Ganga-Cauvery Link-up project. (38)]

"That the demand under the head 'Planning Commission' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to prevent the Government of India from retaining a brokerage of 20 per cent or so from the foreign aid and loans received for schemes in the States. (39)]

"That the demand under the head 'Planning Commission' be reduced to Re. 1 "

[Need to disassociate the Ministers from the Planning Commission and to make it an exclusive body of Planning and Economic Exports. (40)]

"That the demand under the head 'Planning Commission' be reduced to Re 1 "

[Failure to get explanation from the State Governments for keeping huge unspent Plan funds totalling Rs. 336 crores e.g. Tamil Nadu 62 crores; Gujarat 60 crores and Assam Rs. 90 crores. (41)]

"That the demand under the head 'Planning Commission' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to create an independent organisation to supervise the implementation of Plan schemes. (42)]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The cut Motions are before the House.

SHRI JAGANNATH SHARMA (Gadhwai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I was hearing with rapt attention the speech of Mr. Venkataraman. I was thinking that praise and appreciation would not be forthcoming from him but at least a kind word would be spoken about the new plan, which the Janata government, the hon. Prime Minister and Planning Minister have given to the nation. They have given

a new concept of planning in this country. This is the first attempt after independence when the Government is trying to achieve social justice by translating the social and economic goals into national programmes as enshrined in the Directive Principles. This innovation is sought to be achieved primarily by two methods, firstly, the rolling plan concept and the other, integrated planning at the block level.

Shri Venkataraman stated the targets and achievements of the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plans and, on the basis of that, he has stated that the sixth Plan is going to be a failure. Well, he did not bother to understand, to try and read the latest literature on this, saying that so far as the Third, Fourth and Fifth Plan priorities are concerned, they were disrupted in his regime because of inflation. It is only to check this failure that the rolling Plan concept has been brought in. The rolling Plan concept does not mean review of the Plan year after year it only means review of the targets. The object of this is to strengthen the implementation machinery.

I do not want to dilate on power, irrigation and other subjects, but I would certainly like to emphasize that the thrust of the entire Plan is on agriculture and rural industry. I would not like to deal with social service, the infra-structure poverty, unemployment, science and technology etc. because there is very little time at my disposal. Therefore, I would like to confine myself only to the planning of the hill areas.

It cannot be disputed that 28 (Twenty Eight) years of planning have brought substantial economic development in the country but it has also to be admitted that the hilly areas have remained neglected. While the Planning Commission agrees that there should be a policy specially evolved for the development of the

hilly regions, in practice very little effort has been made to find out the correct approach for the development of the hilly regions, in sympathy with the aspirations of the people living there. Very little attention has been paid to the appalling conditions and the shocking poverty in those areas. In fact, considerable investments would be needed before the hilly regions of this country can come at par and upto the level of the rest of the country.

The Himalayas have unique fascination for its grandeur and glory. It is very rich in hydro-electric potential, in fruits, mineral wealth, forest wealth and other natural resources. The untapped potential and the hidden wealth of this region are a hope and a challenge for the future generation. But the tragedy is that, what to speak of the resources being touched, they have not even been surveyed. The most important activity in today's development viz. industrial development has not even seen the light of day in these areas. The people there are still in a state of complete isolation. The result is that the *per capita* income of the hilly areas today is the lowest in the country. The employment potential there is practically nil.

It is regrettable that all the plans for these remote areas are prepared by people sitting at Delhi or at the State headquarters, on the basis of statistics prepared by the same bureaucratic sources, who have either no knowledge or very little knowledge about the resources and the needs of the people. The result is that, so far as planning with regard to hilly areas is concerned, is neither resource-based nor need-based.

So far as Central assistance to hilly areas is concerned, I can definitely say that it is discriminatory. There is no substantial reason, no rational basis for dividing the entire hilly areas into four regions. The first is Special Category States which are Jammu and Kashmir, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura. This means they are exempted States, of pre-exempted States I should say. This also means that

after meeting the requirements of these States, the balance out of Rs. 800 crores provided in the Plan would be utilised or spent on other States. If nothing is left, no assistance for other areas. The next is Himachal Pradesh which is purely a hilly State, and has to depend on its own resource endowments, except for the three districts of Kinnaur, Lahaul and Spiti where there is 90 per cent grant and 10 per cent loan. The third are Identified Hilly Areas. We have not got in the category 8 districts of U.P. 2 districts of Assam, Darjeeling in West Bengal and Nilgiris in Tamil Nadu. The fourth category consists of the ghat areas. They fall in Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

According to the Gadgil Plan, the Central assistance was to be divided on five considerations: 60 per cent was on the basis of population, 10 per cent on the basis of *per capita* income, 10 per cent on the basis of tax effort, 10 per cent on the basis of continuing schemes with regard to irrigation and power projects which are incomplete or yet to be completed, remaining 10 per cent on the basis of special difficulties or special circumstances.

I would like to confine myself to the hilly areas of U.P. because part of it falls in my constituency. Snow, heavy rain, poverty, difficult terrain, strategic importance on the basis of all these combined together, U.P. hilly areas should have been put in the special category status, or at least a sub-plan should have been prepared by the Planning Commission on the basis that they had adopted for the Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir. What has the Planning Commission done? The Planning Commission has modified even the Gadgil formula slightly to suit the ghat areas in the sense that weightage has been given to area and population in the ratio of 75:25, whereas for the U.P. hilly areas the ratio is 50:50. This imbalance in distribution of resources has completely ignored that area. The standard of living is the poorest there. You cannot imagine under what con-

ditions they are living over there, and of course the per capita income, as I have already said is the lowest in the country.

I would like to mention the area and the population and also the out-

lays for the hilly areas, which will give an indication that this distribution is neither on a national basis nor on the basis of any norms prescribed by the Planning Commission or even by the Government.

State	Area (1000 sq. ks.)	Population (laks) 1971
Jammu & Kashmir	222.2 (includes area under illegal occupation of China and Pakistan for which census was not taken)	45.2
Himachal Pradesh	55.7	34.6
Uttar Pradesh (8 hill districts)	51.1	38.2
Arunachal Pradesh	83.6	4.7
Assam (2 districts)	15.2	4.6
Meghalaya	22.6	10.1
Manipur	22.4	10.7
Nagaland	16.5	5.2
Mizo Hills	21.00	3.3
Tripura	10.5	15.6
Tamil Nadu	2.5	4.9
West Bengal	2.4	4.8

As regards Plan allocation, U.P.—104 crores, Assam—24 crores, West Bengal—15 crores, Tamil Nadu—7 crores and Western Ghats—Rs 20 crores. This was the Fifth Plan outlay for 1974—79. So far as 1978-79 outlay is concerned, U.P.—31 crores, Assam—8.91 crores, West Bengal—3.77 crores, Tamil Nadu—2.35 crores and Western Ghats—77.26 crores. This division of the Plan outlay and the comparative figures that I have just stated with regard to population and the area would not justify the division of Rs. 800 crores. There is no norm, there is no basis.

14.00 hrs.

As regards the State Plans, West Bengal has to look after only one district, Darjeeling. Tamil Nadu can pay special attention to one district, Nilgiris, but how is it possible for a big State of U.P. to pay special attention to 8 districts? It is not the problem of hill areas alone. There is the problem of three backward regions, hill region of U.P. consisting of 8 districts, 6 districts of eastern U.P. which have already been declared backward and 3 districts of Bundelkhand region.

Again, there is another misfortune and that is the political pressure. All the MLAs combined in U.P. legislature of all the 8 districts hardly compare to those of one or two districts of eastern U.P. The result is that even at the time of allocation of grant for the development of hill areas, the claim is ignored, the legislative pressure or political pressure, whatever you call it, not forthcoming at the requisite time. So, to expect that there will be a special plan by the U.P. Government for those 8 districts would be wrong.

In the end I would like to say that the following should be done by the Planning Commission and the Government of India for the development of hill areas. Firstly the Government of India should establish a special department for the hill areas development which will coordinate the activities of different hill areas of this country. Secondly, U. P. hill areas should be given the status of a special category State or a separate State like Himachal Pradesh or, in the alternative, a sub-Plan should be prepared on the

lines we have done for Ladakh in Jammu and Kashmir. Thirdly, the U. P. hill areas should be entitled to 90 per-cent grant and 10 per cent loan on the pattern of special category States.

One of the most important thing is with regard to the railway lines. There cannot be any industrial development unless there is railway line in the hill areas. The survey was made as far back as in 1929 by the Britishers. That survey is still here in the records of the Archives and the Railway Ministry. From 1929 till today, even the survey of the railway line of the hill areas has not been made. This was known as RKP Railway, Rishikesh Karna Prayag railway. That means, in 1929, they could visualise the forest wealth, the mineral wealth, the herbarian wealth and so many other things in the Himalayan region—what Kalidas has said in his own epics and in his *granthas*. You have not even touched the Himalayan region at all. So, the first thing for the industrial development should be that there must be a railway from Rishikesh to Karnaprayag and from Karnaprayag to Ranikhet, Almora and Ramnagar. That will increase communication facilities and help discover hidden sources of wealth in the Himalayas.

Fifthly, a priority should be given to employment-oriented schemes. But the most important employment-oriented scheme in the hills is the construction of roads. You cannot expect to provide employment there except through construction of roads, and that should be taken up as early as possible with the maximum Central assistance that Government can provide for building of roads.

Sixthly, the land available for cultivation is very limited. But horticulture and tourism have a great potential for development. Tourism in Badri and Kedarnath, where Hindus from all over the world go for salvation and which are known for their beauty and grandeur, should have been developed on the lines of an

industry. You would be surprised to know that, last time when I went there, I saw about 3,000 persons, including ladies and children, stranded on the road; there was nothing on the roadside by way of shelter. Even the chatti tourism, dharmasala tourism and huts which were constructed long ago when there was no motorable road and which used to provide shelter to the people are no longer there. Today there is no Janata hotel or restaurant or rest-house or anything of that sort on the entire route from Rishikesh to Badrinath. I hope Government would take up this matter seriously and will not depend only on the Tourism Department for this purpose, I would request the Planning Department, the Planning Commission and the Prime Minister to see that the difficulties which people in that area are facing are removed.

During the Fifth Plan a total sum of Rs. 170 crores was provided for the hill areas. In the current Plan, after meeting the requirements of the Special Category States, only Rs. 235 crores—even that is not certain—have been provided. This amount is quite insufficient. The total area comprising of the hill areas is one-sixth of the country. Therefore, if not one-sixth, at least one sixtieth of the total plan allocation should be spent on the hill areas.

I thank you very much, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, for the time you gave me.

SHRI T. A. PAI (Udipi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, let me congratulate the previous speaker. He began by saying that the Sixth Plan was a perfect Plan and came to the conclusion that it had avoided so many things that he had pointed out.

I think, Mr. Venkataraman spoke with considerable experience having been a Member of the Planning Commission once.

Once we have decided to have a Plan, we may have differences on the emphasis that we should lay, but it represents a broad consensus as to

[Shri T. A. Pai]

how the nation should go in a period of five years. So, it is not a question of calling it a Congress Plan or a Janata Plan. Ultimately it is the nation's Plan. Personally I believe that we suffer merely because we do not have a national goal. A Plan, after all, should represent what we would like to achieve during the five years. And for a developing country like ours, time is one of the most important resources that we have. But do we feel or have we ever felt that way? I am afraid, not. Because every Plan ultimately converts itself into a catalogue of schemes either in agriculture or in industry, and we measure our performance in terms of the money spent. Therefore, it is always possible in this way to point out that we have been able to achieve a five per cent growth or a ten per cent growth over the previous years

14.08 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair]

But, I think, for a developing country like ours with the serious challenges that we are facing, we should have another yardstick to measure i.e., how much remains to be done. And if we are humble enough to use that yardstick, we will find that whatever we have achieved does not seem to be of any significance at all because what we have got to achieve with all the problems of increase in population and poverty and unemployment would appear to be very large and it calls for a greater effort on the part of the nation, a greater determination and a greater will also. I feel that no emphasis on these non-economic factors has been laid as much as should be. We have been only feeling that it is only spending of money, investment of money, that can solve our problems. But I think, even the great Victorian virtues, which Samuel Smiles preached, of hard work, of perseverance and of a clean public life are totally relevant for development, without which millions of dollars or rupees that we are going to

spend will go down the drain. So, ultimately, for whom is this planning? Planning is for the man. And if planning is only creating an infrastructure and man remains the same, the society remains the same, I do not think that we can achieve much progress. But what does that also mean? Madam, while I do not decry any attempt to have a four per cent or a five per cent growth rate,—I do not quarrel over it because I think we should strive our best and I do not even quarrel over our having larger targets fixed but what I quarrel over is the little performance and the little achievement because the larger targets should compel us to work much harder than what we are doing. Unfortunately, that is not the way. I do not agree to lower the targets. It is something like this. Instead of reaching the Mount Everest, it is easier to reach a hill-top. Therefore, let us have our sights lowered so that at least we can tell the people that we have achieved something. I would like to ask: what is our concept of this Plan? The Five Year Plan indicates the total sacrifices that the nation should make in order that we may achieve what we want to achieve. But, unfortunately, everybody thinks that the Five Year Plan is rather a plan for distributing all kinds of schemes to various areas including my constituency. I am concerned with how and what sacrifices in terms of taxes of finances or mobilisation of resources the nation will have to make. So, under these circumstances, it has become more a political gimmick of the Planning Commission and of any plan. In the Second Five Year Plan we talked a great deal of rural development. Now we have to wait for this Sixth Plan to say the same thing, because what we say and what we do have nothing to do with each other.

Madam, I am reminded of the story of a rat which was always being harassed by a cat and it did not know what to do. It went to the owl, the wise bird it is. The owl said, 'It is

easy. You become a cat yourself. The rat went away and in spite of its best efforts, it could not find a way to become a cat. So the next day it went back to the owl. The owl got very much annoyed and the owl said, 'I am only to give a policy decision. Implementation is your business.' Similarly, as a nation we are very good in drawing up the Plan but when it comes to the question of implementation, we find we are now-here. Take for instance To-day's papers say that the cost of the two fertiliser plants is being doubled because there are no decisions taken on them. Madam, who is going to be punished in this country for the total escalation of costs because we are indecisive and because we postpone decisions? Even a wrong decision would have been much better because it would have shown a greater determination on the part of the Plan Implementation. Madam, the world is becoming very small. I do not think we can plan in isolation. Does the Planning Commission envisage what may be the world conditions which would affect us? Take the case of oil. Crude oil is going to be expensive. Already there are dislocations and diesel oil is not available in some parts of the country. I wish the government takes the nation into confidence and tell us that this is going to be a serious problem. Let there not be any white-washing because the nation will have to know the truth that we cannot afford to buy crude oil at a high price and make our entire economy suffer. That is why we wanted to have a fuel policy. Now, I find the Planning Commission is thinking of having a committee to decide the fuel policy for the country. We have been having committees and I think during our time also we had these committees and we decided that this should be our fuel policy that wherever coal could be used, oil should not be used. But now I find oil is being used even to transport coal because the Railways are not moving it.

I must point out, Madam, there has been a historical difference of

opinion between the Railway Ministry and the Coal Ministry and I do not think we will be able to solve it unless these two Ministers in charge are given the responsibility by the Prime Minister—either to see that they succeed or they get out. Unless you do that, I do not think it will solve the problem because this nation cannot live on a lie base, it will have to work on performance. What the Prime Minister has rightly pointed out to the public sector executives that if they do not perform, they must go, I think, would equally apply to all the Ministers who are in charge of the public sector and if they do not function they will have to go. The nation will have to demand the highest price from them because some time some of us are put like a rock in the course of a river. We might divert the entire course of the river because we do not function and unless the rock is removed from the river it cannot flow.

The nation's problems are becoming bigger and the world is becoming smaller. Then, secondly, take the planning process is it responsive to the specific needs that might arise from time to time? I am for the rolling plan concept. If we are prepared to face the truth, it might solve some of the problems. If there are specific problems coming up in different areas of the country like Kerala and West Bengal where the problem of unemployment is serious, what is the use of having an employment scheme for the whole country? In all other countries industrial development has provided for mobility of the people. Unfortunately, the problem of unemployment is so serious that now industrial development is demanded so that the sons of the soil may be satisfied. We have our problems in our country which are entirely different from other parts of the world. Take for instance the problem of unemployment. I would like to point out the number of Jawans who were retired and registered in the Employment

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Exchanges till 1977 was 1,66,000. While 45,000 to 50,000 Jawans retired every year, not more than 10,000—15,000 get employment. Against last year, i.e. in 1978, 1,16,000 Jawans retired and in another two years, the total number of Jawans retired will come to 4 lakhs. You may say they are a small part of the total employment problem. Let us remember that they were recruited at the age of 16—18 and retired at the age of 32—34 and I remember even before the Bangladesh crisis, they used to retire with Rs. 2000. and because at that time the Life Insurance Corporation approached the Army Chief and through a voluntary scheme—it is not that the Government has introduced it—they are now getting at least Rs. 5000 at the time of retirement. Can we treat this problem so callously? What we are now doing is for the 100 jobs that are available we reserve some for Scheduled Castes, we reserve some for Backward Classes, we reserve some for the Handicapped, we reserve some for the armed personnel but as long as the jobs are only 100, people will only quarrel among themselves as to who should get it. Should we not try and see that the job opportunities are also increased at the same time? Otherwise, social justice cannot be achieved like this. It will only create tensions making different sections of the people bitter against one another.

The third thing is: take, for instance, expenses. I think this year I find Rs. 90 crores have been provided for anti-mosquito work. Sometimes I wonder how we calculate this figure. Is it that there are 90 crores mosquitoes and on that basis we have calculated this? All I was told was that the Health Ministry demanded Rs. 360 crores but the Planning Commission cut it down to Rs. 90 crores. We had some experience during our time also when our Health Minister demanded Rs. 35 crores and the Planning Commission cut it down to Rs. 29 crores. He was totally unhappy. I raised this question—have the people of this

country anything to do with this anti-malaria work? If the people who live in the areas where malaria is rampant, are not educated—can they do something to prevent, stagnation of water or breeding of mosquitoes—and if they are not involved, what is the use of spending this money? Why don't you involve the student population in order that they may also participate in spraying? Well, I think the Health Minister agreed, 'Yes, it should be done' and I told him, if you do it the balance of Rs. 6 crores required will come this way. Otherwise it is an army of people who are going to be appointed. All our Plans become government plans. People have very little to do with that. So, the army of people who are appointed for this anti-malaria work will continue even after malaria is eradicated, and while there may not be mosquitoes, the expenditure on this problem will continue.

Now, there has been a talk of a large-scale transfer of resources from the Centre to the States. I would like, Madam, to be told whether it would involve a large-scale transfer of people who have been doing that work here in the Centre to the States or is it only transfer of financial resources? Sir, in the Centre every Ministry wants to be an empire by itself. Every Minister thinks that the larger the number of Secretaries he has, the more powerful he will be in the Cabinet. We had this exercise of cutting down appointments and ultimately it became a joke that the appointment of a peon had to come to the Cabinet. But it is not the peon's appointment; that is important when you appoint a Secretary you appoint a pyramid of people and the whole question is this that even after your work is over, the staff continues.

That is how our expenses are growing. Take for instance, Madam, last year. We found that despite the increase in revised estimates of the overall deficit of Rs. 1075 crores and the increased revenue receipt of Rs.

228 crores, the Central Plan fell short of the budget estimates by Rs. 272 crores. That means while it was a question of investment, the Central Plan fell short of Rs. 275 crores. In fact the shortfall is in agriculture and all other sectors as well. The most significant fall is in industry and minerals. There is a delay in the sanction of projects under fertilisers and in Oil and Natural Gas Commission's rephrasing and postponing of the exploration activities. For the small and marginal farmers, one of the most important programmes. It is important for the nation also because. When we are looking at the problems, we might have surpluses our grains but their is also starvation in the country. While we might have achieved certain objectives, we must also see what other problems have been created here. The money that has been provided for has not been spent on construction of FCI godowns with the result this year, I am told, again, we are going to store grains only in school buildings. The shortfall is not only in terms of financial outlays but also in physical terms. Construction cost has also gone up. Let us not fool ourselves. I do not believe that the prices are not going up—certainly not in the case of cement, and steel, actually, they have been going up. I may recall during our time when Mr. D. P. Dhar was the Minister for Planning, he was asked as to why the prices were rising and did he think that he would be able to fulfil the plan targets? Some economists from the Planning Commission gave him a note stating that higher prices meant that revenues of the Government would also go up and, therefore, they would be able to fulfil the plan target.

Now, we have seen the argument put forward then. Even if we fail, we always will have some principles to justify. In a play Bernard Shaw has put in the mouth of Napoleon that the British are men of principles. If they behead the king, it is on republican principle. If they restore him, it is on royalist principle! If they

go to war with another country it is on empire principle! The British always act as men of principle whatever they do will be on some on principle; we, as a nation, have been trying to continue this practice of justifying every failure I think if we are true to ourselves, and true to the future. We have to seriously think why as a nation, with 649 million people and with a great culture, should not succeed. Can we fail and justify that as a nation? We are educated, privileged, people and if we fail, I think, we will be absolutely untrue to the millions of people who are trusting us.

Take the non-plan expenditure. In 1978-79, the budget estimates exceeded by Rs. 1045 crores which were under industry, minerals, agriculture and allied services—economic services. Subsidies mostly cash losses for the public sector. In the Plan if we have no control over non-plan expenditure, then why have Plan at all? After all if you spend more on one thing you have less to spend on other essential things. It is time that we see that a greater discipline is introduced.

Madam, the Plan is supposed to be from 1978—1983. Now, two years are over. We have got three years only to achieve all this. Again I would not like to ask the Prime Minister what about prohibition. I am not asking you whether it is good or bad. After all the Plans are to develop the country. If we wish to have prohibition it is essential that we include the investments in the Plan as a part of Development. Or are we including it as non-plan expenditure. If we are determined that certain social actions are necessary so that the nations may go forward, I would rather wish that we take a determined step to see that we are willing to forego these resources or spend more so that the nation may go forward. I think the Plan must reflect a more realistic picture rather compare it will personal ideologies and tell the nation that this is the way that we are going; this is the sacrifice that we are expected to

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make Otherwise it would only be a joke or it would be awful for this country

Madam, I would like to consider one or two things. One is that we have been giving large scale subsidies. We know that subsidies do not reach the people for whom they are meant. They become a source of corruption. Is it possible for the Government to consider appointing a Subsidy Commission consisting of a Judge, a Chartered Accountant and an economist so that they may decide what kind of subsidies for what type of people for what class of people and which region will get them and for what period so that there could be a cost benefit ratio worked out continuously rather than have this political subsidisation for vote catching. Secondly, I know that the Prime Minister is averse to having more institutions. Because, while I am also pleading for cutting down expenditure I wish that some of the institutions are closed and we replace them by other better working institutions also. I have been thinking, why is it that our projects become expensive. If a steel plant can be completed in Japan within 36 months, while Korea can take up the challenge and complete it in 24 months, why is it that we should take 10 to 15 years to complete a steel plant? What would be the cost? In fact this is what we should be worried about. Why not we think of a National Development Bank to finance big projects in the country which could consider all these projects and keep a watch and monitor them just like any other banking transaction without every time coming to the Government with the budgetary constraints that they have with the inevitable delays.

And so far as the demobbed people are concerned I wish to ask one thing. While I agree that our regular army cannot be used for all developmental activities, is it not possible to create a separate National Development

Army as an auxiliary to our own army with all the demobbed personnel? They are disciplined. In fact we can encourage large number of young men also to join this army for a fixed period so that they can at least learn what they have learnt in our present-day education. We have talked a great deal. We cannot solve the problem of unemployment in this country unless there is a revolution in our education also. The other day the Prime Minister answered in response to a question and he said that we have got 4 lakh of engineers who are unemployed, who are registered with the Employment Exchanges. And if you consider the cost of their training comes to Rs 500 crores. While we have hundreds of crores of rupees to educate people we do not have enough resources to provide jobs for them. I am afraid that if we give the option to the boys whether they would be satisfied with some cash compensation for not continuing university education, most of them will welcome that idea rather than get educated in this manner and suffer because of their degress. So the question is, when are we going to set matters right because, this problem is becoming bigger and bigger every year and I think that it is the responsibility of the present Government to see that this rot is stemmed somewhere and the nation is made to believe that this is the direction in which we have got to go. Therefore I think we should take these problems much more seriously than what we have been doing.

Then there is one small point. This is unfortunate. The Planning Commission seems to have a computer. That has gone out of order. They sent some parts to USA. They have been received back. They are now in the Customs people have been demanding a clearance certificate or payment. I am told that the Planning Commission has not yet provided that. On the other hand it is utilising the services of some private agencies with the result, that we are spending thousands of rupees per hour. Well, if

the Planning Commission itself begins to do that, I do not know what control they will have on anybody else. It only shows that nothing is sacred in this country, nothing is important, everything is becoming routine and the whole nation is told, 'Don't worry; God will look after us' I am afraid, even God will not look after us if we are not looking after ourselves first. In this country where Lord Krishna preached action on the battle field of Kurukshetra, I do not know, why the nation tends to be inactive like this; and I do not know whether Lord Krishna has to come again to preach us the philosophy of action! I feel that we have been talking a great deal of Gandhian philosophy as part of economics. I have not been a close associate of Gandhiji as you have been. What does Gandhian economics mean? Gandhiji was one man who always said that India cannot model itself for development on the model of any other country but that Indian problems will have to be solved in the Indian way. Gandhian economics, unlike all other economics, means that unless you are emotionally involved, unless your hearts are identified with the problems of the people, you will not be able to solve them. Intellect is the worst enemy of any development in the sense that it does not recognise poor people as poor people. They recognise them as statistical figures and they do not think that these are the problems which we should identify ourselves with. The third one is this. Gandhiji said that his life was an experiment in truth which meant that he was not dogmatic, which meant that if we are faced with the problems, entirely different from what we had conceived them to be and if they were bound to change in a period of over 30 years. He would not have that the solutions he had suggested before 30 years would be valid now. So, at least we must think whether we are really truly Gandhian, whether we can solve our problems only through plans or implementation, and let us know who is going to implement them and more plans without their implementation

are nothing for the country. Thank you very much.

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी (गोपालगंज) :

सभापति महादया, यह प्लानिंग कमीशन की जो रिपोर्ट हम लोगों को मिली है, पढ़ने में इसी के संबंध में एक दो बात कहना चाहता हूँ। रिपोर्ट इसलिए दी जाती है कि मेम्बरो को कुछ ज्ञान हो और कुछ बातों की जानकारी हो जिस से बहस के दौरान वे उस का इस्तेमाल कर सकें। यह रिपोर्ट इतनी क्षीण, इतनी दुबली पतली है कि जैसे दवा से पहले और दवा के बाद किसी का शरीर होता है, ऐसी यह रिपोर्ट है। इतनी पतली रिपोर्ट तो और कहीं नहीं होती। प्लानिंग कमीशन की रिपोर्ट है, इस में उन को देना चाहिए कि क्या क्या इस वर्ष प्लान किया गया, क्या क्या सफलता मिली और असफलता हुई तो क्यों हुई। इस रिपोर्ट में इस का कोई खिन्न नहीं है। मैं उदाहरण के लिए एक दो बातें आप को बताना चाहता हूँ। पृष्ठ 14 पर आप देखें—
Last sentence—

"It was further stressed that particular attention will need to be paid to the programme of intensification of development in selected rural blocks with a view to attaining near full employment conditions in these blocks as early as possible."

इस संबंध में इस वर्ष क्या हुआ, कहीं कुछ हुआ या नहीं इस की कोई जानकारी नहीं है। तो इतना लिख देने से फायदा क्या है? क्यों स्याही और कागज आप ने मुपन बरबाद किया? जब कोई जान हमको नहीं देना चाहते हैं तो लिखने से फायदा क्या है? वैसे ही पृष्ठ 30 में आप देखेंगे—

"Housing Urban Development and water Supply. With a view to strengthening the monitoring and evaluating system at different levels, two Groups, one on housing and other on urban development were set up on this regard in the context of the requirements of the rolling Plan."

उन लोगों ने क्या किया? कोई भ्रष्टता उन को मिली, कुछ काम किया या नहीं?

[श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी]

अगर वह सब नहीं देना है तो यह लिखने से फायदा क्या है ? रिपोर्टों को कुछ मीनिंगफुल होनी चाहिए, ऐसी ही नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आप को और बताऊँ, पृष्ठ 31 में कहा गया है .—

“(19) Plan Information and Public Cooperation.

The following publications were brought out by the Division during 1978-79.”

मैंने खोजना चाहा कि यह रिपोर्ट आन दि वर्किंग ग्रुप आफ दि इनाक लेवेल प्लानिंग कहीं मिल जाय, लेकिन वहाँ वह किताब ही नहीं मिली । मैं ने लाइब्रेरी में खोजवाया नहीं मिली । अभी प्लानिंग कमिशन से आई नहीं । तो क्या फायदा देन का । हम लोग क्या जानें कि इनाक लेवेल प्लानिंग का आप ने क्या प्रबन्ध किया है । तो यह रिपोर्ट देकर और इतना पैसा फिजूल में खर्च करके क्या फायदा है ? मेम्बरों का भी समय बर्बाद होता है उनका पढ़ने में और कोई इन्फार्मेशन भी नहीं मिलती है । मैं समझता हूँ कि आगे से इस पर ध्यान रखा जायगा ।

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री फजलुर्रहमान) : बहुत पुराना मजं है ।

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी : दो वर्षों में आप दवा नहीं कर सके तो हम समझने है कि आप कभी दवा नहीं कर सकेगे ।

जब फाइव ईयर प्लान पर बहम हो रही थी तो मैं ने उस वक़्त कहा था कि प्लान फ्राम बिलो होना चाहिए, प्लान फ्राम एबाउड नहीं होना चाहिए । जब तक प्लान फाइनेलाइज नहीं हो जाता है, इस बीच में इनाक लेविल से भी इन्फार्मेशन लेनी चाहिए । डेढ़ वर्ष हो गए लेकिन अभी तक इनाक लेविल तक पुछा नहीं गया कि इनाक का क्या जरूरियात है । क्या प्लान यूरोकैटिक ही रहेगा या पीपुल्स प्लान बनेगा ? आपने अपने मैनिफेस्टो में

कहा है, आश्वासन भी दिया है कि प्लानिंग फ्राम बिलो होगी लेकिन फिर भी आप ऊपर से प्लान लादते जा रहे हैं । आप हमारी जरूरियात को नहीं देखते हैं । आप नहीं देखते हैं कि क्या जरूरियात है, क्या खामियां हैं और क्या होना चाहिए और प्लान बनाते चले जा रहे हैं । तो इस और आपने क्या स्टेप लिया है—यह इसमें नहीं दिया गया है ।

दूसरी एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात है कि आप इंबैलेंस को दूर करना चाहते हैं । तो रीजनल इंबैलेंस को दूर करने के लिए आपने क्या किया है, आपने क्या प्रगति की है—इस किताब को देखने से कुछ मालूम नहीं होता कि आपने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या स्टेप्स लिए हैं जिनसे रीजनल इंबैलेंस दूर होगा । रीजनल इंबैलेंस दूर करने के लिए तीन चार तरीके हैं । अगर कहीं पर कैपिटल इनकम बहुत लो है तो उसमें आपने किनको वृद्धि की है ? एक साल में कुछ पांच, सात रुपए की वृद्धि की है या नहीं ? आपने बैंकवर्ड एरियाज में इण्डस्ट्रीज लगाने की कोशिश की है तो कितने बैंकवर्ड एरियाज में इण्डस्ट्रीज लगीं या नहीं लगीं, आपको कोई सक्सेस मिली या नहीं मिली इस सम्बन्ध में कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं है । ऐसी हालत में हम क्या समझें कि आपके क्या अर्बावमेन्ट्स हैं ? आखिर प्लानिंग कमिशन क्यों है ? वह क्यों अपनी रिपोर्ट देता है—यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई ।

तीसरी बात—जहां तक एलेक्ट्रिसिटी का सवाल है, नार्थ बिहार में बिजली की पर-कैपिटल अवेलेबिलिटी 10-12 यूनिट है जबकि मद्रास में 100 यूनिट से ज्यादा है । दूसरी स्टेट्स में भी इसी प्रकार से ज्यादा है । मैं तीन चार साल से प्लीड कर रहा हूँ कि आप वहां पर 10-12 यूनिट को बढ़ाकर कम से कम 25 यूनिट तो कांजिड लेकिन कुछ भी नहीं किया जाता । कह दिया जाता है कि होना लेकिन होता कुछ भी नहीं है । आप

जानते हैं कि मार्च बिहार की पापुलेशन तीन करोड़ है। वी चार स्टेट्स को छोड़ कर बाकी सभी स्टेट्स से ज्यादा मार्च बिहार की पापुलेशन है लेकिन उसकी तरफ कोई खयाल नहीं किया जाता है। अभी योजना का फर्स्ट मार्च का इश्यू मेरे हाथ लगा उसमें है—इलेक्ट्रिसिटी फार दू थाउजेंड विलिजिज—जिसमें है कि कहां-कहां बिजली दी जा रही है, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में, मध्य प्रदेश में, महाराष्ट्र में, राजस्थान, त्रिपुरा, यू पी और बैस्ट बंगाल में लेकिन बिहार का कहीं भी नाम नहीं है जहां कि बिजली की लोएस्ट अवैलेजिलिटी है। क्या आप हमारी अवैलेजिलिटी को इन्कीज नहीं करेंगे? अगर दूसरी जगह पर 100 यूनिट है तो क्या आप हमारे यहां 25 यूनिट भी नहीं करेंगे? क्या आप हमको बर्ड ग्रेड, फोर्थ ग्रेड सिटिजन बनाकर रखेंगे? आप इलेक्ट्रिसिटी प्रोड्यूस करने के लिए 9 थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बना रहे हैं लेकिन कहां? रामगुण्डम में, ओबेरा में। जहां जरूरत है वहां आप लगायें उस पर हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है लेकिन हमको एट-पार न सही, उनके एक बीवाई पर भी लाने के लिए आपने क्या किया? आप बैकवर्ड एरियाज की चिन्ता में रहते हैं, कहते हैं कि उनको एट-पार लाना है तो आपने इसके लिए या क्या स्टेप्स लिए? डिसपेरिटि को कम करने के लिए आपने क्या स्टेप्स लिए हैं?

सभापति महोदय, बिहार की गरीबी स्केयरसिटी इन प्लेटी है। वहां पर हर घाटु, हर मिनरल पाया जाता है सफीशिएन्ट क्वांटिटी में लेकिन गरीबी ज्यों की त्यों है। क्यों? इस लिये कि आप के प्लानिंग का दोष है, आप प्लानिंग कर नहीं सकते हैं, यदि कुछ प्लान करते भी है तो बिहार के लोगो को उस से फायदा नहीं होता है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में आप क्या कर रहे हैं?

असम्पलायमेन्ट को लीजिए—हम को याद है जब हम आजाद हुए थे बिहार की पोषण आल-इन्डिया में 6ठी या 7वीं 120 LB—12

थी, लेकिन आज क्या है—लोएस्ट-वेट-वन, इतनी गिरावट क्यों आई? आप के प्लानिंग की वजह से, आप की डिस्कीमिनेटरी पालिसी की वजह से। लिट्टेसी में आज वह सारे हिन्दुस्तान में सब से कम है। पर-कंपिटि इन्कम 150 से 175 है, यानी लेस-देन-हाफ-आफ-दि-नेशनल-एवरेज। इस को आप कम और कैसे दूर करना चाहते हैं। एक दोस्त ने ईस्टर्न यू० पी० को रेफर किया, ठीक है—ईस्टर्न यू० पी० और नार्थ-बिहार एक ही कैटेगरी में हैं, दोनों को मिला कर 6 करोड़ की पापुलेशन हो जाती है...

एक मामलीय सत्य बिहार को छोटा बनाइये।

श्री डी० एन० सिबारी : छोटा बना दीजिये, हम को कोई ऐतराज नहीं है, लेकिन इम्प्रूवमेन्ट होना चाहिये। आप ईस्टर्न पार्ट को मिला कर छोटा बना दीजिये, लेकिन ऐसा न हो कि वह फिर भी बैकवर्ड का बैकवर्ड ही बना रहे।

हमारे भूखी जी स्वयं नार्थ बिहार से आते हैं—आप बतलाइये कहां पर क्या इन्फस्ट्रिज हैं? सिबाय साउट-ओडेज दो-चार सुगर फॅक्ट्रीज के कहां पर कौन सी इन्फस्ट्रिज हैं? एथीकल्बर में पानी पहुंचाने के लिये बरि ट्यूबवेलज लगाने जायें तो आप बिजली नहीं देंगे। हमारे यहां दिन-दिन भर लोग बैठे रहते हैं कि बिजली आ जाय तो बड़ा पानी पटा लें, लेकिन बिजली नहीं आती, कोई भी खयाल आपकी तरफ उस ओर के लिये नहीं है।

मैं जो कुछ भी यहां पर कह रहा हूँ—आप की रिपोर्टों के आधार पर कह रहा हूँ। इस लिये जब मैं तीन-चार सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। अभी भी समय है—आप प्लाक लेबल पर एडवाइस लीजिये, उन को किन-किन चीजों की जरूरत है। जो डिस्पेरिटी आज छाई हुई है—19-20 का फर्क होता तो मैं नहीं कहता, 50 परसेन्ट का फर्क हो तो भी धीरे-धीरे उस कमी को पूरा किया जा

[श्री बी० एन० तिवारी]

सकता है, लेकिन यहाँ तो 1 और 10 का अन्तर है। इस डिसपैरिटी को दूर करने के लिये आप चिन्ता न करें और यहाँ आकर भाषण दे कि हम यह कर रहे हैं, वह कर रहे हैं, इस से लोगो का पेट भरने वाला नहीं है। हमारी गरीबी को दूर करने के लिये, हमारी डिसपैरिटी को दूर करने के लिये, रीजनल इन्वेलेन्स को दूर करने के लिये, आप को स्टेप लेना चाहिये। इस लिये मैं आप से अनुरोध करूँगा—हमारी पर-कैपिटल-इन्कम को कम से कम पूरा न बढ़ाये तो 314 तो अवश्य बढ़ाये। मैं सेकण्ड-क्लास सिटिजन होना बर्दाश्त कर लूँगा, लेकिन 4था या 5वां सिटिजन नहीं बनना चाहता—यही मेरी आप से अपील है।

श्री जगत राम (फिरोज़पुर) : मैडम चेयरमैन, हमारे देश की इकानामी को पिछले 28 सालों से प्लान के रास्ते पर चलाया जा रहा है और जब से हम से प्लान को शुरू किया, तब से लेकर आज तक हमारे देश में जो भी सरकारें रही हैं उन्होंने प्लान के बहुत ही गान्धार और लाडेविल उद्देश्य रखे हैं। उन उद्देश्यों में बेकारी दूर करना, गरीबी को समाप्त करना, समानता को कायम करना—बास उद्देश्य रहे हैं। इन उद्देश्यों को हमारी जनता ने, चाहे वे किसी भी विचार के थे, हमेशा स्वागत किया और सब को यह धारा थी कि इन उद्देश्यों की अगर पूर्ति हो जाय—तो देश का भविष्य उज्जवल हो सकता है और देश तरक्की के रास्ते पर चल सकता है। लेकिन पिछले 28 सालों में हमने देखा है कि यह उद्देश्य पूरे नहीं हुए। और जो ब्राफ्ट छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना का पेश किया गया है उसमें कहा गया है कि यह जो उद्देश्य थे जैसे शुरू में वे उसी तरह से अभी तक कायम हैं, और उसनी ही दूर हैं इनको प्राप्त करना काफ़ी मुश्किल है। और यह सब कैसे हुआ? सवाल इस बात का है कि आज हम देखते हैं कि इन 28 सालों में हमारे देश की जो इकोनामी

है और लोगों के रहन सहन का स्तर है उसमें कोई खास सुधार नहीं आया है, बल्कि कई हालत में देश में गरीब और गरीब हुआ है, अमीर और अमीर हुआ है। अगर हम पिछले समय को देखें तो आज हमारी क्या हालत है। जहाँ तक बेकारी का सवाल है जो हमारे देश के ऐम्प्लायमेंट ऐक्सचेंज है उनके लाइव रजिस्टर्स बताते हैं कि 1975 में 9.33 मिलियन बेकार थे, 1976 में 9.78 मिलियन बेकार थे और इसी तरह से 1977 में 10.82 मिलियन बेकार थे। और अब अक्टूबर 1978 में 12.33 मिलियन बेकार थे। यह आंकड़े तो उन थोड़े बहुत पड़े लिखे लोगो के हैं जिन्होंने अपना नाम गेमप्लायमेंट ऐक्सचेंज में लिखा रखा है। यदि हम गावों में जो गरीब लोग हैं उन सब को अगर ले तो जैसा कि अंदाजा है कि बेकारों की संख्या 5 करोड़ से कम नहीं है। बेकारी की अभी तक यह हालत है बावजूद पांच प्लानों के और गरीबी की यह हालत है कि सरकार खुद मानती है कि हमारे देश में अभी भी जो लोग पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे हमारे देश में रह रहे हैं उनकी तादाद 46.53 परसेंट है। रिजर्व बैंक की रिपोर्ट की बिना पर यदि सारे देश को लें तो हमारे देश के 80 प्रतिशत जो नीचे के लोग हैं उनके पास सिर्फ 0.1 परसेंट असेट्स है और ऊपर 10 परसेंट के पास अभी भी 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा असेट्स हैं। यह देश की गरीबी की हालत है।

इसके अलावा अगर देश की इंडस्ट्री को लें तो यह भी लगातार स्टैगनेट बनी आ रही है। आज भी 289 लाख स्केल यूनिट्स और 8,000 स्माल स्केल यूनिट्स सिर्फ पबी हुई हैं। यह देश की हालत है। यह सब 28 साल की प्लानिंग के बाद, जो गान्धार उद्देश्य थे, उनके बावजूद भी हम अभीवर्मेंट क्यों नहीं हासिल कर सके? क्यों आज बहों के बहों खड़े हैं, जैसा कि प्लानिंग कमिशन ने अपने ब्राफ्ट प्लान में भी नोट किया है? उन्होंने प्रीबलस का पता तो कर लिया है।

लेकिन उसका हल क्या है? तो न तो प्लानिंग कमीशन और न सरकार ही इसको सुलझाने के लिये तैयार है। यह जो प्रीबलम है, जो प्रीबजेक्टिव हमने प्लान में रखे हैं इनको किस ढंग से अचीव किया जाय? अगर उसी ढंग से अचीव करना चाहते हैं जिस ढंगसे पिछली सरकार करती रही है, तो मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि पिछली सरकार 30 सालों में क्यों नहीं अचीव कर सकी है? इसलिये कि पिछली सरकार ने लगातार इस देश को पूँजीवादी रास्ते पर डेवलप किया और जो प्लान के लिये रिसोर्स थे उनको बजाय इसके कि उन लोगों से लिया जाय जो कि उस बौद्ध को सहन कर सकते थे, जो लोग इस देश के लगातार लाभ उठाते रहे हैं—जमींदार, बड़े-बड़े सरमायेदार और मोनोपोलिस्ट्स, इन पर बोझा डालने के बजाय पिछली सरकार बराबर यहाँ के गरीब लोगों पर, बकिंग क्लास और ऐग्रीकल्चरल लेबरर्स और मुलाखिमों पर वह बोझा लगातार डालती रही। इसलिये हमने देखा कि पिछली सरकार भी इनडायरेक्ट टैक्सेज को लगातार बढ़ाती रही और डायरेक्ट टैक्सेज को लगातार कम करती रही है। मैं सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर पिछली सरकार ने पूँजीवादी रास्ते पर चलकर गोल को एचीव नहीं किया है तो इस सरकार के पास भी कोई जादू नहीं है कि वह इस गोल को एचीव कर ले।

यह जो बजट पेश किया गया है, इसमें खास सिफ्त यह है कि इसमें सबसे ज्यादा बजटरी डेफिसिट है और उसमें भी रिकार्ड तोड़ दिया गया है। 1355 करोड़ रुपये का डेफिसिट बजट है और उस पर भी 668 करोड़ रुपये के टैक्सेज के बजट प्रपोजल्स हैं, लेकिन फिर भी प्लान प्राउट-ले की इन्फ्रीज पिछले साल से कम है। जैसे कि 1978-79 में प्लान प्राउट-ले 11649 करोड़ रुपये था और 1979-80 में यह 12511 करोड़ रुपये रखा गया है। पिछले साल के मुकाबले में इसकी इन्फ्रीज 7.4 परसेंट मानी

गई है। अगर हम पिछले प्लान प्राउट-ले को देखें तो पता लगेगा कि पहले से यह कम हुआ है।

1974-75 में 20 परसेंट इन्फ्रीज थी, 1975-76 में 28 परसेंट, 1976-77 में 24 परसेंट और 1977-78 में 23 परसेंट थी जो कि 1978-79 में 17 परसेंट है। यह इतनी कम इन्फ्रीज है कि अगर हम चाहें कि इससे तरक्की के रास्ते पर चल सकें तो यह संभव नहीं है।

जैसा कि मैंने बताया प्लान प्राउट-ले के जो रिसोर्स बूढ़े गये हैं, जिनके पास कुछ हैं, जिन्होंने देश को लूटा है, लगातार जो मुनाफा कमा रहे हैं, जो बड़े-बड़े मोनोपोलिस्ट हैं और बड़े लोग हैं, उन पर टैक्स नहीं बढ़ाये गये हैं। टैक्स किस पर है? यह इससे पता चलता है कि इनडायरेक्ट टैक्स 665 करोड़ में से सिर्फ 58.6 करोड़ रुपये के हैं। ग्राम तीर पर समझा जाता है कि जो डायरेक्ट टैक्स हैं वह पूँजीपतियों और बड़े-बड़े मोनोपोलिस्टों पर लगाये जाते हैं और इनडायरेक्ट टैक्स ग्राम लोगों पर लगाये जाते हैं।

यह भी बग़ी बात है कि 250 करोड़ रुपये गाँवों के लोगों को दिये गये हैं कहे गये हैं लेकिन यह भी गाँव के गरीब किसानों के पास नहीं जायेंगे। यह रुपया गाँव के ऐग्रीकल्चरल लेबरर्स, मार्जिनल फार्मर्स और छोटे-बोटे मुलाखिमों के पास नहीं जायेगा, बल्कि जो बड़े-बड़े ग्रामीर किसान हैं, बड़े-बड़े जमींदार हैं, उनके पास जायेगा। बजाये इसके कि इन पर और टैक्स लगाये जाते, जो ऐग्रीकल्चरल लेबरर्स हैं, गरीब हैं, जिन पर बेतुहाना टैक्स लगाये गये हैं, उनकी बीबी, कैरोसिन आयल, साबुन को भी टैक्स से नहीं छोड़ा गया है, जितना भी बर्बन है, वह सारा का सारा गरीबों पर डाल दिया गया है। अगर हम यह समझें कि हम देश के मानोपलिस्ट्स और बड़े बड़े जमींदारों को छोड़ कर देश के गरीब लोगों से प्लान के रीसोर्स हासिल

[श्री भगत राम]

करें, तो देश की तरक्की कैसे हो सकती है ? इस देश में बजट का बोझ हमेशा गरीब लोगों पर डाला जाता रहा है। अगर हम उन पर और टैक्स बढ़ाते जायेंगे, तो उनकी खरीदने की शक्ति कम होती जायेगी। इससे देश की इंडस्ट्री में स्टैन्डेशन आयेगा और देश की गरीबी तथा अनएम्प्लायमेंट क्लब नहीं हो सकेगी।

मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वह सर्वमान्य प्रावजेक्टिव को एचीव करना चाहती है, तो देश में अभी जो 5 प्रतिशत लोगों के पास बचत परसेट से ज्यादा खरीद पडी हुई है, उसको बरीकों और लेबल्लेड लेबरर्स में बांटने के लिए उसने क्या इन्तजाम किया है, उनकी परचेसिंग पावर को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की है, उसने बड़े बड़े मानोपॉलिस्ट्स और सरमायादारों के बड़े व्यापार को नैशनलाइज करने के लिए क्या किया है, मस्टीनैशनल्ड को, जिन्हें इतने कन्सेशन दिये जा रहे हैं, कर्ब करने के लिए उसने क्या कदम उठाया है। जब तक ये काम नहीं किये जाते हैं, तब तक इन प्रावजेक्टिव को एचीव नहीं किया जा सकता है। जिस तरह पिछली गवर्नमेंट इन प्रावजेक्टिव को सामने रख कर लोगों के साथ धोखा करती रही, उसी तरह यह गवर्नमेंट भी कर रही है।

लोगों ने इस सरकार को बड़ी आशाओं और उम्मीदों के साथ इस गद्दी पर बिठाया है। उनको बड़ी आशाएँ थीं, जो धीरे-धीरे धूमिल होती जा रही हैं। मैं इस सरकार को वार्निंग देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वह पिछली सरकार के पब्लिशमेंटों पर चलती रही, तो जिस तरह लोगों ने पिछली सरकार को माफ नहीं किया, उसी तरह वे उसे भी माफ नहीं करेंगे।

अगर सरकार इन प्रावजेक्टिव को पूरा करना चाहती है, तो यह लाञ्छनी है कि देश की फ़ालतू खरीद को लेबल्लेड लेबरर्स में बाँटा

जाये, देश के बड़े व्यापार और मानोपॉलिस्ट्स की सारी सम्पत्ति को नैशनलाइज किया जाये और मस्टीनैशनल्ड को कर्ब किया जाये। ऐसा करने पर देश की तरक्की हो सकेगी, वरना यह सरकार भी पिछली सरकार की तरह लोगों के साथ धोखा करती रहेगी।

श्री जगन्नाथ राय जायसवाल (फैजाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, अब यह बात सब लोगों पर बाहिर हो गई है कि कुछ में ही हम से चलती हो गई, जब हम ने गरीबी दुनिया के नमूने पर अपने देश की पुनर्रचना की बात ली थी। हम ने समझा था कि औद्योगिकीकरण कर देने से देश की सारी समस्याएँ हल हो जायेंगी—और औद्योगिकरण का मतलब समझा जाता है बड़े पैमाने पर उत्पादन। यूरोप अबचा गरीबी दुनिया की एक विशेष परिस्थिति थी—वहाँ पर साधन ज्यादा थे और जनसंख्या कम थी। इसके साथ-साथ साम्राज्यवाद ने भी उसे गति दी। इसलिए वहाँ बड़े पैमाने पर उत्पादन सम्भव हो सका। लेकिन अपने देश की परिस्थिति इससे भिन्न थी—वहाँ आबादी घनी थी और साधन नहीं थे। हमने यह सपना देखा था कि हम पक्के माल की बहुतायत में उन देशों को भेजेंगे, जहाँ से हम 15.00 hrs.

अनाज मंगा सकेंगे। मशीनी माल और कच्चे माल के व्यापार में हमेशा ला होता है उस देश को जो मशीनी माल का निर्यात करता है। इस सपने में पड़ कर देश को बरबाद किया। जो हम ने सोचा था बिल्कुल ठीक उसके उलटा हुआ। विदेशी मुद्रा का संकट हुआ। अब की पैदावार हम नहीं बढ़ा पाए और साथ-साथ औद्योगिकरण भी नहीं हो पाया। जो हुआ उस की पूरी शक्यता का भी इस्तेमाल यहाँ पर नहीं हो पाया और आप देख रहे हैं कि बीमार मिलों की संख्या दिन प्रति दिन बराबर बढ़ती चली जा रही है। 25-28 साल की प्लांटिंग के बाद नतीजा क्या निकला? एकोनामिक सर्वे जो हम लोगों को दिये गया है उसने पहले ही चार्ट को आप देखें

तो उसमें दिखलाया गया है कि जहाँ तक पैदावार का सम्बन्ध है उस में ऐसी घट बढ़ हुई है कि कभी तो पैदावार बढ़ जाती है, कभी घट जाती है। फिर कभी बढ़ जाती है और फिर कभी घट जाती है। उस का नतीजा यह हुआ है कि अगर किसी साल में अनुकूल परिस्थितियों में हम कोई उपलब्धि प्राप्त भी कर लेते हैं तो उस को बचा कर रख नहीं पाते और उस से आगे बढ़ने में दिक्कत होती है।

आप देखें अन्न की उपलब्धि जो है यह प्रति व्यक्ति साढ़े सात छटाक के आस पास शुरू ले लेकर आगे तक बनी हुई है। 400 से 500 ग्राम के बीच में अन्न की प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धि है। इस में कहीं किसी तरह का कोई इश्काफा नहीं हुआ। फिर तेल की खपत लीजिए, शक्कर की खपत लीजिए, उसमें भी कोई इश्काफा नहीं है। प्रायः जहाँ पर हम थे वहीं पर रुके हुए हैं। दालों की पैदावार में तो 25-26 साल पहले जहाँ पर थे वहीं पर रुके हुए हैं। सन् 56 में जहाँ 70 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति उसकी खपत थी वहाँ वह आज 44 और 45 ग्राम हो गई है। तो दाल की खपत बराबर गिरी है बजाय बढ़ने के बावजूद 25-30 साल की प्लानिंग के। उसी तरह शक्कर की भी खपत स्टेगनरी है। यह हम भीसत बता रहे हैं। भीसत का मतलब है कि कुछ लोग उस के ऊपर और कुछ लोग उस के नीचे होंगे। तो नीचे वालों पर आप जाएंगे तो बहुत से ऐसे लोग मिल जाएंगे कम से कम पाँच छः करोड़ ऐसे मिलेंगे जो दूसरे तीसरे दिन खाना खाते होंगे और 14-15 करोड़ ऐसे होंगे जिनको मुश्किल से दिन में एक दफा खाना मिलता होगा। यह हालत है।

फिर कपड़े के उत्पादन को आप देखें तो चाहे जितनी प्रगति का दावा आप करें लेकिन बराबर कपड़े का कन्सम्प्शन प्रति व्यक्ति बढ़ा है। सन् 65 या 60 के मुकामिले में कपड़े के उत्पादन में प्रति व्यक्ति

करीब-करीब 2 मीटर घटती हुई होगी और यह 2 मीटर की घटती कम नहीं है। तो कपड़े की कमी है, अन्न की कमी है और शिक्षा में क्या हालत है कि जब अंग्रेज यहाँ से गए थे जो अखंड भारत की जो जनसंख्या थी 40 करोड़ की, आज अकेले भारत में जिसे आप भारत कहते हैं उस में अनपढ़ लोगों की संख्या 40 करोड़ होगी। जब अंग्रेज गए तो अखंड भारत की जो आबादी थी उतनी ही आबादी आज अपने देश में अनपढ़ हैं। आवास का हाल यह है कि कलकत्ता चले जाएँ, दिल्ली में देख लीजिए बड़े शहर जितने भी हैं सब जगह सड़क के किनारे जो छोटी छोटी जगह है वहाँ कितने ही लोग अपना जीवन बसर कर रहे हैं और वही पर उनका सारा काम होता है, वही रहना, वहीं खाना, पकाना, वही बच्चे जनना, यह सारा काम वही होता है। तो भूख के सवाल को ले, कपड़े के सवाल को ले, आवास के सवाल को ले शिक्षा के सवाल को ले, चाहे दवा के सवाल को ले सब में कहीं कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है, बल्कि हालत यह है कि एक तरफ गरीब की संख्या बढ़ी है, दूसरी तरफ गरीबी की मात्रा भी बढ़ी है। दो तिहाई पापुलेशन इस वक्त आप की गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रह रही है और पोषण हमारा इतना कम हो गया है कि आज बायलाजिकल डिफार्मिटी शुरू हो गई है। किसी की वक्त के पहले नाक टेढ़ी हुई जा रही है, किसी के हाथ पैर टेढ़े हुए जा रहे हैं। इस स्थिति पर हम पहुंच गए इतने साक्षों की सारी प्लानिंग के बाद।

कारण वही है कि हमने नकल की। यूरोप की विशेष परिस्थितियाँ थी जिन में औद्योगीकरण हो गया जो हमारे यहाँ संभव नहीं था। गांधी जी ने सपना देखा था ग्राम समाज का, स्वावलम्बी ग्राम का, ग्रामोद्योग का और खादी उद्योग का और चुनौती दी थी गरीबी दुनिया को कि तुम्हारी सम्यता जो है वह विवादास्पद है। अगर दुनिया को आगे बढ़ना है तो इस रास्ते को बदलना होगा। उस चुनौती को हम भूल

[श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल]

थए। अगर खाली उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में नकल की होती तो बहुत बड़ी गलती नहीं होती। हमने खपत के क्षेत्र में भी गोरी दुनिया की नकल की कि वैसे ही सड़क वैसे ही शिक्षा, वैसे ही रेडियो, टेलीफोन और टेलीविजन तथा मोटरकार हमको भी चाहिए। नतीजा यह हुआ कि अभी तक जो प्लानिंग हुई है उसमें यह सब हमको पिछली सरकार से विरासत में मिला। अभी तक हमारी आबादी के खुशहाल लोग, वह भी चोटी के लोगों को दिमाग में रख कर प्लानिंग हुई है। मिसाल के लिए नयी दिल्ली में—पुगनी दिल्ली को आप छोड़ दीजिए—अच्छी चौड़ी सड़कें, चौराहों पर नाना प्रकार के फौवारे और अच्छी रोशनी का प्रबंध किया गया। जिस इलाके में हम लोग रहते हैं वहां पर आपने मच्छर गायब कर दिए। गोरी दुनिया में आपको मच्छर, खटमल और मक्खियां नहीं मिलेंगी। दिल्ली में भी इस तरह की बड़ सूरती को देखकर विकास करने वाले लोग खुश होते रहे कि हम अपने देश को आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं। तो यह दृष्टि दोष था। कम से कम जनता सरकार ने उस दृष्टि को आकर बदला है जिसके लिए प्लानिंग कमिशन और सरकार तथा खासकर प्रधान मंत्री जी को बधाई देनी चाहिए। अब छोटे आदमी की तरफ पहली बार सरकार का ध्यान गया है। विकास की जिनगी भी योजना में बनाई गई है, वह चाहे अत्योदय की योजना हो, अन्न के बदले काम देने की योजना हो, सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के विकास की योजना हो, समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास की योजना हो—कितनी भी योजनाएं बनी हैं सभी का केन्द्रबिन्दु छोटा आ भी ही है जोकि अभी तक नेग्लेक्टेड रहा है। जो सीमान्त तथा छोटे किसान हैं, खेन मजदूर हैं, आबादी के दबे हुए पिछड़े हरिजन आदिवासी और जनजाति के लोग हैं उनकी ओर पहली बार सरकार का ध्यान गया है जोकि उचित ही है। आप कोई उपलब्धि कर सकें या नहीं, खाली आपका ध्यान गया है इसलिए भी यह

सरकार बधाई की पात्र है। जो विरासत में इस सरकार को मिला उस में बावजूद अन्न भण्डार, विदेशी मुद्रा तथा बिजली की स्थिति पहले के मुकाबले अच्छी रही है। यह बीजों एक तरह से असेट्स हैं जिनके सहारे आगे का कार्यक्रम तेजी से बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

इसके साथ ही साथ हम आपको एक चेतावनी भी देना चाहते हैं। अभी तक मौसम पर जो हमारी निर्भरता है वह समाप्त नहीं हुई है। अच्छी बरसात होने से हमारे जल विद्युत घरों में बिजली की अच्छी पैदावार हुई है। अच्छी बरसात होने की वजह से जलागंध भरे हुए थे जिसके कारण पूरी क्षमता से बिजली का उत्पादन किया जा सका है। इसमें मौसम का कटिबन्धन ज्यादा रहा है। मैं थकल पावर स्टेशनों के सम्बन्ध में नहीं कह रहा हूँ। इसी तरह से जहां तक खाद्य की पैदावार के सवाल हैं, आप दावा करते हैं कि भूतपूर्व बाढ़ के बावजूद पिछले साल के 1256 लाख टन के मुकाबले इस साल 1260 लाख टन पैदावार हो सकेगी। आपको गुमान हो सकता है कि अच्छा बीज, पर्याप्त खाद और पानी की व्यवस्था करने की वजह से यह हुआ है। लेकिन मौसम पर हमारी आत्मनिर्भरता अभी तक नहीं गई है। जहां तक बाढ़ों का सवाल है, ये सीमित हिस्सों में आती हैं और इन से गन्ना तथा धान जैसी फसलें कुछ बच जाया करती हैं, बल्कि काफी तादाद में बच जाती हैं, लेकिन आप थोड़ा इमीटन कीजिये—आने वाले साल में, जो अब अप्रैल से शुरू होने वाला है, यदि पानी न बरसे, तब क्या स्थिति होगी—इसके बारे में आप की रिपोर्ट से कुछ पता नहीं लगता है। हमारी धरती भ्राज से नहीं, बहुत पहले से पानी के लिये चिल्ला रही है, आप ने जो लक्ष्य रखा है, वह 5 साल में 170 लाख हेक्टेयर में पानी पहुंचाने की कोशिश करने, लेकिन इससे तो काम नहीं चलेगा, इस तरह से तो पूरे हिन्दुस्तान की खेती को पानी पहुंचाने में 70-80 साल लग जायेंगे। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि हम को एक ऐसा संकल्प करना

चाहिये कि एक साल के अन्दर हम हमने क्षेत्र को पानी दे देंगे और इस संकल्प को पूरा करने के लिये तेजी से काम करना चाहिये।

अब जहाँ तक खेती का मामला है— आप यह कहते हैं कि हमारे यहाँ किसी चीज की कमी नहीं रही है। लेकिन इस में जहाँ तक किसानों का सवाल है—एक तरफ तो आप उस को शाबाशी देते हैं, उस की पीठ ठोकते हैं कि ज्यादा फसल पैदा करो, लेकिन जब वह ज्यादा पैदा करता है और उस को ज्यादा पैदा करने में कामयाबी मिल जाती है तो उस का सब से पहला विकटिम किमान ही होता है। गन्ने का पिछले माल क्या हुआ—गन्ने का जो निर्धारित मूल्य था, वह किसानों को नहीं मिला, कपास उगाने वाले किसानों को कपास का निर्धारित मूल्य नहीं मिला। धान को लीजिये—धान सड़ रहा है, न किसान को बैगन मिल रही है और न उचित दाम मिल रहा है, न ही कोल्ड-स्टोरेज में रखने के लिये जगह मिल रही है। जब तक कारखाने के दामों और खेत के दामों में सन्तुलन नहीं करेंगे, तब तक यह पूरा होने वाला नहीं है—इस तरह से काम नहीं चलेगा—आप को इस तरफ तुरन्त ध्यान देना चाहिये। जहाँ खेत की उपज बढ़ रही है, वहाँ प्लानिंग का ध्यान भी उस तरफ जाना चाहिये। किसान को उस की उपज का ऐसा उचित मूल्य मिले, जो उस को पुसाये जिससे वह अपनी ग्रहस्थी को चला सके, मेरा मतलब शानोशौकत वाली जिन्दगी से नहीं है, कम से कम वह जिन्दा तो रह सके। सब का जो चाई इस में दिया हुआ है, यदि उसको आप देखेंगे तो आप को मालूम होगा कि कारखाने की चीजों के दाम और खेतों की चीजों के दामों में कितना अन्तर है, खेतों की चीजों के दाम कितने ज्यादा बिगड़े हैं—इस की तरफ आपको विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये।

अब प्लानिंग को लीजिये। आप ने हर जगह एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विस के लोगों

को ही भरा हुआ है। कोई कैबिनेट सैक्रेटरी रिटायर होता है, उसको आप चाहे कन्सल्टेंट की हैसियत से या किसी दूसरी जगह पर ला कर बैठा देते हैं। आप के तमाम डिबोल्ड्ड में जो अधिकारी हैं, वे सब के सब एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विस के हैं। नतीजा यह होता है कि जो टेक्नीकल जानकारी के लोग हैं, अर्थ-शास्त्री हैं, वैज्ञानिक हैं—उन को अपनी प्रतिभा डिबालाने का अवसर ही नहीं मिलता है। रेड-टेपिज्म इतना ज्यादा चलता है कि वे उस को तोड़ ही नहीं सकते हैं। इस का एक परिणाम देखिये—6ठी पंचवर्षीय योजना का दूसरा साल पहली अप्रैल से शुरू होने वाला है, लेकिन अभी तक उसको अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया जा सका, उस का ड्राफ्ट ही फाइनलाइज नहीं हो सका है।

श्री श्याम बन्धन मिश्र : पार्लियामेंट में ही नहीं आया है।

श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : इतना ही नहीं, 1978-79 की जो योजना थी, वह साल बीत गया, लेकिन उस का ड्राफ्ट अभी तक फाइनलाइज नहीं हुआ। तिबारी जी अभी कह रहे थे कि जो किताब आप ने दी है, उस से तो कोई जानकारी ही नहीं मिलती है—इसकी तरफ आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये।

जो आप के यहाँ रिसर्च आफिसर्ज लगे हुए हैं—उनका काम करते हुए 15-15 साल हो गये, अभी भी एडहाक चल रहे हैं। वे रिप्रेजेंटेशन देते हैं, उनको प्लानिंग का काम दिया हुआ है, लेकिन उन की सर्विसिज के बारे में कोई फैसला नहीं होता। जिन के मन भर गये हैं, उन से क्या प्लानिंग होगा? जो हमारा परिष्य निश्चित किया गया था—पिछले परिष्य में 272 करोड़ रुपया कम खर्च किया गया। 272 करोड़ कम खर्च हुआ और इस कम खर्च का असर कहाँ पड़ा है? सिचाई की योजनाओं, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और ग्रामीण विकास पर पड़ा है। ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण विषयों पर उसका असर पड़ा है। इसका मतलब होता है

[श्री अनन्तराम जायसवाल]

कि आपका खर्चा ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर, नान-प्रोडक्टिव प्रोड पर हुआ है और प्रोडक्टिव वर्क्स पर नहीं हुआ है। आइन्दा यह बात न दोहरायी जा सके, इसकी भी गारन्टी आप से मिलनी चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय : आपने 17 मिनट लिये हैं। सब लोग अगर इतना ही समय लेगे तो बाकी लोगों की समय नहीं मिलेगा।

माननीय शिन्दे साहब, आपकी पार्टी के 5 ही मिनट बाकी हैं। कृपया इतने में ही अपना भाषण पूरा करें।

श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा (सलेमपुर) : सभापति महोदय, हमारा ईयरकोन काम नहीं कर रहा है, इसको ठीक कराया जाय।

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE (Ahmednagar): Madam Chairman, I agree with hon. Shri Tiwary J that when one goes through the Report of the Planning Commission there is hardly anything which has been said about the basic problems facing the economy of this country or facing the people of this country. Now, it is well-known from the recent Budget proposals that this Government wants to resort to large-scale deficit financing and also large-scale indirect taxation. To my mind this is not only counter-productive, but this is a highly dangerous proposition because whatever additional resources are likely to be mobilised for development purposes, I am afraid they will be eaten away and absorbed by inflationary pressures which are likely to appear in the economy as a result of this. And therefore, the Planning Commission which is supposed to be in charge of the overall direction to the economy I think, is failing basically in its responsibility. Moreover, the present approach will hurt the poorer sections of the society, the fixed income groups, unorganised labour and particularly, the pension-

ers and unemployed. Therefore, I hope the Planning Commission and Government will give some more thought and reconsider the basic approaches as far as the economic side of this country is concerned.

Then, Madam, this Report mentions that 90 Working Groups were constituted for going into various matters and subjects etc. Now, in this country it is well-known that the most important section in this country is of the two categories. One is landless labour and the other is small and marginal farmers. No Working Group has been constituted to go into the problems of landless labourers and small and marginal farmers. Now, it can be said that under a particular head this can be covered. This interpretation is very easy and it can always be given. But the point is, these items are so important that a Special Working Group should have gone into this because there are specific problems of this sector and they constitute 60 to 70 per cent of the rural population of this country.

Madam, it is well-known that 70 million operational holdings are there in this country. Out of them, 35 operational holdings are below one hectare. Now, what has been planned for them? I know during the previous Plan some schemes for the small farmers, marginal farmers and landless labourers have been formulated and suppose, even if we have to sink some money and even if some wastages are involved in this, by all means we should go all out to make maximum provisions for ensuring the success of these schemes and helping these poorer sections of the society. But one has to realise: Do the politicians in this country or particularly the Planning Minister and the Prime Minister want us to believe that the holding of the farmer who has less than one hectare of land is going to be viable? Now, for people who understand the problems of agriculture I can tell that with a few exceptions the overall majority of the

holding can never be viable units. I think the Planning Commission and the Government are deceiving the people by saying that by laying emphasis on agriculture they are going to solve all the problems of the economy of this country. In fact, the problem of millions of poverty-stricken people in this country is not going to be solved by development of agriculture, though I am all for it, because there are many reports which say that agricultural development can never solve the problems of the millions of the poor unless we have an altogether different approach. I am sorry I have to disagree with Mr. Jaiswal. Unless we lay equal emphasis on the industrial sector along with agriculture, there is no future for this country. We have to modernise the country. Unless we create instruments for creating more wealth, poverty cannot be eliminated. We have to use technology and science to have more production and the policy-makers will have to see that whatever is produced is equitably distributed among the various sections of the society.

There is a point which I had touched some time back. The present system of financial management as between the Centre and the State Governments, to my mind, calls for a deep review. In fact, I am glad that various State Governments to whatever party they may belong, we are not discussing politics now, have raised this issue. We call this a federal structure, but there is too much dependence of the States on the Centre. In 1950-51, the statutory and non-statutory transfers from the Centre to the States were of the order of Rs. 144 crores. In 1966-67 it was Rs. 708 crores. In 1977-78 it was a few thousand crores. Central assistance constituted 30 per cent of the plans of the States in 1950-51. In 1960-61 it was 60 per cent. Now it is still higher. Even the latest Finance Commission has not succeeded in tackling some of the problems, and the dependence of

the States on the Centre is increasing. Formerly, the public debt of the States was Rs. 215 crores, then it became Rs. 5427 crores, and now it is Rs. 16,000 crores. So, the Planning Commission has to have a very close look at this and see that the basic structure consistent with federalism is maintained so that the financial relationship is also governed by the same principles.

This Government is following a policy of *laissez-faire* because of which tremendous shortages are emerging in the various sector of economy. There have been periods of shortage of cement in this country in the past, and I come from a rural area, but never before was there such acute shortage of cement as now. What has happened? Production has not gone down, but it is going into the hands of middlemen and exploiters, and the Government is just watching the situation, doing nothing. What is happening in coal? It has been nationalised. The railways are trying their level best to move coal, they may be failing, but the point is that a lot of middlemen have come up in the coal fields and instead of private coal mines, the middlemen have started exploiting the economy, and there is shortage. Even thermal stations and railways are unable to run because of shortage of coal. Steel shortage is bound to affect the economy very badly as also our developmental activities. If these shortages persist, all planning would be paper planning.

Even in food, what is happening? There is no doubt a record production, but where has it gone? Into the hands of the middlemen. It is said that the food situation is very good, but if there is a drought or famine, the middlemen will exploit the poorer sections of the society, and the food position will not be under the control of the Government.

Finally, there is need to have massive investment for the development

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

of Western Rajasthan, Orissa and the Madhya Pradesh areas. I am not saying that other areas should be neglected, but these should be given special attention and centre has to play positive role.

श्री दुर्गा चन्द (कांगडा) : सभापति महोदय, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि हमारे देश के प्लानिंग में कई त्रुटियाँ हैं, और वे अब से नहीं, बल्कि जब से प्लानिंग शुरू हुआ है, उस वक्त से देखने में आ रही हैं। यह ठीक है कि आज बिजली और सीमेंट बरगद की कमी दिखाई दे रही है, लेकिन अगर ओवर-भाल नक्शे को देखा जाय, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि दो साल पहले जनता पार्टी की सरकार के बाद जिस तरह से प्लानिंग का काम चल रहा है, और हमारे प्लानर्स ने जिस तरीके से प्लान बनाया है, उसके कुछ न कुछ रिजल्ट निकलेगे।

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

15.26 hrs.

सिक्ख फाइव-ईयर प्लान में इस साल के प्लान के लिए 12,510 करोड़ रुपए एलोकेट किये गये हैं। इसके मुक़्तलिफ़ हंड्रज में से किसी में सेंटर का हिस्सा ज़ावा है और किसी में स्टेट्स का हिस्सा ज़ावा है। बैंकवर्ड रिजन्ज और हिल्ली एरियाज के लिए 800 करोड़ रुपया एलोकेट किया गया है।

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE:
Kindly excuse me. I am not interrupting you.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have to very strongly protest that we are not allowed to speak even for a few minutes. After three or four minutes, we are interrupted by the Chair asking us to conclude. I do not know how the Opposition can contribute to

the debate. Of course, had you been in the Chair, I think I would have been given some more time. But this is very unfair. Last time, I was given only two minutes, not even two and a half minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: But it also depends on how much time. . (Interruptions) Let him continue his speech.

श्री दुर्गा चन्द : लेकिन इस रकम के डिवाजन के बारे में मेरी आपत्ति है। कई हिल एरियाज को 90 परसेंट ग्रांट और 10 परसेंट लोन दिया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जहाँ तक हिल्ली एरियाज का ताल्लुक है, उन की प्राबलमज एक जैसी है, और इसलिए इस रूप के एनोकेशन में कोई डिमपैरिटी नहीं होनी चाहिये।

जहाँ तक हिमाचल प्रदेश का सम्बन्ध है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बैंकवर्ड रिजन्ज और हिल्ली एरियाज का नाम तो लिया जाता है, लेकिन उनकी प्राबलमज को कोई नहीं देखता है। कहा जाता है कि फारेस्ट्स नेशनल वेन्थ हैं और उनको काटने की वजह से फ़ूड्स आते हैं, जिनके लिए सेंट्रल रेवन्यू से करोड़ों रुपए खर्च किये जाते हैं। कहा जाता है कि पहाड़ों पर से लकड़ी न काटी जाये। लेकिन हिमाचल प्रदेश की इकानामी फारेस्ट्स पर बेस करती है। अगर हिमाचल प्रदेश को फारेस्ट्स से रेवन्यू नहीं मिलेगा, तो उसकी इनकम क्या होगी? सेंटर उसको सबसिडाइज नहीं करता है। अगर फारेस्ट्स नेशनल वेन्थ हैं और इसलिए उन्हें काटना नहीं चाहिये, जिसके कारण कोई प्रदेश जंगलों में अपनी इनकम में कोई रीजनेबल इनक्रीज नहीं कर सकता है, तो भारत सरकार को उसे सबसिडाइज करना चाहिये। लेकिन एसी कोई बात दिखाई नहीं देती है।

गाइगिल फार्मूला के मुताबिक टैक्सों को शेयर करने के बारे में जो फॉर्मला किया गया है, उस बैंकवर्ड रिजन्ज और हिल्ली एयरज का न तो कोई विकास हो सकेगा और न वहां की पर-कैपिटल इनकम बढ़ सकेगी। यह ठीक है कि इससे कई स्टेट्स को फायदा पहुंचा है, लेकिन हिमाचल प्रदेश के एलोकेशन में कमी हुई है। पहले हमारी इकानमी फीज में भर्ती पर ब्रेम करती थी। वह हमारा 10 परसेंट था। फिर 6 परसेंट बना और अब जो प्लानिंग शुरू हुई है तो 6 परसेंट बन गया है और भर्ती के लिए भी। कोई इंडस्ट्री नहीं लगी। कोई पैसा इरीगेशन के लिए नहीं मिला। माइनर इरीगेशन वहां होती है। उसके लिए कोई खाम एलोकेशन नहीं है। शायद दस करोड़ रखा है, उसमें हिमाचल के लिए शायद दो चार लाख मिले पहाड़ी रीजन के लिए। आप देखें कि रूरल डवलपमेंट के लिए आप के प्रोग्राम बनते हैं, अर्बन एरिया के लिए आपकी प्लानिंग होती है लेकिन इस प्लानिंग के सिलसिले में यह जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा कि हमारे प्लानिंग कमीशन का कमेन्ट है, रूरल एरिया के लिए कि कहीं एग्रीकल्चर को पैसा दे दिया कहीं किसी और बात के लिए दे दिया, इससे रूरल एरियाज या विलेजज प्लैन्ड तरीके से डवलप नहीं होंगे। हमारी सरकार और हमारे प्लानर्स के दिमाग में एक नक्शा होना चाहिये। जैसे कि हमारे शहर प्लैन्ड तरीके से डवलप होते हैं वैसे हमारे गांवों के लिए 30 साल की आजादी के बाद भी हमारे प्लानिंग कमीशन के पास ऐसा कोई कांसेप्ट नहीं आया कि जिससे हमारे गांव बाइबल बनें और प्लैन्ड तरीके से उनकी प्रोग्रेस हो। सो डी के मातहत वहां पैसा खर्च किया जाता है। 3 हजार के करीब हमारे बजट हैं। इन बजट पर घरबों रुपया जब कि प्लैन में खर्च किया गया है और आगे खर्च कर

रहे हैं लेकिन उसका कोई रिजल्ट हमें देखने को नहीं मिलता है। तो यह जो हमारी सरकार आई है इसे और हमारे प्लानर्स को रिव्यू करना चाहिये, अपनी प्लानिंग को री-ईवैल्यूएट करना चाहिये कि बजट में पैसा लगा है उसका रिजल्ट निकला या नहीं निकला। मैं अपने प्लानर्स के लिए एक तजवीज पेश करता हूँ कि एक एक ब्लाक में कम से कम एक साल में एक माडेल विलेज बनाया जाय। वह माडेल विलेज ऐसा बनाया जाय कि जहां पर सारी इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर पहुंचायी जाय, पक्की सड़क वहां तक जाय, बिजली पहुंचायी जाय, टेलीफोन कम्युनिकेशन का ठीक इतजाम हो। क्योंकि आज स्थिति क्या है कि गांव स्कैंड है, उनमें वायबिलिटी है नहीं और हर एक गांव मांग करता है कि वहां डिस्पेंसरी बने, स्कूल कालेज बनें, अस्पताल बन लेकिन वह बन नहीं सकते हैं इसलिए हम एक माडेल विलेज बनाएं और वहां जमीन एकवायर करके रखें जिस में कि इंडस्ट्रीज भी वहां लग सकें और दूसरी माडर्न फैसिलिटीज भी गांव के लोगों को मुहैया हों। एक तरफ सरकार कहती है कि अर्बन एरिया में आवादी बढ़ रही है। एक रक्षान बदलना चाहिए जिस से लोग गांवों की तरफ जांच और गांवों को छोड़ें नहीं। लेकिन यह रक्षान बदलेगा कैसे? आप देखे शहरों में कितनी फैसिलिटीज मिलती है, कालोनीज की कालोनीज शहरों में खड़ी हो जाती हैं। उस के लिए करोड़ों रुपए एलॉकट करते हैं। हाउसिंग स्कीम्स में पैसा रखा गया है। लेकिन गांवों में पैसा कहां दिया जाता है? अगर गांव में पैसा दिया भी जाता है तो गांव में जो घर बनेगा वह अपने तरीके से बनेगा, किसी की खिड़की इधर, किसी का दरवाजा इधर। माडर्न तरीके से जैसे कि प्लैन्ड में मकान बनने चाहिए वैसे नहीं बनते। इसलिए एक प्लैन्ड तरीके से हमारे गांवों की प्लानिंग होनी चाहिए ताकि वहां इंडस्ट्रीज भी आएँ।

[श्री दुर्गा चन्द]

सरकार कहती है कि हम गावों में इंडस्ट्री लगाना चाहते हैं तो कैसे वह लग जाएगी। जहाँ दस बीस घर हैं वहाँ इंडस्ट्री कैसे लगेगी? तो एक ब्लाक में एक साल में एक विलेज बायबल बने जहाँ कि इंडस्ट्री भी लगे, स्कूल भी हो, कालेज भी हो और बाकी सारी मार्टिन फीसिलिटीज उनको मिले। जब तक गावों के लोगों को वह मार्टिन फीसिलिटीज नहीं मिलेगी। तब तक शहरों में आने का स्थान नहीं बदलेगा और मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सबसे बड़ी डिफीट है हमारे प्लानिंग कमिशन की कि तीस साल तक गाँवों में गाने रहे कि गाँवों की तरफ़ की कर रहे हैं, गाँवों का प्लानिंग तरीके से बढ़ा रहे हैं लेकिन गाँवों में आज तक कुछ हुआ नहीं है उसी तरह वहाँ लोग अपनी जिन्दगी बसर कर रहे हैं। कहा कहा जा कर कितनी सड़कें आप बनाएंगे? एक एक घर तक आप सड़क नहीं दे सकते। इसलिए 500 से ले कर दो हजार तीन हजार तक की आजादी के गाँव बनाए जाएँ, वहाँ सारी इन्फ्रा स्ट्रक्चर पहुँचायी जाए, तब गाँवों की प्रगति हो सकती है।

हिली एरियाज में खास कर यह मसला है। वहाँ हमारे गाँव स्कैंटर्ड हैं, इसलिए उनको कुछ फायदा नहीं पहुँचता। जिनके पास पैसा है वह लोग सब्सिडी में या फाज में भर्ती हो कर पैसा बनाते हैं और फिर वहाँ से उठ कर चंडीगढ़ या दिल्ली चले आते हैं। तो एक प्लेन तरीके से गाँवों की प्लानिंग होनी चाहिए।

दूसरे जो हमारा पोटेन्शियल है उसका इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाता आज 15 हजार करोड़ रुपये यह सरकार सिक्सथ प्लान में पावर जनरेशन पर खर्च करने जा रही है।

इस साल उसमें 24 सौ करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए जा रहे हैं। लेकिन पावर जनरेशन के लिए। लेकिन थर्मल प्लान्ट दिन पर दिन लग रहे हैं। उसमें थर्मल से ज्यादा पैसा एलाट किया गया है सुपर थर्मल प्लान्ट के लिए। लेकिन हाइड्रल पावर जनरेशन के जो सोर्सिंग पहाड़ी जिलों में हैं वहाँ पर वह पानी जाया जा रहा है। उससे हमारे प्रदेश को कोई फायदा पहुँचने वाला नहीं है। अगर डैम बनाए जाते हैं तो दूसरी स्टेट्स को फायदा पहुँचेगा। हमारे यहां की आबादी को उठाने के लिए बल मुआविजा ही मिलेगा। उससे हमारी कोई आमदनी नहीं बढ़ेगी। पहाड़ी इलाकों की एकोनामों को अगर आप ठीक करना चाहते हैं तो वहाँ के जो रिसोर्सेज हैं, जो फारेस्ट रीज है, जो टूरिज्म डेवलपमेंट है, जो हाइड्रल प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं उनके लिए खर्च कर पैसा देना चाहिए। कल यहाँ पर मेरा सवाल था कि नाथपा झाखरी, कोल डैम से दो हजार मगावाट बिजली पैदा होगा, सरकार ने उसको एप्रूव कर दिया है लेकिन उसको लगाएगा कौन तो बताया गया कि उसमें पंजाब, जम्मू काश्मीर तथा सेटर का भी हिस्सा रहेगा। तो हमारे यहाँ लोगों के एम्प्लायमेंट का जो मसला है, पर-कैपिटल आमदनी इतनी कम है उसके लिए सरकार को कुछ न कुछ करना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ हमारे प्लैनर्स में एक बहुत बड़ी कमी है। बैंकबर्ड रीजन के लिए जो प्लानिंग की जाती है जैसे कि हिमाचल प्रदेश का इस साल का टेरेटिव प्लान 85 करोड़ का था उसको घटाकर 73 करोड़ कर दिया गया। मैं चाहूँगा कि जब रिवाइज्ड एस्टिमेंट बनें तो उसमें पैसा बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। पहाड़ी इलाकों की जो हालत है, उसको देखते हुए वहाँ की तरफ़ की लिए सरकार को कुछ न कुछ करना चाहिए।

*SHRI A. ASHOKARAJ (Perambalur): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party, the All

*The original Speech was delivered in Tamil.

India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I would like to express my views on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Planning.

The proposed outlay of Sixth Five Year Plan is of the order of Rs. 69,300 crores. It should have started two years before; still it has not seen the light of the day. We are hearing about the rolling annual Plan. I am afraid that the entire Sixth Plan may get rolled off the rails, if its finalisation is further delayed.

In the recent meeting of the National Development Council, the Gujarat Chief Minister referred to the 'brokerage' being deducted by the Central Government in the matter of disbursement of foreign loans and aids sanctioned by World Bank, I.M.F. and such other international monetary agencies. If the Central Government keeps to itself 25 per cent of such loans and aids, naturally it becomes a kind of brokerage. The then Finance Minister, Shri H. M. Patel, was annoyed at the mention of word 'brokerage' by the Gujarat Chief Minister. It assumes grave significance when the Centre charges interest from the States on the full loan amount, though 25 per cent is kept by itself. How do you expect the States to implement the schemes successfully and also on time. The Planning Commission, whose sanction is required even for utilising the States' own resources, should intervene in this matter and ensure full distribution of such loans and aids from the foreign agencies for States' schemes.

Sir, the Planning Commission is a part of central bureaucracy and it is headed by a nominated non-official, though the Prime Minister may be the Chairman. It is really a democratic anachronism that a nominated official should preside over the meetings attended by elected Chief Ministers of States. I suggest that the vice-chairmanship of the Planning

Commission should be held by the Chief Ministers for every two years in rotation.

We have invested enormous sums of money on agriculture. Yet, in constant prices, the share of agriculture in the gross output has fallen from 62.5 per cent in 1950-51 to 43.5 per cent in 1965-66 and to about 39 per cent in 1977-78. The per capita income of an agricultural labourer was Rs. 197.80 in 1950-51 and it got reduced to Rs. 196.50 in 1976-77, when the value of a rupee is just 30 paise. In other words, the real value of his income is a paltry sum of Rs. 60 a month. Can this be called planned progress in the agricultural sector?

It is not that the industrial development has fared well during the three decades of planned development. We have got 5400 foreign collaboration agreements in the country. It is not that some unknown foreign companies have evinced interest in India's industrial growth. Most of them are multinationals who want to become the industrial masters of Indian entrepreneurs. Have we not mortgaged our technical prowess to these power-mongers?

Coming to nearer home, you will find that the Food Corporation of India stocks 66 per cent of the food-grains in private godowns, paying exorbitant rents. The Public Undertakings Committee has condemned the patronage being extended by 67 public sector undertakings to private warehouse-owners. Should not the Planning Commission have implemented schemes for having warehousing facility in the country? We should be frugal in spending public money. But we seem to fritter away the money collected through taxes and levies.

I would refer to the oft-repeated demand for Ganges-Cauvery link-up. We should not feel shy of massive investment of Rs. 1000 crores or so,

[Shri A. Ashokara:]

because we do not require that much money. We can take up this scheme under the FOOD FOR WORK project. The concerned State Governments through which this scheme is going to be implemented will be glad to lend labour under the Food for Work project for this purpose. I came across recently the news that Narmada may get dried up in another 20 years. This fearsome prospect can be undone by connecting first Ganges with Narmada and then implement it by stages.

In Tamil Nadu we have exploited in full the available underground water resources. The giant pumps going deep into the bowels of earth have brought out huge quantities of water. We use to call them bore-pipes. I have seen this happening in Neiveli. The entire South Arcot District has exhausted the underground water resources. Now we have to plan for Dams and Anaicut. You may say that this is in the State sphere of activities. But the Central Government should allot funds for this purpose. The Planning Commission should approve the schemes and also get money for them from the Central Government.

In Tamil Nadu during the past 20 days there is 30 per cent cut in electricity and many industries are on the verge of extinction. The crops are withering for want of water. 800 small industries are closed for want of steel. This shows we have not been able to plan for steel production bearing in mind the requirement. We have recently imported one million tonnes of steel to meet the internal demand. Similarly we have imported 44000 tonnes of cement. This goes to prove my contention that our plan efforts have gone awry. I have to blame the Planning Commission for such shortfalls in the core sector. There is inordinate delay in the sanction of schemes by the Planning Commission. Then there is agonising

delay in the sanction of funds for such schemes. Even then money is given at the far end of the financial year. The States are not able to utilise the plan allocations. The Planning Commission should become a really dynamic body to ensure the economic development of the country.

I come from a backward area. We have been crying hoarse for a railway line connecting Ariyalur—Athur—Perambalur via Turaiyur. If this scheme is sanctioned by the Planning Commission, it will open up this backward area. Without the transport infrastructure, no planned development can take place in the backward areas.

The Government of Tamil Nadu is committed to rural development. The Janata Government at the Centre swears by the name of rural development and rural welfare. The Central Government should extend all financial assistance required by the Government of Tamil Nadu in implementing rural developmental projects.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

श्री सुरज भान (प्रम्वाला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्लानिंग मिनिसट्री के बारे में और कुछ कहने से पहले एक बात जरूर कहूंगा, जिसका जिक्र और कई सम्मानित सदस्यों ने भी किया है कि प्लानिंग कमिशन के बारे में जो रिपोर्ट है वह सिर्फ 33 सप्ते की है जब कि यह इतना बड़ा डिपार्टमेंट है, इतनी बड़ी मिनिसट्री है, इसमें जहां और कुछ नहीं लिखा वहां यह लिखा है कि इसमें 90 बकिंग ग्रुप बनाये गये हैं। इन 90 बकिंग ग्रुप में से 70 ने अपनी रिपोर्ट सबमिट कर दी है, परन्तु एक बकिंग ग्रुप की रिपोर्ट भी सफुंसेट नहीं की गई है। मैं चाहूंगा कि सारी ही रिपोर्टें सफुंसेट हो जानी चाहिए लेकिन उसमें 6 रिपोर्टें तो सबसे ज्यादा जरूरी हैं जो कि इमीडिएटली सफुंसेट हो जानी चाहिए।

(1) Minor irrigation; (2) Integral Rural Development; (3) Land Reforms; (4) Flood control; (5) Development of Scheduled castes and

Scheduled Tribes and (6) Eradication of untouchability.

5 पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के बावजूद भी इस देश में आज हालत यह है कि डाक्टर बेकार हैं और मरीज इलाज के बगैर दम तोड़ रहे हैं, इंजिनियर बेकार हैं और देश में न सड़कें हैं न पुल हैं, एक तरफ पढ़े-लिखे ट्रेन्ड टीचर बेकार हैं और दूसरी तरफ अनपढ़ों की फौज देहात में है। यह पिछले 25 साल का नतीजा है।

इसका एक और पहलू मैं आप से सामने लाना चाहता हूँ, अमीर और गरीब का अन्तर भी, चाहे प्लानिंग रही हो या नान-प्लान से हो, उसके नतीजे भी हमारे सामने हैं। एक तरफ तो आसमान को छूते मकान हैं और दूसरी तरफ फुटपाथ पर सोते इन्सान हैं, एक तरफ कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जो ज्यादा खाकर बीमार होते हैं बद-हजमी का शिकार होते हैं और दूसरी तरफ ऐसे भी हैं जिनके कई-कई दिन तक अनाज का एक दाना भी पेट में नहीं जाता, एक तरफ आलीशान कोठियाँ में इतनी बिजली की रोशनी है कि रात में भी दिन बना हुआ है और दूसरी तरफ बहुत बदनसीब ऐसे भी हैं जिनकी झोंपड़ी में मिट्टी के तेल का दीया भी नहीं है। यह प्लानिंग का नतीजा है।

मुझे एक बात की खुशी है कि अब प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में प्लानिंग कमीशन ने एक नया मोड़ लिया है। उन्होंने एक बात का ऐलान किया है कि 10 साल में हम देश से बेकारों दूर कर देंगे, लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि कौन-कौन से ठोस कदम उठाए गये हैं या उठाए जा रहे हैं जिनसे बेकारी दूर हो जायेगी। कहीं यह खोबली बात होकर न रह जाये, आप जल्द कुछ करें वरना हम जनता को अशांति नहीं दे सकेंगे। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि ठोस कदम उठाए जायें जिससे इस देश की गरीबी और बेकारी सही मायनों में दूर हो सके।

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक और बात कही थी, जो बहुत जरूरी बात थी। उन्होंने कहा था कि पांच साल में देश से छूमाछूत खत्म हो जायेगी अनटचैबिलिटी को खत्म कर दिया जायेगा। शायद उसी बात को सामने रख कर उन्होंने इरेडिकेशन ऑफ अनटचैबिलिटी के बारे में बकिंग ग्रुप बनाया है। देश में अनटचैबिलिटी की पोजीशन क्या है, इस बारे में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि

हर चारागर को चारागरी से गुरेज था,
बर्ना हमारा मर्ज कोई लादवा न था।

हुकूमतें बहुतेरी आई हैं और जाती रही हैं। मैं पार्टी पालिटिक्स में नहीं पड़ना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन यह एक तलख हकीकत, कड़वी सच्चाई है कि किसी ने भी इस प्रबलम पर ध्यान नहीं दिया है। यह खुशी की बात है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि पांच साल में अनटचैबिलिटी दूर हो जायेगी। पांच साल में से दो साल बीत चुके हैं और तीन साल बाकी हैं। इन तीन सालों से हम क्या करने जा रहे हैं और बकिंग ग्रुप की क्या संज्ञा है, मुझे इस की जानकारी नहीं है। वह जानकारी इस सदन को, और सारे देश को, देनी चाहिए।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं दो सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। अगर सरकार अनटचैबिलिटी को खत्म करना चाहती है, तो उस एक्ट के तहत जो केस चलते हैं, उनके लिए स्पेशल कोर्ट्स बननी चाहिए, जैसे कि एमर्जेन्सी क्राइम के लिए बनाई जा रही है। इसके अलावा कानून में भी थोड़ी सी तब्दीली करनी चाहिए। यह व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि अगर कोई आदमी हरिजन-आदिवासियों को मारता है या उन पर एट्रसिटी करता है, तो उसको नेबल कैद की सजा न हो, बल्कि उसकी जायदाद भी जब्त की जाये। जो आदमी सोचता है कि अगर मैं किसी हरिजन को मार दूँगा, तो मैं जिव्दगी भर जेल में रहूँगा, लेकिन मेरे घर में दस आदमी तो और हैं। जब यह व्यवस्था हो जायेगी कि उसे न सिर्फ फाँसी

[श्री सुरज भाव]

के तख्ते पर चढ़ना पड़ेगा या जेल में जाना पड़ेगा। दलिक उसकी जायदाद भी छीन ली जायेगी और उसके बच्चे भी भूखें मरेंगे तो वह कोई एट्रासिटी करने से पहले दस बार सोचेगा।

मुझे बूझी है कि ट्राइबलज की हालत में सुधार करने के लिए ट्राइबल सब-प्लानज बनाये गये हैं। इस सिलसिले में कुछ काम हो रहा है, क्योंकि वह तसल्लीबखश नहीं है। लेकिन हरिजनों के लिए ऐसा कोई सब-प्लान नहीं बनाया गया है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ट्राइबल सब-प्लानज के पैटर्न पर हरिजन सब-प्लानज भी बनाये जायें, ताकि उनका आर्थिक उत्थान हो सके।

इस सिलसिले में एक ठोस कदम उठाया गया है, जिसकी मैं सराहना करता हूँ। ऐसी इन्स्ट्रक्शनज इस्सू हुई है कि जिस ब्लाक में 20 फीसदी या उससे ज्यादा हरिजन हैं, उसमें एस० एफ० बी० ए० और बी० पी० ए. पी. वर्गों की सहायितयें दी जायें। यह कदम अच्छा है, लेकिन कहीं ऐसा न हो कि हरिजनों की 20 फीसदी आबादी का सहारा ले कर उन सहायितयों को बड़े बड़े जमींदार उड़ा ले जायें। इस लिए यह हिदायत जरूर दी जाये कि उन सहायितयों का कम से कम 50 फीसदी हिस्सा हरिजनों को दिया जाये।

प्लानिंग कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान में एक-बौथाई जमीनी हरिजन-आदिवासियों की है। मैं मांग करता चाहता हूँ कि सेंटर और हर स्टेट के बजट का एक-बौथाई हिस्सा उन लोगों पर खर्च करना चाहिए। वे लोग गरीब हैं, और जब तक गरीबों की हालत को नहीं सुधारा जायेगा तब तक हिन्दुस्तान की हालत नहीं सुधार सकती है। आजकल

स्टेट्स को वे इन्स्ट्रक्शनज इस्सू हुई हैं कि ग्रामों में अपने प्लान में आइडेंटिफिकेशनल आइटेमज में हरिजन-आदिवासियों के लिए 12 परसेंट खर्च नहीं करेंगे, तो उनके प्लान को मंजूर नहीं किया जायेगा। बात अच्छी है, लेकिन मेरी जानकारी है कि केवल दो स्टेट्स—महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश—ने ऐसा प्राविजन रखा है। बाकी किसी स्टेट ने ऐसा प्राविजन नहीं रखा है।

भी एक बानगीय सबब : मध्य प्रदेश में उनकी आबादी एक-तिहाई है।

श्री सुरज भाव : उन्होंने मुझसे कहा है, इस लिए मैं उसकी सराहना करता हूँ। इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कैसे होना, यह भलग बात है।

इस लिए यह जरूरी है कि किसी भी स्टेट का प्लान तब तक मंजूर न किया जाये, जब तक इस डायरेक्टिव को पूरी तरह से इम्प्लीमेंट न किया जाये। उन को वापस भेज दीजिए कि हम इस प्लान को एप्रूब नहीं करते।

मैं एक सुझाव और भी देना चाहता हूँ, इस बेस में बहुत ज्यादा जमीन बेकार पड़ी है और ज्यादा आबादी भी बेकार बैठी है। मेरा सुझाव है कि वह जमीन खेती के काम में आ सके और जो ज्यादा आदमी बेकार बैठे हैं वे काम में लग सकें, उसके लिए आप एक लेण्ड थामी बनाइए, एक ऐसी फौज खड़ी कीजिए जो उस जमीन पर काबू कर सके। पिछले साल मुझे यू. पी० जाने का मौका मिला। वहाँ के एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर से मेरी बात हुई। उन्होंने कहा कि ज़ा. जमीन नहर के दोनों किनारों पर अनकल्तिवेबल पड़ी है जिस पर खेज पड़ गई है उन की ठीक करने के लिए हम ने एक छोटा सा प्लान बनाया है। क्लर्क बैंक ने उन को उसके लिए कई भी दिखा है। वह लैन्ड थामी टाइप की ही कोई चीज

बनाई है। मैंने उनकी बात सुनी। उन्होंने कहा कि हम कम से कम दो तीन साल तक मिनिमम बेजेज ऐक्ट के तहत जो मजदूर उस पर काम करेंगे उनको मजदूरी देगे और दो तीन साल के बाद वह जमीन उपजाऊ हो जायेगी तो उस से सरकार को फायदा होगा। मैंने सुझाव दिया कि उसमें थोड़ी सी माडिफिकेशन यह कर दीजिए कि दो तीन साल तक तो आप उनको मिनिमम बेजेज ऐक्ट के अनुसार मजदूरी दीजिए, लेकिन उनको शुरू में ही बता दीजिए कि जब यह जमीन काबिले काबत हो जायेगी तो आप इस के मालिक हो जाऐंगे, लेकिन इस साल तक का पट्टा रहेगा, इसको वही बेच नहीं सकेगे। उसकी मिल्कियत की गारंटी देगे तो फिर वह 8 घंटे की ड्यूटी के बजाय 12 घंटे ड्यूटी करेगा। उसकी बीवी बच्चे भी खेत पर काम करेंगे, जमीन की उपज बढ़ेगी और उनको काम मिलेगा।

मैं एक सुझाव और दूंगा कि जहां आपके सेंट्रल की प्लान है, स्टेट की प्लान है वहां डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल का प्लान जब तक नहीं बनेगा तब तक देश का विकास नहीं हो सकता है। आप सेंट्रल लेवल पर प्लान रखिये, स्टेट लेवल पर भी रखिये, मुझे इसमें एतराज नहीं है, लेकिन डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल का प्लान बनाई, उसमें वहां की पंचायत के जो प्रादमी इलैक्ट हुए हैं, उनको एसोसियेट कीजिये, लोकल बाडीज के प्रादमिक को, एम० पीज और एम० एल० एज को उसमें एसोसियेट कीजिये। वहां का कलेक्टर उस प्लानिंग बाडी का सेंक्रेटरी हो सकता है। इस सिलसिले में इस प्लानिंग रिपोर्ट में लिखा है और डाफ्ट फाइव ईयर प्लान में भी लिखा है कि 1969 में इस बारे में कोई इंस्ट्रक्शन इस्यु हुई थी लेकिन कहीं भी उनको पूरा नहीं किया गया। इन इंस्ट्रक्शन को रिजिडली इम्प्लीमेंट करना चाहिए और

डिस्ट्रिक्ट प्लान बनाना चाहिये। मैं तो यहां तक मानता हूं कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट ही नहीं, बल्कि ब्लाक लेवल तक भी प्लान का कोई सैल बनाना चाहिये, ब्लॉक लेवल के प्रादमिकों को एक्टिवेट करना चाहिये, उस प्लान के साथ वह एसोसियेट करे, उसमें सहयोग दे तो लाजमी तौर पर उसका फायदा होगा।

इस देश में एक अजीब विडम्बना यह है कि एक तरफ तो सूखे से लोग परेशान हैं और दूसरी तरफ कहीं बाढ़ के कारण लोग बरबाद हो जाते हैं। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में इंस्ट्रक्शन इस्यु हुए हैं और नेशनल कमिशन प्रांत फलड बनाया गया है। अगर यह चीज हो जाये और इस कमिशन का काम ठीक ढंग से चले तो लाखों एकड़ जमीन जो फलड के कारण दरिद्र हो जाते हैं, और लाखों लोगों के भवान तबाह हो जाते हैं, जमीन बरबाद हो जाती है, जहां यह बरबादी से बचेंगे वहां वह बरसात का पानी उन सूखे खेतों को मिल सकेगा, अगर उसको एक जगह इकट्ठा कर लिया जाये। मैं उनकी इसके लिये सराहना करता हूं और उम्मीद करता हूं कि जल्दी यह चीज हो पायेगी।

अन्त में मैं अपने क्षेत्र के बारे में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है, जहां में मैं आता हूँ, भ्रमाला डिस्ट्रिक्ट, उसमें भी तीन तहसीले ऐसी हैं, एक वालका है, एक नारायणगढ़, है, और एक जगाधरी तहसील का सब-डिवीजन छिछरीसी है, उनको पहले सैमी-हिली एरिया डिक्लेयर किया हुआ था, लेकिन अब कागजों में उसकी बैकवर्डनेस खत्म कर दी गई है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उनको सैमी-हिली एरिया डिक्लेयर किया जाये और उसके बाद जो

[श्री सूरज बन]

भी सहूलियतें उनको मिल सकती हैं, वह उनको दी जाये।

16.00 hrs.

अब खिर में मैं यह कहकर बैठ रहा हूँ कि हरियाणा प्रदेश का पानी का मसला हल किया जाना चाहिए। वह पानी जो हरियाणा को मिलने की बजाय पाकिस्तान को जा रहा है, वह उसे मिलना चाहिये। पंजाब, हरियाणा और हिमाचल के झण्डे को बिटाना चाहिये। जो पानी हिन्दुस्तान को मिलता है, उसमें जो हरियाणा का हिस्सा है, वह उसको मिलना चाहिये ताकि वहाँ के किसानों को लाभ हो।

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to ask a few questions for getting answer from the hon. Minister in charge of Planning. I hope that he will answer these questions. More than a quarter of a century of planning has taken place already ready in this country and we are now at the beginning of the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

Now, what were the objectives of all our plans? From the first Plan up to the Sixth Plan, the objective more or less was creation of full employment, eradication of poverty and reducing inequality among the various sections and strata of our people. Now, after a quarter of a century of planning today I should like to ask the hon. Minister whether he can say that we have succeeded, at least to some extent, in achieving these basic objectives? If there has been no substantial progress in the matter of achieving these basic objectives of planning, then I would like to ask the hon. Minister, that is, my second question, as to what he is going to do in order to remove the obstacles that have stood in the way of achieving these targets. Because when we go

through the Sixth Plan, very laudable things have been mentioned about its objectives and there is an amount of confession also that in the past planning process there were some defects due to which the objectives could not be achieved. Now, the Sixth Plan is trying to remove some of these obstacles.

The planners say that more emphasis will have to be laid on the problem of development in the rural areas. On the problem of agriculture, greater attention will be paid to rural development so that the needs and requirements of the weaker section are met.

Now, my third point is this. If you are going to give priority to the agricultural sector, I would like to know what is the No. 1 problem that you are going to solve?

16.04 hrs

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN—47
the Chair.]

If you have decided to give priority to agricultural sector, I want to ask this: in agricultural sector what problem is going to be considered as No. 1 so that you can solve it? In other words, what is the basic problem that you are going to tackle? In my opinion, the basic problem in agriculture is the agrarian relations, the outdated agrarian relations and restructuring the agrarian relations through proper and effective implementation of land reforms. You have stressed the importance of implementation of land reforms in the Plan document. The plan document is one thing and your action is another. I am charging this Government with all seriousness that for the last two years, land reform measures have been practically kept in cold storage and all your talk of bringing about structural changes in the existing agrarian relations, planning for the rural development in order to meet the requirements and needs of the weaker section is going to be a colossal failure as it has been the case in the

past during the regime of the previous Government. This is because there are certain basic defects in the whole approach and the planning policy of this Government. We have implemented plan after plan and the result is that the production has increased in the various sectors of the economy in the industrial sector as well as the agrarian sector. The national income has registered an increase, per capita income has also gone up, there has been progress in the field of education as also in the field of science and technology, but along with these advances, there has also been continuous growth of unemployment, increase in the number of people living below the poverty line and so many other things. There has been progress in the field of education and consequently, more people are coming out from schools and universities and various scientific institutions. Along with this, the paradoxical situation is that the number of illiterate people has also increased. This has happened because the Government—whether this Government or the previous Government—were not prepared to take some basic and bold steps in order to ensure equitable distribution of increased production and increased wealth in our country. As a result of all these basic factors having been completely ignored, the concentration of economic power has increased and the growth of monopoly has been going on unhindered in the industrial, financial and agrarian sector. The poor people like agricultural workers, the harijans, adivasis and other weaker sections of the society have become more weak; the poor has become poorer and the rich has become richer. I have got figures with me from the documents of the Planning Commission themselves showing people below poverty line in the rural and urban areas, but I would not like to quote them because of shortage of time. All these things indicate that there must be a thorough change in the outlook of the Government and the Planning Com-

mission itself. So long as you are not prepared to tackle the basic problem of concentration of land in the rural areas in the hands of a few, you cannot take care of many of the problems. I consider this enormous hold of a few over land as the basic reason for the atrocities and other violence in the rural areas. And every time this question of atrocities is raised in this House, Government says that it is taking steps. But we have seen in the last several years that the situation has deteriorated, and not improved. It is so because you have left the landlords, moneyed people and vested interests in the rural areas in tact. You are not prepared to touch them. Without touching them, whatever higher allocation you make for agriculture and however much money you pump into the rural areas, they will go into the pockets of these landlords and richer sections.

श्री बल्रपाल सिंह : (अमरोहा) :
सभापति महोदया योजनाबद्ध तरीके से चलते हुए हम लोगों को 28 माल में ज्यादा हो गये लेकिन इतने समय के बाद भी हमें जितनी उन्नति करनी चाहिए थी उतनी उन्नति हम नहीं कर पाये हैं। इस से कम समय में दूसरे मुल्को ने हम से कहीं ज्यादा उन्नति की है।

माननीय सभापति महोदया, एक बात और है। रोज योजनाओं की बात होती है। कोई कहता है कि नीचे से योजना होनी चाहिए, कोई कहता है कि ऊपर से योजना होनी चाहिए। आज तक यह झगड़ा तय नहीं हो पाया है। सब से बुरी बात योजना के बारे में यह हुई है कि लोगों की इस में श्रद्धा नहीं रही है। जब किसी बात में लोगों की श्रद्धा नहीं रहती तो वह काम बँसा नहीं हो पाता जैसा कि होना चाहिए। आज योजनाओं के असफल होने का सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि लोगों की उन में श्रद्धा नहीं है।

[श्री चन्द्रपाल सिंह]

हमें योजनाओं के प्रति लोगों की भावना जमाना पड़ेगी और उसके लिए एक वातावरण तैयार करना पड़ेगा।

प्लानिंग कमीशन को ले लीजिए। हमारे जो टेक्नीकल आदमी हैं उनका उसमें वह स्थान नहीं मिलता जो कि उन्हें मिलना चाहिए। जो आई० ए० एस० वर्ग के लोग हैं, वे वहाँ पर रखे जाते हैं और वे योजनाओं की, प्लानिंग की बात करते हैं। वे लोग एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मामलों के जानकार हो सकते हैं लेकिन एग मामलों की जानकारी उनको नहीं हो सकती। यही कारण है कि योजनाओं के द्वारा जो सब से बड़ी बात हुई है वह यह हुई है कि देहातों और शहरों का अन्तर बहुत बड़ा है। यह अन्तर हमारी योजनाओं के बाद बड़ा है। समापति महोदय, आप जानती हैं कि हमारा जो आदमी देहात में रहता है वह बहुत पीछे पड़ गया है। अगर उनकी तरफ अब भी ध्यान नहीं दिया गया तो वह और भी पिछड़ जाएगा। अगर वह पीछे जाएगा तो मुल्क पीछे जाएगा और योजनाएँ कोरी योजनाएँ रह जाएगी।

जैसा कि पीछे कांग्रेस वालों ने किया, हम भी उसी कदम पर चल रहे हैं। उनके करने और हमारे करने में कोई अन्तर आज तक नहीं आया है। उसी तरह न सैटिंग है, उसी तरह का विभाग, उसी तरह का हमारा सारा फैलाव है। हमारे काम में, हमारे ढाँचे में जिस तरह का परिवर्तन होना चाहिए था, अफसरो में परिवर्तन होना चाहिए था वह नहीं हुआ है। इस का नतीजा यह है कि देहात और शहर के बीच जो अन्तर बन गया है वह कम नहीं हो रहा है। हम देहात वालों को कहते हैं कि हमें अनाज बहुत

पैदा करना चाहिए, गन्ना अधिक पैदा करना चाहिए लेकिन जब बहुतायत हो जाती है तो फिर सरकार की योजनाएँ कहा चली जाती हैं? जैसा कि आपने पिछले साल देखा कि गन्ने की क्या बेकद्री हुई। गन्ना खेतों में खड़ा रह गया। हमारे सूबों के किसानों को उसका सही पैसा नहीं मिला। यह सब हमारी योजनाओं की कमी है, हमारी प्लानिंग की कमी है। हमें इसके लिए ऐसी योजनाओं का निर्माण करना होगा जिससे किसानों का यह पता हो कि कितनी जमीन में क्या चीज बोयी जानी चाहिए। इसके लिए एक लोग टर्म पालिसी हमारी होनी चाहिए। भानुप्रताप सिंह जी ने कहा है कि गन्ना कम बोओ। तो उसको नोटिस दो इस बात के लिये कि हम कई सालों तक गन्ना नहीं चाहते और दूसरी चीजें नहीं चाहते। उसके लिये योजनाबद्ध तरीके से लोगों का चलना पड़ेगा और उसके लिये कुछ कच्चाई करनी पड़ेगी। आल का सारे सूबों में यही हाल हा गया, अनाज का यही हाल जाना है जैसा कि उमीद है कि बम्पर क्राप होगी, उनकी भी यही हालत हो जायेगी।

आज जैसा कि पिछड़े हुए राज्य हैं उनको पूरा पैसा नहीं मिलता है। आज सबसे ज्यादा लोगों के दिमाग पर यही जोर पड़ा हुआ है, चारों तरफ यही प्रचार है कि जमीन की और सीमाबन्दी करो और उन पर और तलवार लटकाओ। आज उत्तर प्रदेश में 18 एकड़ की सीमा है। अगर उससे कम जमीन किसान की होगी तो वह किस के लिये टेक्नीकल और किस के लिये मैकेनिकल और दूसरे साधन जुटायेगा। अगर जमीन की और सीमाबन्दी की लोग बात करते हैं तो वह मुल्क के साथ विश्वासघात की बात करते हैं।

हम यह कहते हैं कि जो छोटे हैं, बँकबड़े हैं जिनके पास जमीन नहीं है' जिनको जमीन देने की बात करते हैं, तजुर्बा यह कहता है कि जिनके पास कम जमीन है वह उसे बेचकर चले गये हैं। चारों तरफ यही हुआ है। उसके लिये समझना चाहिये। आज लोग हवा में उड़ रहे हैं और सारी प्लानिंग कागजों पर ही हो रही है। असलियत में देखेंगे तो पता लगेगा कि कहां पर दुनिया बस रही है। कुछ बहुत पीछे चले गये हैं और कुछ बहुत आगे चले गये हैं।

यहां लोग रोजगार की बात करते हैं। आज एक आदमी 10, 10 रोजगार करता है और एक को रोजगार मिल भी नहीं पाता। हमें ईमानदारी और सख्ती से यह करना पड़ेगा कि एक आदमी एक ही रोजगार करे। चाहे नौकरी करे, खेती करे व्यवसाय करे जो भी उसका मन चाहे करे, लेकिन चारों तरफ की ठेकेदारी न करे, उस पर पाबंदी होनी चाहिये।

आज लोगों को सवर्णों और हरिजनों में बांट दिया गया है। जो कांग्रेस वालों ने किया, उसी पर आप चल बैठे हैं। कौन मना करता है कि छोटों को मत उठाओ, लेकिन उसके लिये बड़ों को भी देखना होगा क्या उनके मकान की सीमाबन्दी नहीं करते। करोड़ों की जायदाद है, मकान हैं, उनकी तरफ आपका ध्यान क्यों नहीं जाता? जहां ध्यान जाना चाहिये, वहां आपका दिमाग नहीं जाता और आप लोग जमीन के पीछे डंडा लेकर पड़ गये हैं कि जमीन बांटो, जमीन बांटो। लोग कहते हैं कि जमीन का बंटवारा करो, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इससे देश का उद्धार होने वाला नहीं है। यह ठीक नहीं है कि जिस जमीन पर कायनामकमाता है उसका बंटवारा किया जाये। उसका और कोई रोजी

का साधन नहीं फिर भी जमीन का बंटवारा करो? जमीन का बंटवारा तो अपने आप हो जाता है जब उसका परिवार बढ़ जाता है, जमीन की सीमाबन्दी अपने आप हो जाती है।

मेरा आपसे यह नम्र निवेदन है कि जैसे मैंने गन्ने की बात कही थी, उस और सरकार को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये। जो बीमार मिलें हैं, उनके बारे में सरकार को अपनी ओर से जोर लगाकर उनका मीडिफिकेशन करना चाहिये। हर साल उनमें 25,30 लाख 80 मरम्मत में लगते हैं और इससे कुछ मिलता नहीं है इसके लिये उन्हें नई व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये जिससे उनसे अच्छी पैदावार ले सकें और मुल्क के लिये फायदा हो सके।

मेरा कहना यह भी है कि जो बड़े-बड़े सूबे हैं जसे उत्तरप्रदेश, बिहार-हिमाचल तो छोटा है ऐसे बड़े सूबों का बंटवारा आपको करना पड़ेगा और छंटे-छंटे सूबे बनाने होंगे तभी तरक्की हो सकती है जैसे हरियाणा और पंजाब ने तरक्की की है, उनका उदाहरण हमारे सामने मौजूद है। उत्तर प्रदेश जितना बड़ा है, दुनिया में 7, 8 मुल्क ऐसे हैं जो उससे बड़े हैं। इसकी तरफ आपको ध्यान देना पड़ेगा कि आज किस तरह से हम इन सूबों का फासला कम कर के ज्यादा अच्छी तरक्की कर सकेंगे।

हम लोग बड़ी दुहाई देते हैं अल्पसंख्यकों की, मुस्लिमों की और बँकबड़ लोगों की। हम उन्हें उठाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन हम पर ध्यान नहीं देते कि उनमें जो काम करने वाले लोग हैं जो अफसर हैं, सलाह मन और दिमाग किस तरह का है। उसी तरह का दिमाग उनका दाना पड़ेगा। आज जब बोट में बिरादरी शुरू से ही फँल गई है तो वह आसानी से हटने वाली नहीं

[श्री चन्द्रपाल सिंह]

है। जो जिम बिरादरी का अफसर है, देह तो को उठाया चाहते हैं तो उसको वही लगाओ तभी इसका निराकरण हो सकता है।

जब तक इस मुल्क में बेरोजगारी का अन्त नहीं होता है तब तक यह मुल्क ऊंचा नहीं उठ सकता है। आज हमारे यहाँ पाच छ करोड़ लोगो की शक्ति और दिमाग बेकार है, जिसके कारण चार तरफ फ्रस्ट्रेशन दिखाई दे रहा है। बेरोजगारी के बाग़े में सही आकड़े नहीं मिल पाते हैं। देहात में, इन्डोरियर में और शहरो में न जाने कितने लोग ऐसे हैं, जिनके पास कोई काम नहीं है। जो योजना पढ़-लिखे लोगो को रोजगार नहीं दे सकती है, उसमें कोई लाभ नहीं हो सकता है। अभी हमारे दोस्त ने कहा है कि डाक्टर और इंजीनियर बेकार फिर रहे हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि हमारी योजनाये केवल कागजों पर ही रह गई हैं और इस लिए हमारा मुल्क आगे नहीं बढ़ पाया है बल्कि वह और पीछे गया है, यह बान कहने में मुझे कोई झग या सकोच नहीं है।

मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया।

SHRI K T KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur) Our planning commission is more powerful than the ministers. We know that without the clearance of the Planning Commission no plan can be taken up by the government. Every small thing must go to the Planning Commission first and then only, after their clearance go the government and can be executed. Unfortunately the Planning Commission is not fair to the southern states. For example, I would like to refer to the Sethusamudram project which has been outlined by an eminent Indian,

Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar. He had the foresight to say that this project was the key to the development of Indian shipping industry. The Planning Commission has not so far considered the unanimous resolution passed by the legislative assembly of Tamilnadu about the necessity of Sethusamudram project. After all the capital outlay is only Rs 80 crores compared to Rs 900 crores which you are thinking of spending on Navasiva port, near Bombay, it is estimated to cost Rs 900 crores. Compared to that, the Sethusamudram project is estimated to cost only Rs 80 crores as out-lined by such an eminent man Ramaswami Mudaliar. Today our Prime Minister in reply to a question has stated that Bombay Port was losing Rs 400 crores every year because of congestion at the Bombay Port, that is why they are considering Svana Shiva port at an estimated cost of Rs 900 crores. My point is that if Sethusamudram project is implemented, many ships can be diverted to Tuticorin port, they need not go all the 700 miles via Colombo, that distance will be reduced to less than 100 miles. Indian shipping as well as international shipping will welcome this, especially in view of the increasing fuel prices. When this project comes up we can think of running a line to Australia and other eastern countries. Similarly Tuticorin has not been considered for the construction of a shipyard on the eastern coast. The shipyard proposal has been sent by the Tamilnadu government some years ago but the Planning Commission has not touched this proposal at all. It is very unfortunate I am afraid the Planning Commission is guilty of being partial, that is my charge against the Planning Commission.

There are other things also

MR CHAIRMAN: There is very little time.

SHRI K T KOSALRAM: Nobody dreamed that the American Seventh Fleet would come to our eastern coast.

but it did happen during the Bangladesh liberation war. I am saying that construction of shipyard at Tuticorin should be seriously considered. Other shipyards are not overcrowded and booked for years to come. With the development of shipyard at Tuticorin we can have regular services to Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

I want to bring to your notice that in regard to Chinnamuttam Fishing Port (near Kanya Kumari) all the formalities including the technical sanction have been completed. Still the Planning Commission has not allotted funds.

On the east coast, with the coming of Sethusamudram Project, we can even declare Tuticorin as free port. At the moment all the ships touch Colombo. The Planning Commission must bear in mind all these things and approve the Sethusamudram Project and Tuticorin Shipyard.

The Planning Commission, to expedite this work, can constitute a panel of experts to go into this and finalise it as early as possible.

Coming now to the important irrigation project—linking of Ganga with Cauvery—it has become a project of immediate importance. The other day some experts have pointed out that Narmada is dry in the winter. I don't wish this to happen to Narmada sanctioned by the father of the nation. I am sure that our Prime Minister, who hails from Gujarat would not like this to happen. He should order immediately the linking of Ganga with Narmada and later this can be extended to Godavari and Krishna and then Cauvery. I would request the Planning Commission to look into this with all seriousness and formulate this project.

Similarly, the Planning Commission has constituted four panels for looking into the questions of proper utilisation of waters in the country. One of the panels is also considering

the utilisation of waters of west-flowing rivers in South.

I would like to bring some facts about availability of water to the notice of the Planning Commission. Kerala is having 2,500 T.M.C. but Tamilnadu is having only 500 T.M.C. out of 2,500 T.M.C. Kerala can utilise only 500 T.M.C. 2,000 T.M.C. of water is going waste to the sea. The Government and the Planning Commission should ensure that Kerala be advised to spare at least 100 T.M.C. out of 2,000 T.M.C. going waste into the sea. This 100 T.M.C. water will irrigate 1 million acres of land in the drought area.

Tuticorin has become a major port. Yet the hinterland is served by metre-gauge line. The survey for a broad-gauge line between Tiruchirappalli to Tirnevelveli—Tuticorin was completed as early as 1967. Yet the Planning Commission has not yet approved this scheme.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have been pressing for it, though it is not my constituency.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: You can approach the Railways and the Planning Commission to approve this scheme for execution. The Planning Commission should once again think of this. It should reflect the people's aspirations and their needs. In fact, I should say that the Planning Commission should regularly have communication channel with people's representatives so that schemes can be formulated bearing in mind the actual needs of the people.

I would say that there is inordinate delay in the sanction of schemes. Worse than that is, that money is also sanctioned in the first week of March and the States are unable to spend this money before the close of the financial year.

It is really amazing that after 30 years of Planning, we are still having all over the country power scarcity.

[Shri K. T. Kosairam]

In Tamil Nadu there is nearly 50 per cent cut for the past 20 days. The industries are closed and the agricultural crops are withering. I wonder what kind of planning we are doing when we cannot provide power for agricultural and industrial operations which are the mainstay of our economic development. Only the other day there was news that there will be black-out in Delhi as the Power Plants do not have coal. Are we planning for the welfare of the people or are we planning for creating more problems for the people? Let the Planners do some hard thinking on this.

I am unable to support the Demands for Grants of the Planning Commission.

श्री कल्याण जैन (इन्दौर) : मन्नापति महोदय, अभी तक जो पंचवर्षीय योजनायें चलाई गई हैं, प्रथम पंच वर्षीय योजना से लेकर पंचम पंचवर्षीय योजना तक का अगर ध्यान रखा गया तो मैं कह सकता हूँ कि मूर्ख विद्वानों के द्वारा यह योजनायें बनाई गई हैं। उनके सोचने का तरीका और उनकी भाषा विदेशी थी। उन्होंने दिल्ली में बैठकर सोचा और योजनायें बनाई इसलिए वह मूर्ख विद्वानों की योजनायें साबित हुईं। उसी का परिणाम है कि 1960-61 में 38 प्रतिशत लोग भूख मरने से आज बढ़कर 54 प्रतिशत हो गए हैं। जहाँ इन लोगों की प्रति व्यक्ति आय 25 रुपया प्रति माह है वहाँ दूसरी ओर बीस बड़े घरानों की रूजी जोकि 1951 में 648 करोड़ थी वह आज बढ़कर 5111 करोड़ तक पहुँच गई है। 1953 में प्रति व्यक्ति कपड़े की खपत 14 मीटर थी जोकि आज 12.8 मीटर प्रति व्यक्ति रह गई है। इस देश में 30-35 प्रतिशत व्यक्ति ऐसे हैं जिनकी प्रति व्यक्ति कपड़े की खपत मरक 3 मीटर ही है। उसी प्रकार से हिन्दुस्तान में 2 करोड़ परिवार

ऐसे हैं जिनकी प्रति परिवार रूजी 10 रुपए है। इसी प्रकार से जहाँ तक मकानों का सम्बन्ध है, गांवों में 60 प्रतिशत मकान कच्चे हैं तथा 2 करोड़ लोग कूटपाथ पर सोते हैं। दूसरी ओर हिन्दुस्तान के राष्ट्रपति 1200 एकड़ पर बने हुए भवन में निवास करते हैं, विश्राम करते हैं। इसी प्रकार से मंत्रीगण, कलक्टर, कमिश्नर 5-5, 10-10 एकड़ भूमि पर अपने निवास बनाते हैं। इसी बात के सिद्ध होता है कि पिछली पांच पंचवर्षीय योजनायें मूर्ख विद्वानों द्वारा बनाई गई हैं।

इस छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में थोड़ा सा अन्तर नजर आता है जिसके लिए मैं जनता सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। यद्यपि कार्य में कोई तेजी नहीं आई है लेकिन जो लक्ष्य हैं वह स्पष्ट हैं कि हम शहर से गांवों की ओर जायेंगे, बड़े से छोटे की ओर जायेंगे तथा यथोचित ढंग से हाथ की ओर जायेंगे। यह लक्ष्य ठीक है। इसी के परिणामस्वरूप शहरों के बजाए गांवों के लिए खर्च की मात्रा बढ़ाई गई है। कुटीर तथा छोटे उद्योगों के लिए खर्च में वृद्धि की गई है। पीने के पानी, ग्राम विद्युतीकरण तथा परिवहन के लिए खर्च में वृद्धि की गई है। ये सारे लक्ष्य हम देख रहे हैं लेकिन जो उद्देश्य हैं—बेरोजगारी मिटाना, गरीबी समाप्त करना, असमानता दूर करना—उसके बारे में योजना विभाग को ध्यान देना चाहिए। दो साल जनता सरकार के बीत चुके हैं, इस अवधि में क्या हुआ है? जो जनता पार्टी का घोषणा पत्र है उसके अनुसार हमारे प्रधान मंत्री कहते हैं कि दस साल में बेरोजगारी समाप्त करेंगे, पांच साल में अनटचेबिलिटी समाप्त करेंगे लेकिन क्या वे इस लक्ष्य को पूरा कर सकेंगे या नहीं? मुझे इसमें सन्देह है यद्यपि, मैं वोट उनके पक्ष में ही दूंगा। मैं ऐसा नहीं कहना चाहता कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ

महसूरी ने पार्टी के बिनाफोट दिया है। हम कभी भी ऐसा नहीं करेंगे। हम जब तक विश्वास रखते हैं इस सरकार में तब तक बराबर बोट देते रहेंगे लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी वहाँ पर किसी को निकालेंगे नहीं और हम भी कभी यहाँ पर खिलाफ बोट नहीं देंगे परन्तु साथ ही हम अपनी राय जरूर रखेंगे। मैं राज्य मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा कि वे प्रधान मंत्री तक खबर पहुंचा देंगे। मैं चन्ड सुभाष देना चाहता हूँ। आपने दस साल में बेरोजगारी समाप्त करने की बात कही है लेकिन क्या वर्तमान तरीके से आप बेरोजगारी समाप्त कर सकेंगे? मेरी राय में आप ऐसा नहीं कर सकते हैं। सच की विभक्तता हो सकती है, आंकड़ों के मतभेद हो सकते हैं, लेकिन इस बात के अन्दर कोई मतभेद नहीं हो सकता कि देश में बेरोजगारी नहीं है। कोई कहता है - 5 करोड़ है, कोई 10 करोड़ कहता है और कोई 12 करोड़ कहता है - लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि इसको कैसे दूर करेंगे। वैक्टरमण साहब प्लानिंग कमीशन के मेम्बर रह चुके हैं, मैं उन को मूर्ख नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन पिछली पांच पंचवर्षीय योजनायें जो विद्वान लोगों ने बनाई थीं, बेरोजगारी को दूर नहीं कर सकी। बेरोजगारी दूर हो सकती है - कैसे? कृषि पर जोर देने से, कुटीर उद्योगों पर जोर देने से, गृह उद्योगों पर जोर देने से। सब से पहले तो योजना विभाग को अपने अन्दर एक सेज बनाना चाहिये - 3 नीक के बारे में, हिन्दुस्तान में कौन सी तकनीक को अपनाया जाय? क्या रूस और अमेरिका की तकनीक को अपनाया जाय या हिन्दुस्तान की तकनीक को अपनाया जाय? हम को सब के पहले देखना चाहिये कि हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी का घनत्व कितना है और दुनिया के दूसरे देशों की आबादी का घनत्व कितना है। हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी के घनत्व के हिसाब से हम को ऐसी योजना बनानी चाहिये, जिस में कृषि उद्योगों को, कुटीर उद्योगों को बढ़ावा मिले और मशीनों का भाग हो, जिन के द्वारा इन्सान

की खुशी छीनी जाती है जिन के द्वारा इन्सान को बेरोजगार किया जाता है।

योजना विभाग से मेरा कहना है कि दो साल बीत चुके हैं, इस तरह से आप 10 सालों में बेरोजगारी को दूर नहीं कर सकेंगे बेरोजगारी दूर हो सकती है - लेकिन इस के लिये आप को कुछ व्यवस्था करनी होगी, वे तमाम वस्तुयें, जैसे कपड़ा, जूता, साबुन, ऐसी तमाम वे वस्तुयें जो हाथ से बन सकती हैं, उन के मशीन से बनाने पर बन्दिश लगानी चाहिये वे पावर से नहीं बनेंगी, हाथ से बनेंगी - अगर आप ऐसा कदम उठाये तो इससे करोड़ों लोगों को काम मिलेगा। लेकिन यदि आप ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो यह बेरोजगारी मिट नहीं सकती है।

इसी प्रकार से कृषि में ट्रैक्टर का उपयोग होता है उस का भी सीमित मात्रा में उपयोग होना चाहिये। आज प्रतिष्ठा के कारण ट्रैक्टर खरीदे जाते हैं। हरियाणा में ऐसा ही हो रहा है, लेकिन होना यह चाहिये कि जहाँ जरूरत हो वहाँ खरीदे जाय, हारबस्टेज को आग ही लगा देनी चाहिये, जिससे खेत मजदूरों को अधिक से अधिक काम मिले पिछले 25 सालों में नई नई मशीनों का उपयोग कर के जिन से कम हाथों को काम मिले, हिन्दुस्तान का सत्यानाश कर दिया है। लेकिन आज की हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार से जो जनता पार्टी की सरकार है जो अपेक्षा थी वह किसी हद तक पूरी नहीं हुई है उस वक्त जो हवा जनता में फैला हुआ था, वह आज खत्म हो गई है। लेकिन यह खुशी की बात है कि योजना कमीशन के अन्दर आज जो लोग हैं, उन के अन्दर भारतीयता दिखाई देती है, प्रो० राजकृष्ण सरीखे लोगों के भाषणों को मुझे पढ़ने का अवसर मिला है, उन के विचार बहुत अच्छे लगते हैं। इस लिये दो साल व्यतीत हो चुके हैं, बाकी के दो तीन सालों के अन्दर

[श्री कल्याण जैन]

यदि उन तकनीकों का विकास नहीं किया जायगा जो काम हाथ कर सकता है, जो काम छोटी मशीनें कर सकती हैं यदि उन को प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया गया तो हम अपने लक्ष्य को प्राप्त नहीं कर सकेंगे।

इसी प्रकार मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ योजना को समग्र दृष्टि से देखा जाय, इस समय योजना में समग्र सोच नहीं है जिस का परिणाम यह होता है कि कुछ लोगों को ही फायदा हो पाता है। इन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के द्वारा हम ने केवल 50 लोगों को सम्पन्न बनाया है, जबकि आज हम को देश के 60 करोड़ लोगों को सम्पन्न बनाना है, अन्तिम आदमी का उदय करना है, सब से नीचे वाले व्यक्ति को फायदा पहुंचाना है, हम उस तक कैसे पहुंच पाएंगे— योजना में यह 'सोच' होना चाहिये। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि योजना कमिशन के सदस्य लोग मेरी बातों को सुन रहे होंगे और इस को कार्यान्वित करने की तरफ ध्यान देंगे।

अभाषित महोदय : मंत्री महोदय सुन रहे हैं।

श्री कल्याण जैन : मंत्री महोदय मुझे मालूम है कितना जानते हैं।

मैंने बजट पर हुई बहस के समय काफी सुझाव दिये थे, जिन से 2 हजार करोड़ के सोलें प्रतिवर्ष इकट्ठे किये जा सकते हैं, उन लोगों के द्वारा जिन के पास पैसा है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी और राज्य मंत्री जी उन को पढ़ेंगे, मेरे उन सुझावों से हमारे बहुत सारे मसले हल हो जायेंगे।

इस समय भी मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि आप उन को ध्यान से सुनें और योजना कमिशन के जो सदस्य लोग हैं उनको भी आप पढ़ने को देंगे। सन 1983 तक एक भी व्यक्ति को सरकारी

नौकरी में प्रभासकीय कार्य के लिये नहीं रखा जाना चाहिये। आज हमारे कई सदस्यों ने, विशेष कर श्री अनन्तराम जायसवाल, तिवारी साहब और श्री टी० ए० पाई साहब ने कहा 1 हजार करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा हमारे नान प्लाण्ड बजट में वृद्धि हुई है और प्लाण्ड बजट में 250 से 300 करोड़ रुपये की कमी हुई है। यह बड़े शर्म की बात है। हिन्दुस्तान में 20-25 साल तक यही होता रहा, नौकरी देने की ही व्यवस्था होती रही, जब कि आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि नौकरी देने के बजाय उत्पादन के कार्य में लोगों को रोजगार दो। बजाय इस के हम कलम घिसु रोजगार दें जहाँ पहले 1 हजार व्यक्ति थे आज 5 हजार व्यक्ति हो गये इस से हिन्दुस्तान तरक्की नहीं कर सकता उन की जगह उत्पादन के रोजगार में लोगों को काम दें।

दूसरी जरूरत यह है — जनता पार्टी के घोषणा पत्र में भी कहा गया है और 6ठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्राकूप में भी कहा गया है कि हम असमानता को समाप्त करेंगे। दो सालों में असमानता समाप्त हुई हो ऐसा कोई लक्षण दिखाई नहीं देता।

मैंने बजट पर भी सुझाव दिया, फिर सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि बड़े से व्यक्ति की आमदनी को भी हमें निश्चित करना चाहिए। आज हिन्दुस्तान से ऐसे भी लोग हैं जिनकी आमदनी बस रुपया माह है। इसलिए हमारी जनता पार्टी की सरकार को इस के बारे में सोचना चाहिए और ऐसी योजना हमारी बननी चाहिए कि किसी की तनक़्वाह दो हजार से ज्यादा न हो अगर आप इस से सहमत न हों तो इसे तीन हजार कर दीजिए लेकिन इस से अधिक किसी को भी तनक़्वाह नहीं देनी चाहिए। अगर सरकार ने हिन्दुस्तान के कुछ लोगों की तरफ ही देखा, गरीब और भूखे लोगों की तरफ नहीं देखा जो कि आज जनता पार्टी की सरकार से आस लगाये बैठे हैं तो एक दिन ऐसा आयेगा वे इस सरकार को भी उठा कर फेंक देंगे।

इसी तरह से हिन्दुस्तान में कपड़े की भी कोई योजना होनी चाहिए। क्या हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत तरह के कपड़े पहनाए जाएं ? हमें सोचना पड़ेगा कि किस तरह का कपड़ा हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर होना चाहिए, उसके लिए सही योजना बनाने की जरूरत है। हमें हिन्दुस्तान में इतने तरह के कपड़े की जरूरत नहीं है। हमें हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसे कपड़े की जरूरत है जिससे अधिक से अधिक लोगों का ताउका जा सके।

कार के उपयोग के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि चीन और लीबिया में इसका उपयोग बंद है। वहाँ कुछ लोग, मंत्री, डाक्टर और कुछ ऊँचे लोग रख सकते हैं। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में जिस तरह से कारों का उपयोग होता है वह बंद होना चाहिए।

हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर एक व्यक्ति और एक परिवार के पास सात सौ स्क्वियर फीट अधिक जमीन में निमित्त मकान नहीं होना चाहिए। आजकल ऐसे लोग भी हिन्दुस्तान में हैं जो पाँच-पाँच हजार फीट के मकान में रहते हैं। इसके बारे में कोई सीमा निश्चित होनी चाहिए।

योजना में उत्पादन वृद्धि की बात है कि कितनी उत्पादन वृद्धि का लक्ष्य है या कितनी उत्पादन वृद्धि हो रही है। महत्व इस बात का नहीं है कि देश में कितनी उत्पादन वृद्धि होती है बल्कि महत्व इस बात का है कि वह कितने लोगों के द्वारा और कितने हाथों से होती है।

सभापति महोदय, बस थोड़ा सा समय और बीजिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am calling the next speaker—Kumari Ananthan. Now your speech is not being recorded. According to the rules, the next speaker has the floor. So, please resume your seat. You are not being

recorded. Once I call the next speaker, he has the floor; that is the rule.

*SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN (Nagercoil): Madam Chairman, while participating in the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Planning, I would like to know from the Government what is the economic environment in India after nearly three decades of planned development. Our warehouses are full to the brim with foodgrains, yet millions of our people are maimed with malnutrition. We are reaching saturation level in our foreign exchange resources, yet we are compelled to export more and more and we spare no efforts in soliciting external credits and grants from all international financial institutions. The domestic savings outstrip our domestic investment, but our per capita income is still at the bottom in the world economy. What a paradox we are in!

The Chairman of our Planning Commission, Shri Morarji Desai, says that simple living is the soul of planning. But the Governor of Reserve Bank of India has scoffed at the idea of simple living as a primary factor of planned development, especially in the present day explosion of technological and industrial advancement. If there is no identity of views between the elected representative of the people and the executive agents, then the Plan will be mere scribbles on paper. Only the other day the Central Finance Ministry has issued a fiat, expressing its fervent hope, that the States would expeditiously expend the foreign aid received for the Plan schemes of the States. The Union Finance Ministry has also expressed its extreme unhappiness over the painfully slow utilisation of such foreign aids by the States. What about the Plan allocations made by the Planning Commission? The short fall in plan expenditure during 1978-

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri Kumar, Ananthan]

79 in the case of some States is as follows:

	Rs. in crores
Assam	90
Bihar	33
Gujarat	60
Haryana	16
Himachal Pradesh	12
Manipur	5
Meghalaya	13
Tamil Nadu	62
Tripura	5

The total unspent money from plan allocations comes to Rs. 336 crores. There is also no meaningful explanation for this massive unutilised funds. The Sixth Plan is yet to be finalised. The outlay of Sixth Plan is of the order of Rs. 69,380 crores. The Government goes on mobilising resources, sometimes disproportionately to the real needs, from the people of the country for their own progress. But the revenues remain unspent like the water in a stagnant pond and not utilised for irrigation purposes.

In 1976-77 the plan outlay was 35 per cent and in the third year of Janata rule, it has come down to 7.4 per cent in 1979-80. Probably the Plan is rolling down! In 1950-51 the value of rupee was equivalent to its real worth. There was no difference between letter and spirit. But now the value of one rupee is just 30 paise. The guarantee given on one-rupee note is worth that much only. There is no honesty in the Government's solemn assurance that one-rupee would fetch its value. It looks that the paper on which a rupee is printed is more valuable than the value of a

rupee. What is in the paper is not obtained in practice.

We are talking from house-tops about the subsidy being given to the agriculturists of the country. In 1947-48 the subsidy scheme was introduced with an allocation of Rs. 23.95 crores. At the moment the allocation for subsidy is Rs. 560 crores. Since inception, the total allocation of subsidy alone has gone to Rs. 3,178 crores, out of which a sum of Rs. 2,860 crores has gone to wheat growers. Do we require any better illustration to prove that the rice-cultivators are the step-children of this Government.

In 1950 the percentage of taxation in relation to the national income was 6.6 per cent and now it has been hiked to 18.8 per cent. The revenue from indirect taxes has been increased to the level of 79.7 per cent, while the revenue from direct taxes is only 20.3 per cent. No other developing or developed country has tapped the source of indirect taxation as India. In other words, no other country has fleeced the common people as India has done. Indirect taxation imposes back-breaking burden on the common people. Can this be controverted by anyone with a little economic acumen? upto 1965 the public debt was of the order of Rs. 8000 crores, which rose to Rs. 20,451 crores in 1975-76. During the three years of Janata rule, the public debt has reached the staggering figure of Rs. 34,116 crores—an increase of Rs. 13,665 crores in public debt. The people have been sapped to their marrows. With all this, the Sixth Five Year Plan is still in suspense. The Planning Commission should really be a body of economic experts, who should be free from political expediencies and who should have before them the goal of common weal. All the planned efforts will have some meaning if the people get water to quench their parched throat, two square meals to appease their gnawing hunger and a shelter to save themselves from sun, showers and

shame. If these minimum requirements of the people are not achieved, then all the planning efforts are futile.

I will now come to the point that has been referred to by my friends who preceded me and that is, the Ganga-Cauvery link-up scheme. At the outset I would like to re-christen it as Ganga-Kanyakumari link-up scheme. In the North we have recurring floods and in the South we have to face repeatedly drought. In the North we have fertile fields and in the South parched earth. This scheme would take water from the North to the South. You not only solve the twin problem of flood and drought but you will also solve the problem of growing unemployment in the country. There should not be an evasive excuse of massive investment required for this project. The people in the States through which this project would pass through would readily do this work for food. The grotesque landscape afflicted by drought would become a vast stretch of green with the help of gurgling waters of Ganga. Our land would become a land of perennial sunlight and no room for ever for any gloom. Industries would come up when the basic raw materials are available in plenty. The frequent electricity cuts do not speak well of our planning. When this scheme is implemented there will be no paucity of power.

The aliens ruling this land could connect North and South and East and West with railway lines. But we have taken 30 years to complete a railway line of 50 miles from Trivandrum to Kanyakumari—we have gone on the snail's pace of 1.5 mile a year—and it is going to be inaugurated at last on 15th April, 1979. I hope that Nagercoil and Nellore will be connected soon by a rail-link. But the foreigners took the railway line upto Trivandrum, after cutting into tall

hills, within a prescribed time-limit. When they can do such a marvellous job, we can also rise to that level. This Ganga-Kanyakumari link-up scheme can be taken up in stages. Ganges can be linked with Narmada first, which it is feared would dry at source within 10,15 years, according to some newspaper reports. We should not allow this to happen to Narmada, on the banks of which was born the Father of our Nation. Are you going to allow Narmada to become dry, as you are going away from Gandhism? Both Gandhism and Narmada should not be allowed to go dry. After that, you can connect it with Godavari, from Godavari to Krishna, from Krishna to Cauvery, from Cauvery to Palar, from Palar to Vaigai and from Thambaravarni to Pazhayar in from Thambaravarni to Pazhayar in Kanyakumari. Besides irrigating lands, you will have a national water way also for navigation purposes.

Let the Ganga emanating from High Himalayas, the natural protector of our freedom in the North, go to Kanyakumari, the protector in the Southern-most tip of the land. After feeding her children throughout the length and breadth of the country, let Ganga become part of Indian Ocean in Kanyakumari. Mother Kumari will enable Ganga to produce salt also, after she has fed millions of our countrymen.

In the end I would say that the Plan should give life to the people and not stultify it.

श्री राम सेवक हजारी (रॉस्ट्र) :

सभापति महोदया, जो योजना का बजट इस सदन में पेश हुआ है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और समर्थन के साथ साथ कुछ सुझाव भी देना चाहता हूँ। समर्थन तो पहले भी लोग किया करते थे, आखिरी मूढ़ कर समर्थन दिया करते थे, उसी का यह नतीजा हुआ कि एक व्यक्ति, की, सत्तासीन होकर, इस देश में ताना-शाही बन गई लेकिन हम वैसा समर्थन नहीं करना

[श्री रम सेनक ह्यारी]

चाहते हैं। इस देश की ग्राम जनता की जो भाषायें और आकांक्षाएँ थी, हम लोग जो यहाँ पर तदर्थ चुनकर आये, हम भाषा रखते थे उसमें पूरी तो नहीं लेकिन कुछ रूप रेखा हमारे सामने आई है परन्तु जिस रफ्तार से इस सरकार को योजना बनानी चाहिए थी और जो रूप रेखा प्रस्तुत करनी चाहिए थी वह नहीं हुआ है। अभी पुरानी लीक पर ही हम चल रहे हैं। हिन्दुस्तान गाँवों का देश है लेकिन उसका ख्याल किए बिना प्राधिकारी तथा मनीषण सिर्फ किताब पढ़ कर और टेबल पर बैठ कर योजना बना देते हैं। अभी भी इस देश में गरीबों ऐसे गरीब लोग हैं जिनको बरपेट भोजन नहीं मिलता है। क्या उनका कसो ब्याल किया गया है? हम योजना मंत्री जी से कहना चाहते हैं कि आपने इस देश की जनता को जो आश्वासन दिया है, उसके आश्वासन पर कुछ करना चाहते हैं तो उसके लिये आपको समयबद्ध प्रोग्राम बनाना पड़ेगा। पुरानी लीक पर चलकर यह कार्य नहीं हो सकता है। लघु तथा कुटीर उद्योगों के लिए आपने एक रूप-रेखा तैयार की है और इस सम्बन्ध से जो विधेयक आया था उसमें भी वह बात कही गई है कि लघु तथा कुटीर उद्योगों में जो सामान बनेगा उस पर टैक्स नहीं लगेगा। लेकिन छोटे उद्योग तैयार होकर खड़े हों उसके लिए आपके पास क्या रूप-रेखा है? आपको कोई समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम बनाना चाहिए कि एक साल में एक दो लाख उद्योग खड़े करके तीन चार साल में 5-10 लाख उद्योग स्थापित करेंगे। यदि आप ऐसा करेंगे तभी इस देश से बेकारी मिट सकती है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो नौजवान नौकरी करना चाहते हैं, जिन के माँ-बाप ने अपनी जमीन-जायदाद बेच कर उन को पढ़ाया है और उन की सारी आशाएँ, आकांक्षाएँ उन पर लगी हुई हैं, उन की आयु समाप्त हो जाती है उन को नौकरी नहीं मिलती है, इस के कारण कई नौजवान आत्म-हत्या तक करते हैं या सड़कर खा कर मर जाते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि 30-35 साल की आयु होने पर भी आप उस को नौकरी में लें, फिर चाहे समय पर रिटायर कर दें, लेकिन उस को 10-15 साल तक नौकरी करने का अवसर मिल जायगा। इस प्रकार का नियम आप को बनाना चाहिये ताकि लाखों नौजवान जो आज बेकार पड़े हैं उन की आशाओं को पूरा किया जा सके।

हम एक बात प्रधान मंत्री से कहना चाहते हैं कि आपने 10 साल में बेकारी दूर करने की बात कही है। आपसे हम देश को बहुत आशा है और सदन को भी विश्वास है, लेकिन जिस रफ्तार से आप जा रहे हैं और जिस ढंग से आपकी योजना बन रही है, उस ढंग से इस देश की बेरोजगारी मिटने वाली नहीं है। आप यह ऐलान कीजिये, जैसे आपत्तकाल में होता है, हम कहते हैं कि देश के लिये एक घंटा दो, ऐसे ही आप यह कहिये कि हमें देश का विकास करना है। आप देश के नाम पर एक रोज बीजिये और एक रोज की तनख्वाह सब की लीजिये। उसको लेकर निर्धारित समय में उन योजनाओं को पूरा कीजिये। जो आपके प्राधिकारी पुरानी लीक

पर बल रहे हैं, उनको बांधने का काम कीजिये कि बी हमारी कुटीर उद्योग की बालघु उद्योग की योजनाएं हैं, उनकी एक स्टॉन टाइम में इतना डेवलप कीजिये। जब तक यह नदी होगा, इस देश में बेकारी नहीं मिट सकती।

हरिजनों के साथ जो आज़कल किया जा रहा है, यह एक तरह का गौशाला है। आप उनके नाम पर खया खर्च करते हैं लेकिन उनको राहत नहीं मिल पाती है, इसलिये उनके बच्चे के लिये रैजीडेंशल विद्यालय हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में खोलिये और उनके बच्चे/बच्चियों को वहां रखकर पढ़ाइये। जो आप उनको छात्रवृत्ति या और सहायता देते हैं, उसको काटकर एक परिवार के एक ही बच्चे को बांटे दें, लेकिन उसको लेकर रैजीडेंशल स्कूल में रखकर पढ़ाइये तभी कुछ हो सकता है।

दूसरी बात उद्योग के सम्बन्ध से कहना चाहता हूं। उद्योग के लिये जो स्थिति हमारे देश में है, उसमें कोई गरीब उद्योग खड़ा नहीं कर सकता है। मैं व्यक्तिगत जानकारी के आधार पर कहना चाहता हूं कि एक नौजवान ने दियासलाई की फैक्टरी खोलने के लिये बिहार में एप्लाइ किया। उस वक्त मैं एम० एल० ए० था। तीन वर्ष तक मेरे डेरे पर रहकर 45 हजार खया उसने खर्च किया तब उसकी फैक्टरी 4 वर्ष के बाद खड़ी हुई जब यह पड़ती है, अधिकारियों का मन जहां इतना बड़ा हुआ है, वहां आप चाहते हैं कि कुटीर व लघु उद्योग का विकास हो, वह नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिये आपको बांधना पड़ेगा, चाहे वह अधिकारी हो, मंत्री हो, कोई राज्य हो या जो भी हो उसको बांधकर के निर्धारित समय पर इतना डेवलपमेंट करना है, यह उससे कहना पड़ेगा तभी यह हो सकता है।

यह कृषि-प्रधान देश है, हमने पहले भी कहा था कि जो ट्रक और मोटरगाड़ियां चलाने वाले लोग हैं, उनकी गाड़ी का एक्सीडेंट हो जाये तो आप उनको घर बैठे खया दे देते हैं, उनकी विश्वास रहता है कि हमारा पैसा

कही जायेगा नहीं, लेकिन वह किसान खून-पसीना लगाकर खेती करता है, उसकी फसल चली जाती है, जो सरकार का पैसा है, कुछ मुट्ठीभर लोग उसका दुरुपयोग करते हैं, लेकिन मेहनतकश किसान की फसल का इन्स्योरेंस आप नहीं करते हैं, उसकी फसल का आप इन्स्योरेंस कीजिये, उसको गारन्टी मिलेगी तो उसका मनोबल बढ़ेगा। यह किसानों का देश है, गांवों का देश है, उन किसानों के लिये आप सोचिये, अगर उनकी फसल बरबाद होती है, उसमें उनको सहायता देने है तो निश्चित रूप से उनका मनोबल बढ़ेगा और खेती के मामले में वह विकास करेंगे।

अन्त में हम वह कहना चाहेंगे कि जो आपका निर्धारित कार्यक्रम है उसको लेकर आप प्रतिवर्ष के हिसाब से कुछ ऐसा बनाइये कि इस ढंग से हमको इतना डेवलपमेंट करना है। यदि यह नहीं होगा तो ज़िम आधार पर और जिस रास्ते से हम लोग चल रहे हैं, उससे हम यह आशा नहीं कर सकते हैं कि आपके प्रधानमन्त्रित्व काल में जो हम देश का आम आदमी या इस सदन का आदमी विश्वास रखे हुए है, उसकी वह आशा पूरी होगी इस रफ्तार से चलकर सफलता मिलेगी, हमकी आशा हमें नहीं है। हम आशा करते हैं कि अगली योजना में आप समय निर्धारित कर के तीन चार वर्षों में कुछ नया कदम उठाने का काम करेंगे, इतना ही कहकर मैं समाप्त करना हूँ।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Madam, Chairman, I am happy that Planning has received in this year's Demands for Grants discussions a considerably high priority and it has obtained the second place in the list of discussion on Demands for Grants. Now, by curious coincidence, we are discussing Planning Demands today, the 28th March, when exactly 29 years ago, on this day, on 28th March, 1950, the Planning Commission began its work here in Delhi.

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

17.00 hrs.

I have seen the two Annual Reports of the Planning Commission. Out of 90 working groups that have been formed there, 70 working groups have given reports. I would like that those 70 reports, although they are meant for official use, should be made available to Members of Parliament and kept in the Library so that some of us can discuss those matters and consider those matters in depth.

I would also like to say that the Report of the Department of Statistics which is separately brought out, although it is very good, gives me a chance to say that we are still below the minimum required stand and in the matter of having dependable and reliable statistics for our planning. If the statistics are not reliable and dependable, and if they do not go on extending their base and if we do not know their basis, how are we going to plan purposefully and sensibly?

I would, therefore, request you to consider, in this context, what happened in 1963 in this very august House. When the Lohia-Nehru debate on poverty conditions in this country took place, it was brought to the notice of the country that poverty was phenomenally more criminal, desperate and scandalous than many of us would have liked to believe. At that point of time, it was Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia who said that as many as 270 million Indians were only earning 3 annas per head per day, which was approximately 19 p., whereas, in the same debate, it was the Prime Minister Nehru who said that the figure was not 19 p. but that it was approximately 94 p., that is, 15 annas but Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda the Minister of Planning, intervened to say that it was neither 19 p., as Dr. Lohia said, nor it was 94 p., as Nehru said but that it was 47 p. This shows how Government statistics can go very wrong and can even mislead.

That is why I make the point that the Department of Statistics needs to be further strengthened.

From the earlier days of pioneers, like, Nehru, K. T. Shah and many others to the present times, we have taken a big stride and a long stride in the field of planning. One can say that planning has come to stay in this country. It is all for good. Now, the question to be asked is, whether we have become mature and stable in these 2-1/2 decades and whether certain inevitable distortions, exaggerations and factors of disequilibrium have been removed in the last 2-1/2 decades. If you say, however, that there is something still wrong, you must try to set it right as early as possible.

The Planning Commission is heavily loaded, as always, with the Ministerial personnel. For example, there is the hon. Prime Minister as the Chairman of the Planning Commission, and the two Deputy Prime Ministers and the Home Minister and Members. I am not saying that they should not be there. What I am trying to point out is that there is this top Ministerial personnel and, apart from the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, there are only four other non-official members. I feel that the officialdom is heavily loaded on the Planning Commission and that gives the Planning Commission certain weightage about which hon. Members who spoke before me were complaining that it is acting as a kind of super cabinet or a super body. I hope, the Planning Commission will not act in that form at all. I am sure, the Prime Minister would like to say something on this matter.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Let me correct my hon. friend. I am the Chairman of the Planning Commission. But I meet the Commission once or twice in a year. It is the Deputy Chairman who carries on work of the Commission all the while. If there are four Ministers there, they do not attend every

meeting. We attend only when the annual meeting is called. Then we discuss; When any discussion is required; we are helpful to them. It is the non-official members who really do the work. There is no question of any weightage being given like that. Let there be no apprehension about it.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR. I am grateful to the hon. Prime Minister for the clarification. It only tempts me to add one more point. If the Prime Minister and his colleagues do not attend the Planning Commission meetings regularly, I hope, they will at least have that much political influence on the Commission to ensure that the officialdom does not increase in the Commission and that the Planning Commission acts as a helping hand to the Government Departments rather than as an agency of obstruction. The Planning Commission and the various Ministries/Departments of the Government must have an atmosphere of coordination rather than that of confrontation. There are certain sensitive zones and one can naturally understand those zones being present there, because political decisions are taken at political levels in the Ministry. Nonetheless, the experts in the Planning Commission and the political compulsions of the Government must be so coordinated that confrontation is eliminated.

Now, I would like to make a few brief points in the limited time at my disposal. One feels sad and depressed at the present lack of interest in, and enthusiasm for plans, planning and plan implementation in general. I find that the initiative of the people and the participation of the people are at a somewhat low level. I suppose that that is not the fault of the Government alone. That is also the fault of the Members of Parliament, Members of the Assembly and the general public at large. But I would like to see that the interest in planning continues to grow and that it becomes more significant.

I would also like to suggest that the Planning Commission must act as a

useful agency to cement the relationship between the State Governments and the Central Government; particularly through the meetings of the NDC—the National Development Council—it should be ensured that the Union-State relations are normalised and strengthened, particularly in regard to financial matters and financial powers.

As regards the NDC, I would like to say that, from what is reported in the press about the discussions that take place in these meetings, one gets the impression that there are certain controversies and dissenting notes. They are all for good; we want them. But what we want is to see that, through this mechanism and the operational machinery of the NDC, we are able to extend, develop and strengthen the cooperative areas and enterprises between the State Governments and the Union Government.

In regard to plan targets and aims, what we require are modesty, moderation and modernity which, I think, are essential.

As regards priorities, I will say this to the Prime Minister that the shift in priorities is something which I welcome—the shift from industrialisation to rural development, the shift from excessive urbanisation to development of agriculture and employment in the rural, countryside. All that is good. But I must say that, when I read press reports about the way things are happening, I find that there are certain distortions in priorities as well. I do not want the wrong priorities or the low priorities to get the top place and thereby distort the whole planning process. What is required, therefore, is a certain political will. I am sure that the Prime Minister will agree with me when I say this. What is wanting is not the power for the Planning Commission or laws not being there, but what is wanting is lack of political will at the national level and at the State level which means at our level and at governmental level. That is a fact. Let

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

us admit that. Let us, therefore, come out of that situation and do something, so that the twin objectives of eliminating poverty by gradual, steady but sure processes and reducing unemployment in a particular time-bound programme—although there twin objectives are ambitious, they are absolutely vital—are achieved as early as possible. In this, I feel, what is wanted is neither pessimism nor too much of enthusiasm but, what I would call, cautious optimism—in formulating and implementing the Plan. What is required is a pragmatic approach and a realistic attitude. Do what we can do. Don't have too much of enthusiasm. Let us understand the limitations of resources and of our talents, although our talents are superior to those of many other countries in the world. But some of our physical resources are limited, and we must not be unmindful of them and we must plan accordingly.

One major Plan failure as well as national failure is that, in the last two and a half decades, poverty has increased extensively and deeply. It is a shame on us and I hope that we can do something to get rid of this feeling of shame and even of guilt.

About the 'Rolling Plan', I do not know why and how this rolling Plan concept came. I know, as a theoretical concept, rolling plan is good, but I wonder whether it was found out because the Five-Year Plan was not formulated in time and, therefore, the Planning Commission advised the Prime Minister, 'Let us go ahead with some kind of a rolling plan'.

About taxation policy, I would say that the recommendations of the Choksi Committee and the Wanchoo Committee must be looked into seriously and more urgently.

The colossal problem and inequalities cannot be tackled merely by trying to lift the poor: you must also try to reduce the very top to a level be-

low—what Harold Laski called, a certain levelling process. If that levelling process is not there, then I am afraid we will not be able to deliver the goods.

Finally, planning in the democratic context and for the democratic community is at once a challenge and a check on our growth rate. But what is required is not an irresolute Government, but a resolute government. Because this government is fortunate in having good harvests, strong exchange reserves and low inflation, with these factors, I am sure they can do a lot better. The Prime Minister said that the performance of the economy was not bad, but it could be better; and I hope he will make it so in the remaining years at his disposal, at least at the country's disposal.

With these words, I thank you, Madam.

श्री रामबास सिंह (गिरडीह) :
समापति महोदय, योजना आयोग को रिपोर्ट का अध्ययन करने से पता लगता है कि हमारी योजना के उद्देश्य क्या हैं। राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् की बैठक 18 और 19 मार्च, 1978 को हुई और उसमें 1978-83 की पंच-वर्षीय योजना के मुख्य मुद्दे ये हैं कि: बेरोजगारी को दूर करना, गरीबी को समाप्त करना और असमानता को कम करना।

जब हम इस बात पर विचार करते हैं कि एक साल में पंच-वर्षीय योजना के प्राप्ति को किस तरह लागू किया गया, तो हम इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचते हैं—मुख्य पूरे देश की जानकारी तो नहीं है, मैं तो बिहार के छोटा नागपुर इलाके से, एक औद्योगिक क्षेत्र से आया हूँ, वहाँ देखने से पता लगता है—कि साल भर में हम ने बेकारी को बढ़ाया है, उसमें कोई कमी नहीं की है। मैं सिर्फ दो उदाहरण दूँगा।

आज हमारे देश में कोयले का आयात किया जा रहा है। कहा जाता है कि कोकिंग कोल की कमी के कारण आयात किया जा रहा है। पूछने पर मुझे बताया गया है कि देश भर में 4,750 मिलियन टन कोकिंग कोल के भंडार का पता लगा है। अगर हम 7 फीसदी कोकिंग कोल का इस्तेमाल स्टील इंडस्ट्री में करते हैं, तो जिन रिजर्व्स का अभी तक पता चला है, वे कम से कम पचास बरस तक चलेंगे। इसके बावजूद भी हम कोकिंग कोल का आयात कर रहे हैं। छोटा नागपुर में कोकिंग कोल की खदानें हैं : जरंगडीह और गिरिडीह। वे इस लिए बंद कर दी गईं कि उन पर ज्यादा खर्चा पड़ता है। 1974-75 में हुए सर्वे के अनुसार यह अनुमान लगाया गया कि 150 से 200 रुपये प्रति टन खर्चा होता है, इसलिए उन खदानों को बंद कर दिया गया। जब हमने मंत्री महोदय से आयात किये गये कोयले के बारे में पूछा, तो उन्होंने बताया कि उन पर ज्यादा खपता नहीं लगता है, हम केवल 600 रुपये प्रति-टन पर आयात कर रहे हैं। हमारे देश में जो ग्रेड वन का कोकिंग कोल है, उसका खर्चा 150 से 200 रुपये प्रति टन है, जब कि ये बाहर से 600 रुपये प्रति टन पर आयात कर रहे हैं, और फिर कहा जाता है कि हम बेरोजगारी को मिटा देंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि हम काम बन्द करके बेरोजगारी को किस तरह दूर कर रहे हैं।

हमारे यहाँ सीमेंट बनाने के लिए पत्थर है और बिहार में सीमेंट के तीन कारखाने हैं। हम लोक सभा के अपने साथी, श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा और श्री सुभाष आहूजा, और राज्य सभा के सदस्य, श्री कल्याण राय, के साथ सी सी एल, बी सी सी एल और ई सी एल की कंपनियों को देखने गये। हम लोगों

को पता लगा कि वहाँ पर प्लांटिंग के मुताबिक काम नहीं होता है, और जो रिपोर्ट मंत्रालय में भेजी जाती है, अगर वह शत-श्रुतिशत गलत नहीं होती है, तो कम से कम यह कहा जा सकता है कि उसमें बहुत गलतियाँ रहती हैं। मैं इसका व्योरेवार उत्तर देना चाहता हूँ। हमने देहरी-भान-नोन, जपला और खिलारी के सीमेंट कारखानों में जाकर पूछा कि सीमेंट का उत्पादन कम क्यों हुआ? उन्होंने कहा कि गोदाम में सीमेंट रखने के लिए जगह नहीं है। उन्होंने यह भी बताया कि कैसे बेचें, पटना सरकार परमिट इश्यु करेगी, तो ट्रक नहीं मिलेगा और अगर ट्रक मिलेगा, तो परमिट नहीं मिलेगा, रखने के लिए जगह नहीं है, इस लिए सीमेंट का उत्पादन ज्यादा नहीं कर रहे हैं। हमारे पास जो साधन हैं, हम उन्हें काम में नहीं लाते हैं और वे विदेशों से सीमेंट मंगा रहे हैं। उत्तर कैसा मिलता है? बरकाकाना रेलवे का जंक्शन है, वहाँ रेलवे ने जमीन बेची, मैंने रेलवे मंत्री से प्रश्न किया, उन्होंने साफ जवाब दे दिया कि कोई जमीन रेलवे ने नहीं बेची, तब हजारीबाग कोर्ट में जाकर मैं उसके सेल-डीड ले आया जो मेरे पास है। इसके बाद आप देखें, जो स्टेटिस्टिकल डिपार्टमेंट हमारे गिरिडीह में है, जहाँ पर डाटा-प्रोसेसिंग का वर्क होता है, उसके बारे में हमने प्रधान मंत्री जी से स्टार्ट-क्वैश्चन नं० 427 में पूछा कि 54 पोस्ट गिरिडीह से कलकत्ता के लिये ट्रांसफर कर दी गईं। प्रधान मंत्री से जवाब दिया कि नहीं, सिर्फ 34 पोस्ट ट्रांसफर हुई हैं। और आप 56 पोस्ट्स का ट्रांसफर आप बोलते हैं, गलत है। लेकिन उस पर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी सुन लें, 40 पोस्टें जो ट्रांसफर हुई हैं उनके में सैंटर नम्बर देने के लिये तैयार हूँ। अगर ठुकरा दिया जाये तो मैं टेबल पर रख सकता हूँ।

[श्री रामदास सिंह]

दूसरी तरफ यह है कि कोयले की जो खदान है, खदान वाले कहते हैं कि बैंगन नहीं मिलता है। कल का इंडियन एक्सप्रेस आपने पढ़ा होगा, उसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि बैंगन नहीं मिलता है, हम कोयले का उत्पादन कम कर रहे हैं। आज उसी इंडियन एक्सप्रेस ने दिया है—रेलवे वाले कहते हैं कि हमारे बैंगन जो कोयला लोड करने के लिये दिये जाते हैं, वह टाइम पर लोड नहीं होते हैं। सी० आई० एल० वाले उसको नहीं भरते हैं, इसलिये हम बैंगन वहां से हटाकर दूसरी जगह देंगे। हमारा यह कहना है कि जब हम प्लानिंग करते हैं तो जो प्रारूप तैयार करते हैं, अगर उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन सही रूप में नहीं होगा तो उसका नतीजा कहां से निकलेगा। आज इस तरह की बातें चल रही हैं, हमारे मित्रों ने जो कहा, वह मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता। देश के अनुरूप योजना बनानी चाहिए, हमारे देश की आबादी बहुत है, लेकिन हम एक-एक मशीन एसी ला रहे हैं, जो हजारों व्यक्ति का काम करती है जसे हमारे यहां साबल मशीन है, जो एक हजार आदमियों के बराबर काम करती है। कोल कंट्रोलिंग बोर्ड मशीन है और आपके दिल्ली और कलकत्ता में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कम्प्यूटर लगाये जा रहे हैं जिससे प्रोसेसिंग का काम करने वाले सब लोग बेकार हो जायेंगे। इसीलिये आपके डिपार्टमेंट में और योजना विभाग में जितनी भी बैकसीस हुई, लोग मरे, ट्रांसफर हुए, रिटायर हुए, उनका पोस्ट जरा नहीं गया और वह घागे भरो भी नहीं जायेंगी, बल्कि लोगों को और दूसरी जगह रखा जायेगा। आखिर इस तरह से यह बेकारो दिन-भर-दिन बढ़ती जा रही है। यह तो पूजावादी व्यवस्था में लोग करते हैं कि जिसमें ज्यादा लोगों को काम न करना पड़े, लेकिन यहां तो सरकार ही

खुद मालिक है और जहां सरकार ही मालिक है, वहां देश की बेरोजगारी को दूर कराना का जिम्मा भी उसी को उठाना है, इसलिये मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर खींचता हूं कि जिस दिन से आपने पंचवर्षीय योजना बनाई उससे एक साल वे दौरान आप हर डिपार्टमेंट से, हर सैक्शन और मिनिस्ट्री से उसका डाटा ले कि कितना काम हुआ है। मैं आपसे कहता हूं कि बेरोजगारी हल करने की ओर एक प्रतिपात भी योजना का कार्यान्वयन नहीं हो रहा है। इसीलिये मैंने यह दो-चार उदाहरण दिये।

आपने जिस उद्देश्य से यह प्लानिंग किया है और जो योजना बनाई है, उसको कड़ाई से लागू कराइये, नहीं तो जो मैंने कोयले के कारखाने और स्टील का हाल बताया है, सीमेंट का बताया है, वही हाल सब जगह होगा। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री लोग वबे गर्ब से कहते हैं कि हम तो इम्पोर्ट कर के तुमको सीमेंट देते हैं। जब हमारे यहां सीमेंट का पत्थर, लाइम स्टोन है तो हम सीमेंट इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं, हमारे यहां कोयला है और हम वह इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं, उसके लिये गर्ब भी करते हैं, तो हमको रोजी कहां से मिलेगी। इम्पोर्ट तो आप करेंगे, यू०के०, रशिया या आस्ट्रेलिया से तो फिर हमको रोजी के लिये वहां जाना होगा। इन सारी बातों पर गहराई से अध्ययन करें।

जहाँ तक इस योजना का उद्देश्य है उसका मैं तहेदिल से स्वागत करता हूं। लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री से यह प्रार्थना करता हूं कि आपने जो योजना बनाई है, उसका जो इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हो रहा है, वह आपके उद्देश्य के बिल्कुल उल्टा जा रहा है, उस पर भी आप जरा गौर फरमाये और उसकी ठीक करने की कोशिश करें, तब यह योजना सही रूप में चल पायेगी। मैं बहुत लम्बा इस पर जाना नहीं चाहता। बिहार की

तो हालत वैसे ही बहुत बुराब है, इसलिये वहाँ गांव से एवं बैंकबड एरिया से और जंगली एरिया गिरिडीह से जो आफिस उठाकर कलकत्ता और दिल्ली लाये जा रहे हैं, यह ठक नहीं है। आपने फैसला किया था, कि स्टील मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हुए हैं, उनको पता है कि यहाँ से लाइज्जत आफिस के अतिरिक्त सेवा के आफिस को दिल्ली से उठाकर रांची ले जाने की बात हुई थी, पर मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूँ कि जब तक यह रहेगा, तब तक वह स्टोल का आफिस कभी भी रांची जाने वाला नहीं है और सेल का आफिस वहाँ जाने वाला नहीं है। मैं फिर प्रार्थना करता हूँ, जिन बातों को आपने स्वीकार किया है, उनका पालन करने की कृपा करेंगे। बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री रोलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कांडरमा) : सभापति महोदया, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे योजना पर बोलने के लिये कुछ समय दिया। 31 वर्ष आजादी के बीत गये और 28 वर्ष योजना के बीत गये—इसके बावजूद 82 प्रतिशत जनता जो गांव में रहती है, उसमें अभी भी 60-70 प्रतिशत लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं। इससे स्पष्ट है कि इन योजनाओं के द्वारा जो हम देश की आर्थिक रचना की जाती रही है, वह दोषपूर्ण रही है। यही कारण है कि आबादी का अधिकांश भाग आज भी भ्रष्ट, जल तथा विकास-शील संसाधनों की कमी महसूस कर रहा है। इसीलिये आज देश में क्षेत्रीय असमानताये हैं। इसी कारण आज गांवों में सड़कें नहीं हैं और पेय जल की व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाई है। लघु उद्योगों का जाल फैलाने का जो संकल्प था, वह भी पूरा नहीं हो पाया है। इसी कारण योजनाओं के जो लक्ष्य हैं, वे किताबों में रह जाते हैं। उन योजनाओं का अनुवाद अथवा कार्यान्वयन सही रूप में जमीन पर नहीं उतरता। इसके बावजूद जो दोषी अधिकारी हैं उनकी अवनति करने के बजाय आप उनको

प्रोत्साहित कर देते हैं। बार बार उनको प्रोत्साहित मिलती जाती है। यही कारण है कि योजनाओं के लक्ष्य कभी पूरे नहीं होते। पिछली सरकार घोषणाये करती रही कि समाजवादी व्यवस्था लायेंगे, सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न आफ सोसायटी बनायेंगे, इस प्रकार के डोल पीटती रही, लेकिन आज भी हम देखते हैं कि समाज के हरिजन, आदिवासी, पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग तथा अन्य लोग लड़ाई कर रहे हैं। बिहार तथा यू० पी० में आज आरक्षण की लड़ाई चल रही है। यह किम नित्ये हैं? कारण यह है कि वे पिछड़े हैं और उनकी हालत बड़ी दयनीय है। सम्पत्ति और आय का वितरण ठीक से नहीं होता है, इसीलिये आज सर्वत्र युद्ध का क्रांतिकारी वातावरण बना हुआ है। इसी के कारण विधि व्यवस्था भी गिरती जा रही है। यदि सरकार योजनायें वैज्ञानिक ढंग से और विशेषज्ञों की राय पर बनाती तो यह दुर्व्यवस्था न होती। आज जो आरक्षण की आवाज पार्लियामेंट तथा विधान सभाओं में उठ रही है, वह नहीं उठती। इसका कारण यही है कि हमारी योजनाये डिफेक्टिव रही हैं। पहली योजना से लेकर पांचवी योजना तक पब्लिक सेक्टर को बढ़ाने का प्रयास किया गया। उसमें 133 3 प्रतिशत योजना का प्रावधान किया गया, लेकिन जो परिणाम आये हैं, वे चिन्ताजनक हैं। जो उद्देश्य रखा गया था कि देश के उत्पादन में 4.7 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि होगी, वह भी नहीं हो पाई। आज भी अवस्था वैसी ही है। बेकारों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। नेहरू जी ने योजना बनाई, उस के बाद श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने योजना बनाई, जिस का लक्ष्य उन्होंने समाजवादी व्यवस्था रखा, लेकिन जो नेता लोग थे, जो पूँजीपति थे उन्हीं के परिवारों को लाभ मिला। जो गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे के लोग थे, उन्हें कुछ नहीं मिला, केवल आश्वासन ही मिला। आप देखिये—प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में 53 लाख लोग बेरोजगार थे। द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में 71 लाख पर पहुंच गई, तीसरी पंचवर्षीय

[श्री रोटलाल प्रसाद वर्मा]

योजना में 96 लाख और चौथी योजना में 219 लाख हो गई। इसी तरह से बढ़ते बढ़ते पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में यह 5 करोड़ से 12 करोड़ तक बढ़ाई गई है और आज भी वह संख्या बरकरार है। इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि योजना के जो लक्ष्य हैं उनकी पूर्ति नहीं हो पाती। योजना में जो पैसा आवंटित किया जाता है, उसका दुरुपयोग होता है और हम योजना के जो लक्ष्य हैं उनका ठीक से अनुवाद नहीं कर पाते हैं।

यह खुशी की बात है कि जनता सरकार के आने के बाद से अभी तक जो शहरी योजना बनती थी, वह ग्रामोन्मुखी बनने लगी है। जहां पहले 10-11 परसेंट गांवों के विकास के लिये रखा जाता था, इस बार 43 परसेंट का भाउट-ले रखा गया है। लेकिन दो वर्ष की अवधि गुजर गई है, हमारी सरकार ने जो योजना बनाई उनमें आवंटन भी किया है, लेकिन उनके बावजूद भी कोई आशाप्रद परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। कुछ थोड़ा हुआ भी है—गांवों में सड़कें बनी हैं, बिजली पहुंची है, कुछ सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हुई है। पहले जो आत्म-निर्भरता की आवाज उठती थी, हम स्वावलम्बन की ओर जा रहे हैं, सेल्फ सफिसियन्सी की ओर जा रहे हैं—नेहरूजी भी यही बोलते थे और इन्दिरा जी भी यही बोलती थीं—लेकिन पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत अनाज मंगाते रहे, आज जनता सरकार के आने के बाद उस परिस्थिति में परिवर्तन आया है, हमने पहली बार सात-आठ लाख टन गेहूं का निर्यात किया है और अनाज के मामले में हम आत्म-निर्भर हो गये हैं। पहले चीनी में ब्लैक होती थी, लेकिन आज इस मामले में हम बहुत ही सन्तोष का अनुभव करते हैं। इस प्रकार के कुछ परिवर्तन आये हैं, लेकिन अभी भी गांवों में सड़कों के लिये, स्वास्थ्य और शिक्षा के लिये तथा अन्य प्रकार की व्यवस्थाओं के लिये कोई विशेष प्रगति नहीं हुई है, वे योजनायें कागजों

में ही रह जाती हैं। हमारे जो अधिकारी हैं, जो प्रशासन तन्त्र को सम्भाले हुए हैं—वे ठीक प्रकार से काम को नहीं करते हैं। इसलिये मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा—जो अधिकारी ठीक तरह से काम नहीं करते हैं—वास्तविकता यह है कि उनकी नासिज अर्बन प्रोरिएन्टेड है, देहरादून या मार्टन स्कूलों में पढ़ कर निकलते हैं—उनको गांवों की समस्याओं का ज्ञान नहीं है, इसलिये उनके हृदय में कोई दर्द या वेदना नहीं होती है। इसलिये जिला स्तर पर जितने अधिकारी हैं—मैं चाहता हूं कि उनके कान्फ्रेंसल रिपोर्ट में एक कालम का प्रावधान किया जाये। जिस समय संसद सदस्य उस केगांव में जायें और यह देखें कि उसने योजना का एक्सीक्यूट किया है या नहीं किया है—इसका जिक्र उस कालम में किया जाये और उसके आधार पर ही उनकी प्रोन्नति हो। इससे उनके अन्दर थोड़ा भय का संचार होगा और वे महसूस करने लगेंगे कि गांवों का विकास आवश्यक है यदि वे उस पर ध्यान नहीं देंगे तो उनकी प्रोन्नति रुक जायगी और उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जायगी। इससे एक नया वातावरण पैदा होगा। जनता को भी महसूस होगा कि जनता सरकार उनके लिये कुछ कर रही है तथा गांवों के लोगों में भी सोचने की शक्ति पैदा होगी।

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): Madam, Chairman, planning is most important for a developing country like India. The plan performance should be taken into consideration in all aspects while formulating the plans.

Now, Madam, Chairman, we are talking of prohibition. I am certainly in favour of prohibition. But unfortunately, in this plan budget, there is no amount provided for paying compensation to those States which are willing to enforce prohibition. So, sufficient funds should be set apart if total prohibition in India is to be enforced and a separate amount has to be provided in the budget for this

purpose. The development of rural industries as also cottage and small scale industries must be taken up with top most priority. The Minister incharge has also spoken several times in these terms, but unfortunately, in the budget allocations for planning, adequate amount has not been provided for this purpose.

In India, there are more than 300 districts and in many districts, industries centres have been set up to supervise the development of industries, but without proper budgetary provision, I do not know how far they will be able to function effectively. I would appeal to the Prime Minister that necessary funds should be provided for this purpose.

Then, as I said, for introducing prohibition in the country, some provision for compensation to States for the loss of excise duty etc. should have been made, but this is not so. This also needs to be looked into.

The Minister for Education has spoken time and again on the floor of the House for a massive adult education drive, but if you go through the budget allocations, you will see that sufficient amount has not been provided for that. We appeal to the Minister for Education as also to the Prime Minister to provide necessary funds in the budget so that the adult education centres are properly activated and Hindi and other languages are properly taught there.

I would like to add that we should be practical and we must work according to what we speak. We must have our programmes in such a way that we are able to implement these as they should be. These should not be made to suffer for want of money. We must see that once the programmes are chalked out by different departments, every effort should be made to implement them.

All of us are, no doubt, interested in the industrial development of this

country on proper lines. It is very important we pay due attention to the sick industries so that we are able to revive them. What do we find today? The sick industries are becoming sicker due to the inefficient management and due to the ever-increasing liabilities of these industries in the form of interest etc. It will be evident from this document that the sick industries pay interest out of the funds made available to them in the form of loans by the Government. They pay interest out of the loans advanced to them. Revitalization of such industries is a must, and for that there must be a well thought-out plan. We have high regards for our Prime Minister. He is not only the Prime Minister, but he is also the national leader and a tower of strength for India. He must personally look into these matters and see that adequate funds are provided for the development of rural, cottage and small industries.

Then, what about agricultural research? No new research centres are proposed to be opened. The research centres which were opened a few years back are only there. It goes without saying that research in the agricultural field is a must for us. These centres should, therefore, be developed on proper lines. And that is very much necessary, because rural research centres are to be given more priority. About 70 per cent of our people are living below the poverty line. Thus, correct statistics are necessary to indicate in what districts and in which of the States people, and educated youths are unemployed—and how many of them. Such correct statistics are not there.

The Indian Institute of Statistics is not able to submit correct statistics and mobilize human resources. Efforts should be made by the Department to see that all human resources are mobilized. They must survey the important resources of the country. Our country has a lot of resources,

[Shri D. N. Basu]

but they have not been tapped in toto. That Institute does not have an accurate report. They must survey all the resources of our country, so that our country can develop and flourish, and Government can provide sufficient funds for the development of these areas.

So much has been said that backward areas will be given top priority. But, unfortunately, in backward areas particularly those in the eastern, western and southern zones, this has not been done. You should make a proper survey about the number of educated SCs and STs sitting idle and not getting employment, in all the areas. There is no accuracy in the reports of the surveys made so far.

In my constituency, some survey had started but, unfortunately, those have been dropped. My constituency of Katwa is a backward area. We have Katwa, Kalna, Monteshwar, Purvasthala and Purulia which are backward areas. There are a lot of SCs and STs there. In spite of repeated requests and demands, no development has been possible there. So, programmes should be chalked out in such a way that development takes place in all the backward areas. Rural sectors should be given top priority.

Our Ministers and the leaders of our country are here. This is the supreme body. We have been told here time and again that the Scheduled Classes and backward classes will be given priority. But in fact it is not being done. We must make a combined effort to see that backward classes do not remain backward always. They should be at par with other classes.

Casteism must be removed. It should not be there. There should be proper statistics about it. Without statistics, it is not possible for the Government to go ahead.

I am very thankful to you, Madam, for giving me an opportunity to speak. Thank you very much.

श्री श्रीकृष्ण सिंह (मुंगेर) : मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया।

मैं अपनी सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि पिछली पांच योजनाओं में जो धुलें हुए उनको स्वीकार किया गया है। पांच योजनाओं में जो लम्बे आदर्श रखे गये गरीबी मिटाने, विषमता को दूर करने और बेकारी को हटाने के वह कड़ा तक पूरे हुये? कड़ा तक बेकारी हटी वह प्रत्यक्ष है। देश में जिस तरह बेकारी बढ़ी, गरीबी बढ़ी, गरीब और गरीब हुए, देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था बिगड़ी, रहन सहन का स्तर गिरा, बिलो पावटों लाइन के लोगों की संख्या दो तिहाई से भी ज्यादा बढ़ी, ग्राम जनता का रहन सहन हर मामले में गिरा, कपड़े की खपत में भी दो मीटर की कमी आई, आजादी के बाद से लेकर आज तक अनपढ़ लोगों की संख्या भी बढ़ गई 40 करोड़ के लगभग लोग अनपढ़ आज हैं, आवास का यह हाल है कि बड़े बड़े शहरों में लोग फुटपाथ पर सोये रहते हैं, यह सब लोगों ने महसूस किया और जनता पार्टी ने माधियम समाजवाद को अपने चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में रखा। यह माना कि हमने जो उत्पादन की नकल की थी यूरोपियन ढंग पर उत्पादन करने की जैसे कि पश्चिमी देशों में होता है वह हम से एक भूल हुई। सिर्फ उत्पादन में ही नकल नहीं की खपत के मामले में भी भोग विलास की सामग्रियों में भी जो हमने उनकी नकल की वह हमने भूल की। आज यह बात महसूस की गई और हम धन्यवाद देना चाहते हैं कि इससे हमारी दृष्टि आज बदली है। लेकिन दृष्टि बदलने के साथ साथ जो योजना की मशीन का एक मैकेनिज्म डेवलप करना चाहिए जो एक संगठन खड़ा होता चाहिए वह हम देखना चाहें कि वह कहां तक पूरा हो पा रहा है।

सब से पहले हमारी योजना जो बननी चाहिए वह प्लानिंग क्राम बिलो होनी चाहिए प्रखंड स्तर से घास कट से योजना बननी चाहिए। इस देश में कोई डाई तीन हजार प्रखंड हैं लेकिन आज तक इतने दो वर्षों के दरमियात में कहीं भी प्लानिंग क्राम बिल तैयार नहीं हुई। ऊपर से या प्रांतीय लेवेल से और दिल्ली के लेवेल से प्लानिंग बनती है। यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है। आज हमारी दृष्टि बदली है हम गांधियन समाजवाद की बात करते हैं हम सोमाखेर की बात करते हैं गुनारोडाल की बात करते हैं हम यह मानते हैं कि स्वास् इज ब्यूटीफुल। सब कुछ हम मानते हैं कि नीचे से काम करें लेकिन उनके लिये जो मेफनियम खड़ा करना चाहिए प्लानिंग क्राम बिलो करने के लिये यह काम हम नहीं कर पाए। जिसके कारण आज हालत क्या है कि हम बहुत आगे बढ़ नहीं पाए हैं हालांकि हमारी अन्त्योदय की योजना है, मीमांत क्रषक की योजना है, लघु किसान योजना है सुखाग्रस्त एरिया के लोगों की योजना है समेकित ग्राम योजनाएँ हैं, मगर उनको कौन तैयार कर रहा है? इन सारी योजनाओं का जिम्मा अफसरों को दिया गया है। इनको तैयार करने के लिये जब तक स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं को और जनता के प्रतिनिधियों को नहीं लिया जायेगा तब तक यह काम हो नहीं पाएगा।

दूसरी बीज यह है कि सिर्फ दृष्टि बदल जाने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा। बहुत गहराई में जाकर दृष्टि को बदलना होगा। रेलवे की बात ही लीजिए बहुत पहले अंग्रेजों ने सर्वे किया था और कहा था कि ईस्टर्न रेलवे में क्यूल के पास बहुत ज्यादा उद्यम का विकास हो सकता है और क्यूल से लेकर हजबड़ा तक लूप लाइन दोहरी बनानी चाहिए। आधा हिस्सा बना। आधा क्यूल से लेकर साहबगंज तक पड़ा है इस हिस्से में दोहरी लाइन नहीं बिछाई गई। जमालपुर में अंग्रेजों ने उस वक्त 1862 में बहुत बड़ा बर्नार्थप शुरू किया था आज भी मर रहा

है दम तोड़ रहा है। वहाँ के कुशल कारीगरों को नियोजित करने का कोई काम क्यों नहीं हुआ? वहाँ बैंगन का कारखाना जो में चल सकता था, व्हील ऐंड ऐक्सेल चल सकता था। इतने कुशल कारीगर वहाँ थे लेकिन यह कारखाना दूसरी जगह रखा गया। वह कारखाना दम तोड़ रहा है। मोकामा में भारत कारखाना अभी सधार ने टेक ओवर लिया है बैंगन बनाने का लेकिन बैंगन बनाने के जो पार्ट्स हैं और उसके पर्जें हैं उसके लिये मोनोपली हाउसेज को आर्डर दिया जाता है। क्या वह जमालपुर में नहीं बन सकते थे? मोकामा में जो हम टूल्स वगैरह बनायेगे उसका आर्डर मिलेगा बिरला को या और मोनोपली हाउसेज को। यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है। जो बिरला का कारखाना है आबसीजन सप्लाई करने वाला वह सप्लाई करेगा आपके जमालपुर में। बदौनी में हमारा आयल रिफायनरी का कारखाना और आयल रिफाइनरी है। क्या मुंगेर में या जमालपुर में पेट्रोकेमिकल का कारखाना नहीं चल सकता था? लेकिन वहाँ न खोलकर दूसरी जगह खोला गया। बोक्साइट का बहुत बड़ा पहाड़ है, खडगपुर पहाड़। एल्यूमिनियम का बहुत उत्पादन वहाँ हो सकता है। हजारों आदमियों को एम्पलायमेंट दिया जा सकता है। लेकिन बोक्साइट के पहाड़ का कोई इस्तेमाल नहीं हुआ। योजना बमिशन के सामने रिपोर्ट पड़ी है, इतना बड़ा काम है जिसमें हजारों लोगों को रोजगार मिल सकता है, लेकिन उस पर आज तक कुछ नहीं हुआ। मुंगेर के पहाड़ों में लाइम स्टोन की प्रचुरता है, हर जगह सुना जा रहा है कि हम मिनी स्टील प्लांट बैठायेगे लेकिन इस विषय में क्या प्रगति हुई है। हमारे पास जिस स्थान पर रा-मैट स्थल है, बच्चा माल है, उस पर आधुनिक कारखाने वहाँ पर खोले जा सकते हैं, लेकिन होता यह है कि बच्चा माल नहीं है, बांस नहीं है, कोयला नहीं है, परन्तु कारखाना वही और जाकर खोला जायेगा। कच्चे माल की इलाई और यातायात

[श्री श्री. कृष्ण सिंह]

पर अलग से खर्चा लगेगा, रेल की पटरियाँ एडजस्ट रहेंगी, बास वहाँ पहुँचाया जायेगा, कोयला ले जाया जायेगा और तब वहाँ कारखाने का कारखाना खोल कर माल तैयार होगा। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता, इससे अधिक अपव्यय क्या हो सकता है ?

हमारे यहाँ जमालपुर के कारखाने में जहाँ हजारों टैक्नीकल आदमी हैं, बैंगन का कारखाना, बायलस का कारखाना क्यों नहीं खड़ा किया जाता। अंग्रेजों के जमाने में वहाँ 22 हजार आदमी काम करते थे, लेकिन आज केवल 8 हजार रह गये हैं। इतने कुशल कारीगरों के रहते हुये उम कारखाने का उद्धार किया जा सकता था, लेकिन नहीं किया गया।

इसी प्रकार से लैंड आर्मी क्या खड़ी नहीं की गई। यदि आप दस लाख आदमियों को लेकर लैंड आर्मी खड़ी करें जोकि अमीन को मोड़ कर पैदावार करने लगे तो उनके साथ पचास-हजार पड़े लिखे आदमी भी बहाल हो जायेंगे। लेकिन हमारे यहाँ एक प्रातः काल

3, क्लास 2 और क्लास 1 से होती है। हम दस लाख कुदाल वाले लोगों की पलटन क्यों नहीं खड़ी करते। स्कूल, कालिज, प्राइमरी पाठशाला के भवन, पोखरे आदि बनाने का काम भूमि सेना के माध्यम से करना चाहिये। आप गांधियन समाजवाद की बात करते हैं, लेकिन.....

17.49 hrs.

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ANNOUNCEMENT RE: DEATH OF
SHRI H L PATWARY, M.P.

MR SPEAKER I am extremely sorry to inform the House that Mr Patwary has passed away just a few minutes ago So, the House stands adjourned now We will make reference tomorrow

17.50 hrs.

'The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven Hours of the Clock on Thursday the March 29 1979/Chaitra 8, 1901 (Saka)