

Seventh Series. Vol. XL VI, No. 25

**Wednesday, March 28, 1984
Chaitra 8, 1906 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourteenth Session)



(Vol. XLVI contains Nos. 21-30)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 4.00

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 28, 1984/Chaitra 8, 1906
(SAKA)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

"Bird Sanctuaries"

*445. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to pay a statement showing :

(a) the number and location of bird sanctuaries in India ;

(b) whether it is a fact that many bird sanctuaries in the country are not attracting birds from distant countries due to drought ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for the development and improvement of ponds and lakes in these sanctuaries so that these could attract birds in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) A list is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) Local drought conditions causing shrinkage of water bodies may lead to migratory birds selecting alternative habitats. However, no marked decrease in overall numbers has been reported.

(c) The management of the sanctuaries is the direct concern of the State Governments, who have been advised, from time to time, to take appropriate measures for the protection and development of the habitats of the wild animals and birds. The Central Government also provides financial assistance for the development of National Parks and Sanctuaries.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name	Location
1	2	3
1.	Nagarjuna Sagar Srisailem Sanctuary	Guntur, Prakasam, Kurnool, Mahboob Ngr Nalgonda, Godavari, Andhra Pradesh
2.	Kolleru Wildlife Sanctuary	West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh
3.	Neelapattu Wildlife Sanctuary	Nellore, Andhra Pradesh
4.	Pulioat Wildlife Sanctuary	Nellore, Andhra Pradesh
5.	Narcondum Wildlife Sanctuary N. A.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
6.	North Reef Wildlife Sanctuary N. A.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
7.	Topchanchi Wildlife Sanctuary	Dhanbad, Bihar
8.	Sukhna Gama Sanctuary	Chandigarh
9.	Nalsarovar Bird Sanctuary	Ahmedabad and Surendranagar, Gujarat
10.	Khijadiya Bird Sanctuary	Jamnagar, Gujarat
11.	Ratanmahal Bird Sanctuary	Panch Mahals, Gujarat

2

1	2	3
12. Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary		Gurgaon, Haryana
13. Gobindsagar Wildlife Sanctuary		Bilaspur, H.P.
14. Ghataprabha Bird Sanctuary		Belgaum, Karnataka
15. Ranganthitoo Bird Sanctuary		Mysroe, Karnataka
16. Adichuncha Nagiri Peacock Sanctuary		Mandya, Karnataka
17. Idukki Wildlife Sanctuary		Idukki, Kerala
18. Thattakadu Bird Sanctuary		Ernakulum, Kerala
19. Gandhisagar Wildlife Sanctuary		Mandasaur, Madhya Pradesh
20. Karera Great Indian Bustard Wildlife Sanctuary		Shivpuri, Madhya Pradesh
21. Ghatigaon Great Indian Bustard Wildlife Sanctuary		Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh
22. Karnala Bird Sanctuary		Raigad, Maharashtra
23. Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary		Ahmednagar and Sholapur, Maharashtra
*24. Keoladeo National Park		Bharatpur, Rajasthan
25. Jawahar Sagar Sanctuary		Kota, Rajasthan
26. Vedanthangal Birds Sanctuary		Chengalpattu, Tamil Nadu
27. Karikili Water Birds Refuge		Chengalpattu, Tamil Nadu
28. Pulicat Water Birds Refuge		Changalpattu, Tamil Nadu
29. Point Calimere Wildlife & Birds Sanctuary		Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu

* National Park

SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the list that has been given to us, I feel, is incomplete; because I know it for sure that in my district alone there are two bird sanctuaries where we have the Government notification saying that these are bird sanctuaries. Sir, regarding (b) may I know from the Minister what are the other reasons for migratory birds not coming to India? Which are these countries from where they normally migrate? What research studies and steps are being taken to study this aspect and also to improve the present situation?

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH : As far as the district of Jamnagar is concerned, there is one area called Khijadiya, which is already notified. If there is another area, the State Government at least has not informed the Union Government about any other area.

About the other portions of the question, there would be other reasons also for bird

migration, specially winter migrants that come to water bodies, to be more dispersed specially in a year like this year when there has been ample rainfall because when there is more water the migratory birds get dispersed. So, there could be other reasons also. For example, the migratory birds come from Siberia. They cross over Afghanistan. There are reports of poaching them there. Those who come from the Middle East to India over Pakistan like the 'Makreen bustard'—they could also be there—are being poached in Pakistan. So, there are several reasons.

As far as the research work is concerned, we do have plans of having an agreement, at least with the USSR to study the bird migrant routes that are between the USSR and India.

SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : May I know from the hon. Minister whether legislation alone would save the sanctuaries

and migratory birds because unless the local people are educated and they take interest in the preservation of wild life and migratory birds, the purpose is not being served? We do have a system of honorary wardens throughout the country who, I think, are doing a wonderful job. But what they require is protection assistance and recognition. May I know from the hon. Minister whether these honorary wardens who are doing their job because of their love for birds have been given proper protection from the state Governments and whether the State Governments are aware that these complaints have been coming to them?

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : I am in full agreement with the hon. Member that without the public participation, specially local people, we cannot protect the wild life and as far as the honorary wardens are concerned the norms are that there would be at least one warden per district. I do know that several States have been dragging their feet. They have not yet declared or nominated such wardens per district. We are pursuing this and in the revised rules for the Wild Life Wardens, special consideration is given to the honorary Wild Life Wardens such as transportation facilities by the Forest Department to take them to the areas—that has been given, but it does not become a right—and so on. It is more like a facility which the Forest Department must necessarily give to take the wardens to the areas so that they can perform their duties. I think by and large the wardens are, because of their love for nature, doing well.

DR. KARAN SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a curious thing that the most sacred, the most beautiful bird in our mythology, is Swan which is not available anywhere in India. I am talking of 'Raj Hans'. I am not talking of the geese, called the hans. Most people in India who have not seen the Swan and in fact the Raj Hans is the beautiful creature of the bird. About twenty years ago, I brought a pair of Swans from Copenhagen and put them in the cottage that I have in the Dal Lake.*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Are you referring to Dr. Karan Singh and Mrs. Karan Singh?

DR. KARAN SINGH : That was 30 years ago. They did very well. Now, is it

possible to develop a Swan sanctuary in Kashmir because they would be so beautiful and it would be a tourist attraction also? One of the lakes could be chosen, perhaps Mansar, not the Dal Lake—it has too much traffic—and you could import some Swans and put them there and I am sure if they can live in the winter in Europe, they would be able to live here also. It will be a beautiful addition to our wild life. Will the hon. Minister consider the suggestion that I have made?

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : This suggestion is certainly worth consideration. But the hon. Member who knows the subject has also been the Chairman of the Board. If he suggests introducing Swans and introducing semi-domestic animals, birds then it certainly needs scientific study. Because in nature...

SHRI R. R. Bhole : What is this semi-domestic?

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : They are not found in nature and we are concerned with protecting those species of fauna which are endemic and which need to be preserved.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Vedanthangal bird sanctuary lies in my constituency Chengalpattu. Due to acute drought situation last year, all the water in the lake dried up, and I understand, the birds from many parts of the countries as also from abroad stopped coming to the lake. Is the hon. Minister aware of that fact? If so, what steps have been taken to keep up the water level so as to preserve the Vedanthangal bird sanctuary in Tamil Nadu?

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : During my visit I was quite heartened to see that the main species of trees that offer roosting facilities to the birds that come there, called the Barigdonia, are well protected. But there have been complaints of water for irrigation, which is improper, and for that matter it is improper to drain water out of any sanctuary. I am taking action and coordinating with the State Government to see that the water levels not only in Vedanthangal, but more importantly in Kolleru are maintained so that water does not get used for irrigation, and the fish life, the crustacean life and the bird life have adequate water for their habitats.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : When I go to the next question, do not try to interrupt.

Q. 446—Absent.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Sir, this is a very important question.

MR. SPEAKER : If the Member is absent, what can I do ? You have been in the Rules Committee.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Sometimes when the question is very important, you may kindly allow it, even if the Member is absent.

MR. SPEAKER : Cannot be done.

Q. 447.

Setting up of Small Scale Units by Industrial Houses and Foreign Companies

*447. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether several large industrial houses and foreign companies have set up small scale units to take advantage of the special benefits ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether it is defeating the objectives of Government in promoting small scale sector ; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (d) The work of registration of small scale units and their monitoring is the responsibility of the State Governments. As early as 1968, Government of India had issued instructions to State Governments that special benefits available to the small scale sector should not be allowed to be availed of by small scale units set up, owned or controlled by large units.

To further safeguard the interest of genuine small scale units and to tighten the

procedure in this regard, instructions were issued in 1980 that a small scale unit which is a subsidiary of, or owned or controlled by any medium or large undertaking would be subject to normal licensing procedure under the I (DR) Act 1951 and such units were not to be registered by the Directorates of Industries.

Further in 1983, State Governments were advised that if a unit already registered was found to be a subsidiary of or was owned or controlled by medium or large scale undertakings, it should be deregistered.

Government's attention has recently been drawn to some reports to the effect that some large undertakings have registered small scale units with the State Directorates of Industries. Accordingly, State Governments have once again been asked to deregister all such small scale units which may have been registered in contravention of the instructions and guidelines issued by the Centre from time to time.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : It is simply an evasive reply.

MR. SPEAKER : You are always complaining ; you are never satisfied. Perhaps, it has become a habit with you.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Kindly, see part (a) of my question whether several large industrial houses and foreign companies have set up small scale units to take advantage of the special benefits, and what it the reply ? It is evasive. Only in the last part of the statement, a mention has been made of some reports to this effect. Now, so many industrial houses, MRTP and FERA group companies are involved in the small sector. I know their difficulties. They very much love and loudly speak about the small sector, but they work for the big houses, MRTP and FERA group companies. We know the functions and role of the small sector, and we cannot afford to ignore them. In the country, there are about six lakh small units and it is a matter of regret that out of those six lakhs, about seventy thousand units are sick, and you are saying that it lies with the state Government ; you are only making statements and issuing different circulars. That should not be so.

What are the difficulties of the small scale sector ? The main reasons are the

limited production, financial constraints and lack of management.

May I know what are the steps taken by the hon. Minister to drive out all these difficulties? It is already in the air in different corners of the country that it is going to be said that a doubt has arisen that Government has no power to reserve the items for the small sectors without referring it to the IDR Act. What is the reaction of the Government to this?

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : No, Sir. Government of India has never given any licence. They do not intend to give any licence. Actually, State Government might have allowed them. If it has come to the notice of the Government of India—I do not know when. We have written to the State Governments saying that they must be-register them.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Has the Government got information that the big houses, and the MRTTP and FERA groups are involved in small sectors?

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : We have no information.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : I am surprised to get this answer from the hon. Minister. I would like to ask : how are the multi-national companies involved in drugs? It is in the findings arrived at in 1975 by the Hathi Committee, which said that out of 66 pharmaceutical units with foreign equity, 15 were registered as small scale sector. A specific recommendation was there that small sectors would be a prohibited area for foreign companies. What are the positive steps Government has taken so far? I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any push-back law will be there for these FERA companies, to drive them out of the small sectors.

MR. SPEAKER : Put the question.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : I would like to know clearly from the hon. Minister whether any positive steps have been taken by Government to throw out these FERA group and MRTTP group people from the small sectors. Would you like to follow the push-back law to FERA companies, as applied to foreign nationals?

MR. SPEAKER : Does that question arise after having heard the first reply?

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Yes; it is a report from the Hathi Committee.

MR. SPEAKER : He has already denied that — — — how does that happen? Does your question come out of it? It is a matter of commonsense. Mr Minister, if you have got any reply, you can give it. There is no question of answering it. It is a question of common sense. (*Interruption*) Don't interrupt me.

Now Shri Ramswaroop Ram.

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्माल स्केल यूनिट को बढ़ाने के लिए हमारी घोषित नीति इण्डस्ट्रियल पालिसी में है और सरकार ने तीन-तीन बार इंड्रक्शन भी दिए हैं 1968 में दिए, 1980 में दिए और 1983 में इंड्रक्शन दिए—कि स्माल स्केल यूनिट्स में जो मंटीरियल प्रोड्यूस किया जाता है वह बिग हाउसेज द्वारा प्रोड्यूस नहीं किया जायेगा। इन इंड्रक्शन के बावजूद बिग हाउसेज दिन प्रतिदिन इस तरफ अपना हाथ बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं। उदाहरण के लिए टाटा द्वारा एग्रीकल्चरल इक्वीप-मेंट्स, फावड़ा इत्यादि बनाए जाते हैं जोकि छोटे-छोटे उद्योगों द्वारा बनाए जाने चाहिए। बिग हाउसेज का इंटरेक्शन होने की वजह से गांवों में जो छोटे-छोटे ब्लैकस्मिथ हैं या जो छोटी-छोटी यूनिट्स है वह समाप्त हो रहे हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूं क्या कार कोई कड़े निर्देश लागू करने जा रही है जिससे कि बिग हाउसेज का हाथ इसमें कम रहे?

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA ROY : As it has come to our notice in these reports, Government of India has written to the State Governments to de-register the industries—those which have been brought to our notice.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister says he has written to the State Governments to look into it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Is it not a fact that there have been upward revisions in the ceiling of investments in plant and machinery, so as to qualify the industrial unit as a small scale sector? Is it not a fact that this ceiling revision has not been related to the turnover, to the utilization of funds and also other aspects of that type? Can you not give it on the basis of facts that even those companies which are part of some other enterprises, which have actually turnover of about crores of rupees, even they have qualified as small scale units, actually getting all the concessions and all the benefits that are to be accrued by the small scale units? If it is a fact, will you look into the matter and give necessary advice to make the modification so that small scale sector qualifications will not be misused by big enterprises which have got crores of rupees of turnover.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : We shall certainly look not only into it but we are bringing forward a legislation to protect the interest of the small scale sector; and the legislation is being drafted now.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He has not replied to my first part. Is it not a fact that there has been a revision of ceiling of investment in plant and machinery without any relation to the corresponding turnover? I have a report in which you will find that shefko India Bearing Co. Ltd. (1980) is having a turnover of Rs. 8 crores; another company is having a turnover of Rs. 5 crores. Like that, those who have got the turnover of Rs. 8 crores, Rs. 6 crores, Rs. 5 crores, they are all called small scale sector and they are getting all the benefits. Has this been brought to your notice? If not, kindly read the corporate Studies Group Report, the Indian Institute of Public Administration on page 23 and try to do something in this matter, Please confirm this.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : I have gone through this report. The Government has in view not only that, but also other things which the hon. Member has mentioned. The government has recently set up a committee under the Chairmanship of an Additional Secretary, Industries, with members one from Finance and another from Company Affairs and a Development Commissioner Small Scale Industries Organisation

to look into all these aspects and bring in a report.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The other day I had a similar question and in the reply the Minister of Industries has confirmed that this ceiling for investment has been fixed at Rs. 2 crores; and even that is too high for small scale units. Prof. Madhu Dandavate has quoted examples of concerns which have invested Rs. 5 crores, Rs. 8 crores and are still being registered.....(*Interruptions*) He has just now stated that the state Governments are being instructed to review the list of registered units and to deregister or delicense those which are actually functioning as either subsidiaries or ancillaries or *benamidars* of the big business houses and FERA companies. Examples have been given, a big number of them in this report of the Institute of Public Administration which has been published recently; there are a large number of concrete, specific examples given by names of such concerns. Will they at least look into them immediately, directly without sending only circulars to the State Governments and if they are confirmed, will they see to it that these people who are responsible for this are punished and the concerns are deregistered;

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : This report has been submitted recently in the month of February. Now we are in the month of March. Hardly a month is over since this report has come. After seeing this report and also some other reports, the government has appointed a committee to look into the whole question.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The committee which is going to be appointed has that committee been directed to look into these specific cases which I have mentioned from this report.

MR. SPEAKER : I think that will cover; they will oversee all these cases.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : They will go into the whole question, not merely the report but even other things which have been mentioned and what we are hearing, though nobody has written to us, they will go into them.

This has been published only recently.

MR. SPEAKER : He said that every

aspect will be taken into consideration.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : This has been published only in February last and now, we are in the month of March.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It takes two hours to read a report. These people do not do any work.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Kindly announce that there is no ban on reading reports.

SHRI A.R. MALLU : I would like to know from the hon. Minister, if any incidents have come to the notice of the Government of India or the Minister of Industries, of persons having registered and obtained licences just to claim the central subsidy and later on winding up the industries? If so, what action is proposed to be taken against those persons? Recently a section of the Press have reported that in Andhra Pradesh at Pattancherru and Shadnagar certain industries have been registered and... (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : It is a specific question. You should give a notice of a new question and then he will answer it.

SHRI A.R. MALLU : I will do it.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav.

Deterioration in the Quality of Bajaj Scooters

*448. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the quality of Bajaj Scooter has deteriorated and apart from engine, the body also gets worn out early on account of poor quality of steel etc. ;

(b) whether Government are aware that within a short time of purchase, owners have to get the body welded and repaired ;

(c) if so, whether any report has been called or investigation made into the quality of the product ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI

PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The Government have not received any such complaint recently.

(b) According to manufacturers, they have received complaints regarding welding defects only on 0.07% of scooters sold during the period July '83-Jan. '84.

(c) In view of very low rate of complaint, it is not proposed to make an investigation.

(d) Does note arise.

श्री विजय कुमार यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सवाल यह नहीं था कि हाल में कोई रिपोर्ट मिली है या नहीं। मैंने टाइम की कोई सीमा इस में नहीं दी थी और जवाब से ऐसा जाहिर होता है कि अभी हाल ही में कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है लेकिन इस से पहले सरकार को इस तरह की कोई रिपोर्ट मिली होगी।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इन्होंने कहा है कि केवल 0.7% स्कूटरों में खराबी पाई गई है। देखने में यह बहुत कम दिखाई देता है लेकिन अगर हिसाब लगाया जाए तो एक लाख स्कूटर जो बिकेगा, उस में 750 स्कूटर आते हैं, जिन में खराबी पाई जा सकती है। इस के अलावा सभी लोगों जिन्होंने स्कूटर खरीदा है, के लिए यह पासीबिल नहीं है कि इन को इन्फार्म करें। अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो टाइम इन्होंने दिया है जुलाई 1983 से जनवरी, 1984 तक का, उस की एक इन्सटान्स मैं आप को देना चाहता हूँ। श्री कल्याण राय, एम० पी० ने एक स्कूटर 13-8-82 को खरीदा था और 8 महीने बाद जब उस को सर्विसिंग के लिए दिया गया, तो सीट के नीचे क्रैक पाया गया और बोडी क्रैक पाया गया। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इतनी बड़ी तादाद में बजाज स्कूटर की खपत होती है, तो क्या सरकार के पास कोई ऐसी मशीनरी है, जिस के जरिये इस का क्वालिटी कंट्रोल होता है और देखभाल होती है और तब उसको बाहर निकालने का और बेचने का सर्टीफिकेट दिया जाता है। ऐसी कोई मशीनरी है या नहीं? यदि ऐसी कोई मशीनरी है, तो वह क्या कर

रही है और अगर नहीं है, तो सरकार इस तरह की कोई मशीनरी बनाना चाहती है या नहीं, जिससे उपभोक्ताओं को, खरीदारों को क्वालिटी के मुताबिक स्कूटर मिल सकें और जो लाखों-लाख रु० का नाजायज मुनाफा कमाया जाता है, उस को रोका जा सके।

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : If any report has come to the Government, or if any complaint is made to the Government, then certainly the Government will take action. So far no such complaint has come to the Government. The complaints have gone to the manufacturers and that too the percentage is only 0.07. That is the position. There is a system by which consumers can send their complaints regarding unsatisfactory performance of their new vehicles, if any, to the Directorate General of Technical Development. No such complaint has so far been made by any buyer.

श्री विजय कुमार यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी जवाब में यह कहा गया है कि सरकार को कुछ शिकायतें मिली हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब सरकार को इस सिलसिले में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं तो उन पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की? जिन लोगों के स्कूटर खराब पाये गये हैं, उनको कम्पेनसेशन देने की सरकार क्या कोई व्यवस्था करना चाहती है?

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : How does the Government come in the picture? If at all, the manufacturer has to pay the compensation. They did not even bring to the notice of Government about the defects. So, where did the Government come in? The person who has purchased the scooter never complained to the Government.

Setting up of Second Atomic Power Station in Tamil Nadu

***452. SHRI ERA MOHAN :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the place that has been selected by the Site Engineers of the Department in Tirunelveli District of Tamil Nadu for setting up the second unit of atomic power station ; and

(b) the steps initiated to implement this decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) No site has been selected so far in Tirunelveli District of Tamil Nadu for setting up an atomic power station.

SHRI ERA MOHAN : It has been mentioned in the Five Year Plan of Tamil Nadu for 1980-85 that the Site Engineers have selected Koodankulam in Tirunelveli District for locating an atomic power station. If this is not correct, why should the State Government mislead the people by giving such false assertion in a public document like the State's Five Year Plan? Will the hon. Prime Minister direct the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to remove this portion from the Five Year Plan document?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : It will not be for me to ask the Chief Minister to make statement or not to make a statement. We expect that the statement should be in line with the facts.

SHRI ERA MOHAN : It has been specifically mentioned that Koodankulam has been selected. That is why I asked this question.

My second supplementary is : is the Prime Minister aware of the existence of Heavy Water Plant at Tuticorin in Tirunelveli District? Probably because of the proximity of Koodankulam to Tuticorin, somebody in the Department could have proposed the second atomic plant. Even otherwise, in view of the paucity of power in Tamil Nadu, will the Prime Minister consider setting up of a second atomic power plant at Koodankulam?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : A Committee has been set up. That Committee is expected to look into all these factors and to give a report. That report is considered by the Commission and then the selection is done. Well, all factors which have to be considered are considered and will be considered.

DR. A KALANIDHI : Since the Minister has said that no site has been selected for the atomic plant, I would like to know whether there is any proposal at all in the mind of the Government to set up a second atomic plant in Tamil Nadu ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I have already answered that question. The Committee is set up. The committee is expected to examine all the sites that are proposed and give a report on the sites which can be acceptable to the Commission. After the report is examined, the decision is taken. At this stage, it would be difficult for me to say whether that will be done or not.

Copper Ore Deposits in Midnapur and Purulia

*454. **SHRI R.P. DAS :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether copper ore deposits have been found during survey at places of Midnapur and Purulia districts ;

(b) if so, the total reserve of the ore ; and

(c) whether commercial exploration of the metal is possible ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) & (b) A small deposit of copper ore estimated roughly at around 150,000 tonnes with 1.85% copper has been explored around Tamakhun in the Purulia district. Minor occurrences of copper mineralisation are also located at a few other places in Purulia and Midnapur districts.

(c) The current copper ore deposits in Purulia and Midnapur Districts are commercially significant.

SHRI R.P. DAS : According to the report of the Geological Survey of India and the Directorate of Mines and Minerals of West Bengal, copper, nickle and lead deposits have been found at different places of Midnapore and Purulia and these two Government agencies feel that further exploration in this regard is necessary to assess the exact quantity of reserves. But accord-

ing to the reply of the Minister, the deposits are small in quantity and as such commercially insignificant. In view of this, I would like to know from the Minister whether aeromagnetic survey or any other survey with sophisticated equipment will be put in to service to assess and determine the exact quantity as well as the quantity of the reserves ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : The earlier survey was carried out by the agencies of the Central Government, the State Governments and if the deposits appear to be promising then further exploration will certainly be undertaken.

SHRI R.P. DAS : The Management Board of the Geological Survey of India had a meeting the other day and in that meeting it was expressed that the Geological survey of India and other agencies do not have the necessary equipments. So, I would like to know whether the existing geo-scientific facilities so far available in the country are not up to the required standard as a result of which mapping, drilling and exploration as well as other research work in the laboratory of the Geological Survey of India suffer and if so, what steps have so far been taken for the modernisation of equipments of Geological Survey of India ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : An aircraft filled with Geological equipments is being procured for aeromagnetic survey for better exploration.

SHRI R.P. DAS : Would the Government like to modernise the equipments ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : This is the modern equipment which we thought we are lacking and it is already under the process of being procured.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I would like to know from the Minister whether it is a fact that during the survey, gold has been found in some areas of West Bengal ? It has appeared in the Paper ? They should be happy if gold is found in West Bengal. They will get the share.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : No gold has been found in West Bengal.

**Expeditions Undertaken in Sea Beds to
Explore Mineral Wealth**

*455. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the expeditions undertaken in the sea-beds of India's coast during the last three years to explore mineral wealth ;

(b) whether the results of these expol-rations have been analysed ; and

(c) whether any programme is drawn up to tap such sources of mineral wealth ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

During the last three years, considerable effort has been made to survey the mineral wealth of the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone. The National Institute of Oceanography has been carrying out regular surveys for minerals in the shelf region and beyond. The Institute has been using an Indian built research vessel 'Gaveshani', two chartered ships 'MV Scandi Surveyor' and 'MV Farnella' and the recently acquired sophisticated oceanographic research vessel 'Sagar Kanya' for the mineral surveys.

The results of the survey work has been highly encouraging. The survey of the entire western continental shelf of India and about a third of the eastern continental shelf has been completed resulting in an understanding of the geology and geophysics of the area. Detailed survey of ilmenite placers off the Konkan coast has been carried out by the National Institute of Oceanography. Placer deposits of ilmenite containing appreciable quantities of titanium (as titanium dioxide) upto 57% and minor amount of vanadium upto 0.50% have been located in the off-shore sediments of Ratnagiri. Several deposits of rutile, zircon, phosphorite and monazite with varying proportions of magne-

tite and garnet have also been identified in the sea-bed.

A comprehensive programme has been drawn up for the exploration of ocean wealth and it is hoped that within a few years the survey of the entire continental shelf will be completed.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय ने बड़ी भाषा बंधाई है, सब्ज बाग दिखाए गए हैं। आपने बताया है कि वेस्टर्न कोस्ट की सर्वेक्षण और गवेषणा कर ली गई है समुद्र की और पूरा एक्सप्लोरेशन कर दिया जाएगा। मुझे यह बताने का कष्ट करें कि कब तक आप एक्सप्लोरेशन समाप्त कर देंगे और क्या-क्या समुद्र से निकलेगा ? उसकी कीमत क्या होगी ?

श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल : अध्यक्ष महोदय पश्चिमी समुद्री किनारे पर सर्वेक्षण का काम हुआ है और पूर्वी किनारे पर भी हमारा काम हुआ है। समुद्र तो आखिर समुद्र है, कई जगह तो आज तक भूमि का सर्वे भी नहीं हो सका है।

हमारी यह कोशिश है कि जहां तक हो सके ज्यादा से ज्यादा और जल्दी से जल्दी समुद्र की जो संपत्ति है, उसकी जानकारी प्राप्त करे, उसका उपयोग करें। समुद्र में से कोबाल्ट, निकल, इस्मेनाइट आदि बहुत सारी चीजें निकलती हैं। इन सारी चीजों की जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट आफ ओशनोग्राफी और जियोलाजिकल सर्वे विभाग की तरफ से ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रयत्न हो रहे हैं।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : हमारा समुद्र मंथन तो बहुत पुराना हो गया है। उस समय भी रत्न निकले थे और अमृत भी निकला था। 1981 में आपने यह घोषणा की थी कि हिन्दुस्तान के हिन्द महासागर में एक पट्टी हमें खनिज की मिल गई है। क्या आपके पास ऐसा कोई प्रोग्राम है, जिस प्रोग्राम तक वह धातु समुद्र से बाहर निकाल लिए जायेंगे ?

श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल : समुद्र का जो

कानून बना है उसमें टैरीटोरियल वाटर, इकानोमिक जोन और ओपन-सी आता है। टैरीटोरियल वाटर में पूरी तरह से हमारी सोवरेन्टी रहती है। इकानोमिक जोन में जो कुछ भी मिलता है, उसका उपयोग कर सकते हैं। ओपन-सी के उपयोग के बारे में यूनाइटेड नेशन की तरफ से कन्वेंशन बनाकर कानून बनाए जा रहे हैं। यदि हम लोगों को पता चलता है कि कुछ जगह पर धातु मिल रहे हैं तो उसके लिए यूनाइटेड नेशन को एप्लीकेशन देनी पड़ती है। तब उस जगह से नोड्यूल निकालकर उसका उपयोग करते हैं। नोड्यूल निकालने की टेक्नोलॉजी अभी संसार में पूरी तरह से बनी नहीं है। सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान की ही बात नहीं कर रहा हूं। लेबोरेटरी स्केल पर टेक्नोलॉजी है, इन्डस्ट्रियल स्केल पर नहीं है। हमारे वैज्ञानिकों ने समुद्र में जाकर नोड्यूल निकाले हैं। उसमें से मैंगल भी निकाला गया और उसका मंडेलियन बनाकर प्राइम मिनिस्टर को भी प्रेजेंट किया है, कंपेसिटी बताने के लिए। इस प्रक्रिया के लिए संसार में बहुत काम करना पड़ेगा और हम भी बहुत तेजी से काम कर रहे हैं।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : The Minister in his reply stated that only one-third of our territorial sea bed has been surveyed. What are the metals which have been detected and what is their quantum, according to the survey made by the different agencies mentioned by the hon. Member ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : As I have already mentioned, ilmenite, rutile and such rare metals are found in our continental shelf at Konkan, Kerala and near the Orissa Coast. As to the quantity available, in the ocean, it would be hazardous to guess.

Import of Micro Computers for Schools

*456. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :**

SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Electronics propose to import large number of micro computers for schools under a pilot project ;

(b) if so, the number of micro computers proposed to be imported by the Department of Electronics ;

(c) the year by which those micro computers are proposed to be imported ;

(d) the cost of the project ; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT. (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Department of Electronics (DOE) has formulated a pilot project to introduce computer literacy/education in 250 Higher Secondary Schools in 1984-85. A Committee of Experts has been set up to evaluate various systems—indigenous and foreign—for selection of the most appropriate computer system for the pilot project.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) The estimated cost of the pilot project is Rs. 2.2 crores.

(e) The Department of Electronics' plan is to introduce computer literacy/education in schools in a phased manner with the following objectives :—

(i) To provide students with a broad undertaking of computers and their use.

(ii) To provide hands—on experience.

(iii) To familiarise students with the range of computer applications in all walks of human activity and the computer's potential as a controlling and information processing tool.

(iv) To demystify computers and to develop a degree of ease and

familiarity with computers, which would be conducive to encourage individual creativity in identifying and developing applications relevant to their immediate environment.

The emphasis in this programme will be on manipulative skills rather than on teaching principles of computer science.

The initial proposal is for a pilot project to introduce computer literacy/education in about 250 higher secondary schools in the year 1984-85. In this pilot project, the effort will be to give maximum coverage in terms of geographical distribution. The composition of the schools will be decided in such a manner that the project encompasses a range of types of schools, including central, local Government and private schools, which constitute a representative sample of our secondary school population as a whole.

The covering of 2,50,000 schools by 1990 is being considered as a target, but the exact extent of coverage during the Seventh Plan (1985-1989) will be decided only after assessing the lessons of the pilot project and taking other relevant factors into consideration.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : I am glad that the Government has taken steps to launch a pilot project under which the micro computers are going to be installed in schools. May I know from the Hon. Minister what specific steps are proposed to be taken up to step up the indigenous production of these micro computers ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : We are getting the technology and giving it to the organisations which would be producing these units. The SCL at Punjab is likely to manufacture the micro-computers and we are encouraging other manufacturers of computers to manufacture the computers and make them available to us.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to a press report which appeared in Business Standard of 5th March, 1984 stating that the Secretary of the Department has said that the computers would be important from BBC Micro-Computers, the British firm. Though he did not name the firm, yet he said it was

likely from a UK firm, which, of course, is the only country which has effectively set up a network of computers for schools. I would request the Hon. Minister to throw some light on this.

Sir, the Hon. Minister has said that some schools, including the Central, local government and private schools are included in this Project. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister how the criteria will be fixed to include the schools of the States. In this connection I would also like to know whether the backwardness of a State will also be taken in view while including the schools of the State in this project. I am asking this because in 1984-85, only 250 schools will be taken up in this project. Therefore, I would like to know specifically how this criteria at least for the year 1984-85 will be fixed ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, under the pilot project, we are proposing to provide this facility to 250 higher secondary schools. By 1990, we are proposing that two lakh fifty thousand schools may be covered. That is our plan. So, in order to implement this pilot project it has become necessary for us to prepare a scheme and then to get the instruments and to have instructors who can help us in this respect. Now, what we are trying to do at the initial stage is to get the micro-computers for some of the schools in our country and then to adopt the scheme which they have prepared. On the basis of the scheme prepared over here, we will have our own schemes and implement them.

The criteria we are going to adopt for selecting the schools will be to see that this pilot project succeeds. If the pilot project does not succeed, then the very purpose will not have its roots and it will become difficult to implement that concept. So, we are trying to see as to what kind of schools are there; whether the schools are located at a place where the necessary facilities are provided. In other words, in order to see that the project succeeds, a criteria for the selection of the schools to participate in the project has been evolved jointly by the Ministry of Education and Culture. This criteria will be followed while selecting the schools. For the purpose the State Governments and the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan have been asked to send a list of school

which may meet the criteria laid down for the selection. Therefore, I may state, that one of the main thrusts of our scheme is to see that this pilot project succeeds.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Sir, may I know from the Hon. Minister, whether the Government is aware that the Department of Electronics of the Jadavpur University, Calcutta, has developed a very good computer model, which has been described as Vidyasagar. And it has been claimed that this Vidyasagar model produced by the Department of Electronics, Jadavpur University, has great potential for being put to various uses—educational literacy, translation and various others. If so, what steps have been taken by the Government to provide all necessary help including financial help to perfect the model and whether this model will be considered at the time of selection for the pilot project ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, the policy of the Department is to give assistance to those organisations and institutions which come forward to develop the instruments of this nature and we have been giving it.

As far as the manufacturing or making of the computer by the Jadavpur University is concerned. I do not have the particular information with me, but I am sure that if they have done it and if it can be used, it can be looked at. But as the thing stand today, we are trying to take the computers to the schools for a specific scheme with specific inputs in it, the software and all those things, so that we can acquaint the students with the skill of using the computers and it is not meant for different kinds of operation. But first, we want to acquaint them with the computer use, and then we want to give them more instructions so that they can use it. I do not know whether this computer can be used for this purpose or not but it can be certainly looked into.

SHRI A. E. T. BARROW : In view of the fact that these imported computers are only in the Roman script and in view of the fact that lakhs of schools do not have teachers, nor do they have blackboards—the NCERT in their Report said that there are lakhs of schools without teachers and blackboards and for many years teaching is going to be 'chalk and talk'—I would like to

know whether the priorities in this will be considered. I am glad the Prime Minister is here, and it is because this is not going to succeed specially when these computers that are made have only the Roman script.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, of course, some of the computers which will be used will have the Roman script, but we are not confining ourselves to Roman script alone. We are thinking of introducing the computers with Hindi language and also other languages as the time passes and it becomes possible to do so. The most important question which was raised by the hon. Member is whether we should introduce the computers at his stage or not. The Government is aware that we have two kinds of interest—one is to take our youngsters on levels where they will be able to compete with the students from outside and the second is to provide education to all our young girls and boys in our country. If we do not give them instruction in using the computers, they will be lagging behind the students coming from outside. At the same time we are very well aware that we shall have to provide more and more facilities to all the boys and girls who can attend the schools. Our policy would be to see that both these interests are served and we would like to do it in a balanced manner as not to affect our capacity to compete with the people in the world, at the same time with a view to see that social justice is done and the schools and others facilities are provided to them. This becomes a very difficult question, but we intend to solve it in the manner we can.

Export made by Indian Rare Earth Limited

***459. SHRI N. DENNIS :** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether the Indian Rare Earth Limited has explored the possibilities of exporting the by-products extracted at Manavalakurichi in Kanyakumari District ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : Yes, Sir. Surplus of some minerals after meeting domestic demand is being exported.

SHRI N. DENNIS : May I know from the hon. Minister whether there are proposals under the consideration of the Government for the establishment of a new factory in Kanya Kumari District as a further step for the fraction of the rare earth minerals and to manufacture finished goods here itself so as to augment the export of these products and finished goods ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Permission has been given to one of the persons to establish a factory in the area.

SHRI N. DENNIS : As per the report of the DMRL Hyderabad, quantitatively Kanya Kumari District in Tamil Nadu occupies the highest place with the Imenite deposit of 57 million tons. In Kerala and Orissa the quantity is 33 million tonnes each. Titanium dioxide chemical processing units are already established in Kerala and Orissa. There is ample scope for the establishment of a Titanium metal factory at Manavalakurichy. May I know whether the hon. Minister would consider to locate the proposed Titanium Metal factory in his industrially backward district of Kanya Kumari ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : The requirement of Titanium can be met and we have the MIDHAMI and other factories which are meeting our requirements. When this is the position, at this stage it would be difficult to say whether the factory would be established there or not.

Survey of per Capita Income of Gujarat

***460. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any economic survey has been conducted by Government in the State of Gujarat regarding the per capita income of State domestic products during 1982-83 ;

(b) whether there has been any fall while comparing to the preceding year ; and

(c) if so, to what extent and the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN

DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir. The Government of India has not conducted any Economic Survey in the State of Gujarat.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

श्री छोटूभाई गामित : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गुजरात की प्रति-व्यक्ति आय का पता लगाने के लिए कब सर्वेक्षण किया गया था, इस सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर गुजरात में प्रति व्यक्ति आय क्या है और पिछले पांच वर्षों में प्रति-व्यक्ति आय में वृद्धि हुई है या गिरावट आई है, इसका पूरा ब्योरा क्या है ?

श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल : हमारे यहां जो सर्वे हुआ है, वह आल-इंडिया लेबल पर हुआ है और उसकी इनफार्मेशन हमारे पास है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने जो सर्वे किया है, उसकी पूरी डिटेल्ज हमारे पास नहीं हैं, माननीय सदस्य जो पांच साल का ब्योरा मांग रहे हैं, वह हम उनको लिखित रूप में दे देंगे।

श्री छोटूभाई गामित : हमारे देश में जो लोग गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे का जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं, ऐसे लोगों को, और खासकर गुजरात में ऐसे लोगों को, ऊपर उठाने के लिए पिछले पांच वर्षों में गुजरात सरकार को भारत सरकार की तरफ से कितनी धनराशि दी गई है, मंत्री महोदय इसके बारे में ब्योरा देने की कृपा करें।

श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल : यह भी हम लिखित रूप में दे देंगे।

Non-utilisation of Capacity by BHEL, Hardwar

***462. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the remarks of the Executive Director of BHEL, Hardwar, on Republic Day, 1984 expressing concern at non-utilisation of capacity due to imports of power plant and equipment ;

(b) whether adequate capacity was developed at Hardwar, based on technology

taken from M/s. Siemens of West Germany for manufacture of largest size thermal sets ; and

(c) if so, whether import of such equipment from advanced countries will be stopped in the interest of self-reliance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Adequate capacity has been developed at Hardwar for manufacture of large size turbo generators based on technology from M/s. KWU, a subsidiary of M/s. Siemens of West Germany.

(c) BHEL's capability in the field of manufacture of power generation equipment is well recognised. It is Government's policy to ensure maximum utilisation of the indigenous capacity. Import of power generation equipment is permitted only on exception basis.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, if I may say so, this is a completely evading and misleading answer. In reply to part (a), they have said, "Yes". That means, the remarks of the Executive Director of BHEL, are there. The remarks have come to their notice. But he says nothing about that. The Executive Director himself has complained that the capacity is not being fully utilised. The reasons for that, as he said, are that the import orders are being placed for those sets which can be manufactured equally well and is being manufactured at Hardwar. I would like to know from the Minister whether this policy will be permitted to continue so that whatever our public sector plants are there, they are rendered idle.

MR. SPEAKER : This is a very important question. Look into it. I have also seen that plant. You see that the utilisation is done to the maximum extent. I think, it will be benefited. Why should we import it if we can manufacture it ?

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : Sir, only in exceptional cases such as where the machinery is not available, we are importing, not otherwise.

MR. SPEAKER : Would you seriously take this up ?

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Shut Down of Kota Atomic Power Station

*446. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :
SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Statesman' dated 28 February, 1984 wherein it has been stated that Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant No. 1 at Kota may have to be shut down permanently ;

(b) whether it has also been stated that foreign experts have indicated that the plant is beyond repairs ;

(c) the reasons thereof ;

(d) estimated loss to the exchequer as a result thereof ; and

(e) whether Government propose to make any efforts so that this plant may not be shut down ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Government is aware of the news item. There is no move to permanently shut down Unit I of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station.

(b) The foreign experts have not examined the plant.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) This is difficult to estimate at this stage.

(e) Yes, Sir, efforts are being made.

Production Capacity of Cold Rolled Steel Strips

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

(a) whether Cold Rolling Mills Association has represented and explained that the

existing capacity is already enough to meet the requirement of cold rolled steel strips up-to 1990 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the cold rolling industry is under-utilised to the extent of 57 per cent and excess capacity is already existing in the country in respect of the item at (a) above ; and

(c) if so, whether there was any necessity of revising the Industrial Policy in this regard as the requirement of quality cold rolled steel of engineering industries could already be met for export ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The Narrow Cold Rolled Steel Strips Division of the Association of Indian Engineering Industry has represented to the Government that the existing capacity for the manufacture of cold rolled steel strips is adequate to meet the country's demand.

(b) There has been under utilisation of cold rolling capacity to some extent mainly due to power shortage, market constraint and technological limitation to produce cold rolled strips of certain quality specifications.

(c) In order to assist the export of engineering products based on cold rolled steel strips, the licensing policy has been suitably modified to create cold rolling capacity on a selective basis to meet the quality requirements of such export oriented engineering industries.

राजस्थान परमाणु ऊर्जा केन्द्र का
बन्द किया जाना

451 श्री बी० 'डी० सिंह : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान परमाणु ऊर्जा परियोजना के एकक प्रायः बन्द रहते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दोनों ही यूनिट अपनी स्थापना से कितनी-कितनी अवधि के लिए बन्द रहे ;

(ग) इनके बन्द रहने के प्रमुख कारण क्या हैं ;

(घ) इनके दोषों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ; और

(ङ) यह एकक अपनी पूरी क्षमता से कब तक कार्य करना आरम्भ कर देंगे ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) :

(क) जी, नहीं। राजस्थान परमाणु बिजली घर का दूसरा यूनिट बहुत संतोषजनक रूप से काम करता रहा है। बिजली घर के पहले यूनिट को 4 मार्च, 1982 से दक्षिणी एण्ड-शील्ड की मरम्मत के लिए बन्द रखा गया है।

(ख) बिजलीघर के पहले यूनिट ने, व्यावसायिक स्तर पर उत्पादन आरम्भ करने की तारीख से लेकर 4 मार्च, 1982 के उस समय तक जब उसे एण्ड-शील्ड संबंधी समस्या के कारण बन्द किया गया, लगभग 48% समय के लिए काम नहीं किया। बिजलीघर के दूसरे यूनिट ने व्यावसायिक स्तर पर उत्पादन करने की तारीख से लेकर अब तक 34% समय के लिए काम नहीं किया है।

(ग) सामान्य रूप से काम करने के दौरान ये यूनिट उपस्करों के ठीक ढंग से काम न करने और ग्रिड में वोल्टेज के घटने-बढ़ने के कारण बन्द होते रहे।

(घ) रख-रखाव की प्रक्रियाओं का स्तर सुधारा जा रहा है और उपस्करों की विश्वसनीयता बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से डिजायनों में परिवर्तन किए जा रहे हैं। ग्रिड सम्बन्धी प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था को बेहतर बनाने के लिए ग्रिड से संबंधित प्राधिकारियों के साथ लगातार चर्चा की जाती है।

(ङ) बिजलीघर का दूसरा यूनिट इस समय लगभग पूरी क्षमता पर काम कर रहा है। बिजलीघर के पहले यूनिट को यथाशीघ्र फिर से चालू करने का पूरा प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

**बाड़मेर को उद्योग रहित जिला
घोषित किया जाना**

*453. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान का रेगिस्तानी और सीमावर्ती पिछड़ा जिला बाड़मेर उद्योगरहित जिला घोषित होने का पात्र बनने के लिए निर्धारित सभी शर्तें पूरी करता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पिछड़े जिले को उद्योग रहित जिला घोषित करने में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं; और

(ग) इस संबंध में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं;

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) :
(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

**Industries in Madhya Pradesh suffering
from Power Crisis**

*457. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of mini-steel plants and other medium and major industries in Madhya Pradesh affected due to power crisis in that State in 1983-84 ;

(b) the extent of production loss estimated in each of those mini-steel plants and other major and medium industries ; and

(c) the steps taken to get over these difficulties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) The present energy availability in the State of Madhya Pradesh is about 29.96 MU as against the requirement of 34.31 MU. In order to meet the shortage, the State Government has imposed demand cuts ranging from 20 to 25 per cent and energy cut of the order of 10-15 per cent on various consumers. Precise details about the number of mini steel plants and other industrial units

affected by power cuts and the extent of production loss in these units due to power crisis alone are not available.

(c) A number of steps are being taken by the Government to improve power availability in the country including the early commissioning of on-going projects, increasing generation from existing capacity and arranging for assistance for deficit areas from those areas that have a surplus.

Robbery in Chittaranjan Park, New Delhi

*458. SHRI N. E. HORO :

SHRI K. MALLANNA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 4 March, 1984 that two women residents of Chittaranjan Park, New Delhi were robbed at pistol-point of jewellery worth Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 1,000 in cash by four intruders in their house on 3 March, 1984 ;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that almost weekly or daily since last six months a number of cases of such type have been taking place in Delhi and the Delhi Police are not able to protect the lives and properties of the people ; and

(d) if so, the strong measures Government propose to take in this regard ?

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

(b) It is reported that some persons forced their entry into the house and at the point of pistol, took away jewellery, Rs. 1000/- in cash and a Two-in-One (transister-cum-recorder).

(c) During the last six months i.e., from 1.9.83 to 29.2.1984 there have been 14 such cases reported to the Delhi Police. Out of them 6 have since been worked out and accused persons arrested.

(d) To check the crime rate in Delhi, the Delhi Police have taken various steps like armed patrolling with walkie-talkie and

wireless sets, action against known criminals and bad characters under the various sections of law including National Security Act, surprise checking of vehicles to detect those involved in commission of crime, strengthening of surveillance over known criminals, posting of police pickets and holding of inter-district meetings with police officials of adjoining States to ensure coordinated action and proper collection of intelligence regarding criminals. The various requirements of Delhi Police in terms of man-power and equipment are under continuous review. Additions in the form of men and equipment are made from time to time to improve the efficiency of the Delhi Police.

"Industrial Units in Kerala not taking Anti-pollution Measures"

*461. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of industrial units in Kerala against which complaints have been received that sufficient anti-pollution measures have not been taken by them ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to ensure sufficient compliance of the regulations in this regard by these units ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) According to the information received from the Kerala State Pollution Control Board, the major industries against which complaints have been received are : Travancore Titanium Products, Travancore Electro Chemicals, Punalur Paper Mills, Hindustan Paper Corporation, FACT Udyog Mandal, FACT Cochin Division, Carbon and Chemicals, Vanchinadu Leathers, Tapioca Products, Travancore Cochin Chemicals, South India Wire Ropes, Luxmi Starch, Hindustan Insecticides and Gwalior Rayons

(b) The State Pollution Control Board has directed the industries to take adequate pollution abatement measures. Wherever necessary legal action is also being taken.

BPE Directive to Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur.

*463. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to lay a statement showing ;

(a) whether Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur has ever been able to get the benefit from the Bureau of Public Enterprises directive of 10 per cent price preference for Government Public Undertakings ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the annual requirements of Defence, Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (Trichy, Bhopal and Hardwar), Eastern Coalfields, Heavy Engineering Corporation, Wheel and Axle Plant of Bangalore, Hindustan Machine Tools and Praga Tools which Alloy Steel Plant can supply ;

(d) the percentage of the above requirements allotted to Alloy Steel Plant for supply ;

(e) whether some cases were referred by Alloy Steel Plant to Bureau of Public Enterprises ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Alloy Steels Plant in Durgapur has been able to get price preference in certain cases such as from Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited and Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited.

(b) According to the policy in this regard, price preference upto 10% cannot be taken for granted and every effort has to be made to bring down costs and achieve competitiveness. Each case concerning this is being pursued vigorously.

(c) and (d) The orders placed in 1983-84 by units within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defence, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (Trichy, Bhopal & Hardwar), Eastern Coal Fields, Heavy Engineering Corporation, Wheel & Axle Plant-Bangalore, Hindustan Machine Tools and Praga Tools, for items within the production range of the Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur, amounted to 33,300 tonnes, of which ASP, Durgapur received orders for 13,550 equivalent to 40.69% of the total orders placed (A substantial improvement in despatches by 33% over the despatches made in 1982-83) ; orders for 8,300 tonnes were placed on Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Limited a State Public Sector

Undertaking, representing 24.92% ; so the total percentage of orders placed on these two undertakings thus amounted to 66% approximately.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. Some cases have been referred by the Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur to the Bureau of Public Enterprises. In all these cases the B.P.E. has already advised the undertakings and departments concerned to ensure that Government policy is followed.

Simultaneously, the Department of Steel is also pursuing this matter and has been assured by the Departments concerned that the public sector undertakings within their jurisdiction will conform to the instructions of the BPE in this matter.

Plan Outlay for West Bengal

*464. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the West Bengal Cabinet approved a Plan outlay of Rs. 748 crores for 1984-85 despite the Planning Commission's disagreement expressed earlier ;

(b) if so, whether the Commission have approved the outlay ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) In their Budget proposals for 1984-85, the West Bengal Government has drawn up estimates on the basis of a Plan of the order of Rs. 748 crores.

(b) and (c) The Planning Commission has not so far finalised the Plan outlay of West Bengal for 1984-85. The West Bengal Government have not been able to satisfy the Commission about the availability of resources of an order any where near the Plan size that they have asked for.

Expansion of Steel Plants

*465. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE :

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been ban on development and expansion of steel industry during the past few years ;

(b) whether the expansion of mini-steel plants has also been stalled ;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(d) the steps taken to increase the production of steel and stop importing steel ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir. As a result of special measures that include technological innovation by the Research and Development Scientists of SAIL and the technologists in SAIL plants, the production of high value import substitution items in the current year is likely to be substantially higher than the production of these items during 1982-83, as follows :—

Item	(quantity in tonnes)	
	Production during 1982-83	Likely production in 1983-84.
LPG Sheets	17,744	62,500
DD/EDD Sheets	6,409	18,000
Boiler Quality Plates	6,730	14,000
IS-2062 Plates	44,240	54,000
GP/GC Sheets (.4/.5mm)	16,613	29,000
Electrode Quality Wire Rods	10,353	22,000
90 U.T.S. Rails	—	2,500
Electrical Sheets	12,073	16,500
Tin Plates	33,088	46,000
Rimming Quality Wire Rods	10,188	22,500

This has assisted in reduction of imports: imports by SAIL in 1983-84 are likely to be about 0.5 million tonnes valued at about Rs. 280 crores compared to imports of 1.32 million tonnes in 1982-83 valued at Rs. 501 crores.

The import policy, including canalisation, is geared to ensure that the utmost possible

import substitution takes place consistent with the need to ensure adequate availability to meet the needs of consumers.

Constitution of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Cell

5128 : SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Cell has been constituted ;

(b) if so, the number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes persons working in the Cell ; and

(c) the types of cases the Cell has taken up since its inception ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) A special cell known as 'SC/ST Cell' consisting of one Assistant and one L.D.C. was created on 5.8.83 in Ministry of Home Affairs (Proper) under the charge of Section Officer (Vigilance) for dealing with work relating to representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services/Posts. The Cell assists Deputy Secretary (Admn), who is Liaison Officer for this work, through an Under Secretary. None of these officers belong to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe community.

2. The Cell deals with :

(i) Matters relating to the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with which the Liaison Officer of the Ministry is concerned.

(ii) Ensuring due compliance of the orders and instructions pertaining to the reservation of vacancies in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other benefits admissible to them.

(iii) Consolidating statistical data in respect of the Ministry and its sub-formations.

(iv) Scrutiny of proposals for de-reservation of vacancies reserved for SC/ST candidates.

This work is of a continuing nature.

The Cell ensures that the reservation orders in relation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are duly implemented.

Deaths due to firing at Rangat, Andaman

5129. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA DASAN NADAR :

SHRI AJIT BAG :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether judicial inquiry was instituted by Government in respect of death of innocent persons due to unauthorised firing on 28 January, 1983 at Rangat, Andaman on peaceful students ; and

(b) if so, the details of the findings of the inquiry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) A one man Commission of Inquiry appointed to inquire into the circumstances leading to the incident of police firing at Rangat on 28th January, 1983, has submitted its report to the Andaman & Nicobar Administration. The report is at present being examined by the Administration and a copy of it along with the memorandum of action taken thereon will be laid on the Table of the House in due course as required under Section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act.

Putting of Blinker Lights or 'Go' and 'Stop' Signals at Zebra Lines in Delhi

5130. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state steps being taken to protect the pedestrians moving on zebra lines from being knocked by the speeding buses or other vehicles and put blinker lights or 'Go' and 'Stop' signals at some of the important and busy Zebra lines in the Capital where there is considerable density of traffic ?

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

Following steps have been taken to ensure the safety of the pedestrians in Delhi :—

- (1) Additional staff including Home Guards have been detailed at important crossings to regulate the movement of pedestrians.
- (2) Pedestrians, including children, are being advised and educated to use zebra pedestrian crossings, foot bridges and under bridges to avoid accidents.
- (3) Necessary action under the provisions of law is taken against the pedestrians, who do not follow the rules. During the current year 710 pedestrians have been prosecuted upto 15.3.1984.
- (4) Motorists who do not obey the traffic rules near zebra/pedestrian crossings are warned/prosecuted.
- (5) Road Safety education through T.V., A.I.R. and P.A. Equipments etc. is imparted to the pedestrians and other road users to follow the traffic rules and avoid accidents.
- (6) Enforcement of Traffic Rules has been considerably increased.
- (7) At Red Fort and Central Secretariat crossings, scramble system, i.e., where all signals for motor vehicles are 'Red' and all signals for pedestrians are 'Green', has been introduced to facilitate movement of pedestrians. The system is being introduced at four more points. The Traffic Police have instructed the civic authorities to instal 54 blinkers at selected points.

Registration of Maruti Cars

5131. SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Maruti cars and vans registered with the registration authorities in Union Territory of Delhi during last five months (October, 1983 to February, 1984) ; and

(b) whether a list of particulars of persons in whose names these vehicles have been registered in the above mentioned period will be laid on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) 287 Maruti cars were registered in Delhi upto end February, 1984 through Maruti Dealers.

(b) No, Sir.

"Relaxation in the Preservation of Wild Life Act and Forest Act"

5132. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any State Government have approached the Union Government during the past three years including the current financial year 1983-84 for relaxation in the Preservation of Wild Life Act and the new Forest Act on the plea that the wild animals causing excessive damage to crops should be allowed to be shot/scared by the farmers for protecting their crops ;

(b) if so, the details of the demands made by each State Government ; and

(c) the action/decision taken by Government on such representations and the nature of relaxation allowed in enforcement of those Acts ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

National Research Centre for Developing Electronic Telephone System

5134. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to review their decision of assigning the Ministry of Communications the task of setting up a national research centre for developing electronics telephone system and place it under the control of the Department of Electronics ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for reversing a recently taken policy decision of national importance ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND

IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) and (b) Decision has already been taken by the Government for establishment of National Centre for Technology Development of Electronic Switching System. The Centre is being set up as a scientific society with funding jointly by Department of Electronics and Ministry of Communications. The activities of the national centre would be reviewed periodically by a governing council under the chairmanship of Minister (Communications). The Centre would be vested with total authority and flexibility outside Government norms to ensure dynamic operation. The Centre is being placed under the administrative control of the Department of Electronics.

**Violation of Schedule V to Constitution
on Scheduled Areas of States**

5135. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sanctity attached to Scheduled Areas of each State has been violated by not following the Schedule V to the Constitution;

(b) whether any review has been made by any competent authority of Law Ministry or Home Ministry;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The provisions contained in the Vth Schedule to the Constitution are followed. No case of violation of the sanctity attached to the Scheduled Areas has come to the notice of the Ministry.

(b) and (c) As provided for in Article 338 of the Constitution the Special Officer for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes reports to the President through his Annual Reports the results of investigation of all matters related to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution. Further the working of the provisions in the Vth Schedule to the Constitution are reviewed from time to time when the Annual Tribal Sub-Plans of States are

discussed in the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(d) Does not arise.

**परमाणु ऊर्जा का उपयोग और
उसकी उत्पादन क्षमता**

5136. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में 1 मार्च, 1984 को परमाणु ऊर्जा की कुल उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी थी और कितनी क्षमता का वास्तव में उपयोग किया जा रहा था; और

(ख) बन्द पड़े हुए परमाणु ऊर्जा उत्पादन एककों में प्रत्येक की क्षमता कितनी है और उनके बन्द होने के कारण क्या हैं?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, परमाणु ऊर्जा, अन्तरिक्ष, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज बो. पाटिल): (क) 1 मार्च, 1984 को परमाणु बिजलीघरों की कुल स्थापित क्षमता 1095 मेगावाट थी तथा इस समय उनकी लगभग 70% क्षमता उपयोग में आ रही है।

(ख) राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर के पहले यूनिट को, जिसकी क्षमता 220 मेगावाट है, उसकी दक्षिणी एंड-शील्ड की मरम्मत के लिए 4 मार्च, 1982 से बन्द रखा गया है।

**Consideration of Tehsil instead of District
Identifying 'no industry' areas**

5137. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat Government have urged the Central Government to consider Tehsil as unit instead of District for identifying an area as a 'No Industry' area;

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

(c) the action taken by Government of India in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Gujarat suggested that districts having one large or medium scale industry should be included as 'No-Industry Districts' or alternatively instead of the concept of a district, the concept of a taluka or block should be adopted.

(c) As the present re-categorisation is an ad-interim measure pending final decision on the recommendations of the National Committee for Development of Backward Area, it is not proposed to alter the concept of 'No-Industry Districts' at present.

**दहेज विरोधी संल में दर्ज किए गये
सताये जाने के मामले**

5138. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली पुलिस के अधीन दहेज विरोधी संल में 1983 के दौरान महिलाओं को सताये जाने के कितने मामले दर्ज हुए;

(ख) इन मामलों में सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

हम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० बेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) इस प्रकार के मामले स्थानीय थानों द्वारा दर्ज किए जाते हैं और दहेज विरोधी एकक दहेज के कारण मौतों के खास-खास मामलों के अतिरिक्त सताये जाने के उन्हीं मामलों के बारे में कार्रवाई करता है जो जांच पड़ताल के लिए एकक को भेजे जाते हैं।

दहेज विरोधी एकक में, 30 अगस्त, 1983 को थाना सदर बाजार में सूचित दहेज उत्पीड़न के एक मामले के संबंध में कार्रवाई की थी। मामले में 4 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए हैं और 27 जनवरी, 1984 को न्यायालय में चालान किया गया है।

(ख) सरकार मामलों की जांच पड़ताल की प्रगति पर नजर रखती है और जहां कहीं आवश्यक होता है उचित दिशा निर्देश देती है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Plight of Freedom Fighters

5139. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the plight of many old and infirm freedom fighters ; and

(b) if so, the steps which have been taken/proposed to ensure that none of them meets the fate similar to that of Shri Ibrahim Yusuf Sheikh as reported in Caravan-February (second), 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) All out efforts are being made to ensure that the applications for Samman Pension are finalised as early as possible and pension sanctioned to the genuine freedom fighters. As the pension is generally sanctioned on the basis of verification reports of the State Governments, there are clear instructions to them to make all possible efforts to expedite verification at their end. Most of the State Governments have set up special cells and constituted Committees/at District/State Level to help in the Scrutiny of applications.

2. As regards the case of Sh. Ibrahim Yusuf Sheikh, the Hon'ble M.P. has already been informed that as soon as the news item published in a section of the press regarding Shri Sheikh was brought to our notice, a report was called for from the Government of Maharashtra, who informed that they have sanctioned pension to Shri Sheikh from the State revenues at the rate of Rs. 150/- p.m. with effect from 1.2.1982. As reported by the State Government, Shri Sheikh had suffered an actual imprisonment for 2 months and 26 days. He could not be considered eligible for pension from the Central revenues, as he had not undergone the minimum period of imprisonment required for eligibility under Samman Pension Scheme.

Demand of Steel in the Country.

5140. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether careful analysis has been carried out to project the demand of steel in the next ten years and till the end of the century ;

(b) if so, the total requirement of crude steel and steps being taken, if any, to increase the installed capacity ;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure quality control of finished steel compatible with the finished product elsewhere ;

(d) whether any attention has been given to the possibility of introducing micro-alloy in mild steels which can be carried out in the steel plants at low additional cost thereby resulting in production of steels of high tensile strength ; and

(e) whether steps are being taken to permit each SAIL plant to have captive coal mines and washeries attached to it to ensure right quality and quantity of coal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : Two Working Groups on Iron and Steel are examining the demand of steel during the 7th Five Year Plan period and for the period upto the turn of the century. The reports of these Working Groups are expected to be finalised shortly.

Schemes for the expansion of capacities are under implementation in the Bhilai and Bokaro steel plants and the Alloy steels plant in Durgapur.

Schemes have also been formulated for technological upgradation and modernisation of the steel plants in Durgapur and Rourkela : a proposal in regard to the steel plant at Burnpur is under preparation. These schemes are designed to enable these plants to achieve production to their installed capacities with reduction in costs.

A new steel plant is under construction in Visakhapatnam to produce 3.4 million tonnes of ingot steel per annum.

(c) The Research and Control Organisation in every steel plant ensures process and quality control in the various stages of steel making, shaping and finishing, to meet the Indian Standards Specifications as well as to International Specifications. Thorough inspection is carried out to ensure that the products conform to the requisite chemical composition and mechanical properties. Further devices to carry out rigorous on-line inspection and testing are being planned.

(d) Yes, Sir. SAIL has introduced micro-alloy steels such as SAIL-MA and high tensile rails. Promotion of the use of these micro alloy steels has been also undertaken and welding and design manuals have been also prepared.

(e) There are no proposals for adding further captive coal mines and washeries in the SAIL steel plants. However, steps are being taken to improve the operations of the existing washeries in the IISCO—Burnpur and the Durgapur steel plant to increase their productivity and effectiveness. There is also very close cooperation between SAIL and Coal India Ltd. to improve the production and specifications of coking coal for supply to the steel plants. SAIL is also very closely associated in the plans of the modernisation of Coal India washeries so that the quality of coking coal supplied to the steel plants is improved in the shortest possible time.

**पूर्वी और पश्चिमी चम्पारन में
उद्योगों की स्थापना**

5141. श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार औद्योगिक एवं तकनीकी परामर्शदाता संगठन ने, राज्य के औद्योगिक विकास को शीघ्रता से पूरा करने की दृष्टि से एक योजनाबद्ध तरीके से औद्योगिक विकास हेतु बिहार के विभिन्न जिलों का कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त संगठन द्वारा पेश की गई रिपोर्ट के आधार पर पूर्वी और पश्चिमी चम्पारन जिलों के औद्योगिक विकास

की कोई संभावना है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस दिशा में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) बिहार सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार बिहार इण्डस्ट्रियल एंड टेक्निकल कन्सल्टेंसी आर्गेनाइजेशन (बी० आई० टी० सी० ओ०) को बिहार के 8 जिलों अर्थात् सीमामढी, सिधभूम, पलामू, राँची, पूर्णिया, वैशाली, गोपालगंज और पूर्वी चम्पारन का औद्योगिक सर्वेक्षण करने का कार्य सौंपा गया था। बी० आई० टी० सी० ओ० द्वारा पूर्वी चम्पारन की रिपोर्ट अभी प्रस्तुत की जानी है। यद्यपि, पश्चिमी चम्पारन के औद्योगिक सर्वेक्षण का कार्य मे० सोनी कन्सल्टेंसी को सौंपा गया था जिसे अभी अपनी रिपोर्ट बिहार सरकार को प्रस्तुत करनी है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Setting up of a Coordination Committee on Khadi

5142. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently decided to set up a Co-ordination Committee to further develop co-operative and co-ordination with the agencies dealing with Khadi, handloom and handicrafts and silk sectors ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its composition and functions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Committee under the Chairmanship of Chairman, Khadi & Village Industries Commission comprising Development Commissioner (Handlooms), Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), representatives of Central Silk Board, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), National Cooperative Develop-

ment Corporation (NCDC) and the Department of Industrial Development is being constituted. The objective of the Committee would be to bring better coordination and rapport among the various agencies in the decentralised sector dealing with Khadi, Handlooms and Handicrafts.

राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963

का क्रियान्वयन

5143. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजभाषा अधिनियम 1963 की धारा 3 (3) में उल्लिखित 14 मदों को देश के क, ख और ग क्षेत्रों में द्विभाषिक रूप में क्रियान्वित करने का प्रावधान है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग क, ख, और ग क्षेत्रों में स्थित इसके कार्यालयों में वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83, और 1983-84 में धारा 3(3) का राज्यवार और वर्षवार अलग-अलग कितने प्रतिशत क्रियान्वयन किया गया है;

(ग) तीनों क्षेत्रों के राज्यों में उक्त सभी चौदह मदों का शत प्रतिशत क्रियान्वयन द्विभाषिक रूप में किये जाने में क्या कठिनाई है; और

(घ) इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गये हैं अथवा उठाये जाने का विचार है ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, परमाणु ऊर्जा, अन्तरिक्ष, इलेक्ट्रानिकी और महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) और (घ) जिन यूनिटों में शत-प्रतिशत क्रियान्वयन नहीं हो सका है उनमें से अधिकांश वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी स्वरूप का काम कर रहे हैं। राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समितियों से, जिनका गठन सभी यूनिटों में किया जा चुका है ये कहा जा रहा है कि प्रत्येक यूनिट

द्वारा किए गए राजभाषा नीति के कार्यान्वयन राजभाषा नीति का संतोषजनक कार्यान्वयन की समीक्षा की जाए और कठिनाइयों को दूर सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रत्येक प्रयास किया करने के लिए प्रभावी उपाय सुझाए जाएं। जाएगा।

विवरण

क्षेत्र तथा कार्यालय/यूनिट का नाम	धारा 3(3) में उल्लिखित कागज पत्रों से कितने प्रतिशत द्विभाषिक रूप में जारी किए गए		
	वर्ष 1981-82	वर्ष 1982-83	वर्ष 1983-84
“क” क्षेत्र स्थित कार्यालय			
राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत परियोजना	88%	81%	100%
भारी पानी परियोजना, कोटा	81%	91%	92%
यूरेनियम कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड	62%	86%	56%
नरोरा परमाणु विद्युत परियोजना	51%	61%	80%
“ख” क्षेत्र स्थित कार्यालय			
परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग का सचिवालय, बम्बई	99%	98%	99%
भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र	18%	20%	16%
सम्पदा प्रबंध निदेशालय	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य
भारी पानी परियोजनाएं, बम्बई	100%	55%	89%
भारी पानी परियोजना, बड़ौदा	1.3%	1.3%	शून्य
विद्युत परियोजना अभियांत्रिकी प्रभाग	56%	26%	100%
तारापुर परमाणु बिजलीघर	81%	100%	100%
क्रय और भंडार निदेशालय	1%	0.5%	0.4%
इंडियन रेअर अर्थ्स लिमिटेड	3.4%	6%	8%
निर्माण और सेवा वर्ग	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य
“ग” क्षेत्र स्थित कार्यालय			
नाभिकीय ईंधन सम्मिश्र	21%	19%	19%
परमाणु खनिज प्रभाग	26%	36%	20%
भारी पानी परियोजना, तलचर	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य
मद्रास परमाणु विद्युत परियोजना	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य
रिएक्टर अनुसंधान केन्द्र, कलपाक्कम	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य
भारी पानी परियोजना, तूतीकोरिन	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य
इलेक्ट्रानिक्स कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य

**Fall Back Wage to Piece Rated Workers
in Dolomite and Lime Stone Mines**

5144. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any system of giving fall back wages to the piece rated workers, whether departmental or contractual working in Dolomite and lime stone mines under the SAIL, supplying those minerals to the steel plants ;

(b) if so, facts in details with regard to each mine and methods of calculation of of that fall back wage ; and

(c) whether the fall back wage is lower than the minimum wage for the workers paid in the industry ; facts in details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) In the captive limestone and dolomite mines under SAIL, payments to piece-rated workers, whether on departmental rolls or engaged by the contractors, are made through piece-rate system. The piece-rates adopted through bipartite/tripartite settlements at plant level with the concerned unions are fixed, based on average productivity norms in such a manner that minimum wages notified by the appropriate State Governments are ensured when the agreed norms of productivity are fulfilled. Hence there is no need to have a system of giving fall back wages to such workers in captive limestone and dolomite mines under SAIL.

(c) Does not arise.

**Time Limit for Submission of Appeals/
Petitions/Memorials to Disciplinary
Authorities**

5145. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the orders on dealing with appeals, petitions, memorials submitted by a Government servant to the President or the disciplinary authorities and whether there is any time limit within which these have to be attended to ; and whether there are any orders as to the effect that the orders should be self-contained, reasoned and self-speaking

and should be issued by the competent authorities only and such orders are judicial in nature ;

(b) whether copies of the orders will be laid on the Table of the House ; and

(c) whether these orders are to be followed in letter and spirit by all the offices of the Government of India in the event of their non-compliance what action is taken by his Ministry in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) The Central Civil Services (Classification, Control & Appeal) Rules, 1965 governing Government employees contain specific provisions under which Appeal against an order of the Disciplinary Authority or an application for revision of an order of the Disciplinary Authority, as the case may be, can be made by the delinquent Government employee. Similarly, separate instructions also exist regarding submission, receipt and transmission of petitions addressed to the President in respect of matters arising out of Civil employment under the Government or the termination of such employment *vide* the instructions dated 8th September, 1954 (copy of this order was laid on the Table in reply to the Question No. 1747 of 3.8.1983). No time limit for attending appeals/revision petitions has been prescribed under the rules. However, instructions have been issued by this Department to the various administrative authorities to ensure that the appeals are decided within a short period and given high priority.

(c) The Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms issues general instructions as the nodal Department concerned with subjects allotted to it under the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules 1961. It is for the administrative Ministries/ Departments, including their attached and subordinate offices to ensure that such general instructions are followed by them scrupulously.

Inventory of Steel Items with SAIL

5146. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the inventory of various steel items

lying with the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) as on 28 March, 1984 and the approximate value thereof ;

(b) how far the wagon shortage and movement restrictions imposed by the Railways recently has hit the steel off-take ;

(c) whether the matter was taken up with Railway Board and the Railway Administration concerned ; and

(d) if so, their reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Stocks of steel at plants and home-sales stockyards of SAIL have declined to 788,900 tonnes (provisional) on 21.3.84 valued approximately at Rs. 330 crores from 1,444,100 tonnes valued approximately at Rs. 630 crores on 1.4.83.

(b) Inadequate availability of loose wagons and movement restrictions has not affected steel offtake.

(c) and (d) There is a regular and continuing dialogue with the Railways to ensure regular movement.

Growth Rate of Gross Domestic Product

5147. SHRI A. T. PATIL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :¹

(a) the growth-rate targeted and achieved for Gross Domestic Product during each plan period, upto-date and the average growth-rate over the entire period of plans ; how does it compare with the targeted growth-rate ; and

(b) the reasons for the shortfall, if any, under each plan period and action taken to overcome those deficiencies in the succeeding plans (for all plans) ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) Reference is invited to the various Plan documents, both Five Year Plans and Annual Plans as also the Mid-term reviews of Five Year Plans. These documents contain not only the detailed performance of the economy upto-date but also the reasons for shortfalls, if any, and the action taken to overcome those deficiencies in the succeeding Plans.

STATEMENT TARGETED AND ACTUAL GROWTH RATES

(Percentages)

Sl. No.	Plan	Target	Actual	Growth Rate For
1	2	3	4	5
1.	First Plan (1951-52 to 1955-56)	2.1	3.6	National income
2.	Second Plan (1956-57 to 1960-61)	4.5	4.0	National income
3.	Third plan (1961-62 to 1965-66)	5.6	2.2	National income
4.	Annual Plan (1966-67 to 1968-69)	—	4.0	National income
5.	Fourth Plan (1969-70 to 1973-74)	5.7	3.3	net domestic product
6.	Fifth Plan (1974-75 to 1978-79)	4.4	5.1	gross domestic product.
7.	Sixth Plan (1980-85)	5.2	5.4*	gross domestic product.
8.	(1950-51 to 1978-79)	—	3.5	National income

Note : Target were generally specified in terms of net national income/product upto the Fifth Plan in which for the first time, targets were specified in terms of gross domestic product.

* Relates to the four years (1980-1981 to 1983-84) of the Sixth Plan.

Salt Pans leased out in Maharashtra

5148. **SHRI J. S. PATIL** : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have leased out salt pans to a number of co-operative societies and individuals in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details about the number of salt pans leased out to individuals and cooperative societies such as number of pans, areas, etc ;

(c) whether it is the policy of Government to lease salt pans to cooperative societies as far as possible ; and

(d) if so, the reasons that made Government to lease them out to individuals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of salt works leased out to cooperatives and individuals are :

(I) Cooperative Societies :

Name	No. of Salt Works	Area
(1) Mithagar Kamgar Sahakari Sangh Ltd. P.O. Juchondra Taluk : Vaisai Thane	Two	204 Acres 39 Gunthas
(2) Sarvodaya Adivasi Mith Utpadak Sahkari Sangh Ltd. P.O. Juchandra Taluk : Vaisai Thane	Two	242 Acres 15 Gunthas 4 Annas

(II) Individuals :

Seven Salt works with an area of 22 acres 38 gunthas 4 annas in Shirodha Salt Factory have been leased out to private individuals.

(c) and (d) Salt Works are leased out by Government by invitation of open Tenders. However, cooperative societies of weaker sections are given preference over private parties and their tender is accepted provided the amount tendered is reasonable and difference between the highest tender and that of the society is not more than 10% of the highest tender.

गाजीपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में भारी उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए लाइसेंसों हेतु आवेदन पत्र

5149. **श्री जैनुल बशर** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के गाजीपुर जिले में भारी उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए लाइसेंसों हेतु सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों से आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो आवेदकों का विवरण क्या है और उनके द्वारा स्थापित किये जाने वाले उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान औद्योगिक स्वीकृत सचिवालय में उत्तर प्रदेश के गाजीपुर जिले में किसी प्रकार का एकक स्थापित करने के लिए सरकारी या गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र की ओर से उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अधीन औद्योगिक लाइसेंस की स्वीकृति के लिए कोई भी आवेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Nationalisation of Mining Industry

5150. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA** : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that mining industry is still running in private sector ; if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to nationalise the mining industry in the country ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF

MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The mining industry is both in public and private sectors but the contribution of public sector to production of minerals (excluding atomic and minor minerals), in terms of value during 1982, was Rs. 4,723.00 crores as against Rs. 239.00 crores in the private sector.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Key sectors of the mining industry like coal, petroleum, gold etc. are already being operated in the public sector.

Functioning of Colour T.V. Industries in the Country

5151. SHRI VIRDA RAM PHULWARIYA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of places in the country where colour television factories are functioning ;

(b) whether it is a fact that a firm has submitted a proposal to set up a colour television factory in Sirohi district of Rajasthan ;

(c) if so, the estimated total investment required for setting up this factory ;

(d) the name of the firm which intends to set up this factory alongwith its production target ; and

(e) the full details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) As per Government's Industrial & Licensing Policy for Colour TV (CTV) Receivers, industrial approvals for manufacture have been given to all companies which applied for such approvals except foreign equity companies. As on date some 458 such approvals have been issued. The units/parties involved are situated in various parts of the country. Moreover, the various units are in different stages of implementation of their CTV projects. Hence, it is difficult to give the number of places where CTV factories are actually functioning as on date. However, Government has noted that companies like ECIL, Hyderabad ; KELTRON, Trivandrum, CROWN, Ahmedabad ; UPTRON,

Lucknow and many companies in Delhi and Bombay have taken necessary steps to implement the industrial approvals issued to them and manufacture CTV sets.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The investment details as furnished by the party are :—

(I) LAND AND BUILDING		Rs.
(i) Land (on lease)		80,000
(ii) Factory shed 5000 sft.		3,00,000
(iii) Office and Godown 100 sft.		80,000
(II) MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT		5,16,400
(i) Cost of tools		20,000
(ii) Cost of Office equipment		24,000
(iii) Erection charges		8,000
Working capital for one month		36,68,277

(d) and (e) According to information furnished by the party, the details are :

Name of Company : M/S Wavetronics Private Limited (proposed).
Jwala Building,
C-21/A, Bhagwan Das Road,
Jaipur-302001

Location of Factory : Industrial Area,
Abu Road,
Sirohi,
Rajasthan.

Production Target : First Year — 5000
Second Year — 7500
Third Year — 10000

Compensation paid to Persons Killed In Punjab during Agitation

5152 : SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of persons killed in Punjab since 1981 till date ;

(b) the details of the police firing since 1981 till date in Punjab ;

(c) the number of cases of police firings, for which judicial inquiries were ordered ;

(d) the details of such judicial inquiries if any ; and

(e) the details of the compensation paid by Government for persons killed or injured by police firings in Punjab ?

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

राजस्थान में नमक निकालना

5153. श्री विरवा राम फुलवारिया : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में कितने स्थानों पर नमक निकाला जाता है और प्रत्येक स्थान पर कितना नमक निकलता है ;

(ख) उन स्थानों की संख्या कितनी हैं जहां नमक तो मौजूद है परन्तु वहां नमक निकाला नहीं जाता है ; और

(ग) इस समय प्रतिवर्ष कितना नमक निकाला जा रहा है और तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) से (ग) राजस्थान के नमक कारखाने व नमक बनाये जाने के स्थानों का नाम तथा वर्ष 1983 के दौरान उत्पादित नमक की मात्रा का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है :—

कारखाने का नाम	उत्पादन का स्थान	वर्ष 1983 में उत्पादन (000 मी० टनों में)
सांभर लेक (भील)	सांभर	134.8
पचबडरा	पचबडरा	49.9
डिडवाना	डिडवाना	
	(सरकारी क्षेत्र)	100.7
	(गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र)	40.6
फलोदी	मलार रिन और बाप रिन	187.0

कुचामन सिटी	कुचामन	31.5
	सारगोट }	
	मिथरी }	15.5
सुजानगढ़	तलचाप्पर	32.0
पोखरन	पोखरन रिन }	
	गुडी रिन }	9.2
	कनोड रिन }	
सांभर	जाबड़ी नगर	7.4
कुचामन	उलाना	0.4

कुल : 609.0

राजस्थान में खारे-पानी के क्षेत्र राजस्थान सरकार के हैं तथा जिन क्षेत्रों को विकसित किया जाना है उनका विवरण संघशासित सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

Regularisation of Casual Labourers

5155. SHRI K.B.S. MANI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether casual labourers in his Ministry and subordinate officers are automatically made regular after working for certain number of days ;

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

(c) the number of casual labourers in his Ministry who have been made regular during the last one year ;

(d) the number of casual workers who are working for more than two years and have not been made regular and the reasons therefor ; and

(e) whether Government have formulated any time-bound programme for making them regular, if so, the details thereof, if not the reasons therefor ?

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

A. PLANNING COMMISSION

(a) and (b) According to instructions issued by Government in 1979 regarding the regularisation of the services of casual labourers, the service of a casual labourer who puts in 240 days of service (including broken period of service) during each of

two consecutive years; could be regularised subject to the fulfilment of conditions relating to educational qualifications, age and recruitment through Employment Exchange. Accordingly, the services of all eligible casual labourers have been regularised.

(c) No casual labourer has been made regular during the last one year.

(d) There is not casual worker who has been working for more than two years.

(e) The question does not arise.

B. DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

House Building Advance to Government Servants

5156. DR. A.U. AZMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) how many public servants working in the Department of Science and Technology and attached and sub-ordinate offices located in Delhi/New Delhi eligible for allotment of Government accommodation were sanctioned house building advances during the last three years and in how many cases the construction of their houses has been completed ;

(b) how many of them were in allotment of Government accommodation and how many of them have shifted to their own houses and have vacated the Government accommodation allotted to them ; and

(c) details of action taken against those found guilty of breach of relevant rules and regulations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) 29 employees working in the Department of Science and Technology and its attached Sub-ordinate offices in Delhi/New Delhi, eligible for Government accommodation were sanctioned House Building Advances during the last three years and in 13 cases construction of their houses has been completed,

(b) Out of 13 persons who have completed construction of houses, 5 persons were in allotment of Government accommodation and they continue to be so. In all, out of the total of 29 persons who were granted House Building Advance, 17 persons were in allotment of Government accommodation and they continue to be so.

(c) Government employees are allowed to retain Government accommodation while owning houses of their own under certain conditions where by they are liable to pay a rent in excess of the normal rent, Computed according to regulations based on market rent of government accommodation and the amount of rent obtained by the employees for their own houses. These regulations are followed in dealing with these kinds of cases.

Reservation of Matches for Small Scale Industries

5157. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to reserve some items for small scale sector ; and if so the details thereof ;

(b) whether Ministry propose to reserve safety matches for the small scale sector and direct WIMCO to stop manufacture of safety matches to ensure that safety matches manufactured in small scale sector do not have to compete with the safety matches manufactured by machines and if not reasons thereof ; and

(c) whether Ministry propose to direct the Canteen Stores Department (India) Ministry of Defence to encourage the sale of safety matches produced in small scale sector and allow the local depots to make local purchases thereof and stop selling WIMCO's Ship brand safety matches ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Government have adopted a policy of reservation of items for exclusive development in the small scale sector. The policy is under constant review. At present 872 items are reserved for exclusive manufacture in the small scale sector,

Safety matches are already reserved for exclusive manufacture in the small scale sector. The expansion of capacity by a large scale industry including WIMCO for an item reserved for small scale sector is not allowed except on the basis of export obligation of at least 75% of production on a continuing basis.

(c) Safety matches is an item included in Group IV i.e., items reserved for exclusive purchase from small scale sector. Instructions have been issued to Ministries/Departments and financial institutions and banks for implementing the Central Stores Purchase policy in this regard.

Sales Tax in Delhi

5158. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rate of sales-tax in Delhi is lower than those in the neighbouring States and whether on quite a few items there is no sales tax in Delhi ;

(b) if so, the items on which there is difference in sales tax and how much is the difference and what are the items on which there is no sales tax in Delhi but there is one in the neighbouring States and whether Government propose to levy sales tax on these items to check the likely pilferage of those items out of Delhi without payment of sales tax; and

(c) how much sales tax was collected in 1983 and how it compares with the sales tax collection in 1980, 1981 and 1982 and what steps are proposed to be taken to bring upto date sales tax assessment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) Sales Tax is a State subject of taxation under the Constitution. The rates of Sales Tax vary from State to State depending upon economic conditions, need for raising resources and necessity to meet particular situation etc. Information about rates of Sales Tax at present prevailing in the neighbouring States are not available. However, necessary information relating to difference in Sales Tax rates is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. A statement containing details of items which

are exempt from the levy of sales tax in the Union Territory of Delhi is attached (Annexure. I) Laid on the table of the House. (Placed in library see No. Lt 8044/84) At present there are no proposals to levy any sales tax on the classes of exempted goods as mentioned in the statement.

(c) The Delhi Admn. has intimated that collection of sales tax during the year 1980-81 to 1983-84 (upto 29.2.84) is as shown below :—

1980-81	Rs. 1,55,00,75,654.29
1981-82	Rs. 1,90,89,93,661.29
1982-83	Rs. 2,11,02,06,730.37
1983-84	Rs. 1,98,25,51,926.55 (upto February, 1984)

A proposal to create additional posts in the sales tax Department of Delhi Administration to bring up-to-date sales tax assessment is under consideration.

Upgrading of Posts of Grade III of Indian Economic Service

5159. SHRI CHHANGUR RAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations of the cadre review committee of the Indian Economic Service ;

(b) whether there is any proposal for upgrading of the posts of Grade III of IES to the scale of Rs. 1500-2000 as in other Central Services ;

(c) whether Government propose to merge Grade II and Grade I of the service like all other Central Services ;

(d) if so, the steps taken by Department of Personnel in this direction and the time by which the work is likely to be completed; and

(e) what other steps are being taken by the Economic Service Board to improve the service conditions and the future prospects of I.E.S. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) The Cadre Review Committee of the Indian Economic

Service has recommended inclusion of certain posts above the present Grade I level in the Service.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The cadre structure of the Indian Economic Service is under constant review by the Indian Economic Service Board with a view to improve the future prospects of the IES. The general service conditions of the officers of the IES are the same as are applicable to the members of other Central Services-Group 'A'.

Down Stream Aluminium Products of Aluminium Plant at Orissa

5160. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the NIDC has completed the market survey of down stream Aluminium products of Aluminium plant at Angul Orissa and submitted its report to his Ministry ;

(b) if so, the detailed reports therefor ;

(c) whether his Ministry have examined the report and arrived at the decision to formulate the modality of the industries ; and

(d) how many of them will be established by public sector and private sector and the names of the ancillary industries identified to be set up to utilise the Aluminium for different uses and productions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN) : (a) to (d) National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) has recently received the market survey report from National Industrial Development Corporation Limited (NIDC), which is under study. In the meanwhile, an Engineering Consultant is being appointed to prepare a feasibility report for the downstream facilities. Based on the examination of this feasibility report, the Government will decide on the downstream facilities to be established.

In respect of ancillary industries, NALCO has identified the ancillary indus-

tries which are required during construction, and NALCO is closely interacting with the State Government of Orissa. Regarding the ancillary industries required to be set up after the plant goes into production, this can be finalised only after placement of all orders for the major equipments and when the project is nearing completion.

Transport Subsidy Scheme for Hilly Areas

5161. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been administering the transport subsidy scheme for the hilly remote and inaccessible areas with a view to encourage entrepreneurs to set up industrial units in such backward areas ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the criterion for granting such subsidy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Transport Subsidy Scheme as announced on 23rd July, 1971 and modified from time to time upto 31.3.83 envisaged the grant of transport subsidy to industrial units in selected areas to the extent of 50% of the transport costs of raw materials which are brought into and finished goods which are taken out of the selected areas.

The scheme covers the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Hill areas of Uttar Pradesh State comprising the districts of Dehradun, Nainital, Almora, Pauri Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Uttar Kashi and Chamoli and North Eastern Region comprising the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura and the Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram, the State of Sikkim and the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep.

Subsidy is paid on transport costs between the selected rail head/port and the place of the industrial unit in the above States/Union Territories.

With effect from 1.4.1983 the scheme has been liberalised and the quantum of

subsidy has been enhanced from 50% to 75%. Identified Promotional Institutions which transact business on behalf of small, village and cottage industries, hitherto not eligible to subsidy, have been brought under the ambit of the Scheme.

Reservation for SC/ST for Appointment to the Grade of Section Officers in Home Affairs Cadres

5162. SHRI T. S. NEGI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to State :

(a) whether Ministry of Home Affairs (Department of Personnel and A.R.) have issued orders to all cadre controlling authorities to keep reservation orders for SC/ST in view while making appointments to the Grade of Section Officers from amongst persons who are in the zone but have not been included in Select List ;

(b) if so, number of SC/ST officers covered in the zone of Select List (Seniority Quota) for 1982 but have not been included in the Select List issued on 30 December, 1983 ;

(c) whether these officers have been appointed as Section Officers against long-term vacancies as per orders at (a) above in Home Affairs cadre ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) 65.

(c) and (d) No long-term appointment has been made in the grade of Section Officer in the Ministry of Home Affairs after the issue of the Select List (Seniority Quota) on 30.12.1983.

Development of Western Ghats in Kerala

5163. SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a scheme for the development of Western Ghats in Kerala ;

(b) whether Government have sanctioned any amount for the same ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) The details of the Special Central Assistance allocated to Kerala State under the Programme during the 5th Plan, and the 6th Plan with yearwise allocation during the 6 Plan are furnished below :

State	Fifth Five Year Plan 1974-80 (Allocation)	Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 (Allocation)	(Rs. in lakhs)			
			Allocation for			
			1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Kerala	656.28	1780.00	224.00	321.18	346.00	444.00

Filling up of Professional Jobs by IAS Officers

5164. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is correct that many professional jobs in the Central Ministries have been filled by the I.A.S. Officers causing dissatisfaction among professional staff ;

(b) whether Government will immediately declare posts in Technical Ministries such

as Works & Housing, Health Education, Agriculture, Law, etc., out of bounds for I.A.S. staff as has been done recently by West Bengal (B.S. 22/2/84) ; and

(c) whether Government will review its entire policies on appointments of top professional personnel in Public Sector also by appointment of a high powered Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b)

Appointment to posts in the Secretariat of the Government of India covered under the Central Staffing Scheme alone is made by borrowing officers from various All India Services, including the Indian Administrative Service and the various Central Services Group A. Even for posts covered by the Central Staffing Scheme, officers belonging to professional services are also considered, along with officers belonging to IAS, and selections are made keeping in view the specific requirements of each post and the qualifications and experience of the officers available for central deputation.

The posts in the Government of India, outside the Central Staffing Scheme, are manned mainly by professional officers who are members of the various technical or uni-functional services which are specifically constituted to provide officers for them.

(c) No, Sir. The selections to top posts in the public enterprises are made taking into account the recommendations of the Public Enterprises Selection Board. While finalising selection, Secretary of the administrative Ministry for Level I (Chief Executives) posts and the Secretary of the administrative Ministry and the Chief Executive of the organisation for Level II (Functional Directors) posts are associated.

Dereservation of Posts of SC/ST in Central Services

5165. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing the number of posts of SC/ST de-reserved in Central Services during the last 4 years in the following proforma separately :

I				II			
Posts reserved for SC de-reserved				Posts reserved for ST de-reserved			
Class I	Class II (excluding sweepers)	Class III	Class IV	Class I	Class II (excluding sweepers)	Class III	Class IV
1980							
1981							
1982							
1983							

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) :
* A statement is enclosed.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT SHOWING DE-RESERVATION OF VACANCIES RESERVED FOR SCs/STs FROM 1980 TO 1983.

I				
Posts reserved for SC de-reserved				
Year	Group 'A'	Group 'B'	Group 'C'	Group 'D' (excluding sweepers)
1980	277	628	1918	71
1981	246	543	2343	78
1982	145	459	2053	87
1983	202	585	1744	70

II

Posts reserved for ST de-reserved

Year	Group 'A'	Group 'B'	Group 'C'	Group 'D' (excluding sweepers)
1980	211	463	2084	149
1981	165	400	3312	209
1982	119	421	2670	244
1983	167	239	2592	206

Royalty on Minerals

5166. SHRI BOGHENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to vary royalty on minerals on three yearly basis instead of four yearly basis as at present ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether proposals for revision of royalties on mineral from States like Bihar and Orissa are disposed of after long delay causing immense financial loss to the States; and

(d) if so, steps to compensate this loss ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) Section 9 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 provides that rates of royalty on minerals shall not be enhanced more than once during any period of four years. Proposals for amendment of the Act are under consideration of the Government.

(c) and (d) Rates of royalty on a large number of major minerals were revised in 1981. Proposals for revision of royalty on minerals are considered on merits taking into account the views of all concerned and the overall interests of the nation.

Overtime to Employees Working on Daily Wages in Ministries

5167. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued orders to make the payment of overtime allowance double the wages under the Factory Act to the employees working on daily wages ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for paying overtime allowance equal to the wages only to the workers on daily wages in different Ministries and offices of the Central Government and the steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) While workers in the factories are paid overtime allowance under the provisions of the Factories Act, the employees on daily wages working in the Ministries and offices of the Central Government are paid overtime allowance in terms of separate orders issued by the Government. The conditions of service, nature of duties and hours of work of these two categories of staff are different. Therefore, the comparison between them in regard to payment of overtime allowance does not arise.

Progress of Project under 20 Point Programme

5168. SHRI B. K. NAIR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for closely monitoring and assessing the progress of the projects under the 20-Point Programme ;

(b) whether machinery for implementation is often inadequate and the performance in physical terms is very much below than what is achieved in financial terms ;

(c) steps taken by Government to make up this gap by way of bringing about closer non official participation at the various levels ; and

(d) the amounts under the various heads that have been allowed to lapse in Kerala during the past three years ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The progress under the 20-Point Programme is monitored every month and every quarter.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Monitoring Committees have been set up at the State, District and Block levels. In the district and block level Committees MPs, MLAs and non-official peoples' representatives are associated.

(d) The revised 20-Point Programme was announced on 14-1-1982 and its implementation was taken up under the Annual Plan 1982-83. A statement giving the approved outlay/anticipated expenditure/revised proposals by the State Government of Kerala for the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 for different items under the 20-Point Programme is attached.

STATEMENT

OUTLAYS/EXPENDITURE ON 20-POINT PROGRAMME IN KERALA.

		(Rs. lakhs)			
Point No.	Item	1982-83		1983-84	
		Approved outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Approved outlay	Revised Proposals by the State
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Irrigation Potential	5165	5291	6670	6310
2.	Pulses & Oilseed	28	28	27	27
3.	IRDP & NREP	1350*	1481	1386	1386
4.	Land Reforms	600	486	600	556
5.	Minimum Wages for Agricultural Labour	3	3	3	3
6.	Bonded Labour Rehabilitation	8	8	5	5
7.	SC/ST Welfare	435	513	435	435
8.	Rural Water Supply	741	653	711	711
9.	Rural Housing	210	133	314	327
10.	Slum Improvement	75	65	65	75
11.	Power	5000	4823	6250	6250
12.A.	Forestry	29	29	40	40
14.	Rural Health	126	190	186	219
15.	I.C.D.S.	340	284	391	316
16.	Elementary & Adult Education	322	445	315	315
18B.	Village & Small Industries	850	789	900	902

Note :—There are not outlays in the State Plan for Points No. 1B, 12B, 13, 17, 18A, 19 and 20.

* Includes provision for Community Development and Panchayat.

**मध्य प्रदेश के लिए औद्योगिक
लाइसेंस देना**

5169. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में 1983-84 के दौरान औद्योगिक लाइसेंस देने हेतु कितने आवेदन प्राप्त हुए; और

(ख) अब तक कितने आवेदनों को निपटा दिया गया है और कितने अभी लम्बित पड़े हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) वर्ष 1983-84 (21.3.1984 तक) में मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योगों की स्थापना करने के लिए उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के उपबंधों के अधीन औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों/आशय-पत्रों की स्वीकृति हेतु 150 औद्योगिक लाइसेंस सम्बन्धी आवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं ।

(ख) उपर्युक्त 150 आवेदनों में से 99 प्रस्ताव निपटा दिये गए हैं और 61 आवेदन-पत्र विचार की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में हैं ।

**Increase in Licensing Fee for Certificates
under ID and R Act**

5170. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI :

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Centre has increased the fee for licences or registration certificates under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act from existing Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1000/- ;

(b) if so, the reasons led to the increase in the licence fees ; and

(c) the date from which the increased fees has come into forces ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The increase has been effected after taking into consideration the increase in the cost of organizing the licensing system.

(c) 1st March, 1984.

**Coaching Institutes for Training of SC/ST
for Competitive Examinations in Delhi**

5171. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have set up a coaching institute in the Capital for the training of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for various competitive examinations ;

(b) if so, where they are situated in Delhi and what facilities are given to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes candidates during the training period ;

(c) whether Government have come across some irregularities and casteism in any of the aforesaid institutions ; and

(d) if so, what remedial steps Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A statement giving the requisite information is annexed.

(c) No such case has come to the notice of the Government.

(d) Question does not arise.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name and location of Coaching Institutes.	Examinations for which coaching is imparted	Facilities available
1	2	3	4
1.	Rau's IAS Study Circle (P) Ltd. No. 44/10, Hailey Road, New Delhi-110001.	Civil Services Examination.	Free Coaching is imparted. Messing/ Maintenance charge at

1.	2	3	4	5	6
2.	S.N. Das Gupta College, 25-B Pusa Road, New Delhi.	(a) Indian Economics and Statistical Services Examination. (b) Life Insurance Corporation/General Insurance Corporation (Administrative Officers)'s Examination.		prescribed rates are paid to the eligible candidates in the Institutions mentioned at Sl. Nos. 1,2,3 & 6 only.	
3.	Centre for Adult Continuing Education & Extension (University of Delhi) Room No. 22, 33, Chhatra Marg, Delhi-110007.	Probationary Officers examinations for recruitment in the nationalised Banks.			
4.	Janki Devi Mahavidyalaya (Delhi University) Sir Ganga Ram Hospital Marg, New Delhi-110060.	Clerical grade Examinations for recruitment in the Nationalised Banks (For girl students only).			
5.	Pre-examination Coaching Centre for Scheduled Castes, B-61/32 Ramjas Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi (Day and Night Shifts).	Clerical/Stenographers/UDC/Accountants/Assistants/Sub-Inspectors of Police (Executive) Examinations etc, and Clerical/Probationary Officers (Examinations in the Nationalised Banks.			
6.	Jawahar Lal Nehru University, New Delhi-110067.	Improvement of English Literature and communicational skill of M. Phil/Ph.D students.			

वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् के कार्यालयों प्रयोगशालाओं में तकनीकी और गैर तकनीकी पदों के पैनल की अदला बदली

5173. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान कार्यालयों प्रयोगशालाओं में तकनीकी और गैर तकनीकी पदों को उनके अलग अलग कार्यालयों द्वारा तैयार किए गए अभ्याषियों के पैनल की अदला बदली करके भरा जाता है ;

(ख) क्या किसी भी श्रेणी के किसी भी खाली पद को विज्ञापित नहीं किया जाता है, और यदि नहीं, तो नियमों के अनुसार विज्ञापन देकर किनने पदों को भरा गया ; और

(ग) जनवरी 1980 से फरवरी 1984 तक की अवधि के दौरान उक्त विभाग के कार्यालयों और प्रयोगशालाओं में नियमों के उल्लंघन और की गई अनियमितताओं का क्या व्यौरा है ?

विज्ञान और औद्योगिकी, परमाणु ऊर्जा, अन्तरिक्ष, इलेक्ट्रानिकी और महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वो० पाटिल) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) कुछ पदों को छोड़कर, जिनके लिये अन्य प्रयोगशालाओं, सरकारी विभागों, सरकारी क्षेत्र के प्रतिष्ठानों और विश्वविद्यालयों से नाम आमंत्रित किये जाते हैं, सी०एस० आइ० आर० मुख्यालय में रिक्त पदों को विज्ञापित किया जाता है ।

नियमों के अनुसार विज्ञापन देने के बाद, जिन पदों को भरा गया है की संख्या सी० एस०

आइ० आर० की विभिन्न प्रयोगशालाओं/संस्थानों से ज्ञात की जा रही है।

(ग) उपलब्ध रिकार्ड से यह देखा जा सकता है कि जनवरी 1980 से फरवरी 1984 तक की अवधि में भर्ती-नियमों का कोई उल्लंघन नहीं किया गया है। यदि कोई विशिष्ट मामला सी०एस० आइ०आर० की जानकारी में लाया जाता है तो उस पर तुरन्त गौर किया जायेगा।

Proposal to Restore Sick Units to Health

5174. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCIENDIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the appeal issued by the President of the Employees Federation of India urging Government to explore 'urgently' alternatives other than takeover to restore sick units to health;

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the details of sick mills presently under Government's view and what steps are being contemplated to restore health to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) According to the existing policy on sick industries, banks and financial institutions examine, on the basis of diagnostic study, whether a sick unit can be revived through appropriate measures. They also attempt to explore other solutions like takeover of sick units by healthy companies. If these efforts are unlikely to revive the sick unit, the Government consider if the unit should be nationalised or any other alternative can revive the undertaking. When no solution is considered feasible, the banks and financial institutions recover their dues from the undertakings as per the normal banking procedures.

(c) According to the data (provisional) collected by the Reserve Bank of India, there was 450 large (each with credit limit of Rs. one crore and above) sick industrial

units as at the end of December, 1982. In October, 1981, the Government announced revised policy on industrial sickness for the guidance of Central Ministries, State Governments and financial institutions. The salient features of the guidelines were furnished in reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4974 on 24th March, 1982.

पश्चिम चम्पारण बिहार में नमक का अभाव

5175. श्री जगपाल सिंह :

स्वामी इन्द्रवेश :

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 27 फरवरी, 1984 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" में "लासों लोग नमक नमक को तरमें" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या बिहार के पूर्वी और पश्चिमी चम्पारण तथा निकटवर्ती इलाकों में नमक अभाव तथा दुकानों से प्राप्त नमक में आयोडीन का न पाया जाना जिससे घंघा, रतौदी, मन्द मानसिक विकास आदि बिमारियों का बहुतायत में होने आदि मुद्दों पर विचार कर सुगमता से नमक उपलब्ध कराए जाने हेतु कारगर कार्यवाही की जाएगी; और

(ग) क्या नमक की ब्लैक में बिक्री को रोकने हेतु क्या कार्यवाही की है तथा इस संबंध में पूर्ण व्यौरा क्या है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) जी, हाँ।

बिहार सरकार से बिहार के पूर्वी और पश्चिमी चम्पारण जिले में आणोडीकृति नमक कमी के बारे में कुछ समाचार मिले हैं। जनवरी-फरवरी, 1984 में नमक की कम सप्लाई मुख्यतः इस कारण हुई थी कि राज्य सरकार के नामित व्यक्तियों ने केवल 3,622 मी० टन नमक के लिए निविदाएं भेजी थीं; जबकि इस

बबधि के 7150 मी० उन का आवंटन किया जाना था।

(ख) और (ग) बिहार सरकार से अपने नामित व्यक्तियों को सलाह देने का अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे इन जिलों की समग्र आवश्यकता के लिए समय से निविदा दिया करें ताकि नमक की कोई कमी न होने पाये। मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान सॉल्ट्स लिमिटेड से उनके पास लम्बित निविदाओं पर संभरण करने तथा रेलवे के पास लम्बित सभी निविदाओं को निपटाने का अनुरोध किया गया है। रेलवे बोर्ड ने आयोडीकृत नमक को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर खाराघोड़ा से बिहार ले जाने के लिए निविदाओं को स्वीकृति देने के लिये संबंधित रेल प्राधिकरणों को अनुरोध दे दिये हैं।

बम्पारन जिले को भेजे गए नमक में आयोडीन का अंश न होने, इसके कारण किसी प्रकार की बीमारी की घटना होने या कालाबाजारी होने के बारे में कोई भी शिकायत नहीं मिलती है।

"Population of Elephants in the Country"

5176. SHRI BRAJA MOHON MOHANTY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of elephants in the country and whether the elephants population is growing day by day ;

(b) whether Government are considering the export of elephants to maintain the balance in elephant population ; and

(c) whether some of the species of elephants in India are getting extinct and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) A status survey of the population of wild elephants in India is in progress. According to a preliminary estimate, the population is about 15,950 and the State-wise break-up is as follows :

Arunachal Pradesh	2,000
Assam	1,900

Meghalaya	2,500
Manipur	150
Tripura	150
Nagaland	250
Mizoram	250
Uttar Pradesh	500
Karnataka	2,100
Tamil Nadu	2,300
Kerala	1,400
Bihar	300
Orissa	2,000
West Bengal	150
Total...	15,950

Final figures would be known when the census is completed in Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Kerala and Arunachal Pradesh who have been suitably advised in the matter.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. There is only one species of elephant in India.

Assent to West Bengal Land Reforms (2nd Amendment Act.) 1981 :

5177. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West Bengal Land Reforms (2nd Amendment Act) 1981, hereafter to be called as the Amendment Act was passed by the West Bengal Legislature on April 9, 1981 and was sent to Delhi about two years ago for President's assent ;

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter ; and

(c) if not the reasons, therefor ?

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

(b) and (c) Clarifications on certain point were sought from the State Government on January 25, 1984. Their reply is still awaited.

Research Efforts of Cement Research Institute.

5178. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the research efforts of Cement Research Institute since its inception ;

(b) how far these research efforts have been made use of by HUNDCO, CPWD, NEO, NPCC and CPWD ; and

(c) whether any financial assistance is being given to the Cement Research Institute and if so the quantum per year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) The Research and Development efforts of Cement Research Institute of India cover the entire field of cement industry starting from raw material of manufacturing process, design and development, and technology for cement, concrete, concrete structures and consumer protection. The Institute also provides its services and assistance in R & D efforts for allied industries, such as lime, asbestos cement, precast concrete, etc. The Institute has reported that it has so far completed 87 programmed projects and 125 sponsored projects. Some of the important projects completed are given in the statement attached.

(b) Important areas in which the Research and Development efforts of the Institute have been made use of by various organisations are given below :-

HUDCO and NPCC : Training of personnel in concrete technology, quality control and repair and rehabilitation of concrete structures.

CPWD: Improving durability of concrete constructions, especially in regard to quality of water used, and in training of personnel.

NBO : Concrete mix design, ready-mix concrete, accelerated method of testing concrete and improvements in quality control in constructions.

(c) Apart from the contributions made by the cement industry towards the R & D activities of the Institute, Government also provides grants-in-aid to the Institute. The amount of grants-in-aid provided in the last

four years is as follows :-

Year	Rs. in lakhs
1979-80	36.33
1980-81	38.00
1981-82	38.00
1982-83	32.22

STATEMENT

IMPORTANT R & D PROJECTS COMPLETED BY THE CEMENT RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF INDIA

1. Design and Development of Indigenous Precalculator suitable for Indian conditions.
2. Design and Development of Mini Cement Plants.
3. Norms for proving Limestone Deposits for Cement Manufacture.
4. Utilisation of Industrial Wastes and Low-Grade Raw Materials.
5. Rapid Methods for analysis for Cement and Cement Raw Materials.
6. Standardization of Cement Plants and Machinery.
7. Optimization of Output of Cement Plants.
8. Causes of Unsoundness of Clinkers.
9. Development of Rice Husk Ash Binder.
10. Improved Packaging for Cement.
11. Development of Appropriate Ready Mix Concrete Technology.
12. Distress/Damage of Concrete Structures.
13. Chemical Attack on reinforced Concrete Structures.
14. Concrete Foundations of Highly Aggressive Environments.
15. Non-destructive Testing of Concrete/Structures.
16. Economic Designs for Power Distribution Poles.
17. Prestressed Concrete Railway Sleepers.

'C'

20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्रगति

5179. श्री अनवर घनमनव : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्रगति का राज्यवार व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या इस बात का पता लगाने के लिए कि 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम का लाभ गरीबों और पिछड़े वर्ग को मिल रहे हैं, सरकार द्वारा कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री० एस० बी० चव्हाण) :

(क) फरवरी, 1984 तक (त्रिपुरा को छोड़ कर जिसकी रिपोर्ट दिसम्बर, 1983 तक है) राज्यों में 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन में हुई प्रगति को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

[ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या
एस० टी० 8045/84]

(ख) और (ग) यद्यपि उक्त कार्यक्रम का प्रबोधन मासिक और त्रैमासिक आधार पर किया जा रहा है, सरकार द्वारा इस बात का पता लगाने के लिए कि 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम का लाभ गरीबों और पिछड़े वर्गों को मिल रहा है, कोई, विशेष सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है। तथापि, योजना आयोग के कार्यक्रम मूल्यांकन संगठन ने स्वीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम और कुछ अन्य मदों का मूल्यांकन आरम्भ किया है।

Governor's Report Regarding Scheduled Areas in States

5180. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) steps taken to ensure timely receipt of Governor's reports regarding Scheduled Areas in various states and effective utilisation thereof in formulation of Tribal Welfare Plans and programmes; and

(b) whether Government would consider evolving a machinery for implementation of recommendation contained in these reports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b) The State Government are contacted by the Ministry in the matter of the timely submission of the Governor's Reports. The Governor's Reports primarily deal with the administrative and developmental measures in the Scheduled Areas. The observations contained in the reports are taken into consideration while formulating tribal Sub-Plans. The need for a separate machinery for implementation of recommendations contained in these reports has not been felt.

रुग्ण एककों का राष्ट्रीयकरण न करने की मांग

5181. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में सरकार से रुग्ण उद्योगों का राष्ट्रीयकरण न करने की मांग की गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके संबंध में यह मांग की गई है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का उपरोक्त भाग (ख) में उल्लिखित उद्योगों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का विचार नहीं है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस मांग पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) और (ख) बम्बई की सूती कपड़ा मिलों के एक भाग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का विरोध करते हुए भारतीय नियोक्ता संघ द्वारा 14.10.1983 को एक तार भेजा गया था।

(ग) से (ङ) वस्त्र उपक्रम (प्रबन्ध का अभिग्रहण) अध्यादेश, 1983 18.10.1983 को

प्रस्थापित किया गया था जिसके द्वारा अध्यादेश, की प्रथम अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट कंपनियों के वस्त्र उपक्रमों के प्रबंध का अभियंत्रण उपक्रमों का राष्ट्रीयकरण न होने तक किया गया था ।

Development of Industries in Orissa

5182. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) how far the schemes and programmes prepared by the State Government of Orissa for the development of industries in the State have functioned ;

(b) the facilities provided so far for the attraction of industrialists of other States ;

(c) how much amount has been utilised so far for the growth of industries in the State ;

(d) the details of assistance given by his Ministry for the development of industries in the State ; and

(e) whether industrially backward areas got facilities and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) The Ministry of industry in the Central Government does not collect such information as the subject solely pertains to the State Government.

(d) to (e) In addition to the various incentives offered by the State Government the following Central concessions and facilities are available to entrepreneurs setting up industries in the backward areas of Orissa:-

1. Central Investment Subsidy.
2. Concessional finance facilities from the All India Term Lending Financial Institutions.
3. Interest Subsidy to Engineer Entrepreneurs.
4. Seed/Margin Money Assistance.
5. Tax Concessions.
6. Facilities for purchase of machinery on Hire Purchase basis.
7. Consultancy for technical services.

8. Concessions for Nucleus Plants.

9. Concessions to MRTP/FERA companies to set up non-Appendix-I Industries which are not reserved for the small scale sector with reduced export obligations.

Under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme, applicable to backward areas of Orissa, an amount of Rs. 4.54 crores has been reimbursed to the Government of Orissa upto 29.2.1984, since the inception of the scheme in 1971.

Functioning of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station

5183. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :
SHRI BRAJA' MOHAN MOHANTY :

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rajasthan Atomic Power Project is running at full capacity ; and

(b) if so, total electricity produced by it during the last year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Unit-2 of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station is operating satisfactorily at near full capacity. On Unit-1, repair work on the south end shield is in progress.

(b) During the year 1983, Rajasthan Atomic Power Station Unit 2 generated about 1023 million units. For the financial year 1983-84, against the targetted generation of 1035 million units, Unit-2 has already generated 1088 million units by February 1984.

Gold Deposits In Kerala

5184. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of places in Kerala where gold is found and when it was discovered ; the action taken thereon ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that there is no follow up action, staff or equipments for

the real exploration and exploitation of gold minerals in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Gold-bearing alluvial gravels exists in Nilampur Valley in the Chaliyarpuzha and the Punnappuzha zones. Primary lodes of gold have also been traced in parts of Wynad District, Nilambur area of Malappuram District and Manantody area of Cannanore District of Kerala.

(b) As follow-up action on the investigations made by Geological Survey of India, and the State Government of Kerala, a mobile plant has been designed for washing the gravels for the recovery of gold. The exploitation of these deposits on a commercial basis will depend upon their techno-economic viability.

Implementation of 20-Point Programme in Karnataka

5186. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the tempo of implementation of the 20-Point Programme has slackened in Karnataka ;

(b) whether reports have been received that the weaker sections in that State are not deriving the benefits expected to be provided to them under the 20-Point Pro-

gramme ; and

(c) steps being taken to see that they derive the full benefits under the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir. It will be observed from the attached statement that, of the 21 items under the 20-Point Programme being implemented and monitored in the Monthly Progress Report, the performance of Karnataka upto February, 1984 i.e., 11 months of the year 1983-84 was better in 14 items compared to the corresponding period last year. However, the performance was inferior in the remaining 7 items.

(b) and (c) Four letters containing some allegations regarding improper implementation and inaccurate reporting were received in 1982 and eleven letters more or less on the same subjects were received in 1983. All these letters were referred to the State Government for appropriate action. The State Government is addressed every month about its performance under the 20-Point Programme and asked to take suitable steps to improve the implementation so that weaker sections derive full benefits. Further, Monitoring Committees have been set up at the State level (under the Chief Minister and Chief Secretary) and the District and Block levels. Non-official people's representatives are associated with these Committees which oversee the performance of the Programme.

STATEMENT

MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT 20-POINT PROGRAMME SELECTED ITEMS-STATE-KARNATAKA-FEBRUARY, 1984.

Point No.	Item	Unit	1983-84 Target	Achievement dur- ing the month	Cumula- tive Achieve- ment	% age Feb., 1984	Achieve- ment Feb., 1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	(a) IRDP	No. of families benefitted.	135000	26090	121035	89.7	145.1
	(b) NREP	Mandays	17538000	2170000	17009000	97.0	94.4
4.	Surplus Land Allotted	Acres	55000	152	6172	11.2	85.6
6.	Bonded Labour families rehabilitated	Nos.	10000	93	2110	21.0	97.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Families Economically assisted.						
(a)	S.C. Numbers	145796	15309	112784	77.4	52.3	
(b)	S.T. Numbers	3785	313	2865	75.7	134.8	
8.	Drinking Water No. of villages Problem Solved	7728	583	3863	50.0	188.4	
9.	(a) House sites Allotted. Nos.	75000	6750	68289	91.1	83.3	
	(b) Construction assistance provided Nos.	102000	2067	47645	46.7	43.5	
10.	(a) Slum Population covered Numbers	57000	3125	62826	110.2	67.2	
	(b) EIS Houses provided Nos.	12900	638	8268	64.1	85.1	
11.	Rural Electrification						
(a)	Villages Electrified Nos.	1000	199	1367	136.7	51.3	
(b)	Pumpsets energised Nos.	19000	4139	30914	162.7	106.3	
12.	(a) Trees Planted Nos. (/000)	227000	20	224750	99.0	89.5	
	* (b) Bio-gas Plants set-up Nos.	3500	518	5111	146.0	34.3	
13.	Family Planning Sterilisations done. Nos.	417000	18885	219505	52.6	70.5	
14.	(a) P. H. Cs. Nos.	10	Nil	10	100.0	—	
	(b) Sub-Centres Nos.	500	Nil	530	106.0	100.0	
15.	I.C.D.S. Blocks Sanctioned Numbers	17	Nil	17	100.0	100.0	
17.	New Fair Price Shops opened Numbers	650	43	928	142.8	138.8	
18.	Village & Small Scale Units set-up Numbers	3350	609	7971	237.9	43.6	

* Achievement includes KVIC figures.

These may be given separately.

कर्मचारी चयन आयोग द्वारा वर्ष 1982-83 में ली गयी आशुलिपिक ग्रेड की परीक्षा

5187. श्री केशव राव पारधी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कर्मचारी चयन आयोग की आशुलिपिक ग्रेड की परीक्षा 1982 एवं 1983 में कुल कितने उम्मीदवार बैठे थे ;

(ख) इन परीक्षाओं में कुल कितने उम्मीदवारों ने परीक्षा पास की ;

(ग) इन परीक्षाओं में हिन्दी माध्यम से कितने उम्मीदवार सफल हुए और कितने उम्मीदवार अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से सफल हुए ; और

(घ) क्या हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी आशुलिपिकों की भर्ती में कोई भेदभाव बरता जा रहा है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० बेंकटसुबबैया) : (क) से (ग) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(घ) यद्यपि, हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी आशुलिपिकों की नियुक्ति के मामले में कोई भेदभाव नहीं बरता जाता है, किन्तु सरकार की जानकारी में यह बात लायी गयी है कि कुछ कार्यालयों ने जहाँ कर्मचारी चयन आयोग ने हिन्दी आशुलिपिकों को नामित किया था, उन्हें स्वीकार करने में प्राशासनिक कठिनाइयाँ व्यक्त की हैं क्योंकि उन्हें अंग्रेजी आशुलिपिकों की आवश्यकता है। अब सभी मंत्रालयों/विभागों/कार्यालयों को इस आशय के अनुदेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं कि वे कार्य का उपयुक्त आन्तरिक समायोजन करते हुए, कर्मचारी चयन आयोग द्वारा यथा-नामित हिन्दी आशुलिपिकों को स्वीकार करें।

विवरण

	1982	1983
उम्मीदवारों की संख्या जिन्होंने परीक्षा दी	17899	21701
उन उम्मीदवारों की संख्या जिन्हें सफल घोषित किया गया	979	236*

हिन्दी माध्यम से सफल घोषित किए गए उम्मीदवारों की संख्या	365	59*
अंग्रेजी माध्यम से सफल घोषित किए गए उम्मीदवारों की संख्या	614	177*

* ये आँकड़े केवल 17 जोनों से संबंधित हैं, तथा इनमें उन सात जोनों के आँकड़े नहीं हैं, जिनके परिणाम अभी घोषित किए जाने हैं।

Assent to West Bengal Bills

5188. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many Bills from West Bengal are still awaiting for the President's assent ;

(b) the details thereof ; and

(c) the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c) As on March, 26, 1984, 8 Bills from West Bengal are pending consideration of the President. Their details are given in the unclosed statement.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the Bill	Reasons for delay
1	2	3
1.	The Land Acquisition (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1981.	Clarifications on certain points were sought from the State Govt. on March, 15, 1984. Their reply is still awaited.
2.	The West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1981.	Clarifications on certain points were sought from the State Government on January, 25, 1984. Their reply is still awaited.
3.	The Industrial Disputes (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1981.	The Bill is under consideration of the Union of India.
4.	The West Bengal Mazdoor, Tindal, Loader, Godownman and other workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Bill, 1981.	-do-

1	2	3
5. The West Bengal Motor Vehicles Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1983.		Clarifications on certain points were sought from the State Govt on November 9, 1983. Their reply is still awaited.
6. The West Bengal Cooperative Societies Bill, 1983.		The Bill is under consideration of the Union of India.
7. The West Bengal Primary Education (Amendment) Bill, 1983.		-do-
8. Trade Unions (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1983.		-do-

Adequate Power Supply to Kudremukh Iron Ore Plant

5189. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken to ensure adequate supply of power to Kudremukh iron ore plant which has been shut down from February 9, 1984 ; and

(b) the steps being taken to stick to the export commitment of iron ore to Czechoslovakia and Romania ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The Government of Karnataka has been requested to make available adequate power to the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project. As a result of the efforts made in this regard, the Karnataka Electricity Board has agreed to relax to a limited extent the restrictions imposed by them on the supply of power to the project to enable the plant to operate partially.

(b) The commitment for export of iron ore concentrate to Czechoslovakia and Romania upto the end of 1983-84 is being fulfilled by utilising the existing stock of concentrate available with the company. The State Government is being persuaded to remove the power restrictions fully to enable the project to meet the commitment for exports during 1984-85.

Setting up of Mini Cement Plants In Remote Areas

5190. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided that establishment of mini cement plants be encouraged in remote and deficit areas ;

(b) if so, whether there is no restriction in these areas for approving further capacities for setting up mini cement plants upto 200 tonnes per day provided the State Government concerned certify the same ;

(c) if so, the other concessions that will be provided to the mini cement units which are to be encouraged in the backward areas ; and

(d) how many applications for the same have been received by the Ministry so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) A copy of the guidelines on establishment of mini cement plants issued vide Press Note dated 21st February, 1984 is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in library. See No, LT-8046/84)

(c) Mini cement plants (composite plants having both clinkering and grinding facilities) irrespective of their locations are exempted from price and distribution control under the policy of partial decontrol of cement and they also enjoy an excise rebate on cement produced by them.

In addition, the incentives offered to industries in centrally approved backward areas such as central investment subsidy, transport subsidy, concessional finance facilities etc, are also available to the mini cement plants.

(d) During 1983, 180 applications for

setting up of mini cement plants in the country were received.

Set back to Nuclear Programme due to Shortage of Uranium/Heavy Water

5191. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether country's Nuclear programme had suffered a serious set back due to the shortage of enriched uranium and heavy water ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether any arrangements are being made by Government to achieve the target and to be self sufficient in this programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Country nuclear power programme is primarily based on heavy water reactors using natural uranium as fuel and heavy water as moderator and coolant.

(c) To overcome the constraints and to meet the needs of the nuclear power programme, production at the existing heavy water plants is being accelerated and more such plants are being set up. Exploratory work on uranium resources is also being accelerated. The design of 235 MWe unit has been standardized to the extent necessary for series ordering of major equipment and components. Design of a standardized 500 MWe unit is in progress.

Bride Burning Cases in the Capital

5192. PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of bride burning in Delhi in 1983-84 ;

(b) in how many cases, the culprits have been identified and punished ; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent bride in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) During the period from 1st April, 1983 to 15th March, 1984, there have been 232 cases of bride burning, i.e., women who sustained burns within 7 years of their marriage.

(b) One hundred and four people have been arrested and challans against the accused have been put in the Court in 28 cases and the same are pending trial.

(c) Serious notice of all cases of deaths of young married women in mysterious circumstances is taken. Instructions have been issued for getting the post-mortem conducted by two surgeons in such cases. Special Magistrates have been detailed for recording dying declaration of the victims. An Anti-Dowry Cell has been set up in the Delhi Police Headquarters to thoroughly investigate such of the cases which are entrusted to them. Public is educated through the media of radio and T.V. to eradicate the evil of dowry.

अल्यूमिनियम के मूल्य में वृद्धि

5193. श्री दयाराम शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार अल्यूमिनियम के मूल्य में जिसका अधिकतर गरीब व्यक्तियों द्वारा उपयोग किया जाता है, वृद्धि करने पर विचार कर रही है; यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या अल्यूमिनियम की सिल्ली (स्लेब) के निर्माताओं ने अल्यूमिनियम के मूल्यों में वृद्धि की मांग की है और यदि हां, तो कितनी और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय लिया है ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान) : (क) और (ख) इस मामले पर औद्योगिक लागत और मूल्य ब्यूरो द्वारा विचार किया गया था जिनकी सिफारिशों पर सरकार तत्परता से विचार कर रही है। अल्यूमिनियम रोल्ड उत्पादों और एक्सट्रूजन्स तथा खंडों के मूल्यों पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है।

**Shifting of Sample Survey Office from
Andhra Pradesh**

5194. SHRI K. OBUL REDDY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to shift Regional Sample Survey Office from Cuddapah, Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) where will the Sample Survey Office be shifted from Cuddapah ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) With a view to ensuring reasonable and equitably distributed workload and rationalised geographical jurisdiction of the Regions of the National Sample Survey Organisation, a plan scheme for the country as a whole for opening of new Regional Offices and Sub-Regional Offices and re-locating some of the existing Regional and Sub-Regional Offices, is under consideration. No decision, however, has so far been taken in the matter.

**Appeal Made by Government to Indian
Scientists and Technologists Working
Abroad to Serve India.**

5195. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether an appeal was made by Government asking the Indian Scientists and Technologists working abroad to serve India ;

(b) whether any comments from their side have been received by Government that Indian scientists can hardly be blamed for seeking jobs abroad as most of them are thoroughly not satisfied with their unsuitable working conditions here and lack of opportunity ;

(c) whether one of the reasons that only seniority and not the spirit of competence counts in all promotions has also been noticed ;

(d) if so, whether Government are aware that some time the jealousy of older scientists towards brilliant young ones and communal and caste ties operate in many research institutions ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The Government of India welcome Indian Scientists and Technologists working abroad to work in India and all efforts are made to provide suitable opportunities to utilise the expertise and experience of those who wish to contribute towards the development of the country.

(b) A large number of scientists and technologists continue to work in this country in many interesting and challenging assignments and they have made excellent contributions. The facilities and conditions of work have been steadily improved and further opportunities have been created through large investments in the current Plan.

(c) A number of schemes of promotion of competent scientists based on their performance have been introduced in research agencies. These systems of advancement are flexible and not based on seniority alone.

(d) and (e) There are new special scheme for recognising young scientists and providing them research facilities. They are also provided opportunities to attend national and international conferences. Mechanisms exist in research institutions for objective assessment for the purpose of appointment and advancement and to ensure that Constitutional provisions are observed.

**Increase in Post-manufacturing
Expenses of tyres**

5196. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rate of increase in post-manufacturing expenses (PME) of different types of tyres has gone up by about Rs. 1000/- between 1977-78 to 1981-82 ;

(b) whether the PME is being charged by the tyre companies as a percentage of merchandise value of the product ;

(c) whether one of the leading tyre companies is collecting unofficially on an average about Rs. 2.50 lakhs a day at the factory gate ; and

(d) the steps Government have taken to implement Supreme Court's judgement on 9 May, 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (c) There is no control on prices or distribution on tyres and information regarding post manufacturing expenses, which is a component of price, is not maintained.

(d) Supreme Court in the detailed judgement delivered on 7th October, 1983 has clarified the elements of post manufacturing expenses which could be admissible deduction for the purpose of assessment under the Central Excise Act valuation. Individual cases are yet to be decided by the Supreme Court. In the meantime, instructions have been issued by the Ministry of Finance (Deptt. of Revenue) to the field formations for finalisation of assessment in the light of Supreme Court's judgement.

Delay in Issuance of Letters for Appointment to I.A.S.

5197. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry had with held issuance of letters of appointment to any candidates otherwise duly recommended by the UPSC for appointment to IAS on the basis of results of IAS etc. Examination 1974 ;

(b) if so, details thereof :

(c) whether such delays were linked with delays in the part of concerned Medical Boards in issuance of certificates of fitness in respect of such candidates ;

(d) whether any representations thereafter were received in the Ministry wherein among other things, it was stated that concerned Medical Board's had not strictly adhered to UPSC's relevant instructions in this regard and had thereby erred while unduly subjecting such candidates to avoida-

ble delays before finally issuing certificates of fitness in their favour ; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c) Offer of appointment to the candidates recommended by the Union Public Service Commission on the basis of the I.A.S., etc., Examination, 1974, were made after meeting certain requirements which included, among other things, physical fitness of the candidates. On the basis of the said examination, in two cases since the candidates were initially found not physically fit, offers of appointment were made to them after they were finally cleared by the Medical Board. There was no delay on the part of the Medical Boards.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) It was found that the Medical Boards had followed the prescribed procedure and did not err in their findings.

उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में इलेक्ट्रानिक उद्योगों का विस्तार

5198. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के अपट्रोन उपक्रम ने उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में इलेक्ट्रानिक उद्योगों के विस्तार की एक याजना बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, इस योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस उपक्रम को स्थानीय उद्यमियों के सहयोग से पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में संयुक्त उद्यम लगाने की सलाह दी है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (डा० एम० एस० सजीवी राव) : (क) परामशदाताओं की एक प्रतिष्ठित फर्म की सहायता से वर्ष 1981 में उत्तर प्रदेश इलेक्ट्रानिकी निगम लिमिटेड (अपट्रॉन) द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश के आठ पर्वतीय

जिलों का क्षेत्रीय सर्वेक्षण किया गया। इस सर्वेक्षण में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ इलेक्ट्रानिकी क्षेत्रों के लिए स्थापना स्थलों तथा इन स्थापना-स्थलों में शुरू की जाने वाली परियोजनाओं की सिफारिश की गई है।

(ख) देहरादून, मुनि की रेती, अल्मोड़ा तथा भीमताल में इलेक्ट्रानिकी कामप्लेक्स स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार को भेज दिए गए हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार के निर्णय की प्रतिक्षा की जा रही है। मुनि की रेती तथा भीमताल में एक इलेक्ट्रानिकी परीक्षण तथा विकास केन्द्र-व-आँजार कक्ष स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव भी राज्य सरकार को भेज दिए गए हैं। मुनि की रेती केन्द्र लिए राज्य सरकार ने मार्च, 1984 में 19 लाख रु० मंजूर किए थे। मुनि की रेती केन्द्र के लिए उपयुक्त स्थल के चुनाव तथा अन्य व्यौरों के सम्बन्ध में कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया गया है। यह इलेक्ट्रानिकी परीक्षण तथा विकास केन्द्र-व-आँजार कक्ष उद्यमकर्ताओं को रियायती दरों पर परीक्षण, संविरचना तथा अन्य सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराकर इलेक्ट्रानिकी उद्योग स्थापित करने में प्रोत्साहित करेगा।

(ग) अपने संवर्धनात्मक कार्यकलापों के अंग के रूप में उत्तर प्रदेश के मैदानी एवं पर्वतीय इलाकों में स्थानीय तथा अन्य उद्यमकर्ताओं के साथ मिलकर संयुक्त उपक्रम स्थापित करने में अपट्रान नामक कम्पनी निरन्तर प्रयास कर रही है। अल्मोड़ा में फ्रांस के मैसर्स सी. जी. ई. ई. अत्स्थोम के सहयोग से एक बहुत बड़ी परियोजना स्थापित की जा रही है। पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में स्थानीय उद्यमकर्ताओं तथा आवश्यक मूल संरचनात्मक सुविधाओं और संचार साधनों की भी कमी है। इसके बावजूद, उपभोक्ता इलेक्ट्रानिकी उत्पादों के लिए लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में दो ईकाइयां स्थापित की गई हैं। दो और स्थापना-स्थलों का चुनाव किया गया है, जिसमें से एक उत्तरकाशी में है तथा दूसरा मुनि की रेती में है।

'Booking Money' for Colour TV Sets

5199. SHRI A.R. MALLU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any information that Private Companies are collecting lakhs of rupees as 'booking money' for colour TV sets which are not yet available ;

(b) whether advertisements for booking orders for indigenous colour TV sets have been released in news-papers by many TV companies by showing prototypes or just leaflets;

(c) whether Government have also enquired that the booking fee is between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000 and approved manufacturers have not yet received licence for importing parts ; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

अण्डमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह में जनजातियाँ

5200. प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शबतावत : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अण्डमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह में कई ऐसी जनजातियाँ हैं जिनका मानव समाज की वर्तमान सभ्यता से कोई संपर्क नहीं हुआ है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार मानव शास्त्रियों के अध्ययन हेतु इन जन जातियों को "एन्थ्रोपोलोजिकल म्यूजियम" के रूप में रखने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठायेगी कि इन जन जातियों को आधुनिक मानव सभ्यता के संपर्क में लाया जाए ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) और (ग) ऐसी दो

जनजातियां हैं, नामतः जरबास जीर सेंटी-नेलीज । उनसे नियमित आधार पर सम्पर्क स्थापित करने के कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं । हाल में कुछ जरबासों पर मैत्री अभिस्वरों का अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ा है ।

(ख) जी नहीं श्रीमान् ।

**Allocation of Portland Cement to
Madhya Pradesh**

5201. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of portland cement allocated against various requirements placed by Madhya Pradesh Government during the current year ;

(b) the details of each category ; and

(c) the actual requirement for small scale industries in Madhya Pradesh during current year and actual quantity supplied ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) The basic allocation (excluding Irrigation and Power Projects) of levy cement made in favour of the State Government of Madhya Pradesh during the year 1983-84 is 4,54,800 tonnes. While making allocation of levy cement to States/Union Territories, no specific quantity of the various categories of cement such as Ordinary Portland Cement, Portland Slag Cement and Portland Pozzolana Cement etc., is indicated.

(c) Allocations of cement to small scale industries is made by the State Governments from the bulk allocations placed at their disposal by the Cement Controller. Powers to issue release orders also have been delegated to the State Govt. Statistical data regarding such sub-allocations and despatches are not, therefore, centrally maintained. ♦

**Freedom Fighters Pension to Persons
who went on Strike**

3 5202. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons as to why the men who went on strike in the RIAF alongwith RIN personnel in the year 1946 are not treated as freedom fighters and given freedom fighters pension ; and

(b) whether their case will be considered afresh as otherwise it amounts to discrimination ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) The question of recognition of the RIAF (Royal Indian Air Force) Strike of 1946 as a part of freedom struggle for the purpose of grant of freedom fighters pension was considered earlier by the Government but it was found that the protests or strikes by the Airmen were mainly aimed against the discriminatory treatment meted out to Indian Airmen by the British Officers vis-a-vis the British Other Ranks in regard to service conditions and welfare facilities. It was, therefore, not possible to consider the strike in the RIAF as a part of the national freedom struggle.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.;

**Adequate Education and Accommodation
in Bokaro Steel City**

5203. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether adequate arrangements have been made for primary to higher education according to the needs of the population of Bokaro Steel City ;

(b) whether residential accommodation to the principals and lecturers of high schools and colleges of Bokaro Steel City has been provided by the management ;

(c) whether residential accommodation or residential plots are proposed to be allotted to Ranvijay Memorial College, Bokaro on the same basis ; and

(d) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :

(a) Bokaro Steel Plant is making every effort to provide all possible facilities for school education at Bokaro. The plant is running 12 High Schools and 22 Middle Schools. In addition, the plant has provided accommodation to 3 Middle Schools and one High School of the State Government. There are 5 privately managed High/Higher Secondary Schools to whom land was provided by the plant and loans have been given to four of them. There are also two Central Schools; expenditure (recurring and non-recurring) in respect of one of these schools is met by the plant; the other schools was provided with a building and other infrastructure facilities by the plant. In addition, seven middle school and seven high school buildings are under different stages of planning and construction.

There are approximately 34,000 children studying in these schools.

There are 2 colleges in the township; Bokaro Steel City College which is a constituent unit and Bokaro Mahila College which is affiliated to Ranchi University.

(b) Residential accommodation has been provided to the heads of educational institutions in all cases wherever asked for. The Head Masters and other staff of the schools run by the Plant are allotted accommodation as per Company's rules. In respect to private/Central schools, 105 quarters have been provided.

(c) No, Sir. No such request has been received.

(d) Does not arise.

Production and demand for LPG Cylinders

5204. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry have restricted the further registration for the manufacture of LPG cylinders with the Directorate General of Technical Development ;

(b) the reasons for the said decision ;

(c) the total capacity installed at present for manufacturing LPG cylinders ;

(d) the shortage in supply ; and

(e) how the gap between the manufacture and demand of LPG cylinders is proposed to be met ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) In view of the capacity already created/ approved for manufacture of LPG cylinders, it has been decided that registration of further capacity with the Directorate General of Technical Development will be for No Industry Districts and Special Region Districts.

(c) 72.85 lakh numbers per annum.

(d) and (e) Against an estimated demand of 50 lakh numbers of LPG cylinders per annum, supply from indigenous production is expected to be about 30 lakhs in the current year. To tide over the shortage, Government have cleared import of 8 lakh cylinders. With the capacity already installed and being installed in the country, demand is likely to be met from indigenous sources in future.

Indo-French Industrial Talks

5205. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indo-French Industrial talks were held in January, 1984 ;

(b) if so, the nature of talks held with the visiting industrial delegation ; and

(c) the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) The third meeting of the Indo-French Joint Business Council held its session in India in January, 1984. A delegation of French industrialists had come to participate in the deliberations of the Joint Business Council. The Joint Business Council reviewed the Indo-French trade and agreed to increase the volume of two-way trade. It also agree that it was necessary to dismantle trade barriers through EEC and French initiative. In the field of industry, several participants showed their keenness to transfer French technology to the Indian companies. The Indian side emphasised the need for transfer of contemporary technology from France to India on

competitive terms. The Indian investment and technology policy was explained to the French side, who appreciated the liberalisations in Indian economic policies specially pertaining to equity holding by foreign investors, investment in free trade zones and 100% export oriented units, taxation of foreign companies, rates of royalty and repatriation of dividends etc.

Development of para military forces in Manipur and other north eastern States

5206. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether para-military forces (BSF and CRPF etc.) have been deployed in Manipur and other North-Eastern States to aid the civilian authorities ;

(b) if so, the strength of such forces deployed at present ; and

(c) how many personnel belonging to these forces have been killed in Manipur during the last one year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Strength of the para-military forces deployed in aid of civil authorities is as follows :—

	BSF	CRPF
	(in coys)	
(1) Arunachal Pradesh	—	25
(2) Assam	48	63
(3) Meghalaya	—	7
(4) Manipur	—	15
(5) Nagaland	6	6
(6) Mizoram	—	31
(7) Tripura	—	22

(c) During the last one year one person belonging to the para-military forces mentioned above was killed in Manipur.

Wage Settlement Between Hindustan Photo Films, Tamil Nadu Employees and the Management

5207. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state ;

(a) whether a wage settlement between Hindustan Photo Films Otacamund (Tamil Nadu) employees and the Management was concluded in the presence of Deputy Commissioner of Labour on 13 October, 1983 ;

(b) if so, whether the said agreement has been sent to the Ministry by the Management for approval ;

(c) if so, when the agreement was sent ;

(d) whether Government have conveyed their approval of the agreement ; and

(e) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The agreement was received in the Ministry of Industry on 22nd October, 1983.

(d) and (e) The matter is being examined in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

Re-Classification process for the list of SCs./STs.

5208. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the latest position of there classification process for the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): The present position is that all but six States have sent their comments on the proposals for the revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The remaining six States are being reminded to expedite their comments. A final view in the matter would be taken after the comments from all the States are received.

Allocation of Cement for Tripura

5209. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total allotment of cement for Tripura for 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 ; and

(b) the total quantity of cement actually reached Tripura during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY - (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Allocation and despatches of cement (including Irrigation and Power Projects) to the State of Tripura during the years 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 are as under :—

Year	(in '000 tonnes)	
	Allocation	Despatches
1980	49.0	19.0
1981	64.0	39.0
1982	57.8	21.0
1983	59.8	32.3

**Threats to Members of Chelmsford Club
New Delhi**

5210. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8261 on 20 April, 1983 regarding reports lodged for threats to Members of Chelmsford Club New Delhi and state :

(a) the outcome of trial of three accused members of Chelmsford Club Limited u/s 107/150 Cr.P.C. by the Assistant Commissioner of police, Parliament Street, New Delhi ;

(b) the present stage of the case if the trial is still pending and the reasons for delay ; and

(c) the preventive steps taken by the Police to guard against the recurrence of such ugly incidents in the Chelmsford Club Limited ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) The three accused persons were discharged by the Special Executive Magistrate, New Delhi.

(c) As and when any report is received about disturbance of peace in the area, appropriate action under the law is taken against the miscreants.

**Participation of Tribal Representatives
for Tribal Plans**

5211. SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that desired results in tribale welfare programmes have not been achieved because of defective planning ;

(b) whether any economic survey to identify impending tribal needs was conducted before allocation of funds during current Plan ;

(c) if so, details thereof ; and

(d) if not whether Government would consider active involvement of selected tribal representatives at the drafting stage of the Plans/Programmes concerning tribals ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) It will be incorrect to state that desired results in tribal welfare programmes have not been achieved due to defective Planning. In fact, with the adoption of the new planning strategy in the form of tribal sub-Plan from the Fifth Plan period, there has been a perceptible impact in the tribal areas. Funds have flowed into these areas in a bigger measure than was the case earlier and the development effort has acquired momentum. Inter-alia, the infrastructure has got reinforced.

(b) and (c) Guidelines were sent to the States/Union Territories for formulation of tribal sub-Plans, which called for a benchmark survey to be conducted to assess the status of development of scheduled tribes and tribal areas. Most of the States conducted the survey.

(d) The Government has always welcomed the active involvement of tribal representatives and given due consideration to their suggestions. The Working Group on Development of Scheduled Tribes for the Seventh Five Year Plan has a tribal representative, as one of the members of the Working Group, besides experts in the field of tribal development. The observations of the Parliamentary Committee on the welfare of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes, which has tribal representatives, are taken into consideration. Besides, there are tribal representatives in the Tribes Advisory Councils and Integrated Tribal Development Project Committees of the States. Thus, involvement of tribal representatives is being sought at different levels—national, state and project.

**Setting up of Electronics Switching Unit
in Maharashtra**

5212. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Electronics have planned to set up an Electronics Switching Unit in the public sector ;

(b) whether Government of Maharashtra have suggested sites for the unit and requested the Central Government to set up the plant in Maharashtra ;

(c) whether the site selection committee has visited any sites, if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) when the decision is likely to be taken in this matter, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Department of Electronics have no plans to set up an Electronics Switching Unit in the public sector.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

**Closure of Iron ore Mines in
Mayurbhanj, Orissa**

5213. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of iron-ore mines in Gorumahishani, Sabipat and Badampahad areas in Mayurbhanj district, Orissa ;

(b) the number of those mines in Mayurbhanj district which have been closed down;

(c) the number of mines owned by private sector and the number of mines managed by Orissa Mining Corporation ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Capacity of Sponge Iron Plant in Orissa

5214. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the installed capacity of the country's second sponge iron plant set up with the joint collaboration of Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Limited and Tata Iron and Steel Company located at Bileipada in Keonjhar district, Orissa ;

(b) when the above sponge iron plant set up by TISCO and IPICOL is expected to go on stream ; and

(c) the details of the project equity share of TISCO and IPICOL in the second sponge iron plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The installed capacity of the IPITATA Sponge Iron Plant in Orissa is 90,000 tonnes per annum.

(b) The Plant is expected to go on stream by the end of 1985.

(c) The total cost of the Project is estimated to be Rs. 35 crores out of which equity is Rs. 12 crores. IPICOL and TISCO will contribute 26% and 25% respectively to the equity.

**Allocation of Group 'B' Services to
Candidates Selected through I.A.S.
Examinations**

5215. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria employed in allocating different services of Group 'B' to various candidates being selected through IAS etc. Examination in the Group 'B' category ;

(b) whether the allocation is done on the basis of merit since the Union Public Service Commission Examination selection procedure is based on merit ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c) The allocation of candidates recommended for appointment by the Union Public Service Commission on the basis of the Civil Services Examination to the various Group 'B' Services is made in accordance with the rank obtained by the candidates in the

examination and the order of preferences expressed by them for these Services.

ककरापार-आणविक बिजली घर की निर्माण लागत

5217. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में ककरापार आणविक बिजली घर की कुल निर्माण लागत कितनी है और उसकी संभावित क्षमता कितनी है;

(ख) सरकार ने इस परियोजना के लिए अब तक कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की है और चालू वर्ष में इसके लिए कितना प्रावधान रखा गया है;

(ग) उसमें अब तक कितना काम पूरा हो चुका है और इस परियोजना पर अब तक कितनी धनराशि खर्च हो गई है; अब तक की प्रगति को ध्यान में रखते हुए शेष काम कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा; और

(घ) इस परियोजना पर राज्य सरकार ने अब तक कितनी धनराशि खर्च की है और अभी कितनी धनराशि खर्च करनी है और इस संबंध में विलम्ब के लिए राज्य सरकार कहां तक उत्तरदायी है ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, परमाणु ऊर्जा, अन्तरिक्ष, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल) : (क) और (ख) ककरापार परमाणु बिद्युत परियोजना जिसमें दो यूनिट होंगे और प्रत्येक यूनिट की क्षमता 235 मेगावाट होगी, की वर्तमान अनुमानित और संस्वीकृत लागत सन् 1979 के मूल्यांकन के आधार पर 382.52 करोड़ रुपए है। वर्ष 1983-84 के बजट अनुमान में इस परियोजना के लिए 32.19 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान रखा गया है।

(ग) मुख्य संयंत्र के सिविल निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए ठेका दिया जा चुका है और रिएक्टर भवन संख्या 1 और 2 से सम्बन्धित खुदाई का

निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार चल रहा है। एंड शोल्डें और कैलेन्ड्रिया बनाए जा रहे हैं। वाष्प जनित्रों, टर्बाइन जनित्रों और प्राइमरी पम्पों के लिए आशय-पत्र जारी कर दिए गए हैं। संयंत्र स्थल की आधारभूत सुविधाओं से सम्बन्धित काम निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार किया जा रहा है। आशा है कि दोनों यूनिट क्रमशः वर्ष 1990-91 तथा 1991-92 में तैयार हो जाएंगे। इस परियोजना पर फरवरी, 1984 के अन्त तक कुल मिलाकर 37.73 करोड़ रुपए व्यय किए जा चुके हैं।

(घ) चूंकि इस परियोजना के लिए सारी पूंजी भारत सरकार द्वारा दी गई है, अतः इस परियोजना पर राज्य सरकार को कोई भी व्यय करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

Finalisation of Investigation Cases by CBI During 1983

5218. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many investigations were finalised by CBI during 1983 ; and

(b) whether a brief resume of all of them will be laid on the Table particularly of those where the allegations could not be substantiated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) During the year 1983, 1152 cases were finalised at investigation stage. Out of these, 451 were sent up for court trial, 582 were referred to the respective Departments/Units for departmental action. In 17 cases sanction for prosecution is awaited while 29 cases have been disposed of otherwise. 73 cases, have been closed after enquiries/investigations for want of sufficient evidence for Legal or Administrative action.

Setting up of Telephone Industry in Bhubaneshwar

5219. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state ;

(a) whether proposal to set up telephone industry at Bhubaneswar in Orissa has not been implemented so far ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the implementation of the above proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD & CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) An application from M/s. Orissa State Electronics Development Corporation Limited for an industrial licence for the manufacture of Telephones has been under the consideration of Government.

(c) Decision on the application will be taken shortly.

Non-Conversion of Letters of Intent into Industrial Licences

5220. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of holders of letters of Intent have not converted them into industrial licences, thereby causing pre-emption of industrial capacities by vested interests ;

(b) if so, the number of holders of letters of Intent whose time has expired due to such non-conversion, industry-wise ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to arrest this practice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) During the years 1974 to 1981, a total number of 6075 letters of intent were granted. Out of these, 2713 letters of intent have already been converted into industrial licences, 1965 letters of intent have been treated as lapsed and the remaining 1397 letters of intent are under review in the administrative Ministries concerned.

With a view to ensure expeditious implementation of the projects for which letters of intent have been granted and to check pre-emption of capacity by holders of such letters of intent, Ministry of Industry has asked all the administrative Ministries

to review the progress of each case and weed out such of the letters of intent as have not been implemented during the validity period allowed. State Governments have also been requested to evolve effective mechanism for monitoring the progress of implementation of letters of intent/industrial licences being granted for setting up of industries in their States.

अन्नतपुर जिले में येफामाना खान उत्पादन

5221. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत गोल्ड माइन्स के अनुसार अन्नतपुर जिले के रामागिरि क्षेत्र में येफामाना खान में उत्पादन 1984 में आरम्भ होना था ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उत्पादन आरम्भ हो गया है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके विस्तृत कारण क्या हैं ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान) : (क) और (ख) भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लि० के कार्यक्रम के अनुसार येफामाना खान में स्वर्ण का उत्पादन वित्त-वर्ष 1984-85 के दौरान शुरू हो जाने की आशा है।

Inclusion of Expenditure on Meals to Poor School Children in Plan Account

5222. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) names of the States which included expenditure on meals to poor school children and free education and health services in Plan account ; and

(b) the reasons why Government have failed to advise the other State Governments to include such expenditure in their plan account ;

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) In the Sixth Plan period, provision is being made in the Plan for meals to poor school children in all States except Assam, Haryana, Manipur, Punjab, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu which is implementing a nutritious

noon meal programme of its own from 1982-83, proposes to bring some part of the additional expenditure on this scheme in 1984-85 into the Plan. Provision for free education and school health services is being made in the plans of all the States. It may, however, be added that in Uttar Pradesh elementary education is not free for boys at the middle school stage.

(b) Nutrition is a Plan scheme but, since it has to be funded by the State Governments from their own resources, it is for them to propose inclusion of this in their Plan. Wherever a State Government has proposed inclusion of this scheme in the Plan with the required resources, the Planning Commission has given its approval.

Investigation Regarding Source of Procurement of Weapons

5223. SWAMI INDERVESH :

SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN :

SHRI R.R. BHOLE :

SHRI N.E. HORO :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in a day-light robbery and shootout in the Capital on 2 January, 1984 at Parliament Street, high explosive hand grenade manufactured by the Indian Army Ordnance Depot and a very special and sophisticated pistol were recovered from the culprits ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the result of the investigation made with regard to the source of procurement of such weapons by the culprits and the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) Two hand grenades (make H.B. 36 Army Type) were recovered from the possession of the person apprehended in this case, however, no pistol has been recovered.

On interrogation, the accused divulged the names of two persons from whom he had procured the grenades. Further investigation of the case is in progress.

आधारभूत उद्योगों में उत्पादन में वृद्धि

5224. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष आधारभूत उद्योगों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उत्पादन में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है और यदि कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है, तो क्या सरकार उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए कोई ठोस उपाय कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) से (ग) मूल उद्योगों जिनमें खनन, नमक, उवरक, भारी रसायन, सीमेंट, आधारभूत धातु और बिद्युत उद्योग शामिल हैं, में वर्ष 1982 की तुलना में वर्ष 1983 में 5.3 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर दर्ज की गई है।

लाइसेंस धारियों द्वारा कारतूसों का निर्माण

5225. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 के दौरान और जनवरी, 1984 तक लाइसेंस धारियों द्वारा वर्षवार 12 बोर, 303 बोर, 315 बोर, 25 बोर, 32 बोर के कुल कितने कारतूसों का निर्माण किया गया तथा इस अवधि के दौरान इनकी वर्ष वार अलग-अलग कितनी बिक्री हुई ; और

(ख) उपर्युक्त लाइसेंसधारियों द्वारा प्रति वर्ष विदेशों को उक्त कितने कारतूसों का निर्यात किया गया ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री पी. वेंकट सुब्बय्या) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

**पश्चिम बंगाल द्वारा छठी योजना
का कार्यान्वयन**

5226. प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री मोतोभाई आर० चौधरी :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि योजना आयोग पश्चिम बंगाल द्वारा छठी योजना के कार्यान्वयन से संतुष्ट नहीं है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में तथ्य क्या है तथा उसके कारण क्या हैं;

(ग) किन क्षेत्रों में पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार के निष्पादन में कमी पाई गई; और

(घ) इस कारण देश को किन क्षेत्रों में नुकसान उठाना पड़ा है और कितना नुकसान हुआ है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) :

(क) से (घ) पश्चिम बंगाल के 3500 करोड़ रुपये के अनुमोदित परिव्यय की निम्न प्रकार से वित्त व्यवस्था करने की सहमति हुई :—

(करोड़ रु०)

राज्य के अपने संसाधन 2819.74

केन्द्रीय सहायता 680.26

जोड़ 3500.00

पिछले वर्ष राज्य योजना के लिए केन्द्रीय आवंटन में 65-64 करोड़ रु० की वृद्धि की गई थी। केन्द्रीय सहायता के अधिकांश भाग का लाभ उठाने और 340.71 करोड़ रु. मध्यम-अवधि ऋण के पश्चात राज्य सरकार द्वारा पहले चार वर्षों 1980-84 के दौरान केवल 1914.08 करोड़ रु० के योजनागत व्यय करने की संभावना है जो छठी योजना के कुल परिव्यय का 55% है। जैसा कि परिकल्पना की गई थी, राज्य सरकार अपने संसाधन नहीं जुटा पाई है। इससे वास्तविक उपलब्धियों में कमी आने की संभावना है।

Formation of Unions by Police Force

5227. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA :
SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Governments have sought permission of the Central Government to allow their police force to organise and form unions ;

(b) if so, whether Government have permitted the State Police force to form unions; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) The Police Forces (Restriction of Rights) Act, 1966 and the rules framed there under provide for the recognition of associations for State police personnel. Under this Act, the State Governments are competent to grant recognition to State police associations and there is no need for the State Governments to seek the permission of the Government of India.

Collapse of Roof of BHEL, Hyderabad

5228. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the roof of structure of the building of Hyderabad Unit of B. H. E. L. which was constructed in 1978 has collapsed resulting in a loss of Rs. 36.37 lakhs as reported in the Hindustan Times dated 31 December, 1983 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no action has since been taken for the recovery of loss from the contractor ;

(b) whether Government have since inquired into the matter ; and

(d) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No roof collapse of the nature reported has occurred in BHEL, Hyderabad.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

**Production and Marketing of Production
of Small Scale Sector**

5229. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of gross national product accounted for by the small-scale sector ; and

(b) the steps the Directorate General of Supply and Disposal has taken to ease the marketing problems of small units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The percentage of gross national product accounted for by the small scale sector is not available. However, as per estimates available from the Central Statistical Organisation the percentage contribution of manufacturing un-registered sector (units employing less than 10 workers if using power and less than 20 workers, if not using power) to the gross national product at current prices during 1982-83 was 5.4%.

(b) The steps which Directorate General of Supply & Disposal has taken to ease the marketing problem of small scale units are as follows :—

1. The product of cottage and small scale industries are given preference over the products of large scale manufacturers in purchase for Government requirements. 404 items called 'Group IV items' are reserved for exclusive purchase from SSI units. 12 items called 'Group V items' are reserved for exclusive purchase upto 75% quantities from SSI units. There are 25 items in Group VI wherein 50% of the quantity is reserved for exclusive purchase from SSI units.
2. There is also a provision for allowing 15% price preference to SSI products over the product of large scale industry on merits of each case in respect of items which can be procured from both large scale and small scale units. The small scale units could also be accorded a price preference of upto 5% over the offers of public sector units when their interests clash.

3. All small scale units registered with the National Small Industries Corporation under the Single Point Scheme are treated as par with firms registered with Directorate General of Supply & Disposal.

4. Copies of tender sets are supplied free of cost to the SSI units through NSIC.

5. The registration fee of SSI units with Directorate General of supply & Disposal is Rs 50/ as against the normal fee of Rs. 100/-.

Amendment of National Security Act :

5230. SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL
REDDY :

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre is considering arming itself with more powers to deal effectively with divisive forces and extremist elements ;

(b) whether Government have decided to amend certain provisions of the National Security Act ;

(c) if so, by what time the same is likely to be done ;

(d) whether some of the States have not been strictly following the provisions of the National Security Act ;

(e) if so, what are those States ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Government takes adequate measures from time to time to deal effectively with divisive forces and extremist elements.

(b) to (f) Suggestions as and when made to amend the Act receive the attention of Government. The Act is not in force in Jammu & Kashmir. It is up to the State Governments and Union Territories Administrations to invoke the provisions of the Act.

Representation for Nationalisation of Bengal Potteries.

5231. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a memorandum from representatives of the Bengal Potteries workers and Staff Unions of AITUC and Bengal Potteries Mazdoor Union of CITU urging that (i) the Bengal potteries be nationalised without any further delay (ii) affairs of the company be managed by an efficient and honest management and (iii) supply of raw material should be ensured for full production ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government is examining various alternatives for final disposition of Bengal Potteries Ltd., including its nationalisation in accordance with the existing policy guidelines. In the meanwhile Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India is managing the undertaking and is also providing need based funds.

Representation of the Association of State Road Transport Undertakings regarding Tyre Price.

5232. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the representatives of the Association of State Road Transport Undertakings have approached Government to put curb on the certification of tyre companies and prevent unjustified hike in the tyre price ;

(b) whether it is a fact that representation about unprecedented increase of Rs. 800/- on every tyre supplied to State Transport undertakings and that they would supply only a restricted quantity of tyres, had been received ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The Association of State Road Transport Undertakings has requested the Government to prevail upon tyre manufacturers to revert to the negotiated prices and prevent cartel action by the manufacturers.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Tyre companies which negotiated with State Road Transport Undertakings for supply of tyres have denied that they have increased their prices by Rs. 800 per tyre. There is no price or distribution control on tyres.

Diversion of Cement Ships

5233. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala have requested the Union Government for the diversion of some cement ships to Alleppey Port ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Government of Kerala had approached the Ministry of Commerce in September, 1983 for nomination of cement vessels to Alleppey port to revive the declining shipping operation on this port and also to provide employment opportunities. STC who are the canalising agency for cement as per policy for the year 1983-84 have reported that they import cement at the ports required by the actual users concerned in the hinterland of the ports and that for the present, they have no requirements from any actual user from Alleppey Port area. They have also added that whenever they have any requirements from the area, they will use that Port for handling cement vessels subject to the availability of suitable facilities for operation of cement vessels.

Import of Expertise in the field of Mining and Smelting Technology

5234. SHRI K. PRADHNI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the absence of the technology to extract gold from the coastal waters having not been fully developed in India, Government are making any endeavours to import some expertise in the field of mining and smelting technology ; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) There is no such proposal at present under consideration of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

“Sterilisation of Lions in Zoological Gardens at Mysore”

5236. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the lions at the famous Jayachamarajendra Zoological gardens at Mysore were sterilised due to accommodation problem ;

(b) if so, the number of lions sterilised ; and

(c) the steps proposed to construct and increase accommodation to avoid sterilisation of these magnificent animals ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) and (b) Sterilisation of 3 male lions was done to stop further inbreeding and control of the population of Zoo-bred Lions.

(c) There is no plan to increase accommodation for sterilisation purposes only.

Outlay for Bihar

5237. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bihar Government have approached the Union Government with outlay of Rs. 700 crores during 1984-85 ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the main projects which have been requested for completion and the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) The State Government had proposed an outlay of Rs. 775.25 crores. The agreed outlay for the Annual Plan 1984-85 is Rs. 751 crores and the details will be available in the Annual Plan document for 1984-85 which will be placed before Parliament after all the State Budgets are presented.

Losses in Hindustan Zinc Limited Udaipur

5238. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that after making profits since its inception in 1972, the Public Sector Hindustan Zinc Limited of Udaipur incurred a loss of over Rs. ten crores during 1982-83 ;

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

(c) efforts to improve the production in the regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Hindustan Zinc Ltd. has been making profits since 1972-73 except during the years 1980-81 and 1982-83. Although the Company incurred a net loss of Rs. 10.14 crores during 1982-83, they are expected to reverse this trend by showing a profit in their operations in 1983-84. The main reasons for loss during 1982-83 are lower production on account of power shortage, increase in power tariff, increase in salary & wages, increased cost of repairs and maintenance and lower sales realisation due to unremunerative prices of zinc and lead metals.

(c) To supplement power supply from State Electricity Boards, Diesel Generating Sets have been installed at various units of the company to avoid production losses.

A Leach Residue Treatment Plant at Debari Zinc Smelter to increase production of zinc by 4,000 tonnes per annum and expansion of the Vizag Lead Smelter to produce additional 12,000 tonnes of lead per annum have been completed and are under trial runs.

Rajpura-Dariba Zinc-Lead Mines to produce 3,000 tonnes of ore per day and Sargipalli Lead Mines to produce 500 tonnes of ore per day have been commissioned and are under trial runs. This will also result in increase in metal production.

राज्यों में भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा/भारतीय पुलिस सेवा/भारतीय वन सेवा में कार्यरत अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के अधिकारी

5239. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1 मार्च, 1984 को अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं जैसे भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा, भारतीय पुलिस सेवा और भारतीय वन सेवा में राज्य-वार तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र वार कितने अधिकारी कार्यरत थे और इन सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए कितने पद आरक्षित हैं तथा उनमें पृथक-पृथक इन परों पर अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कितने अधिकारी कार्य कर रहे हैं ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री पी० बेंकटसम्बधा) : अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए पदों का विशेष रूप से आरक्षण नहीं किया जाता। फिर भी, सिविल सेवा परीक्षा के माध्यम से भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा और भारतीय पुलिस सेवा में और भारतीय वन सेवा परीक्षा के माध्यम से भारतीय वन सेवा में भरी जाने वाली रिक्तियों में 15% रिक्तियां अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए और 7.5% रिक्तियां अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित हैं। बाकी सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है जो सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान सीमेंट का उत्पादन

5240. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी

क्षेत्र में स्थापित किये गए सीमेंट कारखानों की वर्तमान उत्पादन क्षमता क्या है;

(ख) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान देश में सीमेंट उत्पादन का क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित है; और

(ग) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रत्येक वर्ष के दौरान सरकारी और गैर सरकारी क्षेत्रों में उत्पादन के निर्धारित लक्ष्य तथा सीमेंट के हुए वास्तविक उत्पादन का पृथक-पृथक रूप से बर्षवार ब्योरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) सरकारी और निजी क्षेत्र की वर्तमान अधिष्ठापित क्षमता निम्नलिखित है—

सरकारी क्षेत्र	निजी क्षेत्र
(लाख मी० टन)	
69	294

(ख) अवस्थापना निविष्टियों की सामान्य उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखते हुए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना प्रलेख में 1984-85 तक का लक्ष्य 345 लाख मी० टन दिखाया गया है।

(ग) उत्पाद लक्ष्यों के ब्योरे इस प्रकार क्षेत्रवार नहीं रखे जाते। किन्तु समग्र सीमेंट उद्योग के उत्पादन लक्ष्य और अब तक सीमेंट उद्योग के सरकारी तथा निजी क्षेत्रों में हुए उत्पादन का ब्योरा नीचे दिया गया है—

वर्ष	उद्योग के लिए उत्पादन लक्ष्य	किया गया उत्पादन सरकारी क्षेत्र	योग निजी क्षेत्र
(लाख मी० टन)			
1980-81	200	28	158
1981-82	230	35	176
1982-83	260	40	193
1983-84	280	43	227
			270

(अनुमानित)

Programme for Revamping Steel Plants

5241. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU :
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES
be pleased to state :

(a) whether cost effectiveness in steel making has suffered owing to obsolescence in technology ;

(b) whether any study has been carried out on modifications to remove bottlenecks and cost effective modernisation of each of the integrated steel plants ;

(c) whether it is a fact that investments in modernisation is more costly effective than installing new integrated steel plants ; and

(d) if so, whether any programme has been chalked out for revamping the existing steel plants to ensure that requisite facilities are available to use raw material of varying composition to the utmost extent possible ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. With the ageing of equipment, change in the pattern of demand specially in respect of quality, and variations in the quality of inputs, a technology of steel making that was cost effective when it was adopted tends to become uneconomical over a period of time and so technological upgradation becomes necessary.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Proposals for the cost effective technological upgradation of the Durgapur and Rourkela steel plants have been formulated. A proposal in regard to the steel plant in Burnpur is under preparation. A Task Force has been set up by the Steel Authority of India Limited to prepare a similar plan of action for the Bhilai and Bokaro steel plants.

(d) Yes, Sir, in general. Every proposal has, however, to be examined on techno economic considerations as the cost of production depends on a large number of factors including technology adopted.

**Efficient and Cost Conscious
Administration of SAIL**

5242. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU :
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have carried out a conscious appreciation of the question of doing away with SAIL and permitting the steel plants to act as individual and independent units ;

(b) if not, the action Government propose to take to establish relationship between the SAIL and Plants whereby authority of the Managing Directors of individual plants is not diluted ; and

(c) the steps which are proposed to be taken, if any, to give the SAIL efficient and cost conscious administration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) An Expert Committee on Public Enterprises studied the pattern of organisation of SAIL and recommended a number of changes that may be able to improve the operational efficiency. These are under the consideration of the Government.

(c) A plan of action in this matter is being formulated as quickly as possible. To reduce the losses and improve performance, SAIL is making every effort to diversify its product mix to better match demand, accelerate sales by adoption of an aggressive marketing strategy and thereby reduce stocks of finishing goods, raw materials, stores and spares and export surplus production. Special measures to achieve cost reduction by improving technological processes, better maintenance to maximise the availability of equipment by timely repairs, minimisation of purchases of stores and spares and restriction of expenditure in all possible ways, have been also adopted. Computer models to enable this optimisation are also being developed so that modifications can be made very quickly to respond effectively and rapidly to changing market and financial situation.

The management of SAIL is deeply conscious of its duty to attain highest level of operational efficiency to minimise costs to the utmost.

Losses Incurred by SAIL

5243. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU :
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES
be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons as to why the Steel

Authority of India Limited incurred a total loss of 105.76 crores during 1982-83 inspite of overall capacity utilization of 78.8 per cent during this period ;

(b) whether large stocks of steel particularly structural and plates were imported for the priority sectors ;

(c) if so, the action being taken or has been taken to reduce the level of inventory ;

(d) the performance in the field of export of H.R. Coils CR Coils/sheet, wire rods, billets, etc. ; and

(e) whether Government have been able to achieve the export targets set ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The main reason for losses of SAIL during 1982-83 is that net realisation has been lower than the increased cost.

(b) During 1982-83, SAIL arranged imports of structurals on the basis of demands projected by the priority sectors. The lifting of imported material by these priority sectors fell significantly short of demand they had projected, resulting in increased stock holding. No loss has been suffered by SAIL on this account since full costs have been recovered.

(c) Steps taken to reduce stocks are as follows :—

(i) Reduction in canalised imports though SAIL from 1.3 million tonnes during 1982-83 to about 5 lakh tonnes during 1983-84.

(ii) Pressing priority sectors to lift the materials speedily ; and

(iii) Supply of these materials to other actual users.

(d) and (e) SAIL has booked export orders for about 1,20,000 tonnes of steel of which 24,390 tonnes have been shipped upto 15.3.1984. No target for exports was fixed by Government.

Rise in Price of Zinc

5244. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a sharp rise in prices of zinc in the international non-ferrous metal market ;

(b, if so, to what extent it is going to affect the major consumers of the metals like paint, chemicals, fibre, yarns, rubber and tyre galvanising industry in India ; and

(c) steps Government propose to take to increase the production of high-grade zinc in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. There has been considerable increase in the prices of zinc in the World during the year 1983-84.

(b) The price increase in zinc would hit the consuming industries like Galvanizing, Paints, Chemicals etc. Since there are other raw materials besides zinc, which are also consumed by the above industries, quantification of adverse effect due to rise in zinc prices alone is not practicable.

(c) To supplement power supply from State Electricity Boards, Diesel Generating Sets have been installed at various units of the Hindustan Zinc Limited to avoid production losses.

A Leach Residue Treatment Plant at Debari Zinc Smelter to increase production of zinc by 4,000 tonnes per annum and expansion of the Vizag Lead Smelter to produce additional 12,000 tonnes of lead per annum have been completed and are under trial runs.

Rajpura-Dariba Zinc-Lead Mines to produce 3,000 tonnes of ore per day and Sargipalli Lead Mines to produce 500 tonnes of ore per day have been commissioned and are under trial runs. This will also result in increase in metal production.

To increase indigenous production of zinc and lead metals, an integrated proposal for development of new mines (Rampura-Agucha and Baroi) and setting up of a new Zinc-Lead Smelter Complex with a capacity of 70,000 tonnes per annum Zinc and 35,000 tonnes per annum lead alongwith Captive Thermal Power Plant (3 × 30 MW) at a site near village Chanderiya, Chittorgarh and a

Gas Turbine Set (1×15 MW) at Debari Zinc Smelter, all in Rajasthan, is under consideration of the Government for an investment decision.

M/s. Cominco Binani Zinc Limited a Public Limited Company, have also taken up modernisation/expansion programme to achieve their licenced capacity of 20,000 tonnes per annum of Zinc.

Development of a Pollution-Free Stove by ITI, Kanpur

5245. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether ITI Kanpur has developed a stove that uses rice-husk for fuel at Rs. 200-300 ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce it on a large scale in rural belts and at a reduced price to help the poorer section of the people to use this pollution-free burner ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) It is reported that some faculty members of the Department of Metallurgical Engineering at the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, have developed a "Tube-in-Basket" burner that uses Rice-husk for fuel.

(b) No such proposal is presently under consideration of the Government.

Ban on grant of extension to Class I and Class II Officers

5246. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a ban on granting extensions to Class I and Class II officers ;

(b) how many Class I and Class II Officers got extension of service inspite of the ban ; and

(c) whether Government are considering banning such extension completely, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to Part (a) above.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government at present.

Task assigned to members of team left at Antarctica

5247. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Antarctica Team has since returned home ;

(b) the infrastructure built by them during their expedition to the Antarctica and how many members have been left behind and task assigned to them ; and

(c) whether any Cell will be set up in the Ocean Development Department to process the outcome of the various experiments launched upon by this team and their findings and observations in the various spheres ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) 69 members of the team are presently on their way home. They are likely to reach Goa towards the end of March 1984.

(b) The team has set up a permanently-manned station 'Dakshin Gangotri' with working laboratories at Antarctica. This station is being manned by 12 persons which include three scientists. These scientists will carry out research in the field of meteorology, glaciology and biology. Others will provide logistic support at the station.

(c) A small cell is already functioning for this purpose in the Department of Ocean Development.

Aluminium Extrusion Plant in Orissa

5248. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Orissa's first aluminium extrusion plant is being set up in Balaspore,

in the no-industry district of Orissa, in joint sector ;

(b) if so, the share-holding of the INDALCO, (Indian Aluminium Company Limited) and IPICOL (Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd.) ; licensed capacity of the project ; its capital outlay and when it is likely to be ready and put on stream ; and

(c) the assistance, technical, financial or other, which the Central Government are likely to render in the timely and successful execution of this project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) M/s. Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd. (IPICOL) have been granted a letter of intent for the establishment of a new undertaking in a no-industry district in the state of Orissa for the manufacture of aluminium extrusions upto a capacity of 5,000 tonnes per annum. The letter of intent has been issued, inter alia, with the condition that in the case of association of any large industrial house or a foreign company, investment up to 25% would require prior approval of the Central Government. IPICOL have since proposed to have the project in the joint sector with the association of Indian Aluminium Company Ltd. (INDAL). The proposed share-holding of IPICOL in the joint sector is 26% and that of INDAL is 25%. This proposal is under consideration of the Government. The capital outlay and the schedule of commissioning of the project have been indicated by IPICOL to be approximately around Rs. 10 crores and 1987 respectively.

राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 का
कार्यान्वयन

5249. श्री रामवतार शास्त्री : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या राजभाषा अधिनियम 1963 की धारा 3 (3) में उल्लेखित 14 नुक्तों को क, ख और ग तीनों क्षेत्रों के राज्यों के लिए द्विभाषी रूप में कार्यान्वित करने का प्रावधान है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विभाग क,

ख और ग क्षेत्रों के राज्यों में स्थित इसके कार्यालयों में वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान धारा 3 (3) के अलग-अलग कार्यान्वयन के प्रतिशत का राज्यवार और वर्षवार ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) सभी क्षेत्रों में उक्त 14 नुक्तों को शत प्रतिशत द्विभाषी करने में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं ; और

(घ) उन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विभाग में तथा साथ ही और नागरिक पूति में उपमन्त्री (डा० एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विभाग 'कक्षेत्र' में स्थित है । राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 3(3) में विनिर्दिष्ट सभी कागजात अनिवार्यता से द्विभाषी रूप में जारी किए जाते हैं । अतः इस अधिनियम की सम्बद्ध धारा का कार्यान्वयन शत प्रतिशत है ।

(ग) और (घ) ये प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

MADA Programme in Dhanbad and Giridih District

5250. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the areas under MADA Programme in Dhanbad and Giridih districts of Bihar, as on 1 January, 1984 ;

(b) the amount that has been spent in those areas in the last two years ;

(c) details of the schemes taken up and completed there in the same period ;

(d) whether any amount has been returned unspent or diverted ; and

(e) if so, facts in details and the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) The number of villages covered under MADA programmes in Dhanbad and Giridih districts of Bihar as on 1.1.1984 is given in the statement attached.

(b) to (c) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

S. No.	District	Block/ Pocket	No. of Villages
1.	Dhanbad	Tundi-I	102
		Tundi-II	88
		Nirsa-cum-Chirkunda	59
2	Giridih	Pirtand	148
		Tisri	97
		Gande	75
		Bengabad	46
		Gumia	41
		Peterbar	37
		Jaridih	24
		Kasmar	23
		Giridih	42
		Dumri	47
		Deori	82

'Protest Against Installation of Sixth Thermal Plant at Trombay'

5251. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bombay Environmental Group has protested against the grant of licence to Tatas for the installation of their sixth thermal plant in Trombay ;

(b) if so, whether Central Government have taken any action on the project referred to it by the Government of Maharashtra ; and

(c) whether Government have also seen the article "Environment Bombay Power Struggle" appearing in the India Today of January 15, 1984 in this behalf ?

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

(b) The Central Electricity Authority has according technoeconomic clearance to the project subject to certain conditions including advice of the Union Department of Environment and State Water Pollution Control Board. The final decision in the matter is yet to be taken.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Selection of Employees for Deputation

5252. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the orders on the selection of employees for deputing on deputation and whether copies thereof will be laid on the Table of the House ;

(b) whether the posts are required to be circulated and a proper selection method adopted or the employees are to be picked and chosen ;

(c) whether an employee can be sent on deputation again when he has just returned after doing a full term of a deputation ; and

(d) if so, in which circumstances and what are the orders on that subject ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) Normally Government servants are deputed to hold ex-cadre posts, where the Recruitment Rules provide for appointments on deputation basis. The selection of the employees is done subject to the provisions in the Recruitment Rules.

(c) and (d) The cadre controlling authority has to keep in view the exigencies of public service before deciding whether the services of an employee who has returned from deputation can be spared again for holding ex-cadre post.

Losses Incurred by SAIL

5253. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the public sector steel industry is slated to incur losses of about Rs. 400 crores during the current financial year (Financial Express, New Delhi dated 4.3.

1984) ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore and steps being taken to meet this situation ;

(c) whether ad hocism in Steel Authority of India Limited is one of the many maladies afflicting the public sector steel industry; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to overcome this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) The profit and loss position of SAIL plants in 1983-84 will be known only after the accounts for the year are finalised.

SAIL's profit/loss position in the last three years is as follows :-

(All figures in Rs. crores) (Increase in costs less increase in net realisation over the previous year).

Year	Profit (+)/Loss (-)	
1980-81	(+) 1.01	(45)
1981-82	(+) 39.17	(-) 15)
1982-83	(-) 105.76	(115)

The main reason for the losses of SAIL is that net realisation continues to be lower than the increase in costs, as set in the following table :

(All figures is Rs. crores)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Estimated increased in sales realisation of SAIL over the previous year (steel and pig iron).	125	319	231
Increase in costs over the previous year.			
— raw materials, spares, power.	124	232	199
— Salaries & wages	29	42	57
— maintenance	3	10	3
— depreciation	1	9	9
— interest	15	11	78
Total increase in costs over the previous year of the above items.	170	304	346

In order to reduce the losses and improve performance, SAIL is making every effort to diversify its product-mix to better match demand, accelerate sales by adoption of an aggressive marketing strategy and thereby reduced stocks of finished goods, raw materials, stores and spares and export surplus production. Special measures to achieve cost reduction by improving technological processes, better maintenance to maximise the availability of equipment by timely repairs, minimisation of purchase of stores and spares and restriction of expenditure in all possible ways, have been also adopted.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Working Group to Assess Progress in Space Science

5254. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have appointed any Working Group to assess the progress made in the field of Space Science and by when India is likely to become self-reliant in this field ; and

(b) the details of the benefits derived so far by the country and the people from the Space programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY,

SPACE ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No Sir ; the Government has not appointed any Working Group.

(b) The main applications objectives of the Indian Space Programme are to meet national needs in satellite communications and remote sensing for resources survey and management in a self-reliant way. Details of the benefits derived so far are contained in the Space Research and Development Profile for the decade 1980-1990 as approved by the Government, and in the Annual Reports and Performance Budgets of the Department of Space, copies of which had been placed in the Parliament Library.

Claims Pending for Sanction of Freedom Fighters Pension

5255. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 5888 on 6 April, 1983 regarding sanction of freedom fighters pension to ex-INA personnel and state :

(a) the number of claims pending with Government for the sanction of freedom fighters pension as on 1 March, 1984, State-wise ;

(a) whether any step has been taken to clear the pending cases during the past

3 years including the current financial year ;

(c) if so, the nature thereof and the likely date by which the cases would be decided ; and

(d) whether any target has been fixed by Government by which all the cases would be decided and the entire work in this regard would be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (d) The requisite information is given in the enclosed statement. There are two categories of ex-INA personnel. Those who joined it from British Indian army are known as of military category and those who had joined INA from Civil life are known as of civilian category. In case of Military category of ex-INA personnel, a reference is made to the concerned Army Record Offices for verification of the claims of their participation in INA movement. The cases of Civilian Category of ex-INA personnel are decided on the basis of circumstantial evidence, as no official record is available to prove their detention or imprisonment at the hands of allied forces. All out efforts are being made to dispose off the cases as early as possible. In view of these facts, it is not possible to indicate the time limit for disposal of the applications.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PENDING EX-INA FREEDOM FIGHTERS CASES AS ON 18TH MARCH, 1984.

S. No. State/U.T.	Pending ex-INA cases as on 28.2.83 as per U.S.Q. No. 5888 for 6.4.83,	Pending Ex-INA cases as on 1st March, 1984.	Pending Examination by the Special Screening Committee for New Guinea cases.
1	2	3	4
1. Andaman & Nicobar	12	6	—
2. Andhra Pradesh	52	30	—
3. Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—
4. Assam	15	7	—
5. Bihar	84	26	—

1	2.	3	4	5
6. Chandigarh		12	4	—
7. Delhi		99	34	3
8. Goa		2	—	—
9. Gujarat		28	19	—
10. Haryana		138	96	7
11. Himachal Pradesh		120	86	32
12. J & K		92	50	140
13. Kerala		482	331	—
14. Karnataka		34	17	—
15. Madhya Pradesh		29	10	—
16. Maharashtra		37	12	—
17. Manipur		388	349	—
18. Meghalaya		5	—	—
19. Mizoram		5	—	—
20. Nagaland		4	2	—
21. Orissa		160	156	—
22. Pondicherry		32	18	—
23. Punjab		1957	1603	312
24. Rajasthan		141	116	—
25. Tamil Nadu		826	596	4
26. Tripura		7	3	—
27. Uttar Pradesh		792	560	6
28. West Bengal		35	28	—
Grand Total		5588	4159	504

Filling up of Post of Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities

5256. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 10006 dated 4 May, 1983 regarding post of Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities and state :

(a) whether the post of Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities has since been filled up ; and

(b) if so, the date on which it was filled

up along with the name and qualifications of the person appointed to this office as also the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Raising of Special Peace Keeping Force for Deploying in States

5257. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME

AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10007 on 4 May, 1983 regarding setting up special police force in States and state :

(a) whether three more battalions of Special Peace Keeping Force for development in connection with the communal and caste conflicts have since been raised and the date on which they have been raised ;

(b) the States in which they have since been deployed ; and

(c) the nature and procedure of recruitment of these battalions and whether it has been ensured that all States/Cross Sections of society have been adequately represented in the recruitment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Three Special Peace Keeping Force battalions of the CRPF are under basic training and are likely to become operational in June/July 1984.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Recruitment of personnel to these battalions has been made in accordance with the recruitment rules and it has been ensured that these Battalions represent cross section of the society.

Views of State Governments of Assam, Sikkim and West Bengal for Inclusion of TAMANGS in the List of Scheduled Tribes

5258. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PRASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 5034 on 30 March, 1983 regarding the inclusion of TAMANGS in Assam, Sikkim and West Bengal in the list of Scheduled Tribes and state :

(a) whether the view of the State Governments of Assam, Sikkim and West Bengal have since been received by the Union Government ;

(b) if so, the nature of the views expressed by them and the follow-up action taken by the Government ; and

(c) if not, whether the Government have reminded the States which have not still

submitted their views to do so and the date on which it has been done alongwith the response of the State Governments, — concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The comments of the State Governments of Assam and West Bengal are still awaited. The State Government of Sikkim has furnished the comments.

(b) and (c) The views of the State Governments cannot be disclosed in the public interest. The above proposal along with other such proposals, recommendations, suggestions and representations are being duly considered in consultation with the concerned State Governments/U.T. Administrations and the Registrar General of India in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and in accordance with the relevant criteria followed in the matter for inclusion of any community in the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The comments from some of the State Governments including that of Assam and West Bengal are still awaited and they are being regularly reminded. The last reminder to the defaulting States was sent on 9th February, 1984 and they are being reminded again. Further, any amendment in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be done only through an Act of Parliament in view of Articles 341(2) and 342(2) of the Constitution.

Special Scheme for the Development of Backward Tribal Districts

5259. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the types of strategies, besides Tribal sub plans, which Government propose to plan to bring highly backward Tribal districts at par with other districts in the matter of all round development ;

(b) whether Government have any special schemes in contemplation for speedy development of these areas ;

(c) if so, the plans which have been launched as pilot schemes in any State ; and

(d) If not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (d) Apart from the tribal sub-Plans, benefits flow to tribal areas from the modified Area Development Approach and Primitive tribal groups programmes. Other specific area based programmes, such as, Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme, Hill Areas Development

Programme, Western Ghat Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Programme, and Desert Area Development Programme also include tribal population in the relevant areas. The North Eastern Region (Council) plan aims at the balanced development of North-Eastern States having sizeable tribal areas. The Programmes for Industrially Backward Districts and Areas contribute towards all round development of tribal areas. The Minimum Needs programmes, 20-Point Programmes and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programmes also take care of the needs of the tribals. The existing plan Programmes for the development will be reviewed while formulating plans, strategies and programmes for the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Land for Aluminium Plant at Ratnagiri

5260. SHRI J. S. PATIL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) how much land was handed over to BALCO for its aluminium project at Ratnagiri ;

(b) the average compensation paid to the farmers per acre whose lands were taken over for this project ; and

(c) the amount received by BALCO by sale of grass, and horticulture produce including mangoes till today ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) About 1006 Acres of land were handed over to Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO) by the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) for the Aluminium Project at Ratnagiri out of which Balco has

surrendered 200 acres to MIDC from the land earmarked for township.

(b) This is now known, as the MIDC, who purchased the land from the farmers, have not so far indicated the final amount of compensation payable by the BALCO.

(c) The total revenue realised through sale of produce during the period 1972-84 is Rs. 4.44 lakhs.

Acquittal of Dowry Accused

5261. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVAT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in all the six cases of bride burning filed in Delhi Special Court of Dowry resulted in the acquittal of the accused ;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of the cases failed in the court because of the faulty and inadequate compilation of the evidence ;

(c) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that in number of cases police refuse to register F.I.R. and deliberately spoil the case ; and

(d) if so, the action being taken against such police officers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) In four Dowry Death cases of 1981 and three such cases of 1982, which have been decided, the accused have been acquitted.

(b) There are several reasons, including the fact that such crimes are committed within the four walls of private homes, lack of eye witnesses and hesitation to come forward to give evidence, and the witnesses turning hostile, etc., responsible for failure of the cases.

(c) and (d) Appropriate action is taken for ensuring prompt and effective investigation of cases whenever such complaints are brought to the notice of the Government.

Instructions already exist that serious notice of the cases of deaths of young married Women in mysterious circumstances should be taken and Post mortem should be

conducted in such cases by two doctors. Special Magistrates have been detailed for recording dying-declarations of victims and all such cases are to be thoroughly investigated at senior levels. These instructions are being reiterated.

Schemes for the Welfare of Tribals

5262. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have advised to State Governments to help raise socio-economic status of tribals ;

(b) if so, the types of schemes suggested by the Centre for implementation for the welfare of tribals ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

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

(b) The following schemes for the welfare of tribals have been suggested.

- (i) Enforcement of various protective measures like law against alienation of tribal land, regulation of business of moneylending, abolition of bonded labour, regulation of Inter-State migrant labour, review of forest, excise, credit and marketing policies.
- (ii) Allotment of lands and developing the same for the increasing production.
- (iii) Allotment of house sites and assistance for construction of houses.
- (iv) Aiming to increase productivity levels in agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, forestry, cottage, village and small industries through increase in irrigation potential, introduction of modern technology and use of adequate inputs viz., improved seeds, fertilisers etc.
- (v) Identification of tribal families living below the poverty line in the Tribal sub-plan area and enabling them to cross the poverty line by rendering assistance under the

various development programmes (viz. Integrated Rural Development programme, Drought Prone Area Programme, Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor programme, Employment Guarantee Affirmation Scheme, Hill Area Development and Tribal sub-Plan programmes.

- (vi) Establishment of Ashram schools, girls' hostels, book banks for Scheduled Tribe students and making provision for adequate pre and post-matric stipends/scholarships and taking up schemes of coaching and training the tribal boys for specific employment opportunities besides reviewing reservation of posts and services for the Scheduled tribes.

(c) During 1980-85, 23 lacs. tribal families are sought to be economically assisted and upto January 1984, 29.47 lacs. tribal families have been covered.

Location of Atomic Power Plants

5263. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) Government policy in regard to establishment of more Atomic Power Plants in the country during the next five years ;

(b) whether any State Government have requested to instal Atomic Power Plant in their States ; and

(c) if so, the names of such States and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The policy is to continue setting up a series of pressurised heavy water reactor units of 235 Mwe size followed by 500 Mwe units.

(b) and (c) Requests have been received from time to time from many States such as Rajasthan, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and others for setting up atomic

power plants in their States. The Site Selection Committee constituted by Department of Atomic Energy in examining various sites suggested by the State Governments.

Persons Challenged for Defacing of Public Property

5264. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3628 on 14 December, 1983 regarding defacing of public buildings in Delhi and state :

(a) the particulars of persons who have been challenged under the West Bengal Prevention of Defacing of Public Property Act, 1976 till date ; and

(b) number of cases of defacing of public property which have been detected by Delhi Police, NDMC, and MCD between 28 September, 1983 till date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) Challenging of persons for offences under the West Bengal Prevention of Defacing of Public Property Act, 1976, as extended to the Union Territory of Delhi, is done by the Delhi Police. Upto the 15th March, 1984, 87 such cases were detected and 95 persons have been arrested/challenged, in this connection. They were found defacing the walls by pasting posters, etc., particulars of the persons challenged are annexed in the statement.

STATEMENT

PARTICULARS OF THE PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN ARRESTED/CHALLENGED IN (1983 & 1984 UPTO 15.3.84) UNDER THE WEST BENGAL PREVENTION OF PUBLIC PROPERTY ACT 1976 :

1983

1. Ram Adalat s/o Dhuki Ram r/o Gali No. 2, Tank Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi.
2. Delip s/o Banwari Lal r/o S-718 Mangol Puri.

3. Satish Kumar
 4. Hari Chand
 5. Kher Singh
 6. Laxman
 7. Om Parkash
 8. Arjan
- All resident of Nangloi.
9. Moti Ram s/o Gopi Chand r/o H. No. 2680 Mahavir Block Bhola Nath Nagar Delhi.
 10. Dr. Satender Kumar s/o Faquir Chand r/o C. 24, Ganesh Nagar, Shakarpur, Delhi.
 11. Rajinder Singh s/o Khem Chand r/o H. No. F. 8/12 Krishna Nagar, Delhi.
 12. Sureinder Kumar s/o Chhote Lal r/o 2389 Gali Balmik T. Gate Delhi.
 13. Unnat Kant Jha s/o Roop Narain Jha r/o 5062 Gali Brahman Wali, P. Dhiraj, Sadar Bazar, Delhi.
 14. Ravinder Kumar Sharma s/o Madan Mohan Sharma r/o H. No. 3226, Gali Telian Darya Ganj.
 15. Brij Mohan
 16. Prem Kumar
 17. Kuldip Singh
 18. Ashok Kumar
 19. Dinesh Kumar
 20. Jaswant Singh
 21. Ram Singh
 22. Amar Jit
 23. Nahar Singh
- All resident of Sach Khan Nanak Dham, Loni Road, (U.P.)
24. Sher Singh s/o Mool Chand r/o 16-B/S Anand Parbat, Bus Trm. K. Bagh, Delhi.
 25. Prahlad s/o Damru r/o 843/12 Seema Puri, Delhi.
 26. Surya Bhan s/o Rogy r/o H. No. 87 Seema Puri, Delhi
 27. Dr. Trilochan Singh s/o Harnam Singh r/o 2644 Sadar Bazar Road, Delhi.
 28. Sarad Agnihotri s/o Chander Parbha Agnihotri r/o C-3/93 A. Vihar, Delhi.
 29. Rajinder Kumar s/o Randhir Singh r/o 5435, New Chandrawal Delhi.
 30. Jagdish s/o Shambhu Dayal r/o Khoka No. 26, Lajpat Rai Market, Delhi.

31. Sunil s/o Ajudhiya Parshad r/o Shop No. 117 Guru Nanak Market, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.
32. Ram Parkash s/o Kanta Ram r/o 177 Guru Nanak Market, Karol Bagh, Delhi.
33. Karan Singh s/o Om Parkash r/o 66 Rajpura, Gur Mandi, Delhi.
34. Narinder Kumar s/o Jagdish Chand r/o 9/5776 Subhash Mohalla, Gali No. 2 Gandhi Nager.
35. Ved Parkash s/o Om Parakash r/o vill. Sohti (Haryana).
36. Ramesh Malik s/o Mam Chand r/o vill. Atal (Haryana).
37. Mahinder Singh s/o Tara Chand r/o vill. Atal (Haryana).
38. Bharat Singh s/o Subharam r/o vill. Atal (Haryana).
39. Sushil Kumar s/o Ayudhiya Parshad r/o Shop No. 177 Ram Nagar Karol Bagh Delhi.
40. Durga Parshad s/o Rameshar r/o Ram Nagar, Karol Bagh, Delhi.
41. Sushil Kumar s/o Mukand Lal r/o 4/67, Roop Nagar, Delhi.
42. Shankar s/o Teja r/o Jhuggi, Lawarance Road, Delhi.
43. Ram Kirpal s/o Rati Ram Yadav r/o vill. Vasan Fateh Pur Dairy Faridabad.
44. Jagdish s/o Ram Dhan r/o A-150, Khan Pur, J. J. Colony.
45. Ajay Kumar r/o 122, Sukhdev Vihar, New Delhi.
46. Rakesh Kumar r/o -do-
47. Pargat Singh s/o Sohan Singh r/o F-97 Naraina Vihar.
48. Rajinder Sagar s/o Bishan Dass r/o WZ-21, Pankha Road, Delhi.
49. Rajesh Kumar s/o Narain Dass shop No. 7, Community Centre, Naraina.
53. Satish Kumar s/o Munshi Ram r/o O-113, West Patel Nagar, N. Delhi,

51. Ved Parkash s/o Bhim Singh r/o WZ-123, Naraina.
52. Bajrang Lal s/o Gobind Ram r/o, B-257, Naraina.
53. Dharam Chand s/o Roop Chand r/o 3972 Ragar Pura, Karol Bagh, Delhi.
54. Sukhbir Singh s/o Avtar Singh r/o G-11, Jangpura Exten. N. Delhi.
55. Dharam Chand Arora s/o Roop Chand r/o 3927/28 Regarpura, Karol Bagh, Delhi.
56. Anil Gandhi s/o Krishna Lal r/o shop No. 3, Shahi Hospital Road, Bhogal, New Delhi.
57. Mohd. Mahandi s/o Mohd. Arif r/o D-9/7 Malviya Nagar, New Delhi.
58. Jagdish Parshad s/o Mukku Ram r/o D-1/41 New Rajinder Nagar.
59. Jagdish s/o Shiv Lal r/o Hanuman Mandir, New Delhi.
60. Sarajuddin s/o Abdul Aziz r/o Hanuman Mandir, New Delhi.
61. Rakesh s/o Rameshwar Dayal, 62, Chand Nath s/o Balu Nath r/o Hanuman Mdr. New Delhi.
62. Mohan Lal s/o Chet Ram r/o 10-C Gole Market, New Delhi.
63. Raja Ram s/o Sarjy r/o Unao (U.P.)

1984 (upto 15.3.1984)

1. Didar Singh s/o Bhim Singh r/o E-3, Milap Nagar, Janakpuri.
2. Ravinder Kumar s/o Haryansh Lal r/o 32/469 New Moti Nagar.
3. Raj Bahadur } r/o janakpuri
4. Ganga Ram }
5. Ram Chandar s/o Manmohan r/o Manager Appolo Circus c/o Mohem Bombay.
6. Hem Chander s/o Kalam Singh r/o H.N. 77/2, Mukesh Nagar, Delhi.
7. Ram Chander s/o Manmohan r/o Manager Appolo Circus c/o Mohem Bombay.
8. Zahoor Ahmed s/o Maqsood Zadi r/o 2235 T, Gate.

9. Bajrang s/o Ram Chander r/o Jhuggi Nehru Hill.
10. Sechida Nand s/o }
Ram Nain Singh }
11. Jeetan Singh s/o } all r/o Kailash
Ram Pd. Singh } Nagar
12. Vijay Bahadur s/o }
Shiv Pd. Singh }
13. Babu Khan s/o Mohd. Musa r/o 2017 Ganj Mir Khan.
14. Shri Bhagwan s/o Bishan Dayal r/o Block A Qr. No. 2 Irwin Hospital.
15. Vishnu s/o Gopal Singh r/o 22/6 Main Road, Gandhi Nagar.
16. Vishram Singh s/o Bhagwan Singh r/o 8/37 Chand Bagh Colony Jamuna Vihar Delhi.
17. Mohd. Azar s/o Mohd. Rashq r/o Laxmi Seth Gas House Prakash Bhawan. Near Golcha Cinema, New Delhi.
18. Aqual Chand s/o Ashutosh Chander r/o 6/4 Asaf Ali Road, Delhi.
19. Fazal Karim s/o Abdul Lai r/o 1/50 Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.
20. Masut Ali s/o Mohd. Horun r/o B-121, Daya Nand Colony Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.
21. Ahmad Fadiq s/o Noor Ahmad r/o B-6, -do-
22. Jitender Kumar s/o Ram Lal r/o L-100 Kirti Nagar, N. Delhi.
23. Fatch Chand s/o Jyoti Sarup r/o 48/1-2 Central Road, Bhogal New Delhi.
24. Sushil Dutta r/o 1-49, DDA Flats Naraina Vihar, New Delhi.
25. Surender Jain r/o M-49, Greater Kailash, II New Delhi.
26. Jagdish s/o Simbhu Dayal r/o Khoka No. 26, Old Lajpat Rai Market Delhi.
27. Inder Bhan s/o Sher Bahadur r/o Railway Colony Naya Bazar, Delhi.
28. Murari Lal s/o Arya Samaj Dewan Hall, Ch. Chowk Delhi.

29. Amarnath Tewari s/o Kunj Behari r/o C-1 State Imporium Complex Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi.
30. Onkar Nath Tewari s/o Kunj Behari r/o C-1 State Imporium complex Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi.
31. Raghubir Singh Malik, Deputy Secretary of Delhi High Court Class IV Employees Association.

Mini Steel Plants in the Country.

5265. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of mini Steel Plants functioning in India State-wise ;

(b) whether it is a fact that mini Steel plant industry is beset with acute recession ;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the recession ; and

(d) the steps Government have taken to help the mini-steel plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) State-wise information of mini steel plants based on the production return received from them is given in the statement attached.

(b) No, Sir. The mini steel plants have been maintaining a steady rate of production. The production in 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 (upto February) was 20.31 lakh tonnes and 20.40 lakh tonnes and 18 lakh tonnes approximately, respectively.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) In order to enable the mini steel plants to achieve higher capacity utilisation and also to improve economic viability of these units, the following measures have been taken :—

(i) Electric Arc furnace steel making units which have consistently achieved 80% production of their licenced capacity during any of the previous two years are being considered for substantial expansion upto a maximum of 100% of their existing licenced capacity. Likewise units which have produced 110%

or more of the licensed capacity are being permitted 50% more capacity in addition to the above by way of substantial expansion. These expansions are, however, subject to the State Government guaranteeing the continuous and adequate supply of power.

(ii) The existing Electric are furnace units are permitted to freely diversify into production of all grades of carbon and alloy steels, including stainless steel/heat resisting steel upto their licensed capacity.

(iii) The existing electric are furnace units are being permitted to establish rolling facilities with a view to encouraging formation of composite units ;

(iv) Addition of balancing facilities like continuous casting machine, conditioning facilities etc., are being allowed to be installed.

(v) In order to derive and demonstrate the advantages from the recent technological developments in Electric Are Furnace Industry, it has been decided to permit one unit in each State with a capacity between 40,000 to 50,000 tonnes per annum based on recent technological developments. In those States where there may be a greater demand more than one unit may be allowed.

STATEMENT

S. No.	State	No. of mini Steel plants functioning
1.	Haryana	13
2.	Punjab	7
3.	Rajasthan	5
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1
5.	Delhi	1
6.	Uttar Pradesh	21
7.	Bihar	6
8.	Andhra Pradesh	7
9.	Madhya Pradesh	9

10.	Tamil Nadu	3
11.	Karnataka	9
12.	Kerala	1
13.	Gujarat	5
14.	Maharashtra	22
15.	West Bengal	14
16.	Assam	1

TOTAL ; 125

Nuclear AID to India

5266. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the foreign countries which have offered nuclear aid to India ;

(b) the nature of the aid offered by those countries and on what terms and conditions ; and

(c) what steps Government propose to taken or have taken in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c) In accordance with its policy, India co-operates with several industrialised and developing countries in various aspects of peaceful uses of atomic energy, both through the International Atomic Energy Agency and on a bilateral basis. In the recent past no offer of financial aid has been received from any foreign country for our atomic energy projects.

Tribal Development

5267. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given greater emphasis in Tribal development in the country ;

(b) if so, the Tribal welfare schemes introduced or proposed to be introduced in different States in 1984-85 ; and

(c) the amount allocated to different States for implementing those schemes for the welfare and development of tribal in the country and particularly in Gujarat State ?

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

(b) During 1984-85 following tribal welfare schemes are under implementation :

- (i) Inforcement of various protective measures like law against alienation of tribal land, regulation of business of money-lending, abolition of bonded labour, regulation of Inter-State migrant labour, review of forest, excise, credit and marketing policies.
- (ii) Allotment of lands and developing the same for increasing production.
- (iii) Allotment of house sites and assistance for construction of houses.
- (iv) Aiming to increase productivity levels in agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, forestry, cottage village and small industries through increase in irrigation potential, introduction of modern technology and use of adequate inputs viz., improved seeds, fertilisers etc.
- (v) Identification of tribal families living below the poverty lines in the Tribal sub-Plan area and enabling them to cross the poverty line by rendering assistance under the various development programmes viz. Integrated Rural Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Programme, Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor Programme, Employment Guarantee Affirmation Scheme, Hill Area Development and Tribal sub-Plan Programmes.
- (vi) Establishment of Ashram Schools, girls hostels, book banks for Scheduled Tribe students and making provision for adequate Pre and Post matric stipends/scholarship and taking up schemes of coaching and training the tribal boys for specific employment opportunities besides reviewing reservation of posts and services for the Scheduled Tribes.

(c) During 1984-85 the total State Plan allocation for the Tribal sub-Plan areas is likely to Rs. 1016.56 crores and the Special

Central Assistance allocation Rs. 125.50 crores. In the State of Gujarat the State Plan allocation of tribal areas is likely to be of the order of Rs. 108.75 crores and Special Central Assistance for the State Rs. 10.50 crores.

Loss of Life and Property in Punjab and Haryana.

5268. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP
SINGH :

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHER-
JEE :

SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the loss of life and property in Punjab and Haryana during the last six months due to the recent disturbances in these States ;

(b) whether any Central assistance has been granted to the families of those who have lost their lives ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, whether Government will consider the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) 127 persons were killed in violent incidents in Punjab during the period of six months from 1.9.1983 to 29.2.1984, and property worth Rs. 6,01,695/- was estimated to have been damaged in the incidents during this period. 11 persons died in the violent incidents during February, 1984 in Haryana and property worth about Rs. 21 lakhs was damaged in the incidents.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Financial assistance in such cases is provided by the State Governments concerned.

Nation-wide Debate on Seventh Plan

5269. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that Government are of the view to have a nation-wide debate on the formulation of the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) steps being contemplated in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) The Government propose to consult as wide a cross-section of informed opinion in the country as possible. This process has already started, and some discussions have already been held in the Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Planning. Discussions have also been held with the Panel of Economists appointed to advise the Planning Commission, and with representative bodies of trade and industry. This process of consultation and discussion will continue at all stages of formulation of the Seventh Plan.

Centre's Approval to Industrial Projects of Gujarat

5270. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Gujarat have approached the Union Government for approval of some major industrial projects in that State during the current financial year ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding these major industrial projects and the reaction of the Central Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) During the current financial year, 11 Industrial Licence applications were received from various Gujarat Government undertakings upto 21.3.1984 for setting up industries in that State.

(b) Of these, while 9 proposals were approved and Letters of Intent issued to respective undertakings, one was rejected and the remaining one is under consideration of the Government. The details of all proposals approved and against which Letters of

Intent are issued are published in the 'Monthly Newsletter' brought out by the Indian Investment Centre. Copies of this publication are available in the Parliament Library.

Murders, Looting and Forcible Eviction of SC/ST People during the last Three Years

5271. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

**SHRI RAMPRASAD
AHIRWAR :**

SHRI AJOY BISWAS :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the state-wise total number of cases of murders, arson, looting, forcible eviction etc. of Scheduled Castes and Tribes during the last three years and steps taken to ensure stoppage of the same ;

(b) the State-wise figures for the whole country and district-wise for Bihar of cases against, untouchability and crimes mentioned above and the number of such cases filed and disposed of during the last three years ; and

(c) how many persons were arrested due to murders of Scheduled Castes/Tribes during the year 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in library. See No. Lt-8047/84). Comprehensive guidelines covering precautionary, preventive, punitive, rehabilitative and personnel policy measures required to be taken for checking crimes against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes have been communicated to the State Governments in the Union Home Minister's D.O. letter dated 10th March, 1980. The Government pursues with the State Governments their effective implementation.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in library. See No. Lt-8047/84)

(c) These figures are not maintained.

Expenditure on Antarctica Exploration

5272. **SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to news item captioned 'All quiet on the Antarctic front' appeared in Bombay weekly 'BLITZ', dated 17 December, 1983 ;

(b) if so, the details of development in the case;

(c) when the report on the second mission is going to be published; and

(d) the amount spent by Government so far towards Antarctica exploration giving year-wise break up ?

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

(b) The article, as published in the paper, is factually incorrect with many distortions of facts.

(c) The reports of the second expedition to Antarctica is likely to be published soon.

(d) The total expenditure incurred on the first expedition 1981-82 was Rs. 1.90 crores. On the second expedition 1982-83 it was Rs. 1.95 crores and on the Third expedition 1983-84 it is estimated to be about Rs. 5 crores.

चावल का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद का सुझाव

5273. **श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में चावल का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद ने अनेक सुझाव दिए हैं; यदि हां, तो सुझावों का ब्यौरा क्या है और इन सुझावों का संबंध कौन से राज्यों से है;

(ख) चावल का उत्पादन बढ़ाने संबंधी

सुझाव का किस सीमा तक क्रियान्वयन किया गया है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले; और

(ग) यदि सुझावों का क्रियान्वयन नहीं किया गया है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण)

(क) जी, हां। विशेष रूप से पूर्वी क्षेत्र के राज्यों यथा पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, असम, पश्चिम बंगाल, उड़ीसा और पूर्वी मध्य प्रदेश में चावल का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद ने कुछ सुझाव दिए हैं। इस परिषद की सिफारिशों मुख्य रूप से स्थानीय बाध्यकारिताओं के निर्धारण के आधार पर चावल उत्पादन का एक विशेष कार्यक्रम तैयार करने और सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के आरंभ से पूर्वी क्षेत्र के चुने हुए खंडों में, जो कुल संख्या का लगभग 1/5 भाग है, इसके कार्यान्वयन से संबंधित हैं।

(ख) और (ग) सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में कार्यान्वयन के लिए चावल उत्पादन की विशेष कार्यक्रम संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से तैयार किया जा रहा है।

**Programme for Hill Development
of Western Ghat**

5274. **SHRI N. DENNIS :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any programme for the Western Ghats hill development has been enforced in recent times ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) For the development of the Western Ghats area, a special programme (Western Ghats Development Programme) is in operation from the Fifth Plan period. The planning Commission introduced a programme for the development of the Western Ghats during the Fifth Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs. 20 crores for the Fifth Plan period. The programme is being continued during

the Sixth Plan with an allocation of Rs. 75 crores. The emphasis of this programme during the Fifth Plan period was on beneficiary oriented types of schemes and afforestation and plantation schemes. The Sixth Plan has laid emphasis on 'Eco-development'.

Four States viz., Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and Kerala and the Union Territory of Goa are benefited by this programme. A total of 162 talukas in the above States is covered by the programme.

One Crore Foreign Nationals in India

5275. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appeared in the 'Organiser' dated 26 February, 1984 wherein it has been stated that one crore foreign nationals are in India and still more are infiltrating ; and

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to put special census in the Border Areas to identify both genuine citizens and infiltrators and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The purpose of census taking is to collect information on demographic and socio-economic aspects of the population. It is not possible to detect infiltrators through a census.

बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र के श्रमिकों का वेतन

5276. श्री रामविलास पासवान : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लिमिटेड के अधीन बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र में श्रमिकों को न्यूनतम वेतन से भी कम वेतन दिया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या संबंध में सैकड़ों श्रमिक 10 नवम्बर, 1983 को प्रधान मंत्री से मिले थे और उन्हें एक ज्ञापन दिया था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(घ) क्या लगभग 400 श्रमिक न्यूनतम वेतन और ठेका प्रणाली को समाप्त करके विभागीयकरण करने की मांग को लेकर 10 अगस्त, 1983 से हड़ताल पर हैं ; और

(ङ) सरकार ने उन्हें न्यूनतम वेतन और ठेका प्रणाली को समाप्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद ख़ाँ) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) से (ङ) सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य का अभिप्राय 'बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने' की भवनाथपुर की चूना-पत्थर की खानों की स्थिति से है ।

8 जुलाई, 1981 को ठेकेदारों, श्रम ठेके का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाली मान्यता-प्राप्त यूनियन तथा सहायक श्रम-आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय) के बीच एक त्रि-पक्षीय समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे । इस समझौते में ठेकेदारों के कामगारों को दी जाने वाली मजूरी की दरों और मजूरी के अभिकलन के तरीके का भी उल्लेख किया गया है ।

10 अगस्त, 1983 को कामगारों के एक वर्ग ने काम बन्द कर दिया और काम करने के इच्छुक कामगारों को काम पर जाने से रोका । इस झगड़े में ग्रुपों के बीच गोली चली और दो कामगारों की मृत्यु हो गई । ठेकेदारों के 2698 कामगारों में से 933 कामगारों ने काम करना बन्द कर दिया । ठेकेदारों, बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के प्रबन्धकों और सहायक श्रम-आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय) द्वारा हड़ताल खत्म करवाने के लिए बार-बार कोशिश की गई है परन्तु उन्हें सफलता नहीं मिली है ।

कामगारों का एक वर्ग 10 नवम्बर, 1983 को प्रधानमंत्री से मिला था और उन्हें एक जापन दिया था। उनकी मुख्य मांगें थीं :—

- (1) न्यूनतम मजूरी दी जाए।
- (2) सभी कार्यों का विभागीयकरण किया जाए।
- (3) ठेकेदारों के श्रमिकों के रिहायशी मकानों की व्यवस्था की जाए।
- (4) भविष्य निधि की राशि का समय पर भुगतान किया जाए।

इन मामलों के बारे में स्थिति के बारे में पुनः पता लगाया गया। त्रि-पक्षीय समझौते में ठेका श्रमिकों की मजूरी के भुगतान की दर कानून के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित दर से अधिक है। संयन्त्र के अधिकारी राशि के भुगतान के बारे में नियमित रूप से जांच करते हैं और प्रमाणित करते हैं कि राशि का भुगतान उनकी उपस्थिति में किया गया है। कम मजूरी देने का कोई मामला ध्यान में नहीं आया है। कार्यों के विभागीयकरण के बारे में इस्पात उद्योग के लिए राष्ट्रीय संयुक्त समिति के साथ हुए समझौते में स्थायी तथा वर्षानुवर्षी आधार पर किए जाने वाले कार्यों में श्रम-ठेके को समाप्त करने की व्यवस्था है। सक्षम प्राधिकारी (खानों के बारे में श्रम मंत्रालय) स्थायी तथा वर्षानुवर्षी आधार पर चलने वाले कार्यों का पता लगता है और उन्हें अधिसूचित करता है। ऊपरिमार हटाने, ड्रिलिंग तथा ब्लॉस्टिंग के कार्यों को स्थायी तथा वर्षानुवर्षी आधार पर चलने वाले कार्य घोषित किए गए हैं और उनका विभागीयकरण कर दिया गया है। खान खोदने, माल के लदान तथा बुलाई से सम्बन्धित कार्यों को स्थायी तथा वर्षानुवर्षी आधार पर चलने वाले कार्य घोषित नहीं किया गया है और उनका विभागीयकरण नहीं किया गया है। रिहायशी मकानों तथा अन्य सुविधाओं के बारे में यह पता लगाया गया है कि ठेकेदार ठेका-श्रमिकों को मकान बनाने के लिए सामग्री देते हैं और ठेकेदार कानून के अंत-

र्गत अन्य आवश्यक सुविधाएं भी देते हैं।

भविष्य-निधि की राशि का शीघ्र भुगतान करने के बारे में यद्यपि देरी से भुगतान करने का कोई विशिष्ट मामला ध्यान में नहीं आया है तथापि केन्द्रीय भविष्य-निधि के आयुक्त को राशि का शीघ्र भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कहा गया है। बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के प्रबन्धकों से भी कहा गया है कि अगर राशि का देरी से भुगतान करने का कोई मामला श्रमिकों के नेताओं अथवा यूनियन द्वारा उनके ध्यान में लाया जाए तो वे क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त से सम्पर्क करें।

27.1.1984 से काम पुनः शुरू हो गया है और इस समय 933 हड़ताली कामगारों में से 550 कामगार काम पर आ गये हैं।

बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों का एक दल ठेकेदारों के कामगारों को भुगतान, आवश्यक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था तथा ठेकेदारों के श्रमिकों के बारे में अन्य दायित्वों के कार्यान्वयन की पुनः समीक्षा कर रहा है। यह कदम सतत समीक्षा और जांच से यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उठाया गया है कि ठेका श्रमिकों को देय राशि का पूरा-पूरा भुगतान किया जाए।

मुख्य श्रम आयुक्त ने 27 फरवरी, 1984 को नई दिल्ली में एक बैठक बुलाई थी, जिसमें ठेकेदारों के प्रतिनिधियों तथा बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के प्रबन्धकों को बुलाया गया था। उन्होंने सही ढंग से भुगतान के बारे में अपनी संतुष्टि के लिए भवनाथपुर में काम कर रहे ठेकेदारों के सभी कामगारों के रिकार्डों की जांच करने का काम शुरू कर दिया है। “सेल” तथा बोकारो इस्पात कारखाना इस कार्य में सहायता दे रहे हैं।

Slurry Pipeline for Transportation of Coal in Gujarat

5277. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the Power Stations in Gujarat are depending on Coal being transported by railway, which is very expensive ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Gujarat Government have sent a proposal for establishing slurry pipeline for transportation of coal to major district power houses in the Western and Northern regions ;

(c) if so, when this proposal was sent to the Centre for approval ;

(d) at what stage the proposal is before Government at present ; and

(e) when this proposal is likely to be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) Most of the thermal power stations in Gujarat are supplied with coal transported by rail. The cost of rail transport is not expensive as compared to alternative available methods of transport.

(b) to (e) No proposal for establishing slurry pipeline for transportation of coal to major district power houses in the Western and Northern Regions has been received from the Gujarat Government. However, a communication was received in November 1980 from the State Government suggesting that a detailed feasibility study of slurry transportation of coal to Gujarat Power Houses may be taken up by the Planning Commission in continuation of an earlier study made by M/s. Engineers India Ltd. on behalf of the Gujarat State Electricity Board. Meanwhile the Planning Commission had constituted an Inter-ministerial Working Group in October, 1980 to examine the possibilities of introduction of the coal slurry pipeline transportation system in the country as per policy guidelines outlined in the Sixth Five Year Plan. The Working Group recommended that M/s. Engineer India Limited (EIL) may be entrusted with preparing a feasibility study on a system of transport of coal slurry by pipeline from coal fields to thermal power stations in the Northern and Western regions of the country. The Techno-Economic Feasibility Study on Coal Slurry Pipelines has been received from E.I.L. The examination of this report has not yet been completed.

Further Inter-model cost comparison studies are also required to examine the position in totality.

'No Industry' Districts in Gujarat

5279. **SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat have requested to change the criteria adopted to declare some more districts as 'No-Industry' Districts in Gujarat State ; and

(b) if so, the names of districts which have been recommended by the State Government and the action taken by the Government of India in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The Government of Gujarat suggested that districts having one large or medium scale industry should be included as 'No-Industry Districts' or alternatively instead of the concept of a district, the concept of a taluka or block should be adopted.

(b) The Government of Gujarat had requested for inclusion of the following districts ;

1. Dangs
2. Sabarkantha
3. Gandhi Nagar
4. Amreli
5. Banaskantha

The request was considered and it was decided to include Dangs as a 'No Industry District'.

Central Assistance to Rajasthan for Development of Industries

5280. **SHRI VIRDHJI CHANDRA JAIN :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether backward areas like Barmer, Jaisalmer of Rajasthan have not received adequate attention at the central level so far as its industrial investment policy is concerned ;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to canalise the flow of industrial investment in backward areas of Rajasthan ; and

(c) when and how much such assistance would be given to the State Government for the development of industries in the rural districts of Rajasthan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (c) Jaisalmer district has been identified as a 'No-Industry District' under Category 'A' eligible to 25% Subsidy subject to a maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs and Barmer District has been identified as a Category 'C' district eligible to 10% subsidy subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 lakhs.

The details were announced in the Press Note No. 4/1/81-BAD (Vol. III) dated 27.4.1983 (copies of which are available in the Parliament House Library).

Jaisalmer District will receive overriding priority in the matter of issue of industrial licences and both the districts will inter-alia receive the following additional incentives :—

- (1) Tax Concessions.
- (2) Interest subsidy to Engineer Entrepreneurs.
- (3) Seed/Margin money assistance.
- (4) Facilities for purchase of machinery on Hire Purchase basis.
- (5) Consultancy for technical services.
- (6) Concession under Nucleus Plants.
- (7) Concessions to MRTP/FERA Companies to set up non-appendix-I industries which are not reserved for the small scale sector with reduced export obligation.

Lettres of Intent and Industrial licences issued to Barmer, Jaisalmer and backward districts of Rajasthan during the years 1982 and 1983 are given below :—

	1982		1983	
	LI	IL	LI	IL
Barmer	—	—	—	—
Jaisalmer	2	—	—	—

No-Industry Districts	4*	—	—	—
Backward Areas	2@	—	—	1

*could be located in Jaisalmer

@could be located in Barmer.

Import of CKD Kit

5281. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the import of CKD Kit (Completely Knocked Down) is being allowed ;

(b) whether Government are aware that import of only important selective components is needed, as most of the components could have been manufactured indigenously and foreign exchange could have been saved; and

(c) whether Government have prescribed minimum testing procedures and equipments for all electronic products made indigenously or assembled from CKD Kit to protect the interests of the consumers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) Under the Import Policy for 1983-84, import of kits/ready-to-assembled sets, assemblies, modules and combinations thereof of all electronic products including consumer or professional equipment, are banned. However, under the phased manufacturing programme, approved to an equipment manufacture, import of some kits, assemblies and sub-assemblies on selective basis may be permitted. However, government are aware that under various other provisions of the Import Policy like Replenishment Import Licences, Additional Licences, etc., some manufacturers are importing sub-assemblies and assemblies which have otherwise not been permitted under their own phased manufacturing programme.

(b) Yes, Sir. Components are permitted for import only after review from the indigenous angle.

(c) The policy of prescribing that

manufacturers instal a minimum complement of test and production equipment as a pre-condition for government approval of the party's manufacturing programme is being adopted for the first time in the manufacture of colour television set. This has been done keeping in view that CTV is a high cost consumer electronic product. Extension of this policy to other electronic products made in the country will be considered based on the experience with the CTV industry.

PIG Iron Stocks

5282. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item 'Sail Pig Iron Stocks Mount' appeared in Economic Times, New Delhi of 19 February, 1984 ; and

(b) if so, the circumstances under which pig iron was imported, when our own production was so high ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indigenous production of pig iron picked up in the second half of current financial year. Looking to the improved production and comfortable stock position Steel Authority of India Limited has cancelled even the unshipped balances against the earlier contracts. On date SAIL has no pending import contract for pig iron.

"Wild Life Projects in Orissa"

5283. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal for the establishment of some wild life projects in Orissa have been sent by the State Government to the Centre ;

(b) if so, the number of such projects cleared by the Centre so far ; and

(c) the details of those projects ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) to (c)

Central assistance is being provided to the Government of Orissa for the following Wild Life Scheme :

(i) Project Tiger at Simlipal.

(ii) Development of Sanctuaries at Satkesia, Tikerpara, Bhitarkanika, Simlipal and Nandankanan.

(iii) White Tiger breeding project in Nandankanan.

(iv) Sea-Turtle management project at Bhitarkanika.

(v) Development of Nandankana Zoological Park.

Implementation of these schemes depends on the proposals of the State Government, which are examined accordingly to the guidelines laid down for the concerned Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The proposals for 1984-85 would be in accordance with the budget which has not been approved as yet.

Selection of Sites for L.P.G. Cylinder Plants

5284. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the norms and criteria fixed for selection of sites for the establishment of LPG cylinder plants ;

(b) whether Government have taken policy decision to set up the new LPG cylinder plants exclusively in the no industry districts ;

(c) if so, the name of the no industry districts identified in different States for the location of such new LPG cylinder plants in 1984-85 ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d) No licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act is required for manufacture of LPG cylinders. Manufacturing facilities can be created by getting the unit registered with the Directorate General of Technical Development (DGTD). In view of the capacity already created/approved it has been decided that registration with

DGTD for creation of further capacity in this line of manufacture may be done only in respect of No Industry Districts Special Region Districts. A list of these districts is given in the Statement attached.

STATEMENT

NO INDUSTRY DISTRICTS

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Bihar | 1. Aurangabad |
| | 2. Bhojpur |
| | 3. Khagaria |
| | 4. Nalanda |
| | 5. Purnea |
| | 6. Daharsa |
| 2. Gujarat | 7. Dangs |
| 3. Karnataka | 8. Bidar |
| 4. Kerala | 9. Idukke |
| | 10. Wyned |
| 5. Madhya Pradesh | 11. Balaghat |
| | 12. Bhind |
| | 13. Chhatarpur |
| | 14. Chhindwara |
| | 15. Damoh |
| | 16. Datia |
| | 17. Dhar |
| | 18. Guna |
| | 19. Jhabua |
| | 20. Mandla |
| | 21. Narsinhapur |
| | 22. Panna |
| | 23. Rajgarh |
| | 24. Seoni |
| | 25. Shivpuri |
| | 26. Sidhi |
| | 27. Surguja |
| | 28. Tikamgarh |
| 6. Orissa | 29. Balasore |
| | 30. Bolangir |
| | 31. Boudh Khonomals (Phulbani) |
| 7. Rajasthan | (32) Jaisalmer |
| | (33) Sirohi |
| 8. Uttar Pradesh | (34) Banda |
| | (35) Fatehpur |

- (36) Hamirpur
- (37) Jalaun
- (38) Jaunpur
- (39) Sultanpur
- (40) Kanpur Debat

9. West Bengal
- (41) Bankura
 - (42) Cooch Behar
 - (43) Jalpaiguri
 - (44) Malda

SPECIAL REGION DISTRICTS

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Assam | 1. Cachar |
| | 2. Goalpara |
| | 3. Kamrup |
| | 4. Karbi Anglong |
| | 5. Nowgong |
| | 6. North Cachar Hills* |
| | 7. Lakhimpur* |
| | 8. Darang |
| | 9. Dibrugarh |
| | 10. Sibsagar. |
| 2. Himachal Pradesh | 11. Chamba* |
| | 12. Kangra* |
| | 13. Kulu* |
| | 14. Kinnaur* |
| | 15. Lahaul-Spiti* |
| | 16. Solan. |
| | 17. Sirmur |
| | 18. Bilaspur |
| | 19. Hamirpur |
| | 20. Mandi |
| | 21. Simla |
| | 22. Una |
| 3. Jammu & Kashmir | 23. Anantnag |
| | 24. Baramula |
| | 25. Doda* |
| | 26. Jammu |
| | 27. Kathua |
| | 28. Ladakh* |
| | 29. Poonch* |
| | 30. Rajori* |
| | 31. Srinagar |

32. Udhampur*
33. Badgam
34. Kargil
35. Kupwara*
36. Pulwama*
4. Meghalaya 37. East Garo Hills*
38. West Garo Hills*
39. Jaintia Hills*
40. East Khrsi Hills*
41. West Khasi Hills
5. Manipur 42. Manipur Centtal*
43. Manipur East*
44. Manipur North*
45. Manipur South*
46. Manipur West*
47. Tangoupal*
6. Nagaland 48. Kohima
49. Mekokchung
50. Tuerang*
51. Mon
52. Phek
53. Wokha
54. Zunhbote
7. Sikkim 55. Gangtok*
56. Gyalshing*
57. Mangan*
58. Namchi*
8. Tripura 59. Tripura North*
60. Tripura South*
61. Tripura West*
9. Uttar Pradesh 62. Almora
63. Chamoli*
64. Pauri Garhwal*
65. Tehri Garhwal*
66. Uttar Kashi*
67. Pithoragarh
68. Dehradun
69. Nainital
10. Andaman & Nicobar Islands 70. Andaman Islands
71. Nicobar Islands*

11. Arunachal Pradesh 72. Tirap*
73. East Kameng*
74. West Kameng*
75. East Siang*
76. West Siang*
77. Lower Subansiri*
78. Upper Subansir*
79. Dubang Valley
80. Lobit
12. Dadra & Nagar Haveli 81. Dadra & Nagar Haveli*
13. Lakshadweep 82. Lakshadweep*
14. Mizoram 83. Aizwal*
84. Lunglex*
15. Goa, Daman & Diu 85. Goa, Daman & Diu
16. Pondicherry 86. Pondicherry
17. west Bengal 87. Darjelling*.

Raising of Strength of Police Force in Delhi

5285. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to increase the strength of police force in Delhi ;

(b) if so, the number of posts in the various level of police force proposed to be increased during the year 1984 ; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the above proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c) The various requirements of Delhi Police in terms of manpower and equipment remain under constant review. The proposals presently under consideration include strengthening of the Anti Dowry Cell, the Police Control Room, the Delhi Traffic Police etc.

"Establishment of National Park in Orissa"

5286. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK** : Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be
pleased to state :

(a) whether **Bhitar Kanika** in **Orissa** is
the only place in the country where mass-
nesting of sea turtles takes place on a very
large scale ;

(b) whether the swamp forests of **Bhitar
Kanika** is a typical ecosystem comprising of
crocodiles and many other endangered
species ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by **Government**
to establish a **National Park** there to preserve
this unique eco-system and the wild life ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT
(SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH)** : (a) Sea turtles
are known to mass-nest on some coastal
stretches of **Andhra Pradesh**, **Kerala**, **Orissa**
and **Tamil Nadu**. However, the largest
nesting is reported from **Bhitar Kanika** in
Orissa.

(b) Yes, **Madame**.

(c) **Bhitar Kanika** is already a **Sanctuary**
under the **Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972**.
The **Central Government** has advised the
Government of Orissa to declare **Bhitar
Kanika** as a **National Park**.

**Rules and Guidelines for Detection of Illegal
Migrants in Assam**

5287. **SHRI N. E. HORO** :
SHRI CHITTA BASU :
SHRI ARJUN SETHI :
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA :
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA :

Will the **Minister of HOME AFFAIRS** be
pleased to state :

(a) whether **Central Government** have
notified rules and guidelines providing for a
four-tier machinery and procedure for
inquiry and detection of illegal migrants in
Assam ; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
P. VENKATASUBBAIAH)** : (a) and (b)
Government have notified rules under the
**Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tri-
bunals) Act, 1983** and issued guidelines in
connection with inquiries for determination
of illegal migrants by the **Tribunals**. The
procedure for inquiry is built into the rules,
copy of which has already been laid on the
Table of the House. The guidelines are in
the form of executive instructions, which
supplement the **Act** and the rules and
broadly provide for the following :—

- (i) Difference between the new proce-
dure and the producer followed
earlier and the implications of the
new procedure ;
- (ii) Evidence to be relied upon : During
the course of inquiry, the inquiry
officer is to look into all the rele-
vant documents to help determina-
tion of the issue. If the documents
are lost, secondary evidence will
be taken into account.
- (iii) If the person concerned seeks to
rely on public document/record and
is unable to produce them, the
investigating authority should
ascertain by referring to the rele-
vant public records whether any
reference to the status of the person
is available.
- (iv) Immediately after a person is deter-
mined to be an illegal migrant by a
Tribunal/Appellate Tribunal, the
Superintendent of Police should
serve an expulsion order directing
him to leave the country within 30
days. The expulsion order will be
stayed, if in the meantime an appeal
has been preferred and admitted.

In the guidelines, the **State
Government** have been asked to
constitute **District level Advisory
Committees** with **Deputy Commis-
sioner**, all **MPs** and **MLAs** from
the **District** and other **Government**
nominees not exceeding six for
taking a general review of the work
of detection of foreigners and
measures to check infiltration.

Appointment of Assistant Commissioners of Police in Delhi

5288. SHRI B. D. SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Assistant Commissioners of Police have been appointed in Delhi since 1974-75 without their having completed the usual period of probation and in certain cases the incumbent did not have enough seniority ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the UPSC have sought demotion/reversion of the ACPs. so, appointed ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, some Inspectors of Delhi Police have been appointed as Assistant Commissioners of Police on officiating and ad-hoc basis till officers are appointed on regular basis.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Proposal for Closing down IISCO Works at Burnpur

5289. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration for closing down the Indian Iron and Steel Company works at Burnpur ;

(b) if so, the author of the proposal and grounds justifying it ; and

(c) whether the West Bengal Government has been consulted in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Removal of Unemployment

5290. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether removal of unemployment was the major thrust of the Sixth Plan programmes ;

(b) if so, how much progress has been achieved so far ; and

(c) how many people are on the registers of the employment exchanges, State-wise as on date ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) One of the principal objectives of the Sixth Five Year Plan is the progressive reduction of unemployment in the country.

(b) According to the Mid-Term Appraisal, nearly 12 million Standard Person Years of additional employment are estimated to have been generated over the first two years of the Sixth Plan.

(c) A Statement showing the number of applicants who were on the Live Register of employment exchanges at the end of January, 1984 in each State/U.T. is enclosed.

STATEMENT**NUMBER OF JOB-SEEKERS ON THE LIVE REGISTER OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AS ON 31.1.1984**

States	(In lakhs)
1. Andhra Pradesh	20.36
2. Assam	4.85
3. Bihar	26.73
4. Gujarat	5.89
5. Haryann	4.47
6. Himachal Pradesh	1.92
7. Jammu & Kashmir	0.70
8. Karnataka	7.41
9. Kerala	23.37
10. Madhya Pradesh	10.68
11. Maharashtra	18.96
12. Manipur	1.73
13. Meghalaya	0.11
14. Nagaland	0.11
15. Orissa	5.37
16. Punjab	5.28
17. Rajasthan	4.71
18. Sikkim*	—

19. Tamil Nadu	15.83
20. Tripura	0.84
21. Uttar Pradesh	18.84
22. West Bengal	39.30

Union Territories

1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.10
2. Arunachal Pradesh@	—
3. Chandigarh	0.83
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli**	—
5. Delhi	3.95
6. Goa	0.34
7. Lakshadweep	0.06
8. Mizoram	0.19
9. Pondicherry	0.56

— — —
All India Total :— 223.49
— — —

NOTE :—1. *No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

2. **One Employment Exchange is functioning in this Union Territory. but data are yet to be received.

3. @No full-fledged Employment Exchange is functioning. Some Employment Cells are functioning, data relating to which are yet to be received.

Results achieved by I.R.D.P. and NREP

5291. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) have the poverty alleviation programmes like I.R.D.P. and N.R.E.P. yielded any results ; and

(b) if so, details thereof, and if not, reasons thereof ?

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

(b) A statemet is enclosed.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT ON THE PROGRESS UNDER THE INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (IRD P) AND THE NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME (NREP)

Integrated Rural Development Programme

Item	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (Upto Jan'
1. Total Expenditure including State share (Rs. in crores)	158.64	264.64	359.59	236.60
2. Term credit mobilised (Rs. in crores)	289.04	467.59	713.98	457.06
3. Number of families assisted (in lakh)	27.27	27.13	34.55	21.81

NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME

Year	Generation of Mandays of employment (in million)
1980-81	413.58
1981-82	354.52
1982-83	340.01
1983-84 (upto Jan. 84)	185.34

Manufacture of LPG Cylinders

5292. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present manufacturing capacity of LPG cylinders is not meeting the demand of L. P. G. cylinders in the country ;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to meet

the demand of L.P.G. cylinder by installing more factories ;

(c) whether Government would consider to install more units in public sector or in private sector to manufacture L.P.G. cylinders in the country to save foreign exchange which is being spent in the import of L.P.G. cylinder every year ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d) Against an estimated demand of 50 lakh numbers of LPG cylinders per annum, the present installed capacity for manufacture of LPG cylinders is 72.85 lakh numbers per annum. While there is a shortfall in the supply of LPG cylinders vis-a-vis demand at present, indigenous production is expected to pick up. No licence under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act is required for manufacture of LPG cylinders. Manufacturing facilities can be created by getting the unit registered with the Directorate General of Technical Development (DGTD). In view of the capacity already created/approved, registration with DGTD for creation of further capacity in this line of manufacture may be done for establishment in No Industry Districts/Special Region Districts.

Checking the growth rate of Unemployment in the Country

5293. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the growth rate of the number of unemployed persons is based on defective planning or on the basis of growth of population in the country; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to check the growth rate of unemployed persons in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) The growth rate of the number of unemployed persons is influenced by several factors including demographic, economic and social factors.

(b) The need for greater effort to create employment opportunities is recognised. An item of the 20-point Programme pertains to strengthening and expanding the national rural employment programme. Recently, Government have introduced the rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme and the scheme for Providing Self-Employment to Educated Unemployed Youth. These efforts and proper and effective implementation of all Plan programmes will help improve the rate of growth of employment in the coming years.

राजभाषा अधिनियम 1963 का कार्यान्वयन

5294. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजभाषा अधिनियम 1963 की धारा 3 (3) में उल्लिखित 14 मदों को देश के “क”, “ख” और “ग” तीनों क्षेत्रों के राज्यों में द्विभाषी रूप में कार्यान्वित करने का प्रावधान है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके मंत्रालय और “क”, “ख” और “ग” क्षेत्रों के राज्यों में स्थित उसके विभागों, सम्बद्ध एवं अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों एवं उपक्रमों में वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 में धारा (3) की क्रियान्विति की प्रतिशतता का पृथक-पृथक क्षेत्रवार एवं वर्षवार व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) देश के सभी तीनों क्षेत्रों में उक्त सभी 14 मदों सम्बन्धी कार्य का शत-प्रतिशत द्विभाषी रूप में करने में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं; और

(घ) सरकार ने उन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है या करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) से (घ) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

कर्मचारी चयन आयोग द्वारा आशुलिपिक परीक्षा 1984 के लिए लिखित परीक्षा

5295. श्री केशव राव पारधी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1982 और 1983 में कर्मचारी चयन आयोग द्वारा ग्रेड “घ” के आशुलिपिकों की भर्ती के लिये लिखित परीक्षाएं नहीं ली गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो आशुलिपिक परीक्षा, 1984 के लिए पुनः लिखित परीक्षा व्यवस्था आरम्भ किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार लिखित परीक्षा को समाप्त करने पर फिर से विचार करेगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकट सुब्बय्या) : (क) से (ग) कर्मचारी चयन आयोग केन्द्रीय सचिवालय आशुलिपिक सेवा में सम्मिलित होने वाले तथा उक्त सेवा में सम्मिलित न होने वाले विभिन्न कार्यालयों में ग्रेड “घ” आशुलिपिकों के पदों पर भर्ती करता है ।

सेवा में सम्मिलित न होने वाले कार्यालयों में ग्रेड “घ” पदों पर भर्ती केवल आशुलिपि परीक्षा के आधार पर की जाती है । वर्ष 1982 तथा 1983 में ली गई परीक्षाएं गैर-सहभागी कार्यालयों के पदों को भरने के लिए ली गई थीं तथा इस कारण कोई लिखित परीक्षाएं निर्धारित नहीं की गई थीं ।

केन्द्रीय सचिवालय आशुलिपिक सेवा में सम्मिलित होने वाले कार्यालयों में ग्रेड “घ” पदों पर भर्ती द्वि-मासिक विभागीय परीक्षा के आधार पर की जाती है जो कि केवल केन्द्रीय सचिवालय लिपिक सेवा में सेवारत अवर श्रेणी लिपिकों/उच्च श्रेणी लिपिकों के लिये ही होती है । किन्तु, यदि इस ग्रेड में रिक्तियां द्वि-मासिक विभागीय परीक्षा के माध्यम से पर्याप्त संख्या में अहंक उम्मीदवारों के न मिलने के कारण एकत्र हो जाती हैं तो संगत नियमों के समर्थ उपबंधों के अधीन खुली प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा ली जाती

है तथा लिखित परीक्षा इस परीक्षा का ही एक भाग होती है । ग्रेड “घ” आशुलिपिक परीक्षा 1984, केन्द्रीय सचिवालय आशुलिपिक सेवा के, ग्रेड “घ” में इन पिछली बकाया रिक्तियों को भरने के लिये ली जा रही है और इस परीक्षा में लिखित तथा आशुलिपि दोनों परीक्षाएं हैं । प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा के लिखित भाग को समाप्त करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

अवैध हथियार बनाने वाले कारखानों का पता लगाना

5297. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में अब तक राज्य-वार अवैध हथियार बनाने के कितने कारखाने पकड़े गये ;

(ख) क्या आन्ध्र प्रदेश पुलिस द्वारा मारे गये एक सनसनीखेज छापे में आन्ध्र प्रदेश की सीमा के पास “चिकित्ती” में एक अवैध बन्दूक कारखाना पकड़ा गया है;

(ग) यदि हां तो क्या इस प्रकार के बन्दूक कारखाने जम्मू तथा काश्मीर, उड़ीसा तथा देश के अन्य भागों में भी पाये गये हैं;

(घ) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में अपराधियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकट सुब्बय्या) : (क) से (च) राज्य सरकारों से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Growth of Electronics Industry During Plan Period

5298. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been differences between the Planning

Commission and the Department of Electronics over possible approach to the electronics industry;

(b) whether the Electronics Department has stated that in export-oriented policy would mean large-scale import of technology through multinationals which could hurt the growth of the domestic industry and consumers ; and

(c) if so, whether their formula has been agreed upon as to how best electronics industry will be given an encouragement during the plan period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (c) There is absolutely no difference in approach between the Planning Commission and the Department of Electronics over the growth and development of Electronics industry. In line with the policy statement announced by the Government on August 18, 1983 in the Parliament, a package of measures with emphasis on a set of rationalised and liberalised policies; with regard to licensing and creation of capacities, reduction in input cost to the industry through a rationalised duty structure, investment by the Government units in critical and strategic areas, have been finalised. It is hoped that with these measures promoting large scale production in different areas of Electronics industry, would secure the benefits of economies of scale and also provide high quality products at an economic price, together with servicing and support facilities. By broadening the production base of the Industry, specially in components, entertainment electronics etc., the growing domestic demands, would be met, and it is hoped that it will be possible to achieve Rs. 10,000 crores worth of production at the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan. Today, India is in a position to export the items requiring skilled man-power resources and it can compete successfully in those areas, where priority has been given to export. In accordance with the keenness, on the part of the Planning Commission, to boost the investment in production of the Electronics industry, and development of technology, it would be possible to increase export in the potential areas in Electronics industry. It is felt that with strict quality control and

broadening of the production base, it would be possible to identify the exportable electronic items. A Working Group for electronics has been set up by the Planning Commission to study its growth and development during the Seventh Plan.

Criteria for Classifying Small Paper Mills

5299. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Paper Makers Association has suggested that the Union Government should change the criteria for designating or classifying small paper mills ;

(b) if so, whether paper mills having installed capacity upto 16,500 tonnes per annum at present come under the classification of small paper mills ;

(c) if so, whether the Association has suggested that the capacity for a mill to be designated small paper mill should be enhanced to 20,000 tonnes per annum ;

(d) if so, the main reasons for asking for change of criteria or classification of small paper mills ;

(e) whether Government have agreed to their suggestions ; and

(f) if not, the main reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) There is no officially recognised classification of capacity for small paper mills. However, excise duty relief available to small paper mills on slab basis, extends upto clearances not exceeding 16,500 tonnes, in the preceding financial year. The Indian Paper Makers' Association has suggested that the capacity for a mill to be designated as a "small paper mill" should be enhanced to 20,000 tonnes per annum.

(d) The Association have suggested that the enhancement of the capacity limit would enable installation of chemical recovery systems and improve economy of scale.

(e) and (f) Most of the small paper mills have installed capacity upto 10,000 tonnes per annum, enabling them to achieve clearances upto 16,500 tonnes. For mills

with higher installed capacities, there is a separate scheme of concessional excise duty, related to use of unconventional raw materials.

Import of Aluminium

5300. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government will import a total quantity of 50,000 tonnes of aluminium during 1984-85 to meet the gap in the demand and domestic availability ;

(b) whether a high-power inter-Ministerial meeting has decided about the domestic production and requirement of this metal in the next financial year ;

(c) whether in the current year, the production target which was fixed initially at 2.5 lakh tonnes, was later scaled down following serious power cuts imposed by the various State Electricity Boards in the aluminium producing States ; and

(d) if so, other factors that are being considered by Government to hold the aluminium demands and supply gap in 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (d) In order to bridge the gap between demand and production of aluminium, import of 15,000 tonnes of aluminium during the first quarter of 1984-85 is under active consideration of the Government. Further imports will be arranged depending upon the level of production and the demand therefor in the country.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The target was not scaled down but the production was adversely affected due to power cuts.

Scheme Prepared for the Betterment of Scientists

5301. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister has assured Indian scientists that Government will try to remove or minimise the frustra-

tions relating to administrative aspects, emoluments and housing ;

(b) if so, the schemes that are being prepared for betterment of the Indian scientists ; and

(c) by what time the programme for improvement of their service conditions etc. will be fulfilled ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The Prime Minister in her inaugural speech delivered at the Indian Science Congress at Ranchi in January, 1984 had stated that the Government would endeavour to remove or minimise the frustrations of the scientists relating to administrative aspects to the extent possible within our overall resource constraints.

(b) and (c) Against an investment of Rs. 1627 crores during the period 1975-80, an investment of Rs. 3367 crores is being made during the period 1980-85. Thrust areas for providing project support to scientists in various branches of science have been identified. New schemes such as Intensification of Research in High Priority Areas, General Research Scheme and funding through SERC have been made in the current Plan. The four Regional Sophisticated Instrumentation Centres have been strengthened and three new such centres have been established in the current Plan. The schemes relating to young scientists such as directly entertaining and sanctioning applications for research support, providing travel assistance to attend international seminars and awards for outstanding research have made significant progress in the current Plan. For improving the infrastructure of universities, the UGC have initiated a scheme called "COSIST". The amount of fellowships given by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the University Grants Commission and to scientists working under DST funded projects have been increased. Medical benefits for such scientists are also proposed to be provided.

Career advancement opportunities have been provided through a well-established system of periodic assessment by a

committee of scientists. The Government has issued instructions regarding the simplification of administrative procedures for scientific departments/organisations under which heads of Science & Technology Ministries/Departments/Agencies shall have considerably increased administrative and financial powers.

Government have asked various scientific departments/agencies to introduce the scheme of flexible complimenting to ensure good career advancement prospects for scientists. A merit promotion scheme rewarding outstanding work is also in operation. The Government has been aware of the need to provide housing for scientists and have been making considerable investments in this behalf. In addition to the allocation provided to the CSIR for housing for its scientists, arrangements have been made to obtain money from HUDCO and construction of residential accommodation is being undertaken at the various national laboratories and at the headquarters of CSIR.

States/UTs Prone to Infiltration

5302. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3679 of 14 December, 1983 regarding States/Union Territories prone to infiltration and state :

(a) the particulars of the districts in various States/Union Territories which are prone to infiltration ;

(b) the number of persons infiltrated in each of the last three years and in current year in each such district ;

(c) estimated number, out of them in each State who have acquired property/ration cards or entry into electoral rolls ;

(d) whether there is any proposal to prepare Household Registers and scheme for photograph-cum-identity card for voters in those districts keeping in view the security importance and urgency of the matter ; if not, the reasons therefor and, if so, by when; and

(e) by when Government expect to take a firm decision in this regard ?

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

Assessment of Scientists and Technologists Working in Foreign Countries

5303. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have made any assessment regarding our Scientists and Technologists which are at present working in foreign countries ;

(b) if so, whether any study has also been conducted as to why they are going abroad, becoming citizen of those countries and getting popularity abroad ;

(c) whether in India seniority and not the spirit to competence counts in all promotions ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Precise information about the number of Indian scientists, technologists and engineers at present working abroad, is not available. However, according to an assessment the number of such science and technology personnel would exceed 30,000. The largest number of scientists of Indian origin working outside India are in USA and a smaller number in U.K., Japan, and F.R.G.

(b) No formal study has been carried out but the subject has been discussed in various forums. Most scientists go abroad for higher education and training. While most of them come back, some of them stay behind in view of better facilities for work and material conditions. Facilities in research institutions in India have been steadily improving giving more opportunities for scientists in India to pursue worth while ideas.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Modern Technology used in K.V.I.C.

5304. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether modern technology in the field of Khadi and Village industries has been introduced by Government ;

(b) if so, to what extent the Khadi and Village Industries Commission is using improved technology in the field of Khadi and with what result ;

(c) the details regarding the figures of production and sales of the products of Khadi and Village Industries in the country at present, State-wise ; and

(d) the number of persons engaged in these industries at present, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) The Technical Committee set up by the All India

Conference of Chairman of State Khadi and Village Industries Boards and other institutions in May, 1982 had made several recommendations for improvement and upgradation of technology in the Khadi and Village Industries sector and these are being implemented by KVI Commission. The policy on technology lays main emphasis on suitability of the technology to the rural situation, improvement in skill, productivity and quality of products, elimination of drudgery, fuller utilisation of existing raw materials and bye-products, use of non-conventional raw materials resulting in diversification of production, increased output increased per capita earnings and additional employment without causing displacement of labour.

Keeping this in view, the Commission has set up an instrumentation section at the Head Quarters and several research institutes all over the country for the development of industries under its purview. A number of improved tools, equipments and machines have been developed and distributed for several selected industries.

(c) and (d) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

STATEWISE FIGURES OF PRODUCTION, SALES AND EMPLOYMENT FOR 1982-83

S. No.	States	Production (Rs. in crores)		Sales (Rs. in crores)		Employment. (Lakh persons)	
		Khadi	V.I.	Khadi	V.I.	Khadi	VIS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	636.68	4,044.69	512.48	4,833.36	0.48	2.92
2.	Assam	68.29	479.69	52.54	472.79	0.29	0.47
3.	Bihar	1,159.46	4,355.41	1,142.69	4,327.14	2.09	0.79
4.	Gujarat	1,107.82	3,809.17	1,036.22	3,085.58	0.85	0.39
5.	Haryana	261.69	2,401.34	185.28	2,326.37	0.23	0.41
6.	Himachal Pradesh	70.54	1,108.96	182.37	1,211.29	0.10	0.37
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	165.51	1,085.63	129.75	1,128.51	0.21	0.20
8.	Karnataka	810.53	4,186.29	358.70	4,038.29	0.41	0.76
9.	Kerala	365.77	2,807.70	386.05	2,748.60	0.28	1.39
10.	Madhya Pradesh	282.40	1,157.73	442.41	1,405.84	0.14	0.56
11.	Maharashtra	364.99	7,606.63	708.42	9,076.53	0.15	1.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12. Manipur		8.57	532.94	4.74	544.63	*	0.13
13. Meghalaya		0.11	62.98	—	77.43	*	0.03
14. Nagaland		0.96	18.21	14.03	23.66	*	0.02
15. Orissa		60.46	951.15	46.50	928.29	0.06	0.83
16. Punjab		675.58	2,274.86	415.40	2,633.92	0.53	0.47
17. Rajasthan		1,462.27	4,035.77	911.73	4,764.74	1.34	0.94
18. Sikkim		3.46	4.44	3.28	5.65	*	*
19. Tamil Nadu		2,445.50	9,165.10	1,897.08	9,774.85	0.92	4.90
20. Tripura		2.48	537.75	2.07	571.61	*	0.19
21. Uttar Pradesh		3,373.07	9,887.82	3,634.96	10,817.36	5.12	2.07
22. West Bengal		958.48	1,061.06	276.12	1,137.39	0.36	1.03
TOTAL-I		14,284.62	61,575.32	12,242.82	65,933.83	13.56	20.70

UNION TERRITORIES II.

1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Arunachal Pradesh	—	0.49	—	0.57	—	—	*
3. Chandigarh	—	175.63	—	188.59	—	—	*
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	0.48	—	—	—	—	—
5. Delhi	49.57	180.13	458.86	213.00	0.05	0.02	—
6. Goa, Damam and Diu	—	35.97	3.50	33.03	—	—	0.61
7. Mizoram	—	0.08	—	—	—	—	—
8. Pondicherry	5.75	24.05	—	20.24	*	*	—
TOTAL-II	55.32	424.83	462.36	446.43	0.05	0.03	—

MISCELLANEOUS III.

1. Departmental	—	60.21	216.00	63.34	—	—	*
2. Other Schemes	—	—	—	89.18	—	—	—
	—	60.21	216.00	152.52	—	—	—
TOTAL I+II+III	14339.94	62060.36	12921.18	66532.78	13.61	20.73	—

*Less than 500

V.I. Industries

छोटी कारों, स्कूटरों आदि के उत्पादन पर प्रतिबन्ध

5305. श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में छोटी कारों स्कूटरों तथा आटो-साइकिलों के उत्पादन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया है, यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) उन स्कूटरों तथा आटोसाइकिलों की संख्या कितनी है जिनका उत्पादन गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों से सरकारी क्षेत्रों में अन्तरित कर दिया गया है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) स्कूटरों और आटो-साइकिलों की उत्पादन क्षमता को गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र से सरकारी क्षेत्र में हस्तान्तरित करने का कोई भी मामला नहीं है ।

Failure of Intelligence Agency to Forewarn about the Disturbed Conditions in Punjab, Assam and J & K.

5306. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the intelligence net work in Punjab, Assam and Jammu and Kashmir failed to warn Government in advance about the disturbed conditions in those States ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore ; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Details of Casual Labourers Made Regular

5307. SHRI K.B.S. MANI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that casual labourers in his Ministry and subordinate offices are automatically made regular after working for certain number of days ;

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

(c) the number of casual labourers in his Ministry who have been made regular during the last one year ;

(d) the number of casual workers who are working for more than two years and have not been made regular and the reasons therefore ; and

(e) whether Government have formulated any time-bound programme for making them regular, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The casual labourers who, are employed on purely temporary/casual/seasonal work are not automatically made regular. They are, however, eligible for being considered for regular appointment against available Group 'D' posts, provided they have worked for a minimum specified period of time and also fulfil the other conditions of eligibility such as age limits, educational qualifications etc.

(c) The number of casual workers in the Ministry of Steel and Mines who have been made regular during the last one year is as under :

(i) Department of Steel (Secretariat)	Nil
(ii) Department of Mines (Secretariat)	Nil
(iii) Department of Mines (Indian Bureau of Mines and Geological Survey of India)	137

Total : 137

(d) The number of casual workers working in the Ministry of Steel and Mines for more than two years and who have not been made regular is as under :—

(i) Department of Steel (Secretariat)	3
(ii) Department of Mines (Secretariat)	3
(iii) Department of Mines (Indian Bureau of Mines and Geological Survey of India)	2648
Total	2654

Information in respect of parts (c) and (d) relating to Pay and Accounts Offices of the Ministry and the Iron and Steel Control Organisation is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) No, Sir. The regularisation of casual workers would depend upon their eligibility for appointment to Group 'D' posts as well as availability of suitable vacancies.

Letters of Intent for Industries in Rayalaseema Area

5308. SHRI K. OBUI REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) how many major industries in public sector or private sector are there in Rayalaseema area ;

(b) whether any private entrepreneurs have come forward for starting mineral based industries ;

(c) the guide-lines for issuing letters of intent to private entrepreneurs ; and

(d) the number of letters of intent which have been issued in Rayalaseema area for the last five years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d) Details regarding industries already existing in various regions of the country, including Rayalaseema Area, are not being maintained centrally in the Ministry of Industry. Secretariat for Industrial Approvals in the Ministry of Industry is, however, maintaining information in respect of letters of intent and industrial licences issued under the provisions of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act. All industrial licence applications are

considered on merit taking into account various techno-economic factors, such as, demand and supply, capacity already licensed, availability of raw materials, locational constraints and viability of the scheme.

During the years 1979 to 1983, 44 letters of intent were issued under the provisions of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act for locating industries in Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantpur and Kurnool districts of Rayalaseema Area of Andhra Pradesh State. Details, viz, name and address of the undertaking, item of manufacture, capacity and location, of letters of intent issued are being published regularly by the Indian Investment Centre in their Monthly News Letter'. Copies of this publication are regularly being sent to the Parliament Library.

Project for Marine Archaeological Studies

5309. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian National Science Academy, Delhi and the National Institute of Oceanography, Goa have jointly started a project for marine archaeological studies in the Indian waters ;

(b) if so, the number of trained scientists and archaeologists who have been engaged in the exploration of Indian sea bed under the above project ;

(c) the studies undertaken by them so far ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT. (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The project "Marine Archaeological Investigations in Indian waters" funded by the Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi is being implemented by the National Institute of Oceanography, Goa since June 1981.

(b) A party conducted underwater exploration in Dwarka and Beyt Dwarka waters. The party included one Senior Marine Archaeologist (Chief Scientist), the Head of

Ocean Engineering Division of the National Institute of Oceanography, together with a Junior Research Fellow and a photographer. Diving operations, underwater photography and excavations were supervised by an experienced Civil Engineering cum Survey firm.

(c) and (d) The project envisages prospecting for and retrieving ancient shipwrecks and exploring and excavating historically significant ports which were submerged by the sea. The object of marine archaeology is to reconstruct the history of maritime trade, shipping and cultural migrations from the earliest times to the present day. As a first step in locating shipwrecks, marine records in the State Archives of Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Goa have been examined and valuable information regarding more than 200 shipwrecks in the Indian waters has been collected. Major zones of shipwrecks have been identified and underwater surveys for locating them are likely to commence. Another important line of investigation undertaken by the Marine Archaeology Unit of the National Institute of Oceanography is the exploration of submerged ports, amongst which Dwarka, Kaveripatnam and Rajbandar (Elephanta) are important. The offshore and onshore exploration of Beyt Dwarka island has resulted in discovering the remains of a submerged town of the 15th-14th century B.C.

Setting up of Industries for Manufacture of TV Equipments

5310. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of T.V. glass bulb factories which have been set up in the country so far.

(b) whether Government propose to set up more T.V. glass bulb units and other T.V. manufacturing equipments in the country ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Nil.

(b) and (c) As for glass bulbs for T.V. picture tubes, Government have issued three Letters of Intent for a total annual production capacity of 3 million numbers. One of the units viz., M/s. Bharat Electronic Limited, is setting up their factory for producing 1 million numbers per annum of glass bulbs, and are likely to go into production in about 2 years time.

As for machinery for production of TV picture tubes, and test & measuring equipment for production of TV receivers, Government has been giving industrial approvals freely and providing all encouragement and few units are already Manufacturing some items of test and measuring equipment.

Performance of Public Sector Mining Units

5311. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of public sector mining units under operation in the country ;

(b) the performance of each of those public sector mining units in 1982-83 and 1983-84 ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the performance of the six public enterprises in the Department of Mines. The physical performance of the five "running" enterprises during 1982-83 and provisional results anticipated for 1983-84 are shown below :

	Hindustan Copper Ltd. Blister Copper (tonnes)	Hindustan Zinc Ltd. Zinc (tonnes)	Lead (tonnes)	Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd. Aluminium (tonnes)	Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. Kgs)	Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. Drilling (Mts)	Mininig (Mts)
Production							
1982-83	34,634	43,686	14,801	43,240	1370	189,371	9,842
1913-84 (anticipated)	35,415	53,800	16,000	60,500	1200	215,000	11,500

It may be added that most of the public enterprises under the Department of Mines have improved their production as well as their profitability during 1983-84. Indeed, 3 out of 5 enterprises have turned their massive losses incurred in 1982-83 to profits during 1983-84 and 4 out of 5 have substantially increased their production.

The sixth public enterprise under the Department of Mines is the National Aluminium Company Limited which is engaged in the construction of the integrated complex of the bauxite mine, alumina plant, aluminium smelter and the captive power plant in Orissa. The construction activities of the company are in full swing with nearly 22,000 workers working on site.

Strike in Lime Stone and Dolomite Mines

5312. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) details of the strikes and work stoppages in the lime stone and dolomite mines under SAIL in the last one year with mine wise break up ;

(b) duration of the each strike and the number of workers involved in each ;

(c) whether some strikes are still continuing ; if so, details thereof ;

(d) principal demands of the workers ; and

(e) action taken by the SAIL to meet the demands and end the dispute ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (e) There was no strike or work stoppage by the regular employees of SAIL in its captive limestone and Dolomite mines.

There were some strikes/work stoppages among the contractors' workers at the Ispate Dolomite Quarry ; Baraduar ; Purrepani Limestone and Dolomite Quarry ; the Limestone mines at Bhavnathpur and Kuteshwar and among the departmental piece rated workers at Nandini Limestone Mines and Hirri Dolomite Mines. Details are given in the Annexure laid on the table of the House. (Placed in library see No. Lt-8048/84)

Money Deposited with TELCO

5313. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that TELCO has taken huge amount of deposits from the customers through their dealers till 1 January, 1984 ; if so, facts in detail ;

(b) whether TELCO is neither making delivery of the material nor refunding the deposit but using that as the working capital without paying the interest ;

(c) if so, facts in details ; and

(d) whether Government would intervene into the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) TELCO had balance deposits of Rs. 7.65 crores as on 1.1.1984 against orders booked prior to 13th January, 1983, for supply of vehicles. With effect from 13th January, 1983, customers are required to deposit the advance money in banks and lodge the receipts with the dealers while booking orders.

(b) and (c) TELCO have offered to make deliveries to all the customers and are also paying interest at the rate of 12%.

However, two ex-dealers of TELCO are reported to have misappropriated deposits taken from some customers instead of remitting to TELCO. Prima-facie, this appears to be a case of fraud.

(d) No, Sir.

Declaration of Non-participating Officers for Recruitment Against Group 'A' & 'B' Posts of Raj Bhasha Sewa

5314. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether officers of non-participating offices are likely to be declared as departmental candidates for the purpose of recruitment of officers against Group 'A' and Group 'B' posts of Rajbhasha Sewa ;

(b) the reasons why the officers in which the employees are working are not being included in the cadre scheme ; and

(c) since the offices being the subordinate offices whether Government propose to prevent employees of such offices to be declared as the departmental candidates for purpose of the said Rules ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) In accordance with the rule 2 (c) (2) of the Central Secretariat Official Language Service (Group 'A' and Group 'B' Posts) Rules, 1983 published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Sec. 3, Sub-sec. (i) on 24.9.83 under G.S.R. 696, any person in a non-participating Ministry/Department of Office senior to the person on deputation from that Ministry/Department or Office to a Hindi post included in the Service is a departmental candidate and will be considered for induction in the Service, provided he is willing to be considered as such.

(b) A few Ministries/Departments did not join the Service either because of their special status or because of different nature of work of their Hindi staff. The Subordinate Offices have not been included in the Service as a matter of policy.

(c) The question of deletion of aforesaid rule 2 (c) (2) is under consideration.

Appointment of AD HOC Hindi Officers to the Posts of Senior Hindi Officers

5315. SHRI R.N. RAKESH :

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Ministries/Departments such as Ministry of Steel and Mines, Ministry of Civil Supplies etc. have appointed/promoted their Ad-hoc Hindi Officer to the post of Senior Hindi Officers after the constitution of the Central Secretariat Official Language Service on 19 September, 1981 ;

(b) if so, whether the cadre-authority, Department of Official Language was consulted before making such appointments, promotions ;

(c) in what circumstances the Ad-hoc Hindi Officers so appointed/promoted have

not been reverted so far in spite of notification of service rules ; and

(d) action being taken to give protection to the interests of regular/permanent Hindi Officers included in the said service ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) In accordance with the provisions made in Central Secretariat Official Language Service (Group 'A' and Group 'B' Posts) Rules, 1983 published on 24.9.1983 action is in progress for the initial constitution of the Service. Till the constitution of the Service, vacancies against the posts of Senior Hindi Officers and other higher Hindi posts included in the Service are being made on ad-hoc basis by respective Ministries/Departments.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) After the initial constitution of the Service appointments will be made on regular basis, on the basis of the common seniority, and the ad-hoc appointments made after 19.9.1981 will be terminated.

टेनरी एंड फुटबियर कारपोरेशन, कानपुर में आरक्षण नियम

5316. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या टेनरी एंड फुटबियर कारपोरेशन, कानपुर में 100/40 प्वाइन्ट रॉस्टर का रख रखाव करके, एक सम्पर्क अधिकारी नियुक्त करके और इस उद्देश्य के लिए एक कक्ष का गठन करके सभी आरक्षण नियमों का पालन किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या टेनरी एंड फुटबियर कारपोरेशन कानपुर में सभी श्रेणियों के पदों में आरक्षण कोटा पूरा कर लिया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या टेनरी एंड फुटबियर कारपोरेशन, कानपुर द्वारा चलाए जा रहे विद्यालयों में शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति करते समय सभी आरक्षण नियमों का पालन किया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ?

उद्योग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव): (क) प्रत्येक श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के लिए 40-प्वाइंट रोस्टर रखा जा रहा है। एक सम्पर्क अधिकारी नामित कर दिया गया है और कामिक विभाग द्वारा आरक्षण संबंधी नियमों के कार्यान्वयन का कार्य किया जा रहा है।

(ख) बगं "ग" और बगं "घ" के पदों में अनुसूचित जातियों के आरक्षण का कोटा पूरा हो गया है। उपक्रम के कुल कर्मचारियों में अनुसूचित जातियों का प्रतिशत समग्र रूप से 40.84 है।

(ग) बताया गया है कि जुलाई, 1983 में तीन अध्यापकों की भर्ती करते समय आरक्षण संबंधी नियमों को कोई उल्लंघन नहीं किया गया था और नियुक्त किये गए इन तीनों अध्यापकों में एक अध्यापक अनुसूचित जाति का था। इस विद्यालय में 18 अध्यापकों में से 3 अध्यापक अनुसूचित जातियों के हैं।

Modernisation of Rourkela Steel Plant

5317. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to modernise Rourkela Steel Plant ;

(b) if so, the amount involved for modernisation ;

(c) whether Austria has offered aid to modernise Rourkela Steel Plant ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) whether it will affect the production, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A number of facilities for the modernisation of the Rourkela steel plant have been undertaken as follows :—

desulphurisation — commissioned in facilities October 1982.

Secondary steel refining — commissioning, commencing in stages from January 1983.

Manufacture of silicon steels — under commissioning

seam normalising for pipes — under completion

jet coating in galvanising — under completion

capative power plant (2 × 60 MW) — under erection.

In addition to the above schemes which will entail an expenditure of about Rs. 340 crores, further schemes of technological upgradation and modernisation have been formulated and are under the consideration of Government.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Sir. It is expected that during the implementation of further schemes of technological upgradation and modernisation, the production will not be dislocated.

Setting up of one Industry each in "No Industry" Areas by Engineering Industry

5318. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have called upon the engineering industry to set up one industry each in "no-industry" areas in the country ;

(b) the response of the engineering industry ; and

(c) the Government's own policy for establishing public sector units in such areas during the year 1984-85.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) At the annual Session of the Association of Indian Engineering Industry (AIEI) it had been suggested that they should consider setting up industries in 'No-Industry' areas AIEI are getting in touch with the concerned

State Governments to consider setting up of Joint Task Forces of Central/State Government and Association of Indian Engineering Industry to undertake surveys of selected backward areas.

(c) The Central Investments are primarily in large industrial projects of a basic character. The location of such projects has, therefore, to be decided on broad techno-economic considerations. It has been the policy of the Government to give subject to techno-economic considerations comparatively backward regions preference in the location of Central Projects.

राज्यों में सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योग
स्थापित करना

5319. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में उन जिलों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ सरकारी क्षेत्र में 10 मझौले या बड़े उद्योग स्थापित किए गए हैं;

(ख) इनमें कुल कितना पूंजी निवेश हुआ और उनमें कितने व्यक्ति कार्यरत हैं;

(ग) विभिन्न राज्यों के उन जिलों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें योजना अवधि में प्रतिवर्ष विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में दो या अधिक उद्योग लगाए गए हैं; और

(घ) उन जिलों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान सरकारी/संयुक्त या गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में न कोई मझौला और न ही कोई बड़ा उद्योग लगाया गया है ?

उद्योग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री पट्टाभि

विवरण

वर्ष 1980 से 1983 के दौरान जारी किए गए औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों का राज्य-वार ब्योरा बनाने वाला विवरण

क्रम सं०	राज्य	1980 औद्योगिक लाइसेंस	1981 औद्योगिक लाइसेंस	1982 औद्योगिक लाइसेंस	1983 औद्योगिक लाइसेंस
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	42	39	26	63
2.	मण्डमान और निकोबार	—	—	—	—

राम राव) : (क) से (घ) देश के विभिन्न जिलों में बड़े तथा मझौले उद्योगों की स्थापना और इस प्रकार के उद्योगों से निवेश की गई पूंजी तथा श्रमिकों की संख्या के ब्योरे उद्योग मंत्रालय में केन्द्रीय रूप से नहीं रखे जाते। किन्तु उद्योग मंत्रालय में औद्योगिक स्वीकृति सचिवालय, उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अधीन जारी किए जाने वाले औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों के ब्योरे रखता है। गत 4 वर्षों के दौरान जारी किए गए औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों के राज्यवार ब्योरे देने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

देश में ऐसे 91 जिले हैं जिनमें मझौला या बड़ा एक भी उद्योग विद्यमान नहीं है। इन जिलों का पता नवम्बर, 1981 में लगाया गया था और इन्हें (उद्योग रहित जिलों) का दर्जा दिया गया है। वर्ष 1982 और 1983 के दौरान 268 आशय पत्र विशेष रूप से इन्हीं जिलों में उद्योगों की स्थापना करने के लिए जारी किए गए थे। ये आशय पत्र इस समय क्रियान्वयन की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में होंगे।

“उद्योग रहित जिलों” में एककों की स्थापना के लिए जारी किए गए आशय पत्रों और औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों सहित सभी आशय पत्रों और औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों के बारे में उपक्रम के नाम व पते, उत्पादन की वस्तु, क्षमता एवं स्थापना स्थल संबंधी ब्योरे भारतीय निवेश केन्द्र द्वारा अपने “मंथली न्यूज लेटर” में नियमित रूप से प्रकाशित किए जा रहे हैं। इस प्रकाशन की प्रतियां ससद पुस्तकालय को नियमित रूप से भेजी जा रही है।

1	2	3	4	5	6
3. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	—	—	—	—	2
4. असम	5	4	1	22	
5. बिहार	4	10	9	29	
6. चंडीगढ़	1	1	3	3	
7. दादरा और नगर हवेली	—	—	—	—	
8. दिल्ली	5	2	7	18	
9. गोआ, दमन और द्विब	2	5	7	3	
10. गुजरात	85	79	69	115	
11. हिमाचल प्रदेश	2	1	6	5	
12. हरियाणा	20	21	21	59	
13. जम्मू व कश्मीर	1	3	3	10	
14. कर्नाटक	40	25	34	65	
15. केरल	11	15	9	22	
16. लक्षद्वीप, किनीकाय तथा अभी द्वीप समूह	—	—	—	—	
17. मध्य प्रदेश	18	15	9	22	
18. महाराष्ट्र	107	144	95	171	
19. मणिपुर	—	1	—	—	
20. मेघालय	—	—	—	—	
21. मिजोरम	—	30	—	—	
22. नागालैंड	—	—	—	32	
23. उड़ीसा	8	5	10	14	
24. पांडिचेरी	—	1	1	3	
25. पंजाब	18	17	14	169	
26. राजस्थान	15	20	12	25	
27. सिक्किम	—	—	1	—	
28. तमिलनाडु	37	30	41	76	
29. त्रिपुरा	—	—	—	—	
30. उत्तर प्रदेश	30	24	22	98	
31. पश्चिमी बंगाल	23	34	27	71	
32. राज्य का नाम नहीं दिया गया/एक से अधिक राज्य	1	4	4	—	
योग	475	476	432	1075	

अपने भवनों वाले जिला औद्योगिक केन्द्र

5320. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्य-वार ऐसे जिला औद्योगिक केन्द्रों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके अपने भवन हैं;

(ख) क्या कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने जिला औद्योगिक केन्द्रों के लिए भवनों के निर्माण कार्य में सुस्ती दिखाई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो शेष जिलों में इन केन्द्रों के लिए भवनों का निर्माण कितने समय में हो जाने की आशा है ?

उद्घाग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) जिला उद्योग केन्द्र भवनों के निर्माण की राज्य वार स्थिति को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे जिला उद्योग केन्द्र भवनों का निर्माण यथाशीघ्र पूरा कर लें।

विवरण

जिला उद्योग केन्द्र भवनों के निर्माण के बारे में 3.12.1984 तक की राज्य वार स्थिति दर्शाने वाला विवरण

क्रमांक राज्य/संघक्षेत्र का नाम	स्वीकृत जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों की संख्या	तैयार जिला उद्योग केन्द्र भवनों की संख्या
1. आंध्र प्रदेश	22	22
2. असम	10	3
3. बिहार	33	15
4. गुजरात	17	15
5. हिमाचल प्रदेश	12	10
6. हरियाणा	12	6
7. जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	14	13

8. कर्नाटक	19	1
9. केरल	12	1
10. मध्य प्रदेश	45	39
11. महाराष्ट्र	29	20
12. मणीपुर	6	3
13. मेघालय	5	3
14. नागालैण्ड	7	7
15. उड़ीसा	13	9
16. पंजाब	12	12
17. राजस्थान	26	24
18. सिक्किम	1	1
19. तमिलनाडु	14	14
20. त्रिपुरा	3	2
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	56	54
22. पश्चिम बंगाल	15	7
23. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	5	4
24. मिजोरम	2	1
25. पांडिचेरी	1	1
26. गोवा, दमन और दीव	1	जिला उद्योग केन्द्र ने कार्य करना आरंभ नहीं किया है।
27. दादर एंड नागर हवेली	1	शून्य
28. अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	1	शून्य
29. चंडीगढ़	1	शून्य
योग	395	287

स्रोत : राज्य/संघ क्षेत्रों की सरकार से प्राप्त जानकारी

राजस्थान के लिए परिणय

5321. प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : क्या योजना मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने योजना आयोग से 1984-85 के लिए 800 करोड़ रुपए की मांग की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या राजस्थान को योजना खर्च के लिए इसमें से केवल 401 करोड़ रुपए ही दिए गए हैं; और

(ग) क्या राजस्थान में लगातार तीन वर्षों से सूखा पड़ रहा है और इस वर्ष भी सर्दियों के कारण फसलें बुरी तरह क्षतिग्रस्त हुई हैं और यदि हां, तो क्या प्रभावित लोगों को सहायता देने तथा 20 मंत्री कार्यक्रम को प्रभावी ढंग से लागू करने के लिए अतिरिक्त धनराशि की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) :

(क) और (ख) राजस्थान सरकार ने 1984-85 की वार्षिक योजना के लिए 808.97 करोड़ रु० के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव किया था जिसके मुकाबले उपलब्ध संसाधनों के अनुरूप 367 करोड़ रु० के परिव्यय के लिए सहमति दी गई है।

(ग) जी, हां। राजस्थान में 1981 से 1983 तक लगातार तीन वर्ष तक सूखा पड़ा। राजस्थान सरकार ने इस वर्ष भीत लहर के कारण फसलों में हानि के बारे में भी बताया है परन्तु उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में नहीं बताया कि क्षति किस सीमा तक हुई है। इस क्षति से राहत के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता के वास्ते अभी तक कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

Manufacture of Power Generating Turbine by BHEL

5322. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that BHEL has started to manufacture power generating turbines sets of 500 MW ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether they have gone in foreign collaboration to manufacture these sets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) BHEL manufactures 500 MW turbines and generators at their Hardwar plant and matching boilers at their Tiruchy plant. Various related auxiliaries are manufactured at Bhopal, Hardwar, Hyderabad, Tiruchy and Ranipet plants of BHEL.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Employment Scheme in the Next Plan Period

5323. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have worked out some suitable schemes to provide employment for all educated unemployed man power of the country in next Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether Government are thinking to start job Guarantee Scheme for educated unemployed youths on the lines of RLEG ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) The Planning Commission is currently engaged in the preparation of an Approach Paper to the Seventh Plan. Hence it is too early to comment upon the basic factors of the Seventh Plan.

Complaints about Maltreatment to Juvenile Offenders in Jails

5324. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Home Ministry has asked Chief Secretaries of all the States and Union Territories to ensure proper inspection in jails and other custodian institutions especially to see that juveniles are being properly treated ;

(b) whether Government had received certain complaints about reported incidents of mistreatment of juvenile delinquents and young offenders in jails ; and

(c) whether the Chief Secretaries of various State and Union Territories have been asked to submit reports about the said inspection and if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (c) Yes, Sir. All the States and Union Territories have been requested to ensure that inspection of jails and other custodial institutions is tightened up, especially the institutions housing delinquent children, youthful offenders and other sections vulnerable to exploitation. They have been requested to inform the Govt. of India about the action taken in the matter.

(b) A few cases had come to the notice of the Central Government. Prison Administration being a State subject, such cases are brought to the notice of the State Governments.

**Survey on Treatment of Prisoners
and Working of Jails**

5325. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made recently a survey on the treatment of prisoners and working of the Jails in India ;

(b) whether the survey also has been made of the conditions of blind, minors and the treatment given to them ;

(c) if so, the details there of ; and

(d) if not, when Government propose to take up such survey in view of the grim reports about the treatment to prisoners in Jails all over the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (d) 'Prisons' is a State subject and the responsibility for administration of prisons and maintenance of prisoners primarily rests with the State Governments. Government of India have requested the State Governments from time to time about the need for improvement in the jail administration and measures required for that. A Committee on Jail Reforms was also set up by Central Government to make recommendations and suggest measures for improving prison administration in the country. The Committee visited several prisons in various States to study the existing conditions there. In its report the Committee has made recommendations covering all aspects of Prison Administration including the

treatment to be given to those sections of prisoners, such as children young offenders, women and lunatics etc., who are vulnerable to exploitation. The report of the Committee has been forwarded to various States and Union Territories for comments.

**Research Projects and Experiments
Carried out by CSIR**

5326. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of research projects and experiments carried out by the CSIR have been pigeon-holed in the CSIR ;

(b) the number of such projects sent to National Research and Development Corporation ; and

(c) the reasons for the delay and why the projects have not been sent to NRDC ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) About 1600 processes developed in the CSIR Laboratories have been referred to National Research Development Corporation, so far.

(c) There is no delay in referring the processes developed by CSIR Laboratories to the National Research Development Corporation (NRDC). However, processes, techniques or designs developed under sponsored schemes are released directly to the industry.

Inquiry into Affairs of Tihar Jail

5327. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether inquiry into the affairs of Tihar Jail particularly inmates used as official's domestic servants and undertrials boys in Juvenile ward assaulted sexually has since been conducted and completed by Government ;

(b) if so, the broad details of the inquiry; and

(c) whether any action has since been taken by Government against the police officials found involved and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c) The Delhi Administration have reported that from the inquiries made through the Inspector General of Prisons it has been observed that no prisoner has come to notice for being engaged in any duty which is not permitted under the provisions of the Punjab Jail Manual as extended to the Union Territory of Delhi. As regards sexual assault on juvenile prisoners, the Supreme Court had directed the District and Sessions Judge Delhi to hold an inquiry into the matter following a writ petition filed in the Supreme Court. The District and Sessions Judge has submitted his report to the Supreme Court and the matter is sub-judice.

No police official has however been found involved in the sexual assault on juvenile prisoners and as such no action is contemplated against any police official.

Conversions in Tamil Nadu

5328. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a wave of conversions in Tamil Nadu and some other Southern States ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) number of persons converted into Muslims during the last one year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c) According to the information furnished by the Government of Tamil Nadu, there was conversion of Adi Dravidars to Islam in Ramanathapuram District. The Adi Dravidars appear to be largely influenced by the prospects of lucrative employment in some Arab countries which prefer Muslim workers. The District Collector and D.I.G. concerned visited the villages to study the

causes of such conversion. Further, the District authorities have launched a special drive to find out the grievances of Adi Dravidars in the area and to take immediate action to redress such grievances. The Collector has also been directed by the State Government to hold fortnightly meetings with all the concerned District officials to review the situation in depth. The State Government has also stressed that the offences under PCR Act should be booked without delay and followed up scrupulously to ensure convictions. In 1983, 241 persons were converted to Islam in Tamil Nadu. There is no information of such conversion in other Southern States.

Plan to close down the Units running in losses

5329. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to close down some of the losing public units under his Ministry ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) There is no such proposal at present.

Offices in Rented Buildings in Delhi

5330. SHRI K. B. S. MANI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) since when the various offices of his Ministry/subordinate offices are in rented buildings in Delhi ;

(b) names of each office and the monthly rent of each building occupied by these offices ;

(c) total rent paid in respect of each building since the day of hiring of each building to 29 February, 1984 ;

(d) whether it is a fact that Government are not interested to shift their offices from rented buildings to the Government buildings, if so the reasons therefor ; and

(e) the reasons as to why Government have not so far taken effective steps to shift their offices from rented buildings to lessen the burden on exchequer ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING
(SHRI. V. CHAVAN) :

A. PLANNING COMMISSION

(a) and (b) There are no offices of the Commission in rented buildings in Delhi.

(c) to (e) The Questions do not arise.

B. DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

(a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

पाकिस्तान द्वारा यूरेनियम परिष्करण
तकनीक का विकास

5321. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान विश्व के उन 6 देशों में से एक है जिसने यूरेनियम परिष्करण की तकनीक का विकास कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) :

(क) यूरेनियम को समृद्ध बनाने की क्षमता हासिल करने के पाकिस्तान के प्रयास से सरकार अवगत है।

(ख) सरकार इस मामले में सतर्क है। भारतीय वैज्ञानिक आधुनिक और संगत टेक्नोलॉजियों से सम्बन्धित अनुसंधान और विकास-कार्य के सभी पहलुओं की अद्यतन जानकारी रख रहे हैं।

Plan to Instal Industries in Eastern Region
of Gujarat

5332. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Eastern Region of Gujarat which is along the border of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan is almost of Scheduled Tribes area and is backward area in regard to industrial development ;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by

Government to help those areas for putting small scale industries ;

(c) whether there is any plan to instal industries in public sector or private sector in these areas to give employment to the S/T people to earn their livelihood who are passing their life below the poverty line ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a to (d) All the four districts of Eastern Region of Gujarat viz, Panchmahals, Banskantha, Mehsana, and Sabarkantha have been declared as industrially backward by the Government. While Panchmahals has been included in Category (B) districts eligible for 15% Central Investment Subsidy subject to a maximum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs per unit, the other three districts have been included in Category (C) districts eligible for 10% Central Investment Subsidy Subject to a maximum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs per unit.

The Government have provided several incentives to enable entrepreneurs to establish industrial undertakings in backward areas. These include concessional finance extended by All India Term Lending Institutions, Out-right Subsidy on fixed capital investment, preferential treatment in the grant of industrial licences, tax concessions, seed/margin money assistance, facilities for purchase of machinery on Hire Purchase basis, consultancy for technical services etc.

The Khadi & Village Industries Commission looks after the development of Khadi and 25 village industries specified in the Schedule to the Khadi & Village Industries Commission Act, 1956. The institution formed by SCs/ STs get 100 per cent grant for machinery, tools and equipment and the individuals get 75 per cent grant and 25 per cent loan. For raw materials, working capital loans are provided at 4 per cent interest in the case of village industries.

Under the Industries, Services and Business Component of the Integrated Rural Development Programme, the Scheduled Tribes are entitled to a subsidy of 50% of the capital cost of the project subject to a maximum of Rs. 5000/- for setting up of small units.

The physical achievements of the District Industries Centres located in 4 districts of Eastern Region of Gujarat for the last three years are indicated below :—

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Entrepreneurs identified	3196	5183	4205
Number of new units established	621	549	3381
Number of New registration done.	5194	4609	11242
Credit provided (Rs. in lakhs)	800.45	425.57	605.35

Industries Reserved for Rural and ST Areas

5333. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the industries which have been identified and reserved for rural sector and ST area in the country ; and

(b) the progress made by the industries in the above sector during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 in each State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Under the overall guidance of the Ministry of Industry,

Khadi & Village Industries Commission and the District Industries Centres identify and develop industries in the rural sector. The KVIC looks after the development of Khadi and 25 village industries specified in the Schedule to the Khadi & Village Industries Act, 1956. The District Industries Centres prepare plans based on availability of resources, both human and material, for the areas under their jurisdiction. The institution formed by SCs/STs get 100 per cent grant for machinery, tools and equipment and the individuals get 75 per cent grant and 25 per cent loan. For raw materials, working capital loans are provided at 4 per cent interest in the case of village industries.

Further, the Integrated Rural Development Programme administered by the Ministry of Rural Development has as one of its components "Industries, Services and Business". S.T. areas are entitled to a subsidy of 50% of the capital cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 5000/- under this programme.

There is, however, no specific reservation of industries for development in rural or ST areas.

(b) A statement indicating the progress of small scale industries during the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 registered with the State Directorate of Industries is attached.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Cumulative No. of SIDO units as on		
		31.12.1980	31.12.1981	31.12.1982 (Prov.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22231	25047	33725
2.	Assam	3677	4152	4228
3.	Bihar	20937	25046	29690
4.	Gujarat	27790	31676	35892
5.	Haryana	17685	23492	30755
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5433	6087	5582*
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	5966	7824	9808
8.	Karnataka	17640	20174	23158
9.	Kerala	16524	19418	21145

*Estimated

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Madhya Pradesh	31302	39723	46000*
11.	Maharashtra	35251	37250	32628**
12.	Manipur	3073	3422	3595
13.	Meghalaya	327	393	308**
14.	Nagaland	283	366	353**
15.	Orissa	8036	9586	10761
16.	Punjab	33532	40735	50530
17.	Rajasthan	23930	30359	32872
18.	Tamil Nadu	30037**	36003*	39873
19.	Tripura	1126	1188	1241*
20.	Uttar Pradesh	33364	38853	49276
21.	West Bengal	100019	108135@	110613
22.	Sikkim	25	36	42
23.	Andman & Nicobar	98	137	202
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	168	189	210*
25.	Chandigarh	948	1090	1581
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	114	132	122**
27.	Delhi	11006	12107	17081
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1469	1666	2619
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
30.	Mizoram	471	599	724
31.	Pondicherry	982	1150	1065
		453444	526035	595679

@ As on 31.3.82 *Estimated **Revised by State Directors of Industries.

Allocation Against the Outlay of Uttarpradesh

5334. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news items published in 'Indian Express' New Delhi on February 28, 1984 under the title "Meagre allocation to bit U. P. hydel project";

(b) if so, difficulties mentioned therein taken into account while making allocation for the annual plan ; and

(c) the allocation which has been made against the outlay presented by the U. P. Government ?

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

(b) and (c) As against the State's proposal of Rs. 1665 crores, the Planning Commission has agreed to an outlay of Rs. 1601 crores for the Annual Plan 1984-85. The sectoral details will be given in the Annual Plan Document for 1984-85, which will be placed in the Parliament soon after the state Budgets are presented.

Manufacture of LPG Cylinders

5335. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of LPG cylinders

manufactured in India monthly and during the year 1982 and 1983 ;

(b) the monthly requirement of new LPG cylinders in the country ;

(c) whether LPG cylinders are being imported to meet the demand ;

(d) If so, the details thereof ;

(e) whether Government would consider to instal more units in India to manufacture LPG cylinders in the country so that the import can be avoided ; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The annual production of LPG cylinders reported during 1982 and 1983 has been as under :—

1982	1983
14.66 lakhs	19.33 lakhs

(b) The Oil Companies have estimated their requirements at 50 lakh numbers of LPG gas cylinders per annum.

(c) and (d) Import of 8 lakh cylinders at a cost of Rs. 12.81 crores has been allowed in 1983 and the consignment would start arriving from July, 1984.

(e) and (f) With the capacity already installed and further capacity being installed in the country, demand for LPG cylinders is likely to be met from indigenous sources in future.

Setting up of a Steel Plant in Goa

5336. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Steel Plant in Goa considering the availability of iron ore and the proximity of a Major Port ;

(b) if so, when ; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) In view of financial and other constraints, and the

commitments already made under the Sixth Plan, it will not be possible at this stage to consider a proposal for the establishment a steel plant in Goa.

Sale of Mix Coke by Bokaro Steel Plant

5337. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bokaro Steel Plant has adhered to the directives of Steel Authority of India Limited in the sale of 'Mix Coke' ;

(b) the quantity of Mix Coke sold along with the name of the purchasing party and the price at which it was sold ;

(c) the rate at which 'Mix Coke' was sold by thy Durgapur Steel Plant ;

(d) whether the sale price of 'Mix Coke' is less than the price for the year 1981-82, if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) the total amount of the sale proceeds of 'Mix Coke' of Bokaro Steel Plant falling short as a result of the difference in the rates referred to in parts (a) and

(b) above, the particulars of persons responsible for this loss and the action taken to make it up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) There are no directives of SAIL to its plants on the sale of mixed coke. Each plant is competent to formulate policies and procedures in respect of sale of mixed coal arisings.

(b), (d) and (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The rates at which mixed coke was sold by Durgapur steel plant based on sales by tender are given below :—

from	19.3.1983	Rs. 312.00	per	MT
			by Road	

	onwards	—Rs. 322.00	per	MT
			by Rail	

from	17.3.1982	Rs. 312.00	per	MT
			onwards — by Rail & Road	

from	22.6.1982	Rs. 359.00	per	MT
			onwards — by Road & Rail	

from 9.9.1982 Rs. 312.00 per MT
onwards — by Road & Rail

from 4.11.1982 Rs. 205.51 per MT
onwards — by Road & Rail

from 26.11.1983 Rs. 444.00 per MT
by Road

onwards — Rs. 400.00 per MT
by Rail

**Factories in Residential Areas in
Gautampuri, Delhi**

5338. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the area of Gautampuri, Post Office, Mojpur Delhi is residential locality or Industrial area;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the residential area factories are coming up and causing disturbance to residential people due to pollution in the area ; and

(c) steps taken by Government in this regard ?

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

Reconstruction of NDMC

* 5339. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the year when the New Delhi Municipal Committee was superseded and the reasons therefor ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to reconstitute this civic body with the induction of public men as per practice ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to nominate members of Metropolitan Council representing the area falling under the jurisdiction of this civic body on NDMC ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) The New Delhi Municipal Committee was last superseded in February 1980 by the Lt. Governor because it had been found incompetent to perform and had made persistent defaults in the performance of duties imposed upon it under the law and had abused its powers resulting into the wastage of municipal funds on many occasions.

(b) and (c) Government has not yet taken any decision for reconstituting the N.D.M.C. nor is there any proposal under consideration to nominate members of the Metropolitan Council representing the area coming under the jurisdiction of the N.D.M.C. as Members of N.D.M.C.

Identification of Tribal Belts

5340. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have ever tried to identify extremely backward tribal belts and tribal communities ;

(b) if so, the names of such tribal belts, tribal communities ; and

(c) the action taken/steps proposed to be taken to alleviate their sufferings and hardships ?

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

(b) 72 tribal communities residing in different areas have been identified as primitive tribes. A list of identified primitive tribes, State-wise, is as per statement attached.

(c) A programme for each group taking into consideration its eco-system is under implementation to alleviate their sufferings and hardships.

STATEMENT

LIST OF IDENTIFIED PRIMITIVE TRIBES

1. Andhra Pradesh	—	1. Bodo-Gadaba ; 2. Bodo Poroja 3. Chenchu; 4. Dongria Khond ; 5. Gutob Gadaba ; 6. Khond Poroja ; 7. Kolam ; 8. Konda Reddi ; 9. Konda Savaras ; 10. Kutta Khond ; 11. Parengi Poraja; 12. Thoti ;
2. Bihar	—	13. Asurs ; 14. Birhor ; 15. Birjia ; 16. Hill Kharia ; 17. Korwas ; 18. Mal Paharia ; 19. Parhaiyas ; 20. Sauria Paharia ; 21. Savar;
3. Gujarat	—	22. Kathodi ; 23. Kotwalia ; 24. Padhar ; 25. Siddi ; 26. Kolghas ;
4. Karnataka	—	27. Jenu Kuruba : 28. Koraga ;
5. Kerala	—	29. Cholanaikeyan (a section of Kattunaickans) 30. Kadar : 31. Kattunayakan ; 31. Kurumbas ;
6. Madhya Pradesh	—	33. Abujh Marias : 34. Baigas ; 35. Bharias ; 36. Hill Korbas ; 37. Kamars ; 31. Saharias ;
7. Maharashtra	—	39. Katkaria (Kathodia) ; 40. Kolam ; 41. Maria Gond ;
8. Manipur	—	42. Marram Nagas ;
9. Orissa	—	43. Birhor, 44. Bondo ; 45. Didayi 46. Dongria-Khond ; 47. Juangs ; 48. Kharias ; 49. Kutia Kondh ; 50. Lanjia Sauras : 51. Lodhas ; 52. Man-kidias ; 53. Paudi Bhuyans ; 54. Soura ;
10. Rajasthan	—	55. Seharis ;
11. Tamil Nadu	—	56. Kattu Naickens : 57. Kotas ; 58. Kurumbas ; 59. Irulas ; 60. Paniyans ; 61. Todas ;
12. Tripura	—	62. Reangs ;
13. Uttar Pradesh	—	63. Buxas ; 64. Rajis ;
14. West Bengal	—	65. Birhor ; 66. Lodhas ; 67. Totos ;
15. A & N. Islands	—	68. Great Andamanese ; 69. Jarwas ; 70. Onges ; 71. Sentenelese ; 72. Shompen.

**Payment of Compensatory Allowance
to the Employees Working in
Tribal Areas in Orissa**

5341. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether allotment for compensatory allowance for payment to the employees in the Tribal Areas in Orissa and other States has since been exhausted ;

(b) if so, when is the next allotment expected to be made ; and

(c) whether the eighth Finance Commission made by any recommendations in this behalf, if so, the allotment suggested by them for the various States having sizeable tribal population ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :
(a) Out of an amount of Rs. 2352 lakhs allocated to 11 States by the Seventh Finance Commission for grant of compensatory allowance to the Govt. employees working in tribal areas, Rs. 2135.50 lakhs has been

released to Orissa and other 10 States so far. Balance of the amount of Rs. 216.50 lakhs could not be released to the States of Assam and Bihar for want of utilisation reports.

(b) and (c) The recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission are still awaited.

Setting of Tribunals for Pensioners

5342. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the progress made so far for setting up of Tribunals for the pensioners ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : The Administrative Tribunal, which is proposed to be set up under Article 323-A of the Constitution, will deal with such service matters of Government employees as are included in the Bill to be brought before Parliament. It is also proposed that this Tribunal will deal with representations from individuals retiring or retired Government servants in regard to matters involving validity, interpretation and/or application of rules relating to civil pension. The draft Bill in this regard is in the process of finalisation.

Atrocities on Scheduled Castes During Six Months

5343. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of incidents of atrocities on Scheduled Castes reported throughout the country during the last six months ; State-wise ?

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

STATEMENT

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OF ATROCITIES ON SCHEDULED CASTES DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1ST JULY, 1983 TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1983.

S. No.	Name of States	No. of cases of atrocities on Scheduled Castes
1.	Andhra Pradesh	80
2.	Bihar	615
3.	Gujarat	250
4.	Haryana	57
5.	Himachal Pradesh	24
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	18
7.	Karnataka	93
8.	Kerala	58
9.	Madhya Pradesh	2852
10.	Maharashtra	327
11.	Orissa	81
12.	Punjab	23
13.	Rajasthan	845
14.	Tamil Nadu	140
15.	Uttar Pradesh	1885
16.	West Bengal	10

Note : 1. Information in respect of other States is 'NIL'.

2. Information in respect of Tamil Nadu and West Bengal is upto November, 1983 whereas in respect of Bihar and Kerala it is upto October, 1983.

States Bills Pending for Assent

5344. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Bills and the nature of Bills passed by the various State Governments which are still pending for the President's assent ;

(b) the Bill-wise duration of pending period ; and

(c) the reasons for not giving assent to those Bills ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c) As

on March 26, 1984, 41 Bills are pending consideration of the President. Their details are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No Lt. 8049/84)

"Extinction of Species of Birds and Animals"

5345. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been made about the species of birds and animals which have been extinct and which of them are about to be extinct ;

(b) if so, the reasons of their extinction in detail ;

(c) steps taken to prevent such extinction ; and

(d) whether on account of misuse of nature by man certain species of animals and birds are being extinct ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) 122 species and sub-species of wild animals and birds found in India are included in Scheduled I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972). Of these, the Cheetah, Mountain Quail, Jerdon's Courser, Pink-headed duck and Forest spotted Owlet are reported to have become extinct. The rest are rare and endangered.

(b) to (d) Loss of habitat is the major factor leading to the decline in the numbers of these species and ultimate extinction. Steps have been taken and are being taken to declare viable habitats of wildlife as protected areas like National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries. Some of the important measures taken in recent years for wildlife conservation are given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

Some of the important measures taken in recent years for wildlife conservation are as follows :—

1. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, which is now applicable throughout the country provide legal protection to India's wildlife

from hunting and trade. The Act is now applicable throughout the country except in Jammu & Kashmir which has its own Act called the Jammu and Kashmir Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1978 based largely on the Central Act.

2. The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 prohibits the diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes without the prior approval of Central Government, thus affording protection to the forests which are the natural habitat of wildlife in India.
3. A network of 47 National Parks and 210 Sanctuaries covering about 90,000 sq kms has been established throughout the country.
4. A National Wildlife Action Plan has been recently adopted. It provides for specific programmes to be undertaken for conservation of wildlife species and their habitats as well as for enlisting public support to the cause in collaboration with voluntary organisations.
5. For creating public awareness as well as for enlisting people's support for wildlife conservation, specific measures have been recommended by a task force set up by the Indian Board for Wild Life (IBWL) on which further action is being initiated in collaboration with concerned departments and agencies.
6. Financial outlays for Central Sector and Centrally sponsored schemes on wildlife conservation have been stepped up from Rs. 664.00 lakhs in the Fifth Five-Year Plan (1974-79) to Rs. 1,244.00 lakhs in the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85).
7. Special status surveys are being conducted for some of the endangered species and conservation measures being taken specially to ensure their survival and growth in the wild. Emphasis is also being given to zoo management and captive breeding for endangered species.

8. Project Tiger which had 11 Tiger Reserves in 10 States has been further enlarged to cover 15 reserves with the addition of 4 new reserves.
9. Export-Import Policy for wildlife and products thereof has been made more stringent.
10. The State Governments are being advised from time to time to give special attention to wildlife conservation more particularly with regard to strengthening of the wildlife wings, proper enforcement of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 and for enlisting public help and support for wildlife conservation.

1984-85 में रंगीन टेलीविजन सेटों के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्य

5346. श्री बिरवा राम फुलवारिया : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) देश में रंगीन प्रसारण शुरू होने के बाद फरवरी, 1983-84 तक कितने रंगीन टेलीविजन सेटों का निर्माण किया गया;

(ख) रंगीन टेलीविजन सेटों के मूल्य कम करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं;

(ग) 1984-85 में रंगीन टेलीविजन सेटों के निर्माण के लिए क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है; और

(घ) इस बारे में व्यौरा क्या है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा स्वास्थ्य और नागरिक पूति मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (डा० एम० एस० सजीवी राय) : (क) देश में रंगीन दूरदर्शन का निर्माण अभी शुरू होने ही जा रहा है। अतः यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि फरवरी, 1984 तक कितने रंगीन दूरदर्शन सेटों का विनिर्माण हुआ।

(ख) 18 अगस्त, 1983 को संसद में घोषित "इलेक्ट्रानिकी के द्रुत विकास में तेजी लाने के सम्बन्ध में किए गए उपायों" के आर्थिक अंश का उद्देश्य मूलतः देश में विनिर्मित इलेक्ट्रानिक

वस्तुओं के मूल्य में कमी करना था। अतः इसमें दूरदर्शन रिसीवरों से सम्बन्धित अन्य तत्वों को भी शामिल किया गया था : उदाहरण के तौर पर रंगीन दूरदर्शन ट्यूबों, एकीकृत परिपथों, प्रतिरोधकों (रेजिस्टर्स), संधारित्रों (केपेसिटर्स) आदि जैसे आयातित संघटक-पुर्जों पर लगने वाले सीमा-शुल्क को 158 प्रतिशत से घटाकर 75 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है; रंगीन दूरदर्शन सहित सभी इलेक्ट्रानिक उत्पादों के विनिर्माण के लिए आवश्यक पूंजीगत उपस्करों पर लगने वाले सीमा-शुल्क को 35 प्रतिशत से घटाकर 25 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है तथा रंगीन दूरदर्शन पर लगने वाले उत्पादन-शुल्क की 51 से. मी. के आकार के पर्दे वाले सेटों पर 25 प्रतिशत + 5 प्रतिशत अधिभार से घटाकर 15 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया गया है। संघटक-पुर्जों की थोक खरीद से, खामकर इलेक्ट्रानिकी व्यापार तथा प्रौद्योगिकी विकास निगम (ई. टी. टी. डी. सी.) द्वारा रंगीन दूरदर्शन ट्यूबों की खरीद से लागत में भी लाभ होने की संभावना है। जैसे-जैसे अधिकाधिक विनिर्माता थोक उत्पादन करना तथा बड़े पैमाने पर विपणन का काम शुरू करेंगे वैसे-वैसे रंगीन दूरदर्शन सेटों की कीमतों में और आगे गिरावट आएगी।

(ग) और (घ) सरकार ने कोई विशिष्ट लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया है किन्तु यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि वर्ष 1984-85 में रंगीन दूरदर्शन सेटों की मांग बढ़कर लगभग 2 लाख सेट हो जाएगी। यह मांग किस सीमा तक बन जाएगी, यह इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि इसमें वास्तविक रूप से उत्पादन करने वाले विनिर्माताओं की संख्या कितनी है; रंगीन दूरदर्शन पिक्चर ट्यूबों की उपलब्धता की स्थिति क्या है तथा विनिर्माताओं ने किस पैमाने पर और कितने प्रभावी रूप से विपणन तथा बिक्री उपरान्त सेवा सुदृढ़ करते हैं, वर्ष 1984 के दौरान दूरदर्शन की विशेष विस्तार योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने अतिरिक्त क्षेत्र को और किस गति से दूरदर्शन प्रसारण के अन्तर्गत लाया जाता है आदि।

**Proposal of Setting up a Project for
Manufacture of Cast Copper
Rods in Maharashtra**

5347. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra has submitted a proposal for letter of intent for setting up a project for manufacture of continuously cast copper rods ;

(b) whether M/s Hindustan Copper Limited is proposing to set up a such unit in Madhya Pradesh, instead of Maharashtra which will affect the pricing structure due to the addition of transport costs in carrying cathodes from Bombay Port to Madhya Pradesh and back ;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government ; and

(d) the time by which decision will be taken in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The application of State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra was considered and rejected.

(b) to (d) An earlier proposal to issue a letter of intent to M/s Hindustan Copper Ltd., a public sector undertaking under the Administrative control of the Department of Mines for the manufacture of Continuously Cast Copper Wire Rods has been approved by the Licensing Committee. Hindustan Copper Ltd., have commissioned M/s Stolberg of Germany as Consultants for preparation of a feasibility report for the proposed project, which will also suggest various alternative sites for location of the plant. Based on techno-economic considerations, an appropriate site will be selected in due course.

The project is expected to be commissioned during the Seventh Plan period.

**राजस्थान में ग्रेनाइट पत्थर की
रायल्टी दर में वृद्धि**

5348. श्री बिरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या इस्पात और खान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के जालौर जिले में खानों से निकाले जा रहे ग्रेनाइट पत्थर पर रायल्टी की दर इस बीच बढ़ा दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि छोटे स्तर पर ग्रेनाइट उद्योग में लगे व्यक्तियों को रायल्टी की दर में वृद्धि के कारण काफी वित्तीय हानि होती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या रायल्टी दर में कमी करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) और (ख) जी हां। राजस्थान सरकार की सूचना ग्रेनाइट की रायल्टी की दरें 19 नवम्बर, 1983 से 27.50 रु० प्रति टन से बढ़ाकर 60.00 रु० प्रति टन कर दी गयी थीं, और राज्य सरकार की ऐसी कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Production of Gold in 1983

5349. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of gold achieved from different gold mines in the country in 1983 ;

(b) the other gold mines from which production of gold is expected in 1984 ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Bharat Gold Mines Ltd., a Central Government Enterprise, and Hutti Gold Mines Company Ltd., a State Government of Karnataka Enterprise, are two main gold producing companies in the country. In addition, gold is also recovered as a by-product by Hindustan Copper Ltd., another Central Government Enterprise, from their Ghatsila Plant. The total gold production of these three companies during the calendar year 1983 was about 2163 kgs.

(b) Yeppamana Mine Project (Ramagiri) in the Anantapur District of Andhra Pradesh will commence gold production during 1984-85.

(c) Gold production from the Yeppamana is expected to be about 161 kg. during 1984-85, and 287 Kgs. of gold every year there-after.

Review of 20-Point Programme in Orissa

5350. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether 20-Point Programme under implementation in Mayurbhanj district,

Orissa has been reviewed ;

(b) if so, the progress made and targets achieved under various works under the 20 Points Programme in Mayurbhanj district in 1983-84 ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The review has been made by the State Government.

(b) and (c) A statement giving the achievements in implementing the Programme in Mayurbhanj district in Orissa for the period April-October, 1983 is attached.

STATEMENT

PROGRESS OF 20-POINT PROGRAMME IN MAYURBHANJA DISTRICT OF ORISSA IN 1983-84

Point No.	Unit	Target	Achievement (April-Oct.)
1	2	3	4
1. a. Irrigation Potential (M & M)	'000 ha.	4.00	2.60
1. b. Minor Irrigation	'000 ha.	Nil	1.46
2. Production of			
(a) Pulses	'000 T.	27.4	20.85
(b) Oilseeds	'000 T.	14.2	8.62
3. (a) IRDP	No. of families	15600	12972
(b) NREP	'000 Mandays	1540	572.8
4. Surplus Land	Acres	145	36
5. Minimum Wages	Inspections done	792	593
6. Bonded Labour	Nos.	500	139
7. (a) S. C. Families	Nos.	4557	1091
(b) S. T. Families	Nos.	20813	5968
8. Drinking Water	No. of villages	258	53
9. (a) House-sites	Nos.	600	231
(b) Construction Assistance	Nos.	133	28
10. (b) E W.S. House	Nos.	20	10
11. (a) Villages Electrified	Nos.	98	27
11. (b) Pumpssets Energised	Nos.	550	47
12. (a) Trees Planted	Lakh Nos.	63.59	17.09
12. (b) Bio-gas Plants	Nos.	250	45

1	2	3	4
13. Family Planning Sterilisations	Nos.	15280	7445
14. (a) P. H. Cs.	Nos.	1	1
(b) Sub-Centres	Nos.	41	Nil
16. (a) Elementary Education	'000 Nos.	232	202
(b) Adult Literacy	'000 Nos.	13.05	11.25
17. F. P. S.	Nos.	11	3
18. V. S. I. Units	Nos.	4255	2277

हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स द्वारा कलाई घड़ियों का उत्पादन

5351. श्री बिरबा राम कुलवारिया : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स द्वारा कितनी कलाई घड़ियों का वार्षिक उत्पादन किया जाता है;

(ख) वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान घड़ियों से कितनी आय हुई; और

(ग) देश में कितने उद्योग कलाई घड़ियों के उत्पादन में लगे हैं और इस बारे में ब्योरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वट्-टाभि राम राव) : (क) एच० एम० टी० ने 1982-83 में 42.30 लाख कलाई घड़ियों का उत्पादन किया ।

(ख) 1983-84 में एच० एम० टी० द्वारा बनाई गई घड़ियों की बिक्री का अनुमानित मूल्य 106.24 करोड़ रुपये है ।

(ग) देश में संगठित क्षेत्र में घड़ी बनाने वाले 11 एकक और लघु क्षेत्र में घड़ी बनाने वाले 79 एकक हैं । इन एककों में एच० एम० टी० लि० द्वारा विकसित 12 कंपटिव असेम्बली एकक सम्मिलित नहीं हैं ।

Review of Decision of a Departmental Promotion Committee

5352. SHRI ANWAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1664 on 7 March, 1984 regarding grades laid down in selection procedure for selection posts by Departmental Promotion Committees and state :

(a) the technical flows on the basis of which the decision of a Departmental Promotion Committee can be reviewed and set aside ;

(b) whether a Departmental Promotion Committee can create a new category of Grade in between 'Very Good' and 'Excellent' ;

(c) in case a Departmental Promotion Committee creates a new Category such as "very good" in between "Excellent" or "Outstanding and very good", whether the decision of such a Departmental Promotion Committee can be reviewed and set aside on the basis of technical flow ;

(d) if so, the procedure to be followed in this regard ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) According to the instructions on the subject, the DPC is a recommendatory body and the recommendation made by it are subject to approval by the appointing authority. It is not

possible to enumerate the circumstances under which the appointing authority may find it necessary to disagree with the recommendations of the DPC.

(b) and (c) The DPC cannot create any new category of grading. According to the existing instructions the officers are required to be categorised as Outstanding, Very Good and Good on the basis of merit as determined by their respective records of service by DPC. The circumstances under which the appointing authority may set aside the recommendations of the DPC is a matter for the authority to decide depending on the facts of each case.

(d) Where the appointing authority does not agree with the recommendations of the DPC, such appointing authority should indicate the reasons for the disagreement and refer the entire matter to the DPC for reconsideration of its earlier recommendations. In case the DPC reiterates its earlier recommendations, giving also reasons in support thereof, it will be open to the appointing authority to accept the recommendations, if the reasons adduced by the DPC are convincing, but if that authority does not accept the recommendations of the DPC, it may submit the matter to the next higher authority with its own recommendations. The decision of the next higher authority in such cases should be taken as final.

(e) Does not arise in view of the reply to parts (c) and (d).

Manufacturing of Colour T. V. Tubes in Public and Private Sectors

5353. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received by the Department of Electronics for the manufacture of colour T. V. tubes during 1983-84 ;

(b) the number of applications for manufacturing colour T. V. tubes cleared by the Department of Electronics so far ;

(c) the particulars of the applicants both in private and public sectors who applied for granting of licences for the manufacture of colour T. V. tubes in the above year ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Six applications have been received during 1983-84 for industrial licences for the manufacture of Colour TV picture tubes by the Department of Electronics.

(b) Three Letters of Intent have so far been issued for the manufacture of Colour Television picture tubes.

(c) and (d) The names of the applicants who applied for manufacture of Colour Television picture tubes during 1983-84, the date of registration of application in SIA, proposed annual capacity, proposed location and the decision of the Government are given below :—

Sl. No.	Name of the Applicant	Date of registration in SIA	Annual Capacity	Proposed location	Decision of Government
1	2	3	4	5	6

PUBLIC/STATE SECTOR

1.	M/s J & K SIDC Limited	4.6.83	4,00,000 nos.	Distt. Badgam J & K	Rejected
2.	M/s Electronics Corporation Tamil Nadu	1.11.83	10,00,000	Distt. Paduk. kotloi, Tamil Nadu	Rejected

PRIVATE SECTOR

1.	Shri Raj Kumar Agarwal	3.9.83	5,00,000	Distt. Shajapor M. P.	Rejected
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1	2	3	4
2. M/s Lasregas Video Films	21.9.83	20,000	Distt. Rewari Rejected Haryana
3. M/s Escorts Ltd. (M RTP CO.)	28.11.83	5,00,000	Distt. Faridabad Haryana Rejected
4. M/s Samtel (India) Limited	21.2.84	7,00,000	Distt. Alwar Under consi- Rajasthan deration

Import of Steel

5354. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Steel Authority of India Limited has a proposal to import mild steels, bars, rods, squares ; GP Steels ; t'n plates and rails ;

(b) if so, the quantum of each item stated above proposed to be imported by SAIL during 1984-85 financial year ; and

(c) by which year SAIL is expected to become self-sufficient in those items and stop import ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN) : (a) and (b) Plan for import of steel by SAIL during 1984-85 is under examination and decision is likely to be taken only after the import policy for 1984-85 is announced.

(c) The degree of self-sufficiency is being increased progressively by expansion of manufacturing facilities and by diversification of product-mix to better match demand. It is anticipated that within next few years imports can be restricted to even smaller quantities of specific types of steel which may not be economic to make in view of the small volume of such demand.

Production of Maruti Cars

5355. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Maruti cars released so far at Delhi ;

(b) the number of cars released at Madras ;

(c) the total number of cars produced and released till this date ;

(d) how many cars were released for VIPs on out-of-turn basis ; and

(e) how many cars were released for Members of Parliament and the names of the Members ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) 328 cars were released in Delhi up to 29.2.1984.

(b) Delivery of cars at Madras is scheduled to commence by end March, 1984.

(c) 496 cars were released for sale till 29.2.1984.

(d) Twenty cars were released upto 29.2.1984 out of the manufacturers discretionary quota.

(e) It will not be an appropriate commercial practice to disclose details of these transactions between Maruti Udyog Limited and its customers.

अन्तर्जातीय विवाह

5356. श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोई सर्वर्ण पिता यदि किसी अनुसूचित जाति या अनुसूचित जन जाति की महिला से विवाह करता है तो इनसे उत्पन्न होने वाली संतान अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति की संतति होगी या सर्वर्ण समुदाय की :

(ख) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों को स्पष्टीकरण भेजा है ;

(ग) यदि कोई अनुसूचित जाति या अनुसूचित जनजाति का पिता सवर्ण महिला से शादी करे तो उससे उत्पन्न संतान अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति की होगी या सवर्ण ;

(घ) क्या पिछड़ी जाति का पिता यदि उच्च जाति की महिला से शादी करे तो उससे उत्पन्न संतान को पिछड़ी जाति की माना जाएगा या ऊँची जाति की ;

(ङ) क्या उच्च जाति का पिता यदि पिछड़ी जाति की महिला से शादी करे तो उससे उत्पन्न संतान को उच्च जाति की माना जाएगा या पिछड़ी जाति की ; और

(च) सरकार ने अन्तर्जातीय विवाह को प्रोत्साहन देने तथा सवर्ण व्यवस्था को समाप्त करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) और (ग) कानूनी स्थिति यह है कि जहाँ बच्चे का पालन-पोषण, इस तथ्य पर ध्यान दिए बिना कि पिता अथवा माता अनुसूचित जाति समुदाय का सदस्य है, अनुसूचित जाति समुदाय का सदस्य है, अनुसूचित जाति समुदाय में ऐसे समुदाय के एक सदस्य के रूप में होता है, तो उसे (स्त्री/पुरुष) अनुसूचित जाति समुदाय का सदस्य माना जाता है। जहाँ तक अनुसूचित जनजातियों का सम्बन्ध है, अनुसूचित जनजाति समुदाय के किसी सदस्य और बाहर के किसी व्यक्ति के बीच विवाह से

उत्पन्न बच्चों के बारे में समाज की मान्यता तथा स्वीकृति, जो इस बात पर विचार किए बिना कि अनुसूचित जाति मातृक है अथवा पतृक हैं, मुख्य निर्णायक तत्व है। अन्तिम निष्कर्ष इस बात पर निर्भर करेगा कि क्या बच्चे को अनुसूचित जनजाति का सदस्य स्वीकार कर लिया गया अथवा नहीं।

(ख) जी हाँ, श्रीमान्।

(घ) और (ङ) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के अलावा पिछड़े वर्गों की सूची राज्य सरकारों द्वारा रखी जाती है, जो अलग, राज्य का अलग-अलग है।

(च) राज्य सरकारों ने अन्तर्जातीय विवाहों को प्रोत्साहन देने और सवर्ण व्यवस्था को समाप्त करने के लिए नकद पुरस्कार, पदक आदि जैसे कुछ लाभ दिए हैं।

Cases of Murder of SC/ST Women

5357. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise number of cases of murder of Scheduled castes, Scheduled tribes women registered during the period January 1, 1983 to March 10, 1984 ; and

(b) the State-wise number of kidnapping cases registered during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) This information is not maintained.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES OF MURDER OF
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES INCLUDING
WOMEN DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1ST JANUARY,
1983 TO 29TH FEBRUARY, 1984.

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of cases of murder of			
		Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
		1983 (upto 29.2.84)	1984	1983 (upto 29.2.84)	1984
1.	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	N.A.	NIL	N.A.
2.	Bihar	59	N.A.	06	N.A.
3.	Gujarat	20	01 (Feb.)	07	01 (Feb.)
4.	Haryana	01	NIL (Feb.)	NIL	NIL (Feb.)
5.	Himachal Pradesh	02	NIL (Jan.)	NIL	NIL (Feb.)
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	01	N.A.	NIL	N.A.
7.	Kernataka	15	N.A.	02	N.A.
8.	Kerala	06	N.A.	NIL	N.A.
9.	Madhya Pradesh	108	N.A.	116	N.A.
10.	Maharashtra	17	N.A.	13	N.A.
11.	Orissa	09	NIL (Jan.)	01	NIL (Jan.)
12.	Punjab	08	N.A.	NIL	N.A.
13.	Rajasthan	35	NIL (Feb.)	09	04 (Feb.)
14.	Tamil Nadu	13	N.A.	NIL	N.A.
15.	Uttar Pradesh	202	15 (Jan.)	NIL	NIL (Jan.)
16.	West Bengal	04	N.A.	NIL	N.A.

Note : 1. Information in respect of other States is NIL.

2. Information for the year 1983 in respect of Bihar and Kerala is upto October whereas in respect of Tamil Nadu and West Bengal it is upto November.

3. N.A. Not available.

4. Month shown in bracket indicates the period upto which the information has been received for the year 1984.

इंजीनियरी और डाक्टरी परीक्षा पास करने
वाले अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति
स्नातकों को विदेश भेजने की योजना
5358 श्री बिरदा राम कुलबार्निया : क्या
गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अनुसूचित जातियों
और अनुसूचित जनजातियों से सम्बद्ध उन
छात्रों को विदेश भेजने की कोई योजना तैयार
की है, प्रथम श्रेणी (आनर्स) में इंजीनियरी
और डाक्टरी परीक्षाएं पास की हो ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1980 से 1983-84 तक की अवधि के दौरान उच्च अध्ययन के लिए विदेशों को कितने छात्र भेजे गये, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० बेंकट सुब्ब-य्या) : (क) से (ग) राष्ट्रीय समुद्रपार छात्र-वृत्ति स्कीम के अधीन छात्रों को विदेशों में उच्चतर अध्ययन के लिए भेजा जाता है। इस स्कीम के अधीन मेडीकल छात्रों को नहीं भेजा जा रहा है क्योंकि भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों की मेडीकल डिग्रियों की मान्यता, विदेशी विश्व-विद्यालयों ने 1978 से समाप्त कर दी है। 1980 से 1983 की अवधि के दौरान 20 इंजी-नियरी छात्रों को उच्चतर अध्ययन के लिए विदेशों में भेजा गया है।

Review of Import Policy Regarding Stainless Steel

5359. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for reviewing import policy regarding stainless steel production in the plants ; and

(b) if so, details regarding the issue of modernisation and other factors considered favourable in this regard for the improvement and growth of production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) Government is not reviewing import policy for stainless steel. However in order to meet the increasing requirements of sophisticated grades of alloy Steels including stainless steel, Govt. have taken following steps :

- (i) Modernisation/expansion programme of Alloy Steels Plant Durgapur.
- (ii) Electric Arc Furnace units have been allowed to diversify into the production of Alloy Steels including stainless steel.

(iii) Existing units licensed for cold rolling of sheets, strips and coils are also permitted to diversify into production of carbon and alloy steels including stainless steel sheets strips and coils.

"Detention of Farmers Suspected of Shikar"

5360. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state :

(a) whether the forest officers have been given the powers of detention of farmers, suspected of moving out for 'SHIKAR' under the Wild Life Preservation Act and the new Forest Act ;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware of the harassment caused to the villagers by the rigorous application of this Act even in cases where farmers are protecting their own crops by trying to scare the wild animals ;

(c) if so, the safeguards allowed to the farmers for protection of their crops ; and

(d) whether Government would ensure against any misuse of powers conferred upon the Forest Officers and the action against them in case of any misuse in such circumstances ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) Forest Officers and other authorised officers have powers for the prevention and detection of offences both under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, and the Indian Forest Act 1927.

(b) No such cases have been reported so far.

(c) Under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, the Chief Wildlife Wardens of the States have full authority to deal with a situation where wild animals are known to persistently cause damage to life and property, including crops. Besides, on the advice of the Indian Board for Wildlife, the Wildlife Organisations of the States have been advised to take the lead in organizing crop protection measures in the more seriously affected areas adjoining National Parks and Sanctuaries. The crop protection measures involve

the use of fire-crackers, flares, torches, trenches and fencing, including electric fencing. Trial electric fencing has also been demonstrated in some areas.

(d) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, as well as the Indian Forest Act, 1927 provide for punishment to officers for misuse of powers relating to seizure of property.

Forest Based Industries in Sheopuri District, M.P.

5361. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether possibility of setting up forest based industries in Sheopuri district, Madhya Pradesh has been explored ;

(b) if so, the prospect of setting up of such type of industries in Sheopuri district of Madhya Pradesh ;

(c) the specific steps taken by the Centre to expedite the setting up of forest based industries in Sheopuri district ; and

(d) the details there of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.B.P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Sheopuri District, Madhya Pradesh has potential for growth of forest based small scale industries. The Action Plan prepared for 1979-83 by the District Industries Centre, Sheopuri suggests the establishment of about 63 forest based small scale industries in the District.

(c) and (d) The State Government is taking necessary action towards implementation of this Action Plan.

Location on Forest Based Industries in Keonjhar District in Orissa

5362. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Keonjhar district in Orissa is ideally located for the setting up of Forest-based industries ;

(b) if so, the number of forest-based industries proposed to be set up in Keonjhar district in 1984-85 ; and

(c) the steps taken by the Centre or the private sector to set up forest-based industries in Keonjhar district during the above financial year ; and

(d) the details there of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Keonjhar District in Orissa has potential for growth of Forest based small scale industries.

(b) to (d) The Action Plan of the District Industries Centre, Keonjhar, indicates that about 236 new forest, wood and agro based small scale industries were proposed to be set up in the District during 1979-80 to 1982-83. Information for 1984-85 is not yet available. The State Government are to take necessary action towards implementation of this Action Plan.

Closure of Charkhas and Looms in U.P.

5363. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the charkhas and looms of the Scheduled Tribe craftsmen of Dharchula Munsyani, Didihat, etc., blocks of Pithoragarh District of Uttar Pradesh are lying closed due to non-availability of wool coming from Nepal into India ;

(b) if so, the reasons for which wool is not coming from Nepal and the remedial action taken by his Ministry so far ;

(c) the total loss suffered due to non-availability of this wool and the action being taken by his Ministry to compensate the loss ;

(d) whether his Ministry propose to make standing arrangements to ensure timely supply of wool to the weavers ; and

(e) if so, the details there of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABAI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (e) Supply of Tibetan wool coming through Nepal has dwindled because Nepal Government has not been sanctioning for some time now export licence in view of the fact that pile carpet yarn producing units have been

established in Nepal itself. Therefore, KVIC has arranged for procurement of wool from other sources for supply to the artisans. We have no information that the Charkhas and looms of the Scheduled Tribes Craftsmen of Pithoragarh are lying closed due to non-availability of wool. As a matter of fact, according to our information, the production of woollen khadi will be roughly Rs. 6.5 lakhs in 1983-84 while it was Rs. 5.59 lakhs, Rs. 4.61 lakhs and 5.52 lakhs respectively in the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 respectively.

**Recommendations of Satyapaul Committee
on the Merger of Sick Unit**

5364. SHRI SUNIL MITRA :
SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :
SHRI ERA ANBARASU :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations of the Satyapaul Committee on the merger of sick industrial units with the prosperous and healthy units ; and

(b) the reaction of Government there to ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) A Committee set up under the Chairmanship of the then Secretary, (Technical Development) to recommend measures for improving the viability of some public sector undertakings has submitted reports on some of the undertakings studied by it, and in some cases suggestions include merger of some units. The Government is yet to formulate complete proposals in this regard.

**Boat Accidents Near Bamboo Flat
Jetty of Port Blair**

@@5365. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the boat accidents which took place near Bamboo Flat Jetty of Port Blair on the 8 January, 1984 and 13 January, 1984 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted by the Government ;

(d) if so, details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (e) The Andaman & Nicobar Administration have reported that ML 'Prova' a boat being used for harbour ferry service was carrying about 40 passengers on the night of 13.1.84 to Bamboo Flat Jetty. On the way it collided with a boat of the Forest Department and a member of its crew fell into the sea and was drowned. The accident is being investigated by the local police.

There was however no boat accident on the 8th January, 1984 near Bamboo Flat.

**Studies Made by Planning Commission
Re. Public Sector Projects**

5366. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether studies being carried out by Planning Commission show that not only there would be spill over of projects in many sectors like industry, powers, transport and communication at the end of the Sixth Plan ; but the actual investment in public sector would be nearly half of what was envisaged by the planners ;

(b) if so, the causes thereof ; and

(c) corrective steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.V. CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

12.00 Hrs.

(Interruptions.)

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly) : May I submit that. Shri Hiren Mukherjee...

MR. SPEAKER : We have taken care of it. You don't worry about it. वह सब चीज हो गई । We have already done that.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : Is any resolution moved by them ? (*Interruptions.*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Before you make your observations as to whether we are going to debate the Constitutional crisis in Andhra Pradesh, kindly listen to our submissions.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिए, थोड़ा सा एक मिनट मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। आप देख रहे हैं कि सारा हाउस खड़ा था तो इस में मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ ? मेरी बात सुनिए।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप खड़े हो गए, सब को बैठना पड़ा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिए न। मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। आप क्या कर रहे हैं। मैं आप से सिर्फ एक विनती कर रहा हूँ, अगर आपने कानून पढ़ा है तो जानते होंगे, मैं एक एक की बात तो सुन सकता हूँ लेकिन आप सारों की बात मैं अकेले कैसे सुन सकता हूँ। बारी-बारी से सुन लूंगा। एक आदमी आप चुन लें कि कौन आपकी बात करेगा, एक इन की बात कर ले, मैं दोनों की बात सुन लूंगा। मैं डिस्कशन भी करूंगा तो एक हिसाब से करूंगा, सोच कर करूंगा।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We have given a notice. I do not know whether they have given adjournment-motions.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : We have given adjournment-motions.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन कोई होता नहीं।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : मेरा एक प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है।... (व्यवधान)...

(*Interruptions.*)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : कोई चर्चा तब तक सार्थक नहीं हो सकती जब तक कानून मन्त्री इस मामले पर सदन को विश्वास में लेकर बताएं नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सारी बात बताऊंगा। ऐसे मैं नहीं करना चाहता। मैं आपसे अपील करना चाहता हूँ।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : आप कहिए न।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, don't give your ruling now.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जितने उत्तेजित हैं, मैं जानता हूँ। मेरे पास आप का भी है, इन का भी लिखकर आया है।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : Why are you bothered about that ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Just for information, have they given any adjournment motions ?...

MR. SPEAKER : They cannot give adjournment-motion. You know it.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (संदपुर) : हम लोगों ने ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शास्त्री जी, आप गुस्सा मत किया करिए, नाराज मत हुआ करिए।

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि सारे हाउस का माइन्ड इस बात पर एजिटेटेड है लेकिन यह आज की समस्या नहीं है, बहुत दिनों की है। इस मसले पर आफहेण्ड कुछ नहीं करना है बल्कि इस पर बहुत ज्ञाति से सोचना है। मेरी आपसे अपील है कि इससे पहले कि हाउस में आप चर्चा करें, मैं सारे पार्टी लीडर्स के साथ बैठकर एक दफा बात करना चाहता हूँ और वहाँ पर सा मिनिस्टर और संसदीय कार्य मन्त्री को भी बुलाना चाहता हूँ।

जबसे हमारा विधान बना है, प्रभुसत्ता लोगों की है और इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं। सवाचार साल से जबसे आपने मुझे इस कुर्सी पर बिठाया है, मेरा जितना अनुभव है उस हिसाब से मैं बार-बार कहता रहा हूँ कि लेजिस्लेचर और जुडीशियरी का जो रोल है वह सप्लीमेन्टरी और कांप्लीमेन्टरी टु इच अदर है।

हम एक गाड़ी के दो पहिए हैं, हम उनको ठीक ढंग से मिलकर चलाना चाहते हैं ताकि गाड़ी सुचारु रूप से चल सके। हम न तो उनके काम में कोई दखल देना चाहते हैं और न हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे काम में दखल हो।

स्पीकर्स कांफ्रेंस में भी इस मसले पर चर्चा हुई थी और वहाँ यूनानिमसली, इरैस्पेक्टिव आफ पार्टी एफीनिएशन्स, फेमला हुआ था कि गाड़ी के दोनों पहियों को बराबर समता से मिलकर चलना चाहिए और इसमें किसी प्रकार का व्यवधान डालना देश के हित में नहीं है। इस हाउस में भी कई बार यह प्रश्न उठा है और हमेशा मैंने बड़ी रुलिंग दी है जैसा कि पहले कहा कांस्पीमेन्टरी और सप्लीमेन्टरी टु ईच अदर हमारा रोल है। जुडीशियरी का हम आदर करते हैं। वे भी अपने अफेयर्स में सुप्रीम है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : दोनों मिलकर प्रेस की आजादी का भी स्याल रखें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आजादी के बाद आज तक यह रिकार्ड है कि हमने कभी अनधिकार चेष्टा नहीं की है बल्कि जहाँ मामला उठाया जा सकता था वहाँ भी दरियादिली से काम लेकर छोड़ दिया है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पहले हम इस बात पर अच्छी तरह से सोच विचार कर लें।

The supremacy of Parliament can never and shall never be in doubt.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Please allow us to make our submissions, one by one. (Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER : I want to talk to you in private. I will call you all.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : About the procedural matter, I have a submission to make. If you go through various precedents in the past in this House...

MR. SPEAKER : We will see.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir,

you do not even allow me to complete a sentence. That is grammatically bad. (Interruptions)

What I am suggesting to you is that you just consider the past precedents in this House...

MR. SPEAKER : We shall consider everything.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : On the spur of the moment, when some important issues come up in the House, the members are allowed to make submissions to formulate issues so that the whole House knows what are the issue...

MR. SPEAKER : After we have a consultation, then I will allow you a full discussion. I do not mind.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This is my submission. Please do not try to brush our submissions aside. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I would like to take it very calmly. We will get together and then we will formulate our policy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : I have a suggestion to help you. Government can ask the President to make a reference to the Supreme Court.

MR. SPEAKER : No question. That is why I say that we shall consider. I will consult you there.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : President can refer the matter to the Supreme Court for opinion.

MR. SPEAKER : We shall consider and we shall formulate.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : President can refer the matter to Supreme Court...

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow him. That suggestion can also be considered in that meeting.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That is closed subject now.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Supremacy of Parliament cannot be in doubt.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Kindly allow us to speak. Supremacy of Parliament is always there. It is a serious Constitutional matter...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot allow any discussion. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will request you to advance your...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You have changed your ruling. You check the records. In the beginning you said 'I will ask a few Members to make submission from that side and a few Members from this side'. All of a sudden, you changed. You have changed it. I do not mind. You can change it.

MR. SPEAKER : I can do it in the best interests. I have asked you. Now on this project, nothing. I am not going to allow you on this subject.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Parliament is supreme. No question now.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I have not allowed Dr. Swamy to say anything. He is speaking without my permission.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You are getting angry. Why ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : I hope it is your assurance that we will all be premitted to make our submissions in the House after you have had consultation with the Party Leaders.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो बात करनी है, वहां कर लेंगे और उसके बाद फैसला लेंगे ।

श्री इन्द्रगंजीत गुप्त : उसके बाद आप बोलने देंगे या नहीं । बहुत जरूरी है । बहुत

बड़ा सबाल पैदा हो गया है ।

(व्यवधान)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Public issues are to be debated publicly.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी बात को गलत मत समझिये ।

I do not want to bar any discussion.

मैंने आपसे कहा है बैठ कर सलाह कर लेंगे । जैसा कहोगे, फार्मूले ट करके, डिस्कशन करवा देंगे ।

.. (व्यवधान)...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It should not be confined to your Chamber.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब आप कहोगे, आपने फैसला कर लिया । वही फैसला मेरे ऊपर भी लागू होगा ।

... (व्यवधान)...

MR. SPEAKER : I will go by whatever you decide. I am in your hands.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Try to understand our point. When this confrontation is going on, why should you be angry ?

MR. SPEAKER : Later on...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : We know that the doors of your Chamber are always open, The people of our country should know what the Parliament is thinking.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यही कह रहा हूँ । बाद में करेंगे । आप क्या कर रहे हैं ।

Why are you trying to be unnecessarily saying something ? I have kept the doors open. We shall discuss and formulate. If you want a discussion, we will have it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Why don't you feel it ? It is necessary that we also express our opinions.

MR. SPEAKER : I am in the hands of the House. I go by what the House says. I represent the will of the people. I

represent the House. Whatever collectively all of you will say, I will do it.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Parliament is not absolutely supreme. That also must be understood.

MR. SPEAKER : We made the Constitution.

...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल तो करवा दिया। फिर कर लेते हैं।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपसे निवेदन कर रहा था कि पंजाब में रेल मार्ग उठाने की चेष्टा हो रही है। अखिल भारतीय सिक्ख छात्र संघ ने कहा है 4 अप्रैल को परीक्षायें नहीं होने दी जायेंगे। गृह मंत्रालय पर चर्चा हो रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो कहिए।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : मेरा आप से अनुरोध है कि पंजाब के बारे में ठोस कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए। (व्यवधान)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs for 1984-85

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs for 1984-85. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-8022/84).

Notifications under Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951, Review in the Working of and Annual Report of Braithwaite and Co. Ltd. Calcutta for 1982-83 etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

1. A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 18AA of the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951 :

(i) S.O. 132 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th February, 1984 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Malabar Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited, Calicut, beyond five years.

(ii) S.O. 133 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th February, 1984 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Kottayam Textiles Limited, Kottayam, beyond five years.

(iii) S.O. 134 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th February, 1984 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Prabhuram Mills Limited, Chenganpur, beyond five years. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8023/84].

2. A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(a) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Braithwaite and Company Limited, Calcutta, of the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Braithwaite and Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8024/84].

(b) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Jessop and Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Jessoop and Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(3) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—8025/84].

Reviews on the Working of and Annual Reports of National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad for 1982-83 and Sponge Iron India Ltd., Hyderabad for 1982-83 and two Statements for Delay in Laying the Papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—8026/84].

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Sponge Iron India Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Sponge Iron India Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the

Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—8027/84].

MR. SPEAKER : The Home Ministry's Demands are under discussion. You can raise any point regarding Home Affairs, including law and order. It should be done. Why can't you do it ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : लेकिन हम लोग तो बोल चुके हैं अब जो नई घटनायें हुई हैं, उनको कैसे रखें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वाजपेयी जी, अगर आप चाहते हैं कि दूसरे कामों को बन्द कर दें, तो मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : (फिरोजाबाद) : आप हमारी बात को सुन लीजिये...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई फायदा नहीं है।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : भिण्डरावाले को क्यों गिरफ्तार नहीं किया जाता है ? रोजाना लोग मारे जा रहे हैं। मंत्री जी बार-बार हाउस को एंशोर कर देते हैं, लेकिन कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती है...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : **

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to get into it. Not allowed. I have not allowed him.

(Interruptions)**

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने आपको नोटिस दिया है—आंध्र प्रदेश में.....**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. लिखकर दे दीजिये।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : मैंने लिख कर दिया है।

— अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर चिन्ता करने की क्या जरूरत है ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने श्री आकाशवाणी के खिलाफ विशेषाधिकार का प्रस्ताव भेजा है, उस का क्या हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देख लेंगे ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, again I am on my legs, just to help you. What you have said has gone on record...

MR. SPEAKER : I do not withdraw my words. I stand by it.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I am not going to allow him.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I have not said anything against the Constitutional position ; I have not said anything wrong. It is a continuous chain of my rulings which have stressed this point, and I stick to it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Parliament is not sovereign.

MR. SPEAKER : This is the supreme body of India.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : No, Sir.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The Constitution is supreme. That is why I say that opinion be got from the Supreme Court.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : The British Parliament is sovereign. The Indian Parliament is not sovereign.

MR. SPEAKER : No discussion. I have not given any ruling. I have only said, which I again say, that we have been trying to uphold this Constitution in the best possible way and we should try to do it. I have said that the Judiciary and the Legislature both have a complementary and

supplementary role to play. That is what I have said and I am going to stick to it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you understand that Parliament is supreme only under the Constitution? Under the provisions of the Constitution, we are supreme.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : No, Sir.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : It should not be misinterpreted. One point I would like to say is this. As far as our Constitution is concerned, it has correctly said that there are three tiers. People are sovereign in electing the Government, Parliament is supreme in enacting laws and amending Constitution, but Supreme Court is supreme in interpreting whether laws and amendments made by Parliament were within the jurisdiction of the Constitution. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Our Parliament is supreme subject to our Constitution. Under the Constitution, we are supreme.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : मैंने प्रिविलेज मोशन दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज ही आया है । मैं देख लूंगा । .. (व्यवधान)

Now, Papers laid on the Table.

12.21 Hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—Cont.

Central Industrial Security Force (Second Amendment) Rules, 1984

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Central Industrial Security Force (Second Amendment) Rules, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 220 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd March, 1984 under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT - 8028/84].

Annual Report of Central Board for
Prevention and Control of Water
Pollution, New Delhi for 1982-83

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT
(SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : I beg to lay on
the Table a copy of the Annual Report
(Hindi and English versions) of the Central
Board for the prevention and Control of
Water Pollution, New Delhi, for the year
1982-83, under sub-section (1) of section 39
of the Water (Prevention and Control of
Pollution) Act, 1974.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—
8029/84].

12.22 Hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**

Seventy-Second Report

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras
North) : I beg to present the Seventy-second
Report (Hindi and English versions) of the
Committee on Private Members' Bills and
Resolutions.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

**Hundred and Eighty-Fourth Report and
Hundred and Eighty-Sixth Report
on Action Taken**

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North
East) : I beg to present the following
Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the
Public Accounts Committee :—

- (1) Hundred and Eighty-fourth Report on
Action Taken by Government on the
recommendations contained in the
Hundred and Forty-second Report of
the Committee on Receipts of Union
Territory of Delhi—Sales Tax—Falsifi-
cation of documents by a dealer.
- (2) Hundred and Eighty-sixth Report on
Action Taken by Government on recom-
mendations contained in the Hundred
and Fifty-fifth Report of the Committee
on Customs Receipts Non-levy of
Customs Duty on confiscated for released
on redemption fine.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) :
Sir, Mr. Chakraborty is wrong. The
Supreme Court has accepted the supremacy
of Parliament in 1964 and gave a ruling. I
want Prof Chakraborty to read it.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को भी सुनेंगे और
जब मीटिंग होगी, तो आप को भी बुलाऊंगा।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Cal-
cutta South) : In 1973, the Supreme Court
has given a different ruling...

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : No further discussion
will be allowed on this.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
Sir, this is a very important point.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. There
is no discussion. I have not allowed any
discussion.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : (हिसार) आप ने
एक सांप छोड़ दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने नहीं छोड़ा।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : किसी को इजाजत
दे दो और किसी को नहीं दो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसी को नहीं दो। इस
पर डिस्कशन की इजाजत किसी को नहीं दी।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : फिर डिस्कशन किस
को कहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जोर-जबर्दस्ती, कोई
डिस्कशन कहता है, तो वह दूसरी बात है।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : मैंने एजोर्नमेंट
मौशन दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्टेटमेंट आ रहा है।
...(व्यवधान)... आप नोटिस दे दीजिए।

...(व्यवधान)...

12.25 hrs.

**CALLING-ATTENTION TO MATTER OF
URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**Reported Sale of adulterated foodstuffs and
spices in Delhi and Chandigarh**

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Calling Atten-
tion. Shri Harish Rawat.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Health and Family Welfare to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The reported sale of adulterated foodstuffs and spices in Delhi and Chandigarh and action taken by the Government in the matter."

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) :

MR SPEAKER, SIR,

The provisions of the prevention of Food Adulteration Act and the rules thereunder are administered by the State Governments and the Union Territories. The Central Government lays down food standards and advises the State Governments and the Union Territories in the effective implementation of the P. F. A. Act and the Rules.

2. The States have been asked to establish separate food cells with technically qualified and experienced personnel and also set up fully equipped laboratories manned by well trained and competent staff. Seven States and one Union Territory have already established separate food cells. There are 70 food laboratories functioning in the country in the States and U. Ts., besides four Central Laboratories. The Central Government has assisted the States and U. Ts. in equipping these laboratories, and has provided training to different functionaries engaged in the implementation of the food laws.
3. During 1982, 1,29,595 (excluding Bihar and Pondicherry) samples were examined and 16,765 were found adulterated, prosecutions have been launched and during 1981, 4588 ended in conviction. Many cases are still pending. The Central Government have also been emphasising the importance of public education in preventing food adulteration and promoting the quality of food stuffs. Due recognition is being given to consumer organisations with a view to building up public awareness.
4. There have been a number of problems with regard to the implementation of the provisions of the P.F.A. Act and Rules thereunder. There is need to streamline the procedure for sampling, improve the laboratories facilities, including introduction of mobile laboratories, enhance the reliability and validity of the test, shorten the time between sampling and analysis, provide legal cells and plug the loopholes in the effective implementation of the P. F. A. Act and Rules. Suggestions have been received for amending the provisions of the Act and Rules from industry, trade, commerce, user agencies and the Central Committee for Food Standards.
5. In Delhi, prior to 1976 P. F. A. Act was administered by local bodies and thereafter it was brought under Delhi Administration. There are 26 food Inspectors in position. As against the number of samples of 887 tested in 1978, 1930 samples were tested in 1982. 16% of the samples lifted in 1978 and 13.5% of samples lifted in 1982 were found adulterated and action was pursued under the relevant law. A Food Advisory Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Executive Councillor (Health) in October, 1983. A meeting of the officials of the Delhi Administration and Consumer Organisations was held in the Ministry of Health on 9.9.1983 for the purpose of promoting consumer awareness and effective implementation of the Act.
6. In Chandigarh, an Advisory Committee consisting of officials and non-officials has been constituted. The Administration is also giving due publicity in regard to implementation through newspaper, cinema slides, hand-bills etc.. As against 200 samples collected in 1981, 302 have been collected in 1983 and prosecutions have been launched.
7. Food adulteration is a crime against society. Unscrupulous and anti social elements have been feathering their nests at the cost of the health of the people. They should be dealt with firmly and mercilessly. There is an urgent need for consumer movement. With the active involvement of the people the Government feels that it would be possible to

ensure the maintenance of food standards.

12.29 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

श्री हरीश रावत : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में मिलावट के विषय में अपने मंत्रालय की गतिविधियों का जो जिक्र किया है, उससे तो हम सहमत हैं। वास्तव में इस विषय में एकट बनाना उनकी सीमा के अन्तर्गत है मगर उसका इन्फोर्सेमेंट राश्यों के हाथ में है। परन्तु यह बीमारी जिस सीमा तक बढ़ती जा रही है, उसमें आम आदमी इससे अफेक्टेड है। इसको देखते हुए हम लोग इस विषय की गहराई और महत्व को नकार नहीं सकते हैं।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस समय स्थिति यह है कि कोई भी वस्तु बाजार में ऐसी नहीं है जिसमें मिलावट न हो। रीमोट एरियाज में, दूर दराज के रूरल एरियाज में तो कोई भी चीज ऐसी नहीं बिकती जिसमें मिलावट न हो।

पिछले दिनों अहमदाबाद की एक समाज सेवा संस्था ने सर्वेक्षण किया। उसके आधार पर उसने बताया कि मूंगफली के तेल के 90% सैंपल ऐसे थे जिनमें मिलावट पाई गई। दिल्ली में भी हाल में एक सोसायटी द्वारा सेमीनार किया गया। उसमें भी वक्ताओं ने दिल्ली में व्याप्त मिलावट के बारे में बताया। आज छोटे बंडर्स की बात तो छोड़िए बड़े-बड़े आर्गनाइजेशंस मिलावट में संलग्न हैं। वे अपने विज्ञापनों के द्वारा अपने प्रोडक्ट को पापुलर बनाते हैं। जिस वस्तु का जितना परसेंटेज उसमें बताया जाता है, उतना उसमें नहीं होता। सरकार इस पर कंट्रोल करने में असमर्थ है।

आज बाजार में दाल, तेल, दूध, मिठाई, बीज, काली मिर्च, कोई भी चीज आपको शुद्ध नहीं मिल सकती। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि इतने व्यापक पैमाने पर जो मिलावट हो रही है, इसके लिए जो हमारा कानून है, उसमें कहीं कोई लूपोल तो नहीं है

जिसके कारण हम इसको रोकने में असमर्थ हैं। दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के प्रासीक्यूशन बिग ने आपके मंत्रालय को लिखकर भेजा है कि उनके इंसपेक्टर जो इन्वेस्टीगेशन रिपोर्ट भेजते हैं उसको कोर्ट में नहीं माना जाता। वे लोग सैंपल कलेक्ट करते हैं, उसको पब्लिक एनालिस्ट के पास भेजते हैं। वे उसको 45 दिन तक अपने पास रख सकते हैं। उसके बाद वह सैंपल सेंट्रल लेबोरेट्री में आता है। वहां भी उसको 45 दिन तक रखा जा सकता है। इतने समय में सैंपल खराब हो सकता है। इसलिए जैसा कि अखबारों में पढ़ा है कि दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के प्रासीक्यूशन बिग ने आपके मंत्रालय से मांग की है कि एकट में ऐसा प्रावीजन किया जाए कि इंसपेक्टर की रिपोर्ट का कोर्ट में कोई अर्थ हो सके।

दूसरा जो एकट है वह अपने आप में अभी पूरा नहीं है। उसमें यदि कुछ सुधार करने की बात की भी गई है, लेकिन उसके बावजूद लेबोरेट्रीज का जो फंशन है वह अपने आप में क्वेश्चनेबल है। ऐसा नहीं है कि पब्लिक एनेलिस्ट के पास कोई अप्रोच नहीं कर सकता। सैंपल पर पार्टी का नाम लिखा होता है। पार्टी को भी डायरेक्टर से पता चल जाता है कि किसके पास मेरा सैंपल बैंक होने के लिए गया है। वह अप्रोच करके वहां से क्लिन चिट ले लेता है कि उसका सैंपल ठीक है।

मैं मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि कोई ऐसी अलग से बाड़ी बनाने के प्रश्न पर वे विचार करेंगे जो बाड़ी सारे सैंपल्स की बैंक करे। दो तरह की व्यवस्था न हो कि पहले पब्लिक एनालिस्ट के पास जाए, उसके बाद सेंट्रल लेबोरेट्री में जाए।

दोहरी व्यवस्था की बजाय एक ही सेंट्रल बाड़ी होनी चाहिए जो इसको बैंक कर सके। सैंपल में पार्टी का नाम नहीं होना चाहिए। सिर्फ नम्बर होने चाहिए जिससे वे लोग डायरेक्टोरेट के पास अप्रोच न कर सकें। हमारी जो लाँ की एजेन्सी है, उसकी हाफ-हाटेंड अप्रोच होती है जिसके कारण ज्यादातर गड़बड़ी होती है।

अधिकांश मामले ऐसे होते हैं जबकि एनालाइसिस रिपोर्ट और सेन्ट्रल लेबोरेटरी से रिपोर्ट आ जाने के बाद भी कि इसमें मिलावट है, प्रासीक्युशन नहीं हो पाता। कोर्ट में मामला नहीं जाता और जब जाता है तो उसको डिस्टर्ब करने की कोशिश की जाती है। यह भी देखने में आता है कि काफी लम्बे समय तक कोर्ट में केसेज पेंडिंग रह जाते हैं, जिसकी वजह से उसका असर खत्म हो जाता है इसलिए मिलावट करने वाले को टाइमली पनीशमेंट देना चाहिए। जो हमारी लाँ एन्फोर्सिंग एजेंसी है, उस पर कोई अथारिटी होनी चाहिए। समय निर्धारित होना चाहिए कि सैंपल कलेक्ट होने के बाद इतने समय तक रिपोर्ट आ जाए और इतने टाइम तक कोर्ट में मुकदमा दाखिल हो जाना चाहिए। उसके बाद उस केस को ठीक से परस्यु किया जाना चाहिए। अभी आपने यह बताया कि दिल्ली के एन्फोर्समेंट विंग में केवल 26 इन्सपेक्टर हैं। आप कैसे यह उम्मीद कर सकते हैं कि केवल 26 इन्सपेक्टर दिल्ली में जितना एडल्टरेशन हो रहा है उसको चैक कर पायेंगे? जब दिल्ली में यह हालत है तो हमारे जो रूरल एरियाज हैं, वहां क्या स्थिति होगी? जब केन्द्र में वह स्थिति है तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट में क्या हालत होगी? इसका अनुमान आप लगा सकते हैं। इन्सपेक्टर की संख्या को बढ़ाने के लिए यूनियन टैरीटरीज और राज्य सरकारों से भी बातचीत होनी चाहिए। बहुधा, प्रासीक्युशन विंग ही बचा रहता है इसलिए इसमें भी सुधार करने की जरूरत है। इन्फोर्समेंट विंग को ही हमेशा क्रिटिसाइज किया जाता है जबकि प्रासीक्युशन विंग को कभी भी नहीं किया जाता। लेबोरेटरीज की जांच के आधार पर ही मिलावट करने वाले को सजा मिलती है। लेकिन, वहां पर कोई भी आदमी अप्रोच कर सकता है। मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि आप इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं? ड्रग कंट्रोल एक्ट की तरफ भी माननीय मन्त्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। इसमें संशो-

धन के बावजूद भी नकली दवाओं को अभी तक नहीं रोका जा सका है।

इस समय भी मार्किट में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में नकली दवाएं चल रही हैं और इनकी आड़ में नाना प्रकार की ऐसी वस्तुएं बिक रही हैं जिन से लोगों का स्वास्थ्य खराब हो रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश में कई जगह अल्कोहलिक कंटेंट मेडोसिज के नाम पर आयुर्वेदिक औषधियों के नाम पर कई प्रकार की सुरा, कई प्रकार की लिक्विडज निकली हैं जिन को खाने से लोगों की मौतें तक हो रही हैं और टी बी की बीमारी लोगों में आम हो गई है। इस बास्ते कम से कम ड्रग कंट्रोल एक्ट में सुधार तो होना ही चाहिये ताकि इस तरह की चीजों को रोका जा सके।

इस समय बेबी फूडज बिकते हैं। इनके बारे में कई प्रकार की बातें अखबारों में छपती हैं। डब्ल्यू एच ओ ने इसके बारे में कुछ गाइड लाइज दी हैं। फालो वे क्यों नहीं हो पा रही है? साथ-साथ लोगों की हमें प्रापरली एजुकेट भी करना चाहिये, मदरज को एजुकेट करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये ताकि बच्चा जो भविष्य का नागरिक है, उसको प्रापर फीड मिल सके। इस समय बड़ी-बड़ी कंपनियां, मल्टी नेशनल कंपनियां बिज्ञापनों के जरिये हाथ तोबा मचाए हुई हैं और लोग समझ रहे हैं कि मां के दुध के बजाय बेबी फूडज ज्यादाफायदे मन्द है। यह जो भ्रम जो लोगों में फैला हुआ है, जिसके यहां बैठकर हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री काउंटर नहीं कर पा रही है, उनके इस प्रोपेगंडे को काउंटर करने की कोशिश भी हमें करनी चाहिये।

मैं मानता हूं कि मन्त्री जी की इस मामले में एक सीमा है। लेकिन इस सीमा में रहते हुए भी जवाबदेही पार्लियामेंट के प्रति उनकी है। ऐसे मामले होते हैं जो स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानी-कारक है तो निश्चित रूप से लोगों की नजरें स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रालय की तरफ जाती हैं। यह कह कर मामले में टाला नहीं जा सकता है कि एन्फोर्समेंट राज्यों का मामला है, लाँ एन्फो-

सिंग एजेंसीज उनकी है। उनके ऊपर हमें इतना दबाव डालना पड़ेगा ताकि फूड एडल्टरेशन एक्ट के अन्तर्गत प्रापरी वे काम कर सकें। साथ-साथ राज्यों के जेरिये और ला एनफोर्सिंग एजेंसीज के जेरिये जो एक्ट में कमियां नजर आई हैं उनको दूर करने की भी कोशिश आपको करनी चाहिये।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before replying to the queries made by the hon. Member about the foods standards etc., I would like to point out that he has also referred to the question of spurious drugs, Drug Control Act, baby foods etc., which I do not think, is the subject matter of the Calling Attention today.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : But you are very much concerned with it.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Yes, they do concern the Health Ministry and to that extent, they are relevant.

(Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members Mohan and Sathiyendran, please do not cross the floor between the Chair and a Member or a Minister, when he is speaking.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : With regard to the main question of food adulteration, there is no denying the fact that unscrupulous people, people who want to make easy money, are doing all that they can do by indulging anti-social activities and spinning money at the cost of the people. Adulteration takes place right from the source of production till it is finally distributed to the people. Adulteration takes place at the stage of storage, at the stage of distribution, and at the stage of final sale at the outlets. It is really a problem, and the House has voiced its feelings on many occasions in the last four years. The hon. Member has referred to many difficulties regarding legal difficulties, proper facilities at food laboratories, and finally to a very vital and very important element, viz. the honesty of the persons involved in these matters. Whatever facilities are provided for checking adulteration of food, unless one is honest, the machine alone will not solve the problem; law alone will not solve the problem.

That is why, in my main statement, I have said that without the involvement of the people and their active cooperation, Government alone cannot solve the problem of this menace to the society. I have also observed that consumer movement and mass education in this country will necessarily, ultimately help to bring down food adulteration.

The hon. Member has said that only 26 Inspectors are there. I have said that 26 Inspectors are in position. The sanctioned strength for Delhi is 50; 26 are in position, including six who are in training, because without trained personnel, we will not be able to solve the problem of shifting the samples in a proper way, and thus further the enforcement of the provisions of the concerned Act.

In the absence of any supervisory staff, Inspectors alone have not been able to do their job properly. So, these posts of supervisors, called the local health authorities or assistant local health authorities are to be filled in; and that process is in operation, because they are to be filled in through UPSC. When the raiding parties are sent to various parts of the city, necessarily it is presumed that there should be some supervisory staff also along with them. And that has been the main handicap in real enforcement in this regard. No doubt, Delhi Administration has appointed certain people as local authorities—two doctors, sub-divisional officers and other officers as supervising authorities till the regular posts are filled in through UPSC.

As has been pointed out by the hon. Member, there have been suggestions for amending Act, and the rules thereunder. Various deficiencies have been brought to the notice of the Government, and they do deserve consideration. I should say that looking to the fact of the number of samples lifted since 1980, till now, and the number of cases where prosecution has been launched, things are improving, but not in the way or in the manner we expect them to do.

About food laboratories, there was a definite scheme for helping the State Governments to improve their food laboratories; and the Central Government had sanctioned funds to the States for constructing them, and equipping them to the extent of about

Rs. 18 lakhs per State for establishing such laboratories, and about Rs. 3 lakhs for equipment. As I have said, about seven States have already established the necessary food laboratories, and fully equipped them; and others are in the process of doing so. There is necessity for establishing independent food cells, legal cells, enforcement cells, and other coordinating efforts so that we approach this problem in a coordinated way, so that the offenders are brought to book. No doubt, as one hon. member has stated, there has been some delay in the cases which are pending in the court for various reasons, we have not been able to get conviction as we expect also because of various reasons. For this, as I have already stated, there is a law, as has been suggested by many people, trade, industry, food standard committee, and others; this provision of law or the PAF Act or the rules are to be reviewed. I can only say that government is not unaware of the fact of the danger that these people are posing to the society in their way of making easy money by indulging in such anti-social activities. The only way to solve this problem is to have full participation and cooperation of the people, consumer movement in this country in a big way and making the people aware of these dangers and activities which are done by these anti-social elements at the cost of the health of the people. In this regard, I need the cooperation of the people and also say that we have written letters to the State Governments asking them to make use of these facilities and improve their laboratories and also employ and fill in the necessary posts for the inspection, supervision and prosecution, as the case may be.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विषय पर इस सदन में बहुत बार चर्चा हो चुकी है। चर्चा होने के बाद हमेशा ही सरकार की तरफ से यह आश्वासन मिलता रहा है कि इस व्यवस्था में सुधार किया जाएगा और अपराध करने वाले लोगों को दंड दिया जाएगा और कानून और कठोर बनाया जाएगा। यह आश्वासन हमेशा ही मिलता रहा है। लेकिन बार-बार इस आश्वासन के दोहराये जाने से समस्या का समाधान नहीं होता।

अभी मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है :

“स्वास्थ्य अपमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम और उसके अधीन बने नियमों के उपबन्धों के कार्यान्वयन में अनेक समस्याएँ पेश आई हैं। नमूने भरने सम्बन्धी प्रक्रिया को सरल और कारगर बनाने, प्रयोगशाला सुविधाओं में सुधार करने तथा गृह-प्रयोगशालाएं शुरू करने, जांच की विश्वसनीयता और विधि-मान्यता को बढ़ाने, नमूने भरने और उनका विश्लेषण करने की बीच की अवधि को कम करने और स्वास्थ्य अपमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम और नियमों के प्रभावकारी कार्यान्वयन के लिए अपराधियों के बचने के रास्तों को बन्द करने हेतु कानूनी सैलों की व्यवस्था करने की जरूरत है।”

तो मेरा पहला प्रश्न तो यह होगा जिन समस्याओं के बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में यहां कहा है उन समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए वह कब तक और क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं। हम तो चाहते हैं कि बजाय इसके कि हम कोई दूसरा डिस्कशन इसी विषय पर 2 महीने बाद फिर लायें, अगर यह पालिसी-मेंट बच गई मई और जून में डिजोल्ग्रेशन की जैसी बात चल रही है उससे, और अगला सेशन कहीं आया तो फिर हो सकता है कि यह मामला हम लोग फिर लायें। तो बार-बार हम लाते रहें और मंत्री जी आश्वासन देते रहें...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If it is again discussed somehow, you get a chance. He is always getting a chance in the calling attention. He is a very luck hon. member.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : इसलिये मान्यवर, हम चाहते हैं कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके इन समस्याओं के समाधान के लिये कारगर कदम उठाये जायें, और यह समस्याएँ जिनके कारण अपराधियों को दंड मिलने में दिक्कत हो रही है उनको दूर किया जा सके।

2 मार्च, 1984 का “इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस” मेरे पास है जिसमें एक प्रकार का समाचार निकला था और उस समाचार के आधार पर प्रश्न भी पूछा गया था दूसरे सदन में, उसकी एक कोपी मेरे पास है।...

जिससे साफ जाहिर है कि दिल्ली में इस प्रकार की तमाम मिलावटें हो रही हैं। इसी सम्बन्ध में हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स ने अपने 23 जनवरी, 1984 के अंक में लिखा है कि—

"Menace of food adulteration :

The recent seizure by the police of spurious consumer goods such as tooth paste, washing soap cakes and face cream worth lakhs of rupees from an Old Delhi shopping complex amply prove the point."

दिल्ली के अन्दर तो इन सब चीजों में मिलावट शुरू हो गई है, वैसे देश के विभिन्न भागों में दवाओं में जिस तरह से मिलावट होती है, जैसी कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि बेबी-फूड, मक्खन, घी, आइस-क्रीम, खाने के तेल, चाय, काफी, मसाले, फूड-प्रोडक्ट्स वगैरह सब चीजों में मिलावट ही दिखाई देती है। दिल्ली में ये सब चीजें पकड़ी गई हैं।

मदर-डेरी के दूध में मिलावट के सम्बन्ध में पेंटीयाट में समाचार छपा था जिसके बारे में माननीय मन्त्री जी ने दूसरे सदन में बताया था कि इसमें सिर्फ पानी की मिलावट का मामला समझ में आया है। दूध में पानी की मिलावट तो सारे देश में हो रही है। मैं कह रहा था कि बसालों में मिलावट होती है। काली मिर्च में पपीते के बीज, खाने के तेल में सत्यानाशी का बीज मिलाने के बारे में हमने यहां पर विस्तार से चर्चा की थी और कहा था कि इससे कितने लोगों की मौत हो गई है।

स्टेट्समैन में 15 दिसम्बर, 1980 को एक आर्टिकल निकला था—

"Health Hazards from adulterated oils."

मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से कहूंगा कि वह इस पर ध्यान दें। इसमें लम्बे एनेलिसिस के बाद सारी चीजें दी गई हैं जिनका विशेषज्ञ देखें और उसके हिसाब से ठीक करने की दिशा में कदम उठावें।

मैं हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स के 23 जनवरी के अखबार में से फिर कोट करना चाहता हूँ—

"Menace of food adulteration : The Administration officials openly admit that keeping in view the vastness of the Union Territory and also the magnitude of the problem, it had not been possible for them to create an impact by booking unscrupulous and anti-social elements indulging in this crime. The net result has been that the problem had been getting aggravated beyond administrative control.

अगर यह बात सही है कि

the problem is getting aggravated beyond administrative control.

तो यह बहुत ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति है। क्या माननीय मन्त्री जी इस बात से सहमत हैं कि समस्या एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कंट्रोल में नहीं रह गई है यानी की सरकार के नियंत्रण के बाहर है और सरकार इसमें कुछ नहीं कर सकती है? आगे इसमें कहा गया है—

As I have already stated, well organised racketeers are virtually playing havoc with the human lives by making them eat stones, leaves charcoal mixed with food articles. Life saving drugs are openly being manufactured under false Trade Marks."

मेरे पास हिन्दू अखबार है मद्रास का। यह अपने 26 जनवरी, 1984 के एडिटोरियल में लिखता है—

The survey finds that the low priced palmolein is freely used for adulterating the high priced groundnut oil by the sellers to make a quick rupee at the expense of the buyer. What is more surprising is that, under the tests prescribed in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, the presence of palmolein cannot be detected even if its proportion is what is passed off as groundnut oil is as high as 40 per cent.

यह कितनी खतरनाक बात है कि मूंग-फली के तेल में फारमोलिन मिलाया जा रहा है और उसका डिटेक्शन ही मुश्किल है जब तक कि वह 40 फीसदी के स्तर तक न पहुंच जाये।

13.00 hrs.

इस तरह से सारे देश के लोगों को जहर खिलाया जा रहा है।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ये सारी बातें सरकार के ध्यान में आई हैं; यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की है।

बटर में एनीमल टेलो की मिलावट के बारे में अनस्टांड क्वेश्चन 923 के जवाब में इस सदन में 1 मार्च, 1984 को कहा गया था ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Under what category does this animal tallow come?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : This comes in the category of adulteration. Animal tallow is being adulterated in butter.

इस बारे में इस सदन में काफी चर्चा हुई है और सरकार ने देश की जनता को तरह-तरह की बातों द्वारा गुमराह करने की कोशिश की है, लेकिन आज तक इसका सही समाधान नहीं निकाला है।

दूसरे सदन में मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया कि एडल्टरेशन के लिए 1980 में 17,041, 1981 में 16,400 और 1987 में 15,007 लोगों के खिलाफ प्राचीनयूशन लांच किए गए। लेकिन कितने लोगों को सजा मिली? होता यह है कि अपराधी हमेशा छूट जाते हैं और ये अपराध तेजी से बढ़ने जाते हैं। जब तक सम्बद्ध कानून में व्यापक संशोधन नहीं किए जाएंगे और सारी जिम्मेदारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स पर डालने की कोशिश की जाएगी, तब तक इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वयं इस मामले में दिलचस्पी ले और प्रभावशाली कदम उठाए।

प्रायः देखा जाता है कि गांवों में मिठाई बनाने वाले जैसे छोटे-छोटे लोगों के खिलाफ तो कार्यवाही की जाती है, लेकिन ग्लूकोस और दूसरी दवाओं में मिलावट करने वाले बड़े-बड़े रेकेटियर्स के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती। सरकारी अधिकारी छोटे-२ लोगों को परेशान करते हैं। इस विभाग में जो बहुत अधिक घूसखोरी होती है, उसको भी रोकने का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए। यह एक दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति है कि पैसा लेकर एडल्टरेशन करने वाले

लोगों को छोड़ दिया जाता है और बड़े-बड़े प्रभावशाली लोगों का अपराधियों की संरक्षण मिलता है। बहुत से प्रहरीले पदार्थ रंगों के रूप में खाने-पीने की चीजों में मिलाए जाते हैं। सरकार को उस तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार के पास इच्छा-शक्ति, बिल-पावर, का अभाव है, वरना इस समस्या का समाधान हो जाता। सरकार अपनी कमजोर इच्छा-शक्ति के कारण कमजोर कानूनों में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं कर पा रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि एडल्टरेशन के लिए जिम्मेदार लोगों को स्पेशल कोर्ट बनाकर ट्राई किया जाए और उनको मृत्यु-दण्ड की सजा दी जाए। इससे कम सजा के द्वारा इस अपराध को रोका नहीं जा सकता। क्या मन्त्री महोदय इस दिशा में कोई कार्यवाही करेंगे?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Sir, the hon. Member, while describing and giving account of cases of adulteration, the nature of adulteration and what not, said that the situation has gone out of the control of the Government which I should say is not only an exaggeration but something which is not true. Nothing has gone out of the control of the Government and the Government has the necessary will, competency and capability to deal with these anti-social elements.

The hon. Member has simply narrated the things that appeared in various Press reports but finally asked only one question whether the Government is going to do anything to deal with these. I should say... (Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Special courts also.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : There have been suggestions for establishment of special courts also. There are about 67 laboratories in this country besides the four Central laboratories. There has been a suggestion for establishing legal cells in each State to deal with these matters. Many States have appointed Advisory Committees for these matters and the Advisory Committees of these States are functioning quite all right.

As I have already said, even under the

Fifth Five Year Plan there is a scheme of financial assistance to the States for establishment of laboratories and financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 18.68 lakhs each for construction of combined building for food and drugs laboratory, in addition to an extra grant of Rs. 66 lakhs for equipment. An additional grant was also sanctioned to some States for the establishment of such laboratories and also from Rs. one lakh to Rs. 1.5 lakh to each of these laboratories for purchasing new equipment for their laboratories.

We know that unless we have the trained personnel by way of Inspectors, local health authorities and other supervisory staff, we will not be able to make best use of these laboratories. So, we have created training facilities in the Central laboratories for the staff.

We have also sanctioned about Rs. 65,000 out of the WHO Fund for educational activities for the purpose of a documentary film in order to educate the people against the evils of food adulteration. The documentary film entitled "Hidden Enemy" on the food and drugs has been produced by the Central Health Education Bureau and the film has been seen by my colleague, the Deputy Minister. She has made certain suggestions and those suggestions being implemented at the moment.

Constant meetings are held by my colleague, the Deputy Minister with various organisations including the Mother Dairy and I should say that there has not been any adulteration at source in Mother Dairy. Maybe some cases are found at the retail outlets but those cases cannot be attributed to the Mother Dairy.

As I said, this is a matter of education. Unless we educate the people and start consumer movement in this country, the efforts of Government alone will not bring that much success as we wish.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : आप हंस्ति एगा नहीं। कम से कम आप कुर्सी पर बैठे हैं, कुर्सी की कदर करिएगा। बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण मामला है। आप हंसते हैं तो महत्व को कम करते हैं। इसलिए गंभीरता से सुनिए।

देश के 70 करोड़ लोगों को खाना, दवाई

और जीवन की जो जरूरी चीजें हैं, उन में अगर जहर मिले और उस जहर को रोकने में सरकार असमर्थ हो, चाहे कारण कुछ भी हो, तो वह समाज रही है जो ऐसी गंदी सरकार को बर्दाश्त करता है। 70 करोड़ आदमियों के लिए कितनी लेबाटरीज हैं जांच करने के लिए और कितने नमूने भरे गए हैं? बुनियादी तौर पर तो यह बात निकम्मी, पाजी और घटिया दिमाग की उपज है। पांच नमूने ही क्यों भरे गए? जितने भी खाद्य पदार्थ हैं, जिनके नमूने भरने चाहिए, सभी के नमूने क्यों नहीं भरे गए? यह बेईमानी और यह मिलावट गंगोत्री और यमुनात्री से चलती है छोटे-छोटे गिलासों से नहीं। आखिर यह चीजें बनती कहां हैं? कहां तेल बनता है, कहां चीनी बनती है, कहां शराब बनती है और कहां मसाले पिसते हैं? नारियल के तेल की शीशी पर लेबल लगा होता है "शुद्ध नारियल का तेल" और नीचे बहुत ही महीन अक्षरों में लिखा रहता है कि यह खाने के काबिल नहीं है, इसको खाने में उपयोग न किया जाए। वह इतने महीन अक्षरों में लिखा रहता है जिसको मैं और कमलापति जी जैसे बड़ी उम्र के लोग पढ़ ही नहीं सकते हैं। यही बात शराब और सिनरेट के पैकेट पर भी लिखी रहती है।

हमारे यहां हरियाणा में सौ आदमी सरकारी ठेके की शराब पीकर मर गए। आपने बक्सर यह भी पढ़ा होगा कि जिस स्कूल में सरकार भोजन देती है, वहां पर भी संकड़ों बच्चे भोजन खाकर बीमार पड़ गए। इस प्रकार के मामलों में सजा का उतना महत्व नहीं है। सजा देना तो एक मामूली बात है। डकैती क्यों पड़ी असली सवाल यह होता है। डकैत को आपने पकड़ लिया इसका उतना महत्व नहीं है। अच्छा समाज बही है जिसमें क्राइम्स न हों। मुजरिम को पकड़ लेना दूसरी बात है। असल सवाल यही है कि क्राइम होता क्यों है।

सौ में से 70 लोग जो मिलावट से प्रभावित हैं वे वही हैं जो कि भुग्गी-भोपड़ी में रहते हैं। सौ में 40 वे हैं जोकि गांवों में रहने वाले हैं।

सो में जो सफेदपोश हैं वह 10-12 ही हैं लेकिन बचे हुए वे भी नहीं हैं। किसी न किसी रूप में वे भी मिलावट से प्रभावित होते हैं। कुमारी कुमुदवन जोशी ने मिलावट के बारे में आंकड़े दिए हैं, आप कहें तो मैं पढ़कर बता दूँ कि घी, दूध, भस्म, आटा और तेलों में कितनी मिलावट है। स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री जी बुद्धिमान हैं, वे मिलावट को जानते हैं लेकिन घर मन्त्री कितने सुस्त हैं कि मिलावट करने वालों को पकड़ नहीं रहे हैं। मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता कि सजा देने से ही मिलावट समाप्त हो जायेगी। सवाल यह है कि समाज का इस बारे में क्या दृष्टिकोण है।

आप इस बात को समझ लीजिए, यह बहुत खतरनाक बात है। आप पूँजीवाद मुल्क की व्यवस्था को ले लीजिए, आप साम्यवाद और समाजवाद जनतन्त्र को ले लीजिए, किसी मुल्क में खाने-पाने में मिलावट नहीं मिलेगी। हमारे साथ आपके एक मंत्री अमरीका में थे, कहने लगे कि दबाइयाँ यहां से ले जायेंगे क्योंकि यहां पर मिलावट नहीं है। रूस से ले जायेंगे, क्योंकि मिलावट नहीं है। सिद्धान्तों में फर्क हो सकता है, लेकिन खान-पान में जहर के सौदागरों के साथ रियायत नहीं होनी चाहिए। आप कहते हैं कि 1600-1700 नमूने भर लिए—यह बात बेबुनियाद सी प्रतीत होती है। आपने क्यों 1600 भरे, सब क्यों नहीं भरे। आपने चंडीगढ़ केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश की एक मसाला बनाने वाली फैक्ट्री को पकड़ा है। कमलापति जी पूजा करके सोचते हैं कि शुद्ध हो गए और गंगाजल पीते हैं, लेकिन शायद उनको पता नहीं है मसालों में गंधे की लीद मिलाई जाती है। इस प्रकार से उनकी शुद्धताई कहां तक रह जाती है। ऐसी ऐसी दालें हैं, जिन पर पावन्दी लगा दी गई है, फिर इन दालों को मध्य प्रदेश में खिलाया गया है। वहां बीमारी फैल रही है, लेकिन अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। इसी प्रकार बंगाल में जहाँ प्रोफेसिव सरकार है, वहाँ पर तेल को खा करके लोग पंगू और आंखों से अन्धे हो गए हैं। लकुवा मार गया है, जिस प्रकार से इस सरकार को लकुवा मारा हुआ है।

मैं आपके सामने तीन-चार बातें रखना चाहता हूँ। पहली यह कि जिस प्रकार फैमिली प्लानिंग का हफ्ता मनाते हैं, मंत्रियों के उद्घाटन का और जाने वाले नेताओं का प्रदर्शन करते हैं, उसी प्रकार देशव्यापी स्तर पर किस प्रकार से मसालों खाद्य पदार्थों को शुद्ध रखा जाए, इसका हफ्ता मनाना चाहिए। यह आपने अभी तक नहीं मनाया है। जीवन एक धर्म है, इन धर्मों को कायम रखने का आपने अभी हफ्ता मनाया है—नहीं। स्वास्थ्य के लिए कुछ हट्टे-कट्टे आ गए होंगे, बहन जी जैसे और हफ्ता हो गया। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। सारे देश के अन्दर लोगों के अन्दर पहुंच कर आपको मनाना चाहिए। मुझे बड़ी खुशी होती है ऐसे सुन्दर चेहरे देखने से। हर भारत वासी को खुशी होती है।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
This is not allowed.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अपनी बहन-बेटियों के सुन्दर चेहरे देखने से खुशी नहीं होती है। मुझे तो तुम्हारा चेहरा देखने से भी खुशी होती है, लेकिन तुम्हारे में से काला डंक निकलता है। स्वास्थ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए आपको कुछ काम करना चाहिए। यह ठीक है कि आपके बस की बात नहीं है। ईमानदारी से यदि आप इस काम को करें, चुनाव का झूठ छोड़ दें, कमलापति जी पार्टी का संगठन छोड़कर स्वास्थ्य संगठन बनाएं, तब कुछ काम हो सकता है। गांधी जी, डा० लोहिया, विनोबा भावे, जय-प्रकाश जी ने कुछ काम समाज में किया है। ऐसा रास्ता लोगों को अपनाना चाहिए। खैर, मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप देश-व्यापी हफ्ता मनायें। दूसरे—आप चैंकिंग इन्स्पेक्टर की तादाद को बढ़ायें। एक करोड़ पर एक इन्स्पेक्टर है, इससे काम नहीं होगा। इन इन्स्पेक्टरों की छोटी तनखाह है, लेकिन इनकी आमदनी बड़ी है। अगर इनकम टैक्स वाले गलती से इनके यहां रेड कर दें तो मंत्रियों से भी ज्यादा इनके पास मिलेगा। बच्चे हुए हैं, घरों पर दे जाते हैं अपने आप, हर दुकानदार से

बन्या हुआ है। सीधा आता है। किसी रहीस की बीबी के पास इतने सुन्दर कपड़े नहीं होंगे जितने कि इनकी बीबियों के पास मिलेंगे।

कारपोरेशन में जो अधिकारी इस काम के लिए होते हैं, उन के पैसे बंधे हुए हैं, अपने आप पैसे उन के पास पहुँच जाते हैं, सारे देश में इस तरह का माध्यम बन चुका है, किसी तरीके से इस को रोकिये।

चौथी बात—आप ने इस के प्रचार के लिए 65 हजार या 66 हजार रु० मंजूर किये हैं। कोई फिल्म बनाई है या बनाने के लिये रुपया मंजूर किया है। कितना रुपया मंजूर किया है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम० जोशी) : फिल्म बनाई है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : कितने रुपये में ?

कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम० जोशी : यह पता नहीं है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : इतने रुपयों में तो एक अच्छी तस्वीर भी नहीं बनती है। यह तमाचा है—हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों पर, आप उन को पेट भर रोटी भी नहीं दे सकते, वे भूखे और मरे लोग जिन को आधा टुकड़ा रोटी का मिलता है तो वह भी मिलावट का और सड़ा हुआ है, वह उन लोगों के साथ मजाक है। फिल्म बनाने के लिए एक लाख या उस से कम रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं, और दूसरी तरफ एशियाड गेम्स पर दो हजार करोड़ रुपया खर्च कर दिया। आप को शर्म महसूस नहीं होती है? हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों की जिन्दगी से जो मौत के व्यापारी खेल खेलते हैं उनको पकड़ने के लिये, उनकी जिन्दगी को बचाने के लिए आप के पास पैसा नहीं है। ये घर मंत्री बैठे हैं, बम और पिस्तौल वाले आप के काबू से बाहर हैं, उन से आप को भी डर लगता है, मुझ को भी डर लगता है, लेकिन इन लोगों के पास तो बम-पिस्तौल नहीं है, इन के पास चांदी की गोली हो सकती है, उन से आप क्यों डरते हैं? इन कारखानेदारों को

पकड़ो, गंगोत्री और जमनोत्री पर हाथ डालो। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि दबन्नी वालों को छोड़ दो, लेकिन सिर्फ दबन्नी वाले को पकड़ लो और दो करोड़ वाले को छोड़ दो, यह नहीं चलेगा। गांधी जी कहते थे—चमार की चबन्नी पकड़ी जाती और पंडित का करोड़ों का ढाका बच जाता है, हम चमार की चबन्नी बकशाना चाहते, लेकिन करोड़ वाला भी नहीं बकशा जाय।

डा० सुब्रह्मय्य स्वामी : आप ने पंडित का नाम क्यों लिया ?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : कमलापति जी बैठे हैं, इसलिये।

मैं चार बातें रख रहा हूँ—हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर एक लाख की आबादी पर एक इंसपेक्टर होना चाहिये और दस लाख की आबादी के ऊपर एक लेबोरेट्री होनी चाहिए। क्या आप हर कारखाने की जाँच और हर दुकान का सैंपल भरने की क्षमता वाला महकमा बनाने के लिए तैयार हैं ?

दो—जन-जागरण के वास्ते क्या आप देश-व्यापी सप्ताह मनाने के लिए तैयार हैं ?

तीन—आप के जितने इंसपेक्टर हैं—क्या इन्कम टैक्स के महकमे के माध्यम से उनकी सम्पत्ति की जाँच करवायेंगे ?

चार—ऐसे फैक्टरी वाले जो खाद्य-पदार्थ बनाते हैं उन के उद्घाटनों में आप नहीं जायेंगे ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : The hon. Member, while making observations on the activities of these anti social elements proposed certain actions to be taken by the Government. He himself adulterated his thoughts which never remained pure in their approach because he politicalised these in criticising the Government. You are equally responsible for this sort of activities. I said, Government alone will not solve this problem without the involvement of the people's representatives.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैं निन्दा गवर्नमेंट की नहीं करूँगा तो क्या नत्थू नाई की करूँगा।

इसके लिए गवर्नमेंट जिम्मेदारा है, मैं जिम्मेवार नहीं हूँ।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Government will take all the necessary steps at their command to suppress, to contain and to punish those people who are making money at the cost of the society. We will punish them also.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI : What do you mean by punishment ?

इस्तीफा दे दो, अगर तुम यह मानते हो कि गवर्नमेंट इस को करने में सक्षम नहीं है। यदि किसी सरकार का कोई मंत्री यह कहने की हिम्मत रखता है कि हम इस अन्याय को नहीं रोक सकते, तो मैं यह कहूंगा कि वह मंत्री एक क्षण के लिए भी पद पर रहने का अधिकार नहीं है।

(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let him reply. Then, finally if you want any clarifications, you can ask.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Your importance of suggesting certain action loses its reality when you politicalise the matter.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has made very good suggestions.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : No doubt, he has made very good suggestions. I am giving him credit. But he coloured those suggestions with his political thinking and therefore the importance is lost.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : यह सब पालिटीकल नहीं है तो क्या है हुकूमत राजनीति के बगैर कैसे चलेगी। राजनीति क्या कोई पाप है या कोई जुर्म है। राजनीति से सारे काम चलने वाले हैं।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : The people of this country have judged our performance and they have brought us back to power because of your failures and our ability to perform. You must not forget this. (Interruptions.)

I respect your suggestions.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has made 4 or 5 valuable suggestions.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : He has referred to Jamunotri and Gangotri which is not entirely true because adulteration takes place not only at the source of production but also at the storage point, at the transport point, at the retail outlet point etc. Let him not forget that. So, adulteration has to be tackled at various points.

No doubt, the inspectorate is to be strengthened, the laboratories are to be strengthened and necessary trained personnel and the necessary and essential equipments are to be provided. We are taking steps and we have given the figures as to how many laboratories in this country are functioning and the schemes we have initiated to assist the States to establish their own laboratories and also to strengthen their inspectorate staff also. I have said that. Let him not forget that. He has commented only on the failures. Whatever thinking has been done in the Government has been brought to the notice of the House. That does not mean that is the only thing we have been doing. The necessary emphasis, we would like to make, is on the consumer movement in this country and that can be done by the people. That is why, I said you are also equally responsible for these things.

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : पीपुल पर सारी जिम्मेदारी डाल दी है, क्या यह ठीक है

13.29 hrs.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

(i) Estimates Committee

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, we take up the next items-Motions for Elections to Committees.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from among them-

selves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1984".

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1984"

The motion was adopted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, for the first time the motion moved by me is adopted.

(II) Public Accounts Committee

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1984."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1984."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House to do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1984 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1984 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

(III) Public Undertakings Committee

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE (Akola) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1984."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1984."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE : Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1984 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1984 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

(iv) Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

SHRI A. C. DAS (Jajpur) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub rule (1) of Rule 331B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, twenty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1984."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 331B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, twenty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1984."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI A. C. DAS : Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate ten members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1984, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate ten members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1984, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted

13.32 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We now take up matters under Rule 377

(i) Relaxations in Wild Life Preservation Act and New Forest Act help Farmers.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : Sir, the stringency of the Wild Life Prevention Act and the New Forest Act has resulted in considerable harassment to the farmers in various parts of the country in general and hill States in particular. They find it extremely difficult to protect their crops even from wild animals which roam into the fields from the nearby jungles. The new regulations prohibit the farmers even to move about with loaded weapons and have extreme

difficulty in scaring away the wild beasts even by firing in the air. It is, therefore, requested that the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, allow relaxation in the enforcement of these regulations in relation to the protection of crops and in cases of self defence.

(II) Reinforcing Security arrangements in Indian Mission abroad.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): Sir, There is urgent need to reinforce the security arrangements in Indian embassies by providing modern tools and sophisticated modern communication systems, both big and small, since the communication equipments and tools provided to them are outmoded. This has become urgent in the wake of the murder of Mr. Mahatre in UK.

A committee was set up over a year ago to go into the needs of Indian embassies with a view to improving their performance under the Chairmanship of a retired Ambassador. But the Committee has not yet submitted its report. In the absence of proper security arrangements, the lives of our embassy personnel who, in spite of all odds are working sincerely to protect the interests of our nation and raising the good name of our country abroad, are in danger. Thousands of their family members and relatives either living with them or in India, are concerned.

In the face of this situation, I would request the Union Government to make necessary security arrangements for all the members in these Missions whether in high ranks or in low ranks and provide them with modern and sophisticated tools and equipments. The security guards serving in the embassies may be allowed to take their families with them whatever the cost the nation may have to bear.

(III) Central assistance to develop small and medium ports in Kerala.

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): Sir, It is the responsibility of the State Governments to develop all the ports except the major ports in the country. There are large number of minor and medium ports in different parts of the country which are facing ruin due to disuse. These ports

fall into disuse as they cannot handle modern vessels and do not have modern facilities which are required for a port.

But the small and medium ports have an important role to play in the economic development of the respective States. Vizhinganam, Azhikkal, Beypore, Neendakara and Alleppy ports in Kerala have tremendous potential for development. But these ports have been totally neglected. A lot of money is required to provide berthing and other facilities in these ports for modern ships. Since the Government of Kerala does not have the capacity to mobilise so much money, Central assistance is very essential. First of all, the Centre should restore the fifty per cent assistance which it discontinued some time ago. Similarly, the Indian shipping companies should be directed to use these ports more and more and organisations like the Food Corporation of India should be asked to cooperate in this regard.

I would request the Government to consider these points and take a favourable decision in the matter.

(iv) Luggage, lifter gangs at New Delhi Railway Stations.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत): नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर यात्रियों के सूटकेस, अटेची केस व अन्य सामान उठाने वालों के भारी गिरोह काम कर रहे हैं। शायद ही कोई दिन जाता हो जिस दिन 10-20 यात्रियों का सामान उठाईगीरे न ले जाते हों। यात्रियों का कहना है कि रेलवे पुलिस इस सब के बारे में जानकारी रखती हुई भी मौन दर्शक बनी रहती है। कुछ दिनों पहले त्रिपुरा के एक माननीय संसद सदस्य का सामान उठा लिया गया तथा 11-2-84 को। बजे दिन मेरा सूटकेस उठाई गीरे उठा ले गए। थाने में रिपोर्ट करने के बाद भी आज तक कुछ पता नहीं चला। यात्रा में सामान व नकदी गायब हो जाने से यात्रियों को जो अपार कष्ट होता है उसे कोई भुक्तभोगी ही जानता है। माननीय रेल मंत्री से अनुरोध है कि वे इस संबंध में ठोस कार्यवाही करें।

(v) Irregularities by Banks in giving loans to educated youth in Bihar.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : प्रधान मन्त्री ने 15-8-83 को लाल किले के प्राचीर से घोषणा की थी कि, शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को काम देने के लिए एक नई योजना चालू की जायेगी जिसका नाम होगा "शिक्षित बेरोजगार-स्व-नियोजन योजना" जिसमें शहरों एवं देहातों के बेकार नौजवानों को लघु उद्योग चलाने तथा छोटी-मोटी कार्यों को शुरू कर अपनी जीविको-पार्जन के लिए राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से उदारता के साथ ऋण दिये जायेंगे। इस योजना को प्रारम्भ हुए अभी लगभग आठ माह हुए हैं परन्तु, बिहार के पटना जिले में इस योजना की बिल्कुल ही असन्तोषजनक स्थिति है।

पटना जिला परिषद की उद्योग समिति की बैठक की रिपोर्ट से ऐसा लगता कि, राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के प्रबन्धक इस योजना का खुलकर भीतर घात कर रहे हैं। पटना जिले से स्व-नियोजन योजना के लिए कुल 12,302 शिक्षित बेरोजगारों ने आवेदन किया था। उसमें से ऋण देने के लिए 1700 नौजवानों का चयन करना था, परन्तु जिला उद्योग विभाग ने 2007 शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के नामों का चयन किया जिसमें से 1498 नौजवानों के नाम बैंकों के पास ऋण स्वीकृति के लिये भेजे गये। परन्तु दुख है कि, 23 फरवरी, 1984 तक केवल 92 नौजवानों को ही ऋण प्राप्त हो सका है। ऐसे नियम के अनुसार बैंकों को प्राप्त आवेदन-पत्रों का निस्तार 14 दिनों के अन्दर कर देना है।

ज्ञात हुआ है कि, बैंकों में बिना पैसा लिए ऋण दिया जाता। इसके कई उदाहरण मेरे पास मौजूद हैं। अतः मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि, वह देखे कि स्व-नियोजन योजना की ऐसी दृग्गति न होने पाए।

(vi) Need to take over Buckingham and Caranatic Mills, Madras by the Government.

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central) : Sir, the famous Buckingham and Carnatic Mill was closed in the year 1981 and with

great difficulty it was opened with the help of the former Minister of Commerce and the present hon. Finance Minister. The reopening of the Mill was coupled with reduction of employment from 10,000 to 7,400 in the case of workers and from 1000 to 600 in the case of staff. The workers, with great difficulty and distress, had agreed to increase the production by accepting the unrealistic norms. At that time it was promised that steps would be taken to modernise the Mill to increase the production. But till date no concrete step has been taken for modernisation.

Even with the bad machines, the production averaged between 1 lakh and 1.35 lakh metres of cloth per diem. During the last agreement it was agreed to review the working of the Mill once in three months with the M. Ps. This arrangement was also not carried out by the management. Mismanagement has resulted in the closure of the Mill for the last sixty days.

In these circumstances, I request the hon. Commerce Minister to intervene urgently and take over this famous B & C Mill without any delay or hesitation so as to save the 8,000 workers and staff from dying out of hunger and also to prevent the law and order disruption in my constituency.

(vii) Taking over of Birla Mills, Delhi.

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA (Burdwan) : Sir, six thousand workers of Birla Mills have been laid off as a result of lockout since 11th January, 1984. The lockout by management is part of its plan to close down the weaving department and retrench about 2,500 workers of weaving and related departments.

The previous management declared lockout which continued for three weeks. When the mills opened, the management declared its intention to permanently close down the weaving department and started laying off workers. A closure notice of weaving and related departments was issued. Meanwhile, the mill was taken over by 'Texmaco'.

On May 17, 1983, an agreement was reached with two Unions of CITU and Textile Mills Mazdoor Congress. The management agreed to withdraw the closure notice of Weaving Department and give

relief to all workers in the above Department, to constitute an expert committee to go into the working of the Weaving Department and to work all other Departments normally.

However, right from the beginning, the management started violating the agreement. The Unions repeatedly protested and demanded government's intervention. The Expert Committee admitted that the looms functioning in Birla Mills were, by and large, the same as those of other mills. A day before the next scheduled meeting of the Expert Committee, the management suddenly declared lockout. The Expert Committee met without the representatives of the workers and gave a one-sided report blaming the workers and approving the closure of the Weaving Department.

In such a situation, there is obviously no alternative for Government But to take over the mill.

(viii) Expansion of A.I.R. and Doordarshan facilities in M P.

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : मध्य प्रदेश में आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन प्रसारण सेवा को व्यापक बना कर स्तर में वृद्धि की जाए। मध्य प्रदेश में जहां साक्षरता का प्रतिशत कम है आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन को प्रदेश के लोगों को अद्यतन जानकारी देने प्रभावी माध्यम बनाया जाना चाहिये। जहाँ अन्य प्रदेशों में आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों की समाचार इकाइयों का स्तर बढ़ाकर वहाँ समाचार सम्पादक के पद की स्थापना की गई है वहीं मध्य प्रदेश की राजधानी भोपाल के आकाशवाणी केन्द्र को इससे वंचित कर दिया गया है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि मध्य प्रदेश के व्यापक विस्तारित क्षेत्रफल और विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक परम्पराओं के आधार पर प्रत्येक राजस्व संभाग केन्द्र पर आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित किए जावें। मंदसौर जिले को दूरदर्शन प्रसारण कार्यक्रम में सम्मिलित किया जावे। इसी प्रकार भोपाल स्थित क्षेत्रीय प्रचार निदेशालय में भी सक्षम अधिकारी नियुक्त किया जाना चाहिये।

अतएव मेरा केन्द्र सरकार और सूचना प्रसारण मन्त्रालय से आग्रह है कि मध्य प्रदेश की राजधानी भोपाल में आकाशवाणी केन्द्र में समाचार सम्पादक का पद स्थापित कर समाचार बुलेटिनों की संख्या में वृद्धि की जाए। क्षेत्रीय प्रचार निदेशालय में प्रादेशिक अधिकारी नियुक्त किया जावे। प्रदेश में उज्जैन सहित सभी संभाग केन्द्रों पर आकाशवाणी तथा दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों की स्थापना की जावे तथा मन्दसौर जिले में उच्च क्षमता का दूरदर्शन प्रसारण केन्द्र स्थापित किया जावे।

(ix) Setting up of proposed Integral Coach Factory in Maharashtra.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Sir, the Ministry of Railways are actively considering the expansion of coach building capacity in view of increase in demand for railway passenger coaches in the country. The Railways Survey Team has already suggested the establishment of a new Integral Coach Factory with a capacity of 400 coaches per annum with an initial investment of Rs. 40 crores.

The capacity will be later expanded to 750 coaches per annum. The SICOM had already been asked to make a study about the feasibility of locating such a project in Maharashtra. A feasibility report has been forwarded to the Union Minister for Railways and the Ministry has been requested to consider the location of the project in this State by a letter from Honourable Chief Minister to Union Minister of Railways dated 6th May, 1981.

Thereafter, this issue has again been taken up by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, with the Prime Minister, on 30th August, 1983, requesting her to select a suitable site near Nagpur for setting up this factory in the public sector.

The Minister for Railways, has informed on 13th October, 1983 that the proposal for the setting up of a new Railway Coach Production Unit, has been approved in principle by the Planning Commission in February, 1982. The Railway Board have also recently deputed RITES for preparing a detailed Project report.

I request that this new proposed Coach factory be located in Maharashtra.

(x) Funds for various hydel Projects and Dams.

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : उत्तर प्रदेश की नदियों में जल विद्युत उत्पादन की असीम क्षमता है। इस असीम क्षमता का दोहन नहीं हो पा रहा है। काली, गौरी घौली-गंगा, अलकनन्दा, पिंडर एवं भागीरथी, आदि नदियों पर कई बहुद्देश्यीय बांध प्रस्तावित हैं। राज्य सरकार घनाभाव में इन पर कार्य प्रारम्भ नहीं कर पा रही है। कुछ बांधों जिन पर निर्माण कार्य प्रारम्भ हो चुका है घनाभाव के कारण गति बहुत धीमी है। मनेली माली टिहरी बिष्णु प्रयाग आदि परियोजनाएं इस का ज्वलन्त प्रमाण हैं।

मेरा केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के ही नहीं समस्त उत्तर भारत के हित में इन परियोजनाओं का निर्माण कार्य वह अपने हाथ में ले तथा शारदा मेली की जल क्षमता के उपयोग के लिए एक दीर्घ कालीन योजना तैयार कर उस पर अमल प्रारम्भ किया जाए। पंचेश्वर बांध का निर्माण कार्य प्रारम्भ हो सके, इस हेतु नेपाल सरकार से उच्च स्तर पर बातचीत की जानी चाहिये। इस क्षेत्र की लघु जल विद्युत योजनाएं सर्वेक्षण के उपरान्त केन्द्रीय सरकार के सम्मुख आई हैं। उन्हें शीघ्र स्वीकृति दी जानी आवश्यक है।

लम्बे समय से पिंडर घाटी परियोजना के नाम से एक जल विद्युत उत्पादन योजना का प्रस्ताव उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के सम्मुख लम्बित है। इस कार्य का सर्वेक्षण भी किया जा चुका है।

अतः इस परियोजना की तात्कालिक स्थिति की जानकारी ले कर एन एच पी सी को इस पर कार्य प्रारम्भ करना चाहिये।

(xi) Need to provide rigs for Tubewells to Government of Orissa to meet the water Shortage in the State.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak) : Sir, a serious and unprecedented situation has

arisen due to the prolonged dry spell that continues since November, 1983 throughout Orissa State and in Chandbali, Basudebpur and Thihidi C. D. blocks of Balasore district in particular leading to the acute shortage of drinking water to the people in the saline prone belt of the district. Since the water level has gone down, on the onset of summer, most of the tubewells are lying either defunct or they are full of saline water. After the devastating cyclone followed by drought during the year 1982 about 33 deep tubewells were sanctioned in the areas to help provide drinking water to the people since most of the tubewells were then made defunct by saline inundation. But these 33 tubewells could not be sunk till the date, partly due to the non-availability of rigs and partly due to the demands of the contractors for revised rates of installation charges which could not unfortunately be settled yet. Whatever tubewells were sanctioned under accelerated drinking water schemes of the Centre, the same could not materialise for the non-availability of rigs etc. In order to avoid the difficulties of deep boring, salinity of water and water logging the DANIDA experts were allotted the areas to help solve the situation. But the DANIDA scheme has not made any dent whatsoever on the problem, although the scheme has been working since 1982.

Hence, I urge upon the Government at the Centre to provide more rigs to the State government of Orissa to help sinking of the sanctioned tubewells on emergency basis and immediate working of the DANIDA scheme to provide drinking water to the people, for their survival.

13.50 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 1984-85

Ministry of Home Affairs—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, the House will take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Shri Ravindra Varma...

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have the highest regard for my right hon. friend, the Home Minister and his amiable team of colleagues. I would, therefore, have liked

to start by congratulating him for the performance of his Ministry during the year under review. But, Sir, this year have been a year of trauma for the nation, a year in which we saw the worst type of barbarous carnage that this country has witnessed after the days of the partition, a year in which pictures of the carnage sent shivers down the spine of our people.

Sir, I myself have witnessed vultures waiting to feed on the corpses of human beings, villages were burnt into ashes, little lambs bleating in deserted villages, infants subjected to stab injuries in their temples hugging to the bosoms of their mothers whose eyes had lost all focus. Those of us who are old enough would have thought that we would not have to witness such scenes in our country nearly four decades after partition. Many of us had believed that after the holocaust and insanity of the days of partition our people had buried the hatchet of communalism and that the martyrdom of Mahatma Gandhi had created in the minds of our people an undying faith in the necessity to rise above communalism and casteism and renounce the methods of violence and conflict.

Sir, many events have happened during this year which have aroused grave apprehensions in the minds of our people about the very basis of our nationhood. Any review such a year, therefore, has to be introspective, not smug, strident of justificatory.

It is in this spirit that I want to make a few observations on the events of this year, and to appeal to the conscience of my hon. friend the Home Minister. I am afraid Sir, this Government seems to be obsessed with the fact that it has succeeded to the estate of the Imperial Government of the British. They seem to believe that the best contribution that the British made to the art and craft of administration is the policy of divide and rule. Loyalty to this doctrine of divide and rule seems to have sunk into the subconscious of the Government. Nothing else can explain the schizophrenia, the double talk, the double think, with which the Government has attempted to deal with popular movements during the year.

During the year, Sir, we have witnessed massive movements on highly emotive issues, massive struggles, massive apprehensions,

and a massive failure of statesmanship on the part of this Government. I would like to appeal to my hon friend to be introspective and see why there has been this massive, colossal, failure of statesmanship. I am afraid this Government has chosen to be a prisoner of the imperial pattern in dealing with popular movements. One is familiar with the British pattern, misrepresentation of the objectives of the movement, denigration of the objectives, denying that there is any amount of public support, claiming that the movements were actually being run by a handful of misguided men, creating a feeling that the objectives of the movement will be injurious to other sections of the population, dividing the people, dividing the ranks of supporters of the movement, exposing moderates to ridicule even if it means the promotion of extremist and, planting agents provocateurs. The response of this Government to popular movements has likewise been one of intrigue, attrition and repression. This has been the syndrome, this has been the cycle that we have witnessed when the British were here, and I am afraid my hon friend has not made an honest effort to escape from this vicious cycle. What have you seen, Sir, in the Punjab and Assam? I do not want to go into the details of the events in these two States because there have been discussions in this House on many occasions. I shall not therefore deal with the trees, but shall deal with the wood in this debate.

Sir, the pattern has been a standard pattern,—clamp down President's rule, declare affected areas as disturbed areas, enforce the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, invoke archaic clauses of the police Act of 1801, give powers to Government to invest any officer of an Executive Magistrate's rank, with power to try and punish people under the IPC, use the NASA and ESMA, the powers to detain without trial, to insist on summary trail and to arrest without warrant, clamp down 144, curfew, use the military and the para military. The other day my hon friend was somewhat peeved when somebody referred to these as conditions of martial law. In martial law there is the logic of martial law, and there is an accountability. I would readily agree with him if he chooses to categorise the condition that prevails as a condition of para martial law. Giving freedom to officers to open fire without the

authority of the magistrate is the crux of the matter. In Assam and Punjab we have witnessed the same syndrome.

I shall not go into the details of the issue in Assam. My hon friend from Jadhavpur always pines his ears when I speak about Assam. We saw a carnage in Assam. The question is, was this carnage unavoidable. On this point I don't think either my hon. friend from Barasat or my hon friend from Jadhavpur will have any complaint. Was it unavoidable Could it have been avoided. Was it a natural calamity like a flood or an earthquake or, were human agencies responsible for this carnage? There was a failure of intelligence; there was a failure of administration; there was a failure of statesmanship, and the Government decided that without solving the foreign nationals issue, without revising the electoral role, they would force an election on the people...although

14.00 hrs.

the Opposition was willing to cooperate with them in ensuring that the necessary amendments were made to the Constitution to see that they waited for a solution of the main issue that was at stake. Para-military forces were inducted, the elections were held. But it has roched the credibility of the electoral system in this country. They have installed a Government that has no mandate from the people. Yet what I cannot understand is how in-season and out of season my friends on the opposite side blame the Opposition. The pitch of the acquisition varies. But the burden remains the same. The Opposition, as far as Punjab and Assam are concerned, have played an exemplary role. They have cooperated with the Government and with the leaders of the movements in identifying a consensus, in identifying solutions for problems. They have used their influence for moderation, they have used their influence to ensure that extremists do not take over the reigns of the movement. They have used their influence to see that there is a commitment to the concept of conciliation and consensus. Yet the Government accuses the Opposition in-season and out-of-season.

14.01 hrs.

[SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR *in the Chair*]

The Opposition has demanded an enquiry.

The Opposition has demanded a White Paper. Why enquiry? Because when such a tremendous carnage takes place which puts the nation to shame, it is essential that the responsibility must be fixed. During those days, the Central Government was responsible for the administration of Assam. There is no meaning in ordering an enquiry under a Magistrate to look into what the D.S.P. did or the I.G. of Police did. Political decisions, administrative decisions were taken from Delhi. Delhi was responsible for administering the State at that time and therefore any enquiry that is conducted, if it is to be a credible enquiry, a meaningful enquiry, should be an enquiry which goes into the responsibility of Delhi, as far as intelligence is concerned, political decision are concerned, administrative competence is concerned. Now, they have appointed the Tiwari Commission. If I had the time I would have liked to show what a farce that Commission has become. Even before that Commission, Mr. Barua, a Secretary of the Government of Assam has testified to the fact that there was lack of intelligence reports that the Deputy Commissioners were ignored, that people from outside were brought and planted and the normal channels of administration were totally ignored and powers were vested in the hands of people who did not understand what was happening there. I do not want to go into the details. But the Government seems to give the impression that all is quiet in the State of Assam, that the problem has been solved. But hon. friend knows very well that is not the case. Sullenness does not signify a solution. You have now made Illegal Immigrants Determination Act. A few Tribunals have been set up. How many of these tribunals are functioning? You do not get judges to be appointed. Those who are appointed come back saying that no complaints are being filed. Why? Because you have loaded the clauses with ineligibility. It has become impossible for anyone to make a complaint before that Tribunal. Therefore, when we said that these Tribunals are a farce a fraud, at attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the people, you said we were using strong language. Now, you will agree that the incompetence and inefficiency and the futility of your effort in appointing these Tribunals is very clear. I would only want to ask the hon. Minister not to be stampeded by a sense of smugness and complacency and

create a situation in which the moderate elements are thrown into the background and resistance is pushed into channels which he and I equally considered undesirable.

Now, I wish to turn to the same pattern that has been witnessed in the Punjab. There was an initial resistance to religious demands an attempt by highlighting them and resisting them on the ground that other religious groups will make similar demands, an attempt to create a feeling that the problem was something communal, to give a communal twist to the demands of the movement to divide Hindus and Sikhs, instead of attempting to deal with the demands. Primarily as the demands of the residents of Punjab; negotiations on territorial demands and river waters and autonomy could have produced results. The Opposition cooperated with the Government in narrowing down differences and giving suggestions on which action could have been taken. But there was delay, there was drift, there was prevarication, on the plea that without consultations with others, the Government could not make a commitment. Who prevented this all powerful Government from consulting the Government of Haryana or the Government of some other State before a final view was put forward by the Government? By insisting on a package deal, by delaying, by conceding the religious demands, when it was almost already too late, they created a situation in which attention got focussed on other issues. Again they resorted to the same method of attrition, exposing moderates to the charge of importance and giving almost direct and indirect encouragement to the extremists.

Many hon. friends have on many occasions referred to Sant Bhindranwale. He has held the custodians of law and order to ridicule; he has exposed the helplessness and incompetence of our Government, he has waxed in stature at the cost of the Government and the moderates. The Government and the ruling party have to bear the blame, the responsibility for promoting Bhindranwale and creating a Frankenstein, as my hon. friend, the Member from Jadavpur with his characteristic eloquence and telling phraseology described yesterday.

The Government has allowed a situation to develop, in which brother finds himself ranged against brother in the Punjab and

Haryana, a situation of communal tension, a situation in which people preach communal hatred with immunity, threaten to indulge in mass killings, if their dictates are not listened to, a situation in which killers are extolled and protected. We have witnessed the humiliating drama of the reluctance to arrest, reluctance to prosecute, reluctance, even when the persons concerned were before you flaunting their immunity and flaunting their arms, to hold them in check and let law take its course. You have created an impression that some people whom you protect are above law in this country. There has been a wave of killing by extremists, and a communal twist have been given to things in Punjab with repercussions that we have seen in Haryana. The House and many hon. Members of the House have very often expressed themselves strongly against the palpable culpability of the Government of Haryana for promoting situations in which such things could happen.

We have repeatedly made it clear that we are against secessionism, against violence, against terrorism, against turning sacred places into sanctuaries for fugitives from law, against turning sacred places into arsenals, or against affronts to the Constitutions, or attempts to burn the Constitution. The paramount need in Punjab today is to preserve communal harmony and non-violence, and to ensure that a speedy solution is found.

My hon. friend knows very well that in spite of negotiations, we have not been able to clinch a solution. Why? I would like him to consider. The Government has a strange attitude to negotiations. You do not reveal your mind; you want others to take the onus of suggesting solution to problems. You want to explore the reactions of people to alternatives, and then you want to have the freedom of accusing others of going back or taking different stands in response to different suggestions. I know, left to himself, my hon. friend would have been more straightforward, less artful, less anxious to outsmart and pave the way for a pyrrhic victory, but unfortunately, he is only in partial charge; he is not in charge of the green room.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Who holds the charge of the green room.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : You want to peep in ! It depends on whether you have the right key or the right key-hole.

I would now like to turn to the situation of crime, very grave situation that has been created in our country, where the administration is held to ridicule, where private arms have appeared giving the impression that this country is on the verge of a civil war. The Administration has collapsed. I know the police have a very difficult task. Whatever I say, therefore, is not to cast aspersions on them. They have a difficult task. They are performing it in difficult conditions. They have complicated situations to handle. There are high expectations from them, and Government has not acted on the report of the National Police Commission to effect improvements in recruitment, qualifications and training.

In your State, Sir, and in the State of the hon. Minister, the other day I heard that 14,000 policemen have been recruited in four years, and they have not been given any training whatsoever. This is the condition of training. And methods of handling crime and mop-control equipments, conditions of work, all these matters have been referred to by the Police Commission. But, unfortunately, the Government is as usual dragging its feet in its response to the Report of the Police Commission because the Police Commission is the product of a cardinal sin : it was appointed by another Government.

Now there is increasing evidence that the police is proving unequal to the task, and as a consequence, there is increasing reliance on the Army to assist civil authority. I wish my hon. friend would get up and deny this : the Army was called to the aid of civil authority on 46 occasions in 1980. After that, the Government has not given any statistics in the House. So, I cannot quote Government's statistics ; but everyone knows that the Army was called in Assam, in Gujarat during the anti-reservation agitation, in Mizoram, in Bombay to deal with the police strike and in many other places. Another factor that you see is this : apart from the Army, there is increasing use of the para-military forces—CRPF and BSF—with the result that you succeed in creating tensions between the local police and the

CRPF, and an erosion of confidences in the State police and the constabulary. There is no State in India from where you do not hear stories of the incompetence, partiality, unconcern, callousness, and dehumanization of the police and the collusion of the police with anti-social elements, Mafia gangs and political party bosses.

The police to-day has taken to corruption on a large scale. They are imitating. Perhaps it is the best way of flattering their political bosses. There is hush money, protection money and money to perform duty.

The number of firings in the last four years is something which will shock you. I had tried to collect the figures of firing during the British days. It amazed me and shocked me to see that in most years, the number of firings resorted to, did not come to 40 or 50 in the British days, except during 1942, 1930-32 and 1920-21 when there were mass movements in the country. But, to-day firing is like killing flies. On any and every occasion, the Government resorts to firing. I do not want to take time quoting the number of those who were killed as a result of police firing in the last 3 or 4 years.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Only give the number of those who survived.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : That is the job of the Census Commission.

There has been a heavy reduction in efficiency to prevent crime and to detect crime. FIRs are not taken down, people are penalized for going to the police station to make complaints, innocent citizens are harassed, and the percentage of cases in which prosecution takes place and conviction is secured, is falling. Witnesses are not forthcoming. They are unwilling to testify because police no longer can protect them. And then the police now have a blanket solution, a panacea where it is not possible for them to detect the criminal. No ; they have this new method called encounter. In one State alone—my dear friend, I know you have a heart ; that is why I am appealing to you—there have been 5,000 cases of people killed as a result of encounters. In one State alone—Uttar Pradesh, from which my hon. friend from Gorakhpur comes.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I demanded a White Paper on it.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : In the country, the total number of deaths in encounters would exceed 10,000. This, therefore, is a new method, a facile way of covering incompetence and revenge with the pall of anonymity, with one stock escaping all qualms and compunctions and the safeguards prescribed by our laws. The police is now competing with criminals in rapes and death in custody, blinding and vendetta. The number of under-trials and the conditions in jails are a matter of shame for my friend's government.

Now there is a state of insecurity in the country. The number of robberies, dacoities, assaults, and rapes is very well-known. I do not want to trace the statistics. The common man, the poor man is the victim of insecurity. Privileged men are getting protection. MLAs and MPs in many States have their private guards. Guards provided by the government. 50 per cent of the MLAs of one State have been given police protection. I have seen this myself, sitting in a restaurant where MLAs came with guards armed to the teeth. But, Sir, this has not helped them as you see from the increasing number of political assassinations to which my hon. friend, Shri Shastri referred yesterday. Even in one State, Bihar, he says, there have been more than 100 political assassinations. This is a new culture. Even an hon. member of this House belonging to their party, Shri Nagina Rai, was a victim of a bomb blast. What is the position in rural area? The inability of the police to enforce law is apparent in the rural area. Laws have become a markery. Laws against social discriminations, untouchability, laws on minimum wages, land reforms, bonded labour, and the like are honoured in the breach. If the police does not protect, if the police does not enforce the law and if the custodians of law and order give the impression of being the agents of feudal landlords, if they give the impression that it is none of the business of the State to protect the poor, if the credibility of the police force is eroded totally, then what happens? There is contempt; there is cynicism for the custodian of laws.

People, particularly the weaker-sections are thrown on their own resources. They

find the need to protect themselves; and the agents of the State whom they see on the scene are identified with vested interests, with the landlords, the rich, the oppressors and the dacoits. Private armies have appeared like *bhoomi sena*, *azad sena*, *Shri Krishna Sena*, *Brahmarshi Shri Sena*, *Soshit Sena*.—one *sena* for each caste or perhaps sub-caste as well. Now, what is the meaning of this phenomenon? The police too seems to have succumbed to the infection of caste system. If you have private armies in the country, if the police has become irrelevant, if people have to form their own armies to protect themselves and to settle their scores with each other, are you not promoting conditions of civil war in the country? If the police has become irrelevant and citizens have to organise their own armies, then what is the role of the State? This government will be responsible for making the rural areas the nurseries of anarchy in our country and creating conditions which can only be described as near civil war conditions in our rural areas.

They have created a culture of might is right. Sir, there are many States including yours which have become the victims of gangs of dacoits—Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar. The menace of dacoity is persisting and it looks as though the government wants to take us on an excursion to the days of the thugs and the Pindaris. It seems as though some States have been handed over to the Thugs and Pindaris. The poor and unemployed, robbers and robin hoods and patron-saints, all castes are forming their own gangs of dacoits.

A recent study days many politicians, in dacoity—Interested areas, have their own links with dacoits. In one State, 32 MLAs have criminal records. The main accused in the Belchi carnage has been elected as a representative of the people. Who given them tickets? The Mafia rules in Dhandbad, in Palemau, in Gorakhpur. If you have politicians who depend on musclemen to capture booths for them, to get their minor scores settled, to make collections for their coffers, then, ... (Interruptions)

Please sit down, Mr. Panika.

AN HON. MEMBER : Do not waste his time.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : I am

not at all worried. I do not mind these interruptions. I do not mind interruptions. I know that some consciences feel the prick. But as far as I am concerned, I do not exempt or exonerate anybody, that is why right from the beginning, I said that we should attack this subject in a mood of introspection. I hold no brief for any dacoit or any mafia-fellow, and I do not know whether he can say the same.

So, if you have politicians...
(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : This is not fair.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : I shall attempt to be Sugar-coated when I refer to you.

So, if you have politicians who depend on musclemen to capture booths for them, to get their minor scores settled, to make collections for their coffers, they will be bound to protect anti-social elements and provide them immunity for their infractions of the laws. It is a simple step to go further and say that "musclemen have a better chance of being elected, and therefore, tickets should be given to them." Now I want to turn to another point.

श्री राम स्वर्ण राम (गया) : सभापति जी, मैं एक बात पूछना चाहता हूँ- जनता पार्टी के अध्यक्ष श्री चन्द्रशेखर जी ने, जब माफिया-किंग को एरेस्ट किया गया तो घनबाद में स्टेटमेंट दिया था कि यदि ऐसे लोगों को पकड़ा जायेगा तो ब्लड-बाय हो जायेगा ...

सभापति महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये, जब आप भाषण करें, तब इसके बारे में कहियेगा ।

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Now I turn to tribals. In spite of constitutional obligations, the Tribal Sub-Plan and the 20-Point Programme the number of firings, arson and raping, deaths and situations of confrontation are going up. In Chota Nagpur, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Dhule and Thane in Maharashtra and parts of Bhavnagar District, there have been cases of firing. It appears as though tribal areas are becoming nurseries of anarchy and extremism. Why ? The tribal is being smoked out of his natural environ-

ment and exposed to starvation, exploitation, the vultures of the flesh trade and repression. He is felling that he is being hunted out of his environment, hunted in places to which he has to migrate to seek bread and employment. Alienation of tribal land, upsetting of the tribal economy and tribal culture continue. Tribal economy and tribal culture are interwoven with the environment of the tribal people. But now his environment is being ruthlessly destroyed. his land is being taken away for projects, dams, factories and even for game sanctuaries, or projects for the preservation of wild species like the tiger in Mayurbhanj. His land is taken away by a decree or even by the simple device of physical possession. Sometimes, he does not even know that he is dispossessed. No compensation ; no rehabilitation, deleterious processes of litigation, for which he is not accustomed. The result is that in some areas like Chota Nagpur and Kolhan there have been efforts to set up a rival government. If I had the time I would have gone into it in details. But the tribal's livelihood is linked with his environment, cultivation, food, his access to trees like Mahua and Sal, his right to cultivate or rear cocoons for seri-culture etc. Now, with the taking over of the land and non-payment of compensation, deforestation and new forest laws coming up, giving powers to the police to arrest people who are described as poachers, and the consequent harassment and the necessity to leave the forest areas to seek employment in mines and projects, they are becoming victims of contractors, of industrialists and people who survive in conditions of rapacity.

Bonded labour is one of the point in the 20-Point Programme. If I had the time, I would have read out the answers given in this House about the number of people who have been rehabilitated and the number of people who have been liberated from bonded labour.

I am sure, you see the atmosphere of estrangement of alienation as far as the tribal is concerned, a fear of extermination of his cultural instructions a fear that he is being uprooted and cast into the open sea of competition. You cannot preserve their culture if you exile them from their environment, disperse them and expose illiterate and innocent tribals to the wiles of the

rapacious. Is it any wonder that such people fall victims to the counsels of desparation and extramism? Does this not cause concern my hon. friend, the Home Minister?

I shall now refer to Centre-State relations before I conclude. The Centre-State relations are characterised by the pristine double standards that the Government believes in. My task in this respect has been made very simple by the brilliant exposition given yesterday by the hon. Member from Jadavpur. Sir, the use of the powers of the Centre to atrophy the autonomy of the States and to make a mockery of federalism and the powers of the State and the concept of decentralisation is indeed shocking. The Government and the Party in Government have claimed a divine right to topple, a divine right to rule, to divide and rule. And the Governor has become a convenient agent. My hon. friend yesterday referred to the qualifications for appointment as a Governor. Well, I think, he missed a very major factor i.e. elasticity of conscience and pristine pliability. The way in which the Governors were transferred yesterday, very clearly shows that the Government means business is enforcing their intentions of converting Governors into their flunkies. Why was Mr. B.K. Nehru transferred? Because he did not oblige them with the report that they wanted to dismiss the Government of Jammu & Kashmir. I do not want to go into details. But the cat is out of the bag every time.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI): This is not fair.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: If it is not fair, I withdraw it. But if I have a suspicion, am I not entitled to ask you?

SHRI P.C. SETHI: You can ask.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: If you say that it is not true, I am sorry, I will not say that. But, perhaps, you will give some other reasons to explain.

Now, the Centre is using its financial powers to strave the States, to deplete resources, to humiliate those who differ from them. Assistance is determined by political considerations. Sometimes it is made to look as though it is charity. My hon. friend

yesterday talked of the resources of the Centre and the money the Centre collects. I often wonder whether there is a Disneyland or fairyland in India from which money is collected by the Centre. The citizens who pay taxes to the coffers of the Central Government, live in the States. It is not that the Centre is something above in Trisanku Swarga or something of that kind. But when demands are made to meet the exigencies of calamities, then the Centre has the gumption sometimes to say: "You criticise us and then you come to us with a beggar's bowl." Is it anybody's patrimony that you are there to dispose of?

Much has been said about minorities, Harijans and women. One of the election promises of this Government was that they would get fair treatment under them. When there was a carnage in Belchi, many tears were shed. I have a suspicion that so many tears were shed on the occassions that the eyes went dry after that. Kaphalta, Pipra, Deoli, Rampur—I can go on, but you know all the names. In Narayanpur when something happened, you dismissed a duly elected Government. If that standard is possibly applied today in the States, I do not know how many of the State Governments will survive.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Judicial enquiry reveals that there was no atrocity.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Besides this, my hon. friend's party which is in power has to set an example. But the way in which they are taking to the streets in West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka and the threats that they are holding out in Andhra does not augur well for the country, because if the party that rules in the Centre advocates street action to create anarchy and embarrassment and to provide excuses for central intervention, then it creates a very serious situation. I hope, my hon. friend will desist from that course.

I was referring to minorities.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): What you are saying is not correct.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Well it is to give him an opportunity to say so. Let him give his reasons. There is one more

thing that I want to refer to. As far as the minorities are concerned, the promises that have been made to them have not been fulfilled. I do not want to go into the number of communal incidents but it is evident that there is an increasing loss of confidence in the Government. This is very unfortunate because if the minorities get the feeling that they cannot receive protection from the police, that the police itself may be corrupted by the virus, infected by the virus of communalism we will have a very sad situation. The Gopal Singh Committee Report has not yet been implemented, the Minorities Commission's Reports are not implemented. I can go on in this way, but I do not want to do so. I only want to ask him to think as to what will be the consequences of this kind of disillusionment and the betrayal of the hopes of the minorities?

I shall, in conclusion, refer to the trade in illegal arms. One of the reasons why in this country there is an atmosphere of violence, a culture of violence to which my hon. friend's party has contributed diligently and persistently, is the fact that there is an increase in the stockpiling and circulation of licensed and illicit arms. The Arms Act remains. If the volume of illicit arms in circulation has increased, where do these arms come from? Do they spring up from the earth or do they come from across the frontiers? There are reports of smuggling from across the frontiers and also along our long sea coasts which are difficult to guard. Groups are engaged in gun-running. Unlicensed factories have been unearthed in Nalanda in Bihar, in Jahanabad in Bihar, in Majholi in Jabalpur district of Madhya Pradesh, in Amritsar in Punjab, in Chikita in Andhra Pradesh, should I needle you a bit,—where it was found that the owner of the factory was the President of the Block Youth Congress, Ganganagar in Rajasthan and Kolhar village in Ahmadnagar district of Maharashtra, not to speak of the activities of a fallen yogi about whom reports have come of illegal import, illegal manufacture, illegal sale to extremists. Does this situation not cause grave concern to my hon. friend? I do not want to take more time of the House but I want to say a few words about insurgency.. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now please wind up.

SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA : Yes, I am winding up. In fact, I had left it to the last to test your clemency.

My hon. friend's report breathes an air of complacency, but I know very well that he is deeply concerned about to recrudescence of insurgency in the North-East. More than twelve brigades of our army are caught up in that area. In Manipur, with the assassination of Shaiza, the former Chief Minister; it has been proved that the long arm of the NSCN (National Socialist Council of Nagas) can reach deep into Manipur. Their activities have increased, and they hope to derive strength from the Tangkhul Naga territory. There are rumours that a foreign government has asked them to make up with the Naga Federal Group and consequent efforts are being made to coordinate the activities of all the different insurgent groups in the North-east. Why is it that this NSCN has not been declared an unlawful body? Will my hon. friend enlighten this House? NSCN is a secessionist organisation. It has declared independence. It has established a so called government of its own. The Chief Minister of Manipur made a trip to Delhi to ask this Government to declare NSCN an unlawful body, but it has not been declared an unlawful body. Here is a body which declares that it is a rival government, a parallel government, wages war against the State, and you do not declare it an unlawful body. I have heard rumours that this is because the NSCN sent out a circular during the elections in Nagaland saying that Nagas should support Congress (I). I wish he contradicts it because I do not want to believe that they would region, play with fire in this fashion in that region. In Tripura, Jamatiya and Chuni Kolai have surrendered but Hragkhal and Kartik Kolai are active, and they have organised a series of attacks on State Government offices, police stations, CRP, BSF, etc. It is a very strange thing, when some of these insurgents surrender—I do not know; my hon. friend would certainly know—certain conditions are laid down, and these conditions give the impression that it is the insurgents who are dictating conditions to you. Do you know that when Jamatiya and Chunikolai surrendered, among the 15 conditions that were laid down, there was no condition for the surrender of arms? It tells its own tale. If you accept the surrender of

insurgents without insisting on and ensuring the surrender of arms then you are only letting them loose. There seems to be some lack of will in dealing with insurgents.

Coming to the declaring of associations as unlawful bodies, in Tripura there is a so-called People's Government of Tripura. Why is it that the Centre is not as active as it should be? The Chief Minister of Tripura has complained that the Centre is not performing its duty in ensuring that armed rebels do not cross and re-cross from across the frontier.

One more point and I will finish. When insurgents surrender, or when insurgents are arrested, Government find it difficult even to file a charge-sheet. My hon. friend will perhaps be surprised to be learn that Shri Bisweswar Singh of Manipur was kept in jail for two years and when the High Court ordered his release, and the only charge that could be levelled against him by the Government related to the Arms Act and assaulting a public servant on duty. You declare a Government of your own, run a parallel government, attack armouries, kill people, do everything that an insurgent does, and yet the Government can charge him only with assault on a public servant on duty. That means there is something lacking somewhere.

Sir, I shall not take your time in narrating cases of this kind, but I would certainly say at the end, that when you ask insurgents to surrender, there is need for continued surveillance and rehabilitation and an effort to deal with the political, economic and cultural causes of insurgency. By administrative and military methods alone you cannot deal with the insurgents. We have seen it in Kenya, Malaysia and Nagaland. Therefore, I wish the Government realise the gravity of the situation, and find out political, economic and cultural means to deal with the causes of insurgency in the north-east.

***SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM (Tenkasi):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to make a few suggestions on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs for 1984-85.

I would not like to dilate on the role of Opposition parties in our country and how they are trying to improve their political

fortunes. But I have to say in brief that they are exploiting the miseries of the masses, they are magnifying the internal conflicts among the people and they are fanning the flames of discontent among the people against the Central Government. They feel that some day when the volcano of discontent erupts they will seize the seat of power. It is time for them to pause and ponder. They must realise that they will also be enveloped by the fire of ire of the people. They must know that if they sow the wind they will have to reap the whirlwind. None of the Opposition leaders has condemned the carnage in the Punjab. Similarly, they have not protested against the wilful murders in Assam. All the same they do not fail to advise the Government as to how to solve the national conflicts.

Sir, consent and dissent are two sides of the coin of democracy. It is wrong to base any political ideology on dissent alone. Negative policies will not yield positive results. When our revered Prime Minister says that the States are diverting plan funds to non-plan schemes, there is a furore in the House. I wonder how the Centre-State relations can be on an even keel. I submit to them that they should take the nation above party politics. Then only democracy will take deep roots in the country. They should realise that patriotism is not their exclusive prerogative. If they adopt this positive approach of highlighting the public grievances instead of uprooting the basic tenets of democracy in encouraging anarchy and violence, then they will be doing their duty by the nation.

Sir, the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes has been constitutionally guaranteed by the appointment of a Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under Article 338 of the Constitution. I am sorry that this post has not been filled up for quite some time. There is only a Deputy Commissioner now. You know, Sir, that the Parliamentary Committee for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes scrutinises the Annual Report of this Commissioner and presents its report to the House. When there is no Commissioner, I do not know who prepares the Annual Report. The Janata Government at the Centre had sudden inspiration

to constitute a Commission for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Before they could give constitutional sanction to this body, the Government fell due to its own maladroitness. Now Shrimati Maragatham Chandrasekhar is the Chairman of this Commission. But this Commission has no legal backing. It is just a creature of the Government. In these circumstances, I am afraid that the constitutional privileges and rights accorded to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes may also be forfeited in the absence of the constitutional authority of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

In 1983, 509 scheduled caste persons and 155 scheduled tribe persons were murdered. 613 scheduled caste women and 118 scheduled tribe women were raped. It is regrettable that majority of murders and rapes had taken place in the State to which the hon. Home Minister belongs. I want to know whether the Commission for SC and ST will investigate these murders and rapes or the Deputy Commissioner for SC and ST will do. This kind of unnecessary suspense should be removed as early as possible. I request the hon. Home Minister that he should appoint, the constitutional authority of the Commissioner for SC/ST. He should also bring forward the necessary bill for giving legal status to the Commission for SC/ST. I am sure that he will resolve this tangle soon.

The scheduled castes and scheduled tribes constitute 20% of our population and the backward classes comprise 40%. In order to ensure that the problems of 60% of our population is resolved, the Government should set up a separate Department for this purpose. There should also be a full-fledged Minister for ensuring the welfare of 60% of our population. 17 States have constituted the Scheduled Castes Development Corporation. In 1984-85, the Government of India have provided Rs. 16 crores for extending assistance to these Corporations. Along with this if there is a separate independent Department then the economic welfare of these downtrodden people will be assured.

The absence of an All India bill enumerating the names of backward classes in the country has created many incongruities in the country. The backward class people,

who have come from Tamilnadu to Delhi, are not getting the privileges and concessions which they are getting in Tamilnadu. The reason for that is that the Delhi Administration has not recognised them as backward classes. Such a piquant-piquant situation is obtaining in many other States also. This legislation is pending for quite some years now. I submit that the Centre should enact this law during this session itself, so that the backward class people all over the country get the benefits.

In some States, the dhobis have been declared as belonging to backward classes. Last year there was a Conference in Delhi of the All India Dhobis Association demanding that in all the States they should be declared as backward classes. They met the hon. Prime Minister also and presented a memorandum to her. I submit to the hon. Home Minister that their genuine grievances should be redressed.

I would now refer to the abnoxious issue of mass conversions from one religion to the other. The Meenakshimpuram conversions—this place is in my parliamentary constituency—shocked the entire nation. All over the country the Press highlighted these conversions. Many articles appeared in different papers. All of them agreed on one thing and that is, the economic backwardness compels one to change his religion. Even the atrocities of majority communities do not contribute as much as economic ailment. For example, 40% of our people, whom the Central Planning Commission has declaring as living below the poverty line, belong to backward classes, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Our Prime Minister's 20-point programme has given the prime of place for their economic advancement. But, as has been pointed out by our General Secretary, Shri Rajiv Gandhi and our hon. Prime Minister, some States are not utilising the funds earmarked for 20-point programme schemes; they are utilising this money for some other purpose. Even the Public Accounts Committee of this House has commented upon this. The funds provided for NREP, IRDP and the Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, which should uplift the poor people belonging to backward classes and SC/ST, are being spent by the State Government on some other schemes. This means that the poverty of these people is being perpetuated. This drives them to

other religions where economic equality is assured. If such conversions are to be eliminated from our social scene, the economic advancement of backward classes, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes should be given the priority by all the State Governments, irrespective of their party affiliations.

Here, I would like to refer to the Supreme Court's judgement in the election case of Shri Devarajan, my colleague in this House. The three Judges of Supreme Court have stated in unequivocal terms that the original caste of a man does not get changed just because he goes to another religion. This has far-reaching consequence for the SC/ST people who have become Christians and Buddhists. The Government should give all the facilities to these people also as their kith and kin in Hindu religion. I am sure that the hon. Home Minister will bring forward the necessary legislation for this purpose.

For the educational development of SC/ST students, the Central Government is giving 100% scholarships. Unfortunately full value of these scholarships does not reach the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister that this money is also being misappropriated by the authorities concerned. I am referring to a case about which I know personally. There is a State Government Higher Secondary School in Shencottah in my parliamentary constituency. Each scheduled caste student is sanctioned a sum of Rs. 600 as scholarship. The Headmaster appropriates Rs. 200 for himself and only Rs. 400 reaches the SC student. Many complaints came to my notice. I forwarded them to the Collector and demand criminal action against the Headmaster. The Collector ordered action in this regard. But this Headmaster is related to a high Police official in the State. This has ensured him safety from criminal action. Since he has got contacts in the Education Department also, instead of changing this Headmaster including in this malpractice, attempts are being made to transfer two innocent Post-Graduate teachers who belong to scheduled caste. The hon. Home Minister should have a machinery to oversee whether the sanctioned scholarships reach the SC/ST students in different parts of the country. I would take this opportunity to say that

the amount of scholarship was fixed some years ago. Now with the unprecedented price spiralling, it is necessary to increase the value of the scholarship for SC/ST students.

In my constituency, we have a tea estate in Mancholai mountain ranges where 95% of the workers belong to scheduled castes and backward classes. They are not getting their basic minimum requirements like drinking water and sanitary conditions of living. They do not have even public conveniences. I suggest that the hon. Home Minister should ensure that such estate labour belonging to scheduled castes is enabled to get their minimum requirements of living. The benefits from schemes like IRDP, NREP etc. should reach these people in the far-flung tea estates.

Before I conclude, I understand that some suggestions have been made for the withdrawal of the recognition of Scheduled Castes Railway Employees Association. You know, Sir, that through this body the problems of scheduled caste railway employees are brought to the notice of the Railway Board. I demand that the recognition of Scheduled Caste Railway Employees Association should not be withdrawn. With these words I conclude my speech.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबर्ट्सगंज) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं गृह मंत्रालय की माँगों को पूर्ण समर्थन तथा विरोध पक्ष द्वारा रखे गए कटौती प्रस्तावों का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ है।

मैं प्रारम्भ में ही गृह मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद और बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो पिछले कई वर्षों से हमारे देश में शान्ति व्यवस्था की कठिन परिस्थितियाँ थीं उसको गम्भीरता से, दृढ़ता से और दूरदर्शिता से हल किया, उसका मुकाबला किया। मुझे याद है जब श्री सोम नाथ चटर्जी इनिशिएट कर रहे थे इस डिबेट को तो उन्होंने—वैसे मैं उनका बड़ा आदर करता हूँ—असम के बारे में या पंजाब के बारे में ऐसे तथ्य प्रस्तुत किये जो सत्य से बिल्कुल परे हैं। आपको याद होगा कि देश में शान्ति व्यवस्था बनाये रखने का संवैधानिक दृष्टि से

उत्तरदायित्व राज्यों और संघ राज्यों का है। हमारी केन्द्र सरकार या गृह मंत्रालय केवल निर्देश देता है, और राज्यों से जब सहायता की मांग की जाती है तो वह सहायता प्रदान करती है, और कुछ केन्द्रीय फोर्सों हैं उनको कंट्रोल करती है। विरोध पक्ष के माननीय सदस्य ऐसा मान कर यहाँ बोलें जैसे सारी शांति व्यवस्था का उत्तरदायित्व गृह मंत्रालय पर ही है। यदि वह चाहते हैं तो पहली मांग करनी चाहिये इस सदन को कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को या गृह मंत्रालय को ला एंड आर्डर देश में स्थापित करने के लिये अधिक ताकत देने की जरूरत है। यही नहीं, यदि आप देखें तो पिछले दिनों, खासकर में पंजाब के इशू पर ज्यादा नहीं बोलना चाहता क्योंकि इस पर विभिन्न अवसरों पर इस सदन में चर्चा हो चुकी है, लेकिन दो, तीन बातें मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि जितनी भी अकालियों की घामिक मांगें थीं उनको हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने मान लिया है। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि जो टेरिटोरियल मामला था यह निश्चित हो गया था कि चंडीगढ़ पंजाब को और अंबाहर और फाजिल्का हरियाणा को जाय? केवल पानी का विवाद रह गया था, उसको भी एक ट्राइब्यूनल को देने की बात थी। इन परिस्थितियों में भी हमारी प्रधान मंत्री और गृह मंत्री ने बाइपार्टाइट और ट्राइपा टाईप डिस्कशन के लिये दरवाजा हमेशा खुला रखा था।

अभी फरवरी में वार्ता हुई थी लेकिन वहाँ पर ऐसी घटनाएँ घटीं जिनसे वार्ता समाप्त हो गई। तो इस नाजुक मौमले को शुरू से ही सरकार ने दूरदर्शिता से लिया। अभी कह रहे थे कि असम में ऐसी परिस्थितियों के बावजूद चुनाव कराया गया। माननीय बर्मा जी को मालूम है कि यदि चुनाव नहीं कराया जाता तो संवैधानिक संकट हो जाता। सरकार ने चुनाव से पहले प्रस्ताव रखा कि आप संशोधन सान् के लिये तैयार हो जायें। लेकिन उसके लिये विरोधी दल तैयार नहीं हुए। तब मजबूर हो कर केन्द्रीय सरकार को चुनाव के आदेश देने पड़े। तब विभिन्न

पार्टियों से राजनीतिक उद्देश्य से मांगें आने लगीं। इसलिये माननीय बर्मा जी जो कह रहे थे कि ऐसी परिस्थितियों में सरकार ने चुनाव कराये, वह बिल्कुल निराधार है। उन्होंने जो परिस्थितियाँ विद्यमान थीं उनका जिक्र नहीं किया।

यही नहीं आप देखें कि आप तीर पर देश में शांति व्यवस्था बनी रही। यदि बिगड़ी भी तो वहीं जहाँ विरोध पक्ष की सरकारें हैं। पिछले साल हैदराबाद में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए, इसी तरह बंगाल में भी साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए। मैं नहीं कहता कि साम्प्रदायिक दंगों की संख्या में कमी हुई, लेकिन जो हिंसा की वारदातें हैं उनमें जरूर कमी हुई है।

हमारा औद्योगिक फ्रंट भी शांति से बीता है। आप जानते हैं बम्बई में कपड़ा मिल मजदूरों की हड़ताल थी जिस पर धीरे-धीरे हमने कार्य पाया और मजदूर काम पर वापस आ गये। तो उत्तरोत्तर ला एंड आर्डर व्यवस्था में सुधार हुआ। और यही नहीं यदि पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों की स्थिति देखें तो मणिपुर, नागालैंड में उग्रवादियों की संख्या जो पहले थी उसमें भी कमी हुई है।

असम में चुनाव के बाद जो लोक प्रिय सरकार स्थापित हुई उसके बाद वहाँ की स्थिति में भी सुधार हुआ है। लोगों को बसाने, उनको सहायता देने का कार्य राज्य सरकार सुचारु रूप से कर रही है। यहाँ तक कि विदेशी नागरिकों के सम्बन्ध में भी कई निर्णय लिए हैं। और पंजाब में बहुत से विधायी कार्य और प्रशासनिक कार्य किये हैं। इन सब से स्पष्ट है कि पिछले 2, 3 साल में सरकार ने विकट परिस्थितियों में बहुत ही सावधानी और दूरदर्शितापूर्ण निर्णय लिये हैं जिनके परिणामस्वरूप पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में स्थिति में काफी सुधार हुआ है।

इसी तरह मैं पंजाब में एक के बाद एक जब मांग उठती है राजनीतिक उद्देश्यों से, जैसे संविधान की 25वीं धारा में संशोधन करने की बात आ गई... आप जानते हैं कि राजनीतिक उद्देश्य है।

मैं गृह-मंत्री जी का ध्यान एक मगले की ओर आकषित करना चाहता हूँ जो कि बरसों से विचाराधीन है। आपको याद होगा कि 196 में शिङ्गूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिङ्गूल्ड ट्राइब्ज अमेंडमेंट बिल लाया गया था जो कि अभी पेंडिंग है। उस पर ज्वायन्ट कमेटी बनी थी, उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी थी लेकिन 1976 में आपने केवल एरिया डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन बिल पाम किया जिसमें कई जातियों की बात थी जैसे माय प्रदेश की आदिवासी जाती पंचा है और भी जानियां हैं जिन्हें आपने जिले में ही रखा जो कि पूरे प्रदेश में होनी चाहियें थी। छत्तीसगढ़ इलाके में उनकी हालत बहुत खराब है, उनको पूरे प्रदेश में मान्यता नहीं दी गई।

उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार 1964 से लिख रही है। जब पहली लिस्ट शिङ्गूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्ज की बनी थी तो बहुत से शिङ्गूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोग शिङ्गूल्ड कास्ट्स में आ गये, उनके अमेंडमेंट के लिये सरकार ने लिखा जैसे कि बियार जाति के लोग हैं जो मिर्जापुर में पचासों की संख्या में है। माननीय सदस्य श्री रावत ने भी अल्मोड़ा की कई जातियों के बारे में कहा जैसे कुठालिया है, बोहरा, अनावल, गंधर्व आदि वह पहाड़ी एरिया में शिङ्गूल्ड ट्राइब्ज में हैं लेकिन हमारे मिर्जापुर में अभी भी नहीं हो सके हैं। आपने इसके लिये प्रयास किया है, मुझे इसकी शिकायत नहीं है, आपने विभिन्न राज्यों में सम्पर्क किया है। फरवरी, 1981 में आपने निर्णय लिया कि विस्तृत सुधार इस लिस्ट में किया जाये, लेकिन लगातार 1981 से मांग रहे हैं, लेकिन आपके पास ऐसी शक्ति नहीं है। आपने 16 राज्यों से और कुछ संघ राज्यों से लिस्ट मांगी, लेकिन 6 राज्य ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने अभी तक सूची नहीं भेजी है। आपने अपनी टीम भी भेजी, मंत्री जी गये, डी० ओ० लिखे लेकिन वह राज्य लिस्ट नहीं दे रहे हैं। हमारी मांग है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास ऐसी ताकत होनी चाहिये कि अगर प्रदेश सरकार स्वयं कोई कार्यवाही न करे तो निश्चित तौर से आपकी तरफ से उसको इम्प्लीमेंट कराया जाए।

ला एंड आर्डर व हरिजन आदिवासियों की तरफकी का उत्तरदायित्व हम आप पर लाते हैं, लेकिन आपके पास वह शक्ति नहीं है। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि अगले सेशन में इसके लिए बिल लाया जाये। जैसा मैंने कहा है कि मिर्जापुर में बियार, उत्तर प्रदेश में मल्लाह आदि जातियां हैं जिन्हें दिल्ली में शिङ्गूल्ड कास्ट कहते हैं लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में उनकी काफी आबादी विभिन्न जगहों में है और लोग उन्हें वहां विभिन्न नामों से जानते हैं जैसे बंगाल में केवट, कंबत, उत्तरप्रदेश में माभी, मल्लाह केवट और धीवर कहते हैं। इनके पचासों नाम हैं लेकिन आर्थिक, शैक्षिक और सामाजिक दृष्टिकोणों से ये कौमें पिछड़ी हुई हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सारे शिङ्गूल्डकास्ट्स का व्यवस्थित ढंग से ऊंचा उठाने का प्रयास करें तभी काम चलेगा।

हम केन्द्रीय सरकार के बड़े आभारी हैं कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो धन दिया गया था उसका कई गुना धन इसके लिए दिया लेकिन उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन जिस तरह से राज्यों में हो रहा है वह बिल्कुल असंतोषजनक है। मेरा सुझाव है कि हर राज्य में मॉनिटरिंग के लिए कोई सैल केन्द्रीय सरकार भेजे। जो पैसा आप देते हैं वह पूरी तरह खर्च नहीं होता है। उसमें कई शर्तें होती हैं जैसे 50 परसेंट स्टेट गवर्नमेंट व्यवस्था करे और 50 परसेंट सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट दे। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि 50 परसेंट स्टेट गवर्नमेंट न जुटा पाने के कारण उस पैसे का उपयोग नहीं कर पा रही हैं।

आई० आर० डी० पी० आदिवासियों को उठाने के लिये है, मोर और लैस 50 परसेंट इसका उपयोग हो गया है लेकिन सन् 80 से अब तक देखें तो 1-3 भी इसका उपयोग पूरे देश में नहीं हो पाया है। मेरी मांग है कि आदिवासी और हरिजनों के विकास के लिए जितने कार्यक्रम हैं, चाहे शिङ्गूल्ड कास्ट कापॉरेशन की बात है चाहे स्पेशल एसिस्टेंस दिया गया है या स्पेशल कम्पोनेन्ट प्लान है इनके मायान्वयन को देखने के लिए आप में ताकत होनी चाहिये। मैं

आपकी मजबूरी समझता हूँ, आप प्रदेश सरकार को धन आबंटित करते हैं, लेकिन वह खर्च नहीं कर सकती हैं।

15.00 hrs.

जब राज्य खर्च नहीं करते हैं, तो केन्द्र के पास कोई ताकत नहीं है कि वह उन्हें खर्च करने के लिए बाध्य करे। हरिजन-आदि-वासियों और पिछड़े वर्ग के उत्थान की जिम्मेदारी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की है, इसलिए उनसे सम्बन्धित योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन की ताकत भी उसी के पास होनी चाहिए। अगर केन्द्र के पास इसके लिए स्टाफ नहीं है, तो वह स्टाफ की नियुक्ति करे और गृह मंत्रालय में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिए अलग मंत्रालय खोले, ताकि इन कार्यक्रमों की मानिट्रिंग हो सके।

केन्द्र की ओर से राज्यों को जो धनराशि दी जाती है, उसमें थोड़ा बहुत आबादी का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए। जैसे, उत्तर प्रदेश में देश की शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की आबादी का पांचवां हिस्सा रहता है और वहां पर लगभग 25 प्रतिशत आबादी शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की है। लेकिन धन के आबंटन में इस बात का ध्यान नहीं रखा गया है। इस सम्बन्ध में तीन चार बातों का ध्यान रखना चाहिए। यह देखना चाहिए कि कोई राज्य आर्थिक दृष्टि से कितना कमजोर है, उसकी पर-कैपिटा इन्कम कितनी है। बिहार को छोड़कर उत्तर प्रदेश की पर-कैपिटा इन्कम देश में सबसे कम है। दूसरे, उत्तर प्रदेश में पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश, पहाड़ी जिले और बुंदेलखंड जैसे पिछड़े क्षेत्र हैं, जहां राज्य की 47 प्रतिशत आबादी रहती है। उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए धन का आबंटन करते समय इन बातों का ध्यान रखना चाहिए।

जहां तक रिजर्वेशन का सम्बन्ध है, इसकी वजह से शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोगों की बड़ी परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है। एक तरफ तो वे समाज के कोप-भाजन बनते हैं—लोग कहते हैं कि सारी नौकरियां यही लोग लिए जा रहे हैं। दूसरी तरफ वास्तव में उनको

रिजर्वेशन का लाभ नहीं मिलता है। इसलिए हर एक स्टेट और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के हर एक विभाग में टाइम-बाउंड प्रोग्राम बनाया जाए और जो एपॉयंटिंग एथारिटी उसका पालन न करे, उसको कुछ पनिशमेंट देने की व्यवस्था की जाए। पहले कहा गया था कि रिजर्वेशन के प्रावधानों की पूर्ति न करने वाले अधिकारी के कैरेक्टर रोल में एन्ट्री की जाएगी, लेकिन हमने ऐसा कहीं नहीं देखा है कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के कोटे की पूर्ति न करने पर किसी अधिकारी के कैरेक्टर रोल में एन्ट्री की गई हो। जिस तरह यह कहा जाता है कि साम्प्रदायिक दंगों और हरिजनों पर होने वाले अत्याचारों के लिए जिलाधिकारी और एस पी को जिम्मेदार बनाया जाए, उसी तरह विभिन्न नौकरियों में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के कोटे को पूरा करने के लिए सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों को उत्तरदायी बनाया जाना चाहिए।

यह बहुत ही गम्भीर मामला है कि प्रमोशन में रिजर्वेशन के मामले में तीन चार साल तक तो सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के कैरेक्टर रोल में "सैटिस्फैक्टरी," "गुड" और "बेरी गुड" लिखा जाता है, लेकिन जिस साल उसके प्रमोशन का नम्बर आता है उस साल लिखा दिया जाता है "नाट सैटिस्फैक्टरी", जिससे उसके प्रमोशन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है।

जहां तक जातिवाद और छुआछूत का सम्बन्ध है, क्या यह सही नहीं है कि महाराष्ट्र विधान मन्त्रालय में सर्वसम्मति से यह प्रस्ताव पास किया गया कि डा० अम्बेडकर के नाम पर एक यूनिवर्सिटी खोली जाए? लेकिन जातीय भावना इतनी बढ़ती जा रही है कि सरकार के लिए इस प्रस्ताव को क्रियान्वित करना सम्भव नहीं हो सका है। जब देश के दूसरे महापुरुषों के नाम पर कालेज और यूनिवर्सिटी खोली जाती हैं, तो डा० अम्बेडकर के नाम पर यूनिवर्सिटी खोलना कोई गलत बात नहीं है।

होम मिनिस्ट्री को यह आदेश देना चाहिए

कि डा० अम्बेडकर के जन्म-दिन पर छुट्टी की जाए।

आई ए एस और आई पी एस के लिए प्री-एग्जामिनेशन ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था हर एक राज्य और हर एक बड़े जिले में की जाए, ताकि क्लास वन सर्विसिज में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की कमी न हो।

शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिए स्कालरशिप्स की संख्या काफी कर दी गई है। यद्यपि स्कालरशिप्स के लिए धनराशि में वृद्धि की गई है, परन्तु बढ़ती हुई मंहगाई को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रति-छात्र धनराशि को नहीं बढ़ाया गया है। इसी तरह विदेशों में उच्च टेक्निकल और साइंटिफिक शिक्षा के लिए भेजे जाने वाले शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के छात्रों की संख्या नहीं बढ़ी है। मन्त्री महोदय को इन बातों की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

हरिजन-आदिवासियों के लिए विभिन्न प्रकार के कार्यक्रमों के सफल होने में दो तीन बाधाएं हैं। एक तो शिड्यूल्ड बैंकों का सहयोग नहीं मिलता है, और अगर सहयोग मिलता भी है, तो वहां पर भ्रष्टाचार का बोलबाला है। दूसरे, जो सामान मिलता है, वह घटिया होता है। प्रधान मन्त्री ने बार-बार कहा है कि यह जनता के विकास का कार्यक्रम है, इसलिए इसके लिए जनसहयोग होना चाहिए। लेकिन मैंने जानकारी प्राप्त की है कि हिन्दुस्तान भर में ग्राम सभाओं और ग्रामों की इच्छा जाने बगैर, सरकारी अधिकारी जिस व्यक्ति में रुचि लेते हैं; उसी को सहायता देते हैं। तो जो कमियां और खामियां हैं उनके विकास में आप उनको दूर कीजिए।

एक बात अन्त में कह कर समाप्त कहूंगा कि इन सारे कार्यक्रमों में तभी सफलता मिलेगी जब आप इम्प्लीमेंटेशन की मशीनरी को तेज करें। आप जब उत्तर दें तो दो बातों का उत्तर जरूर दें कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट एंड शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की लिस्ट में परिवर्तन करेंगे और दूसरी बात

यह जरूर करें कि डिपार्टमेंट अलग बनाएं और इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के लिए अगर जरूरत पड़े तो राज्य सरकार को जो ताकत है वह अपने हाथ में लेकर शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, एंड शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज को आगे लाने का काम करें। एट्रासिटीज की बात को देखें।

मंडल कमीशन के बारे में बहुत-सी बातें कही गईं। मैं आपसे कहूंगा कि जब तक सामाजिक पिछड़ापन है तब तक रिजर्वेशन देना पड़ेगा। कान्स्टीट्यूशन में जो समता दी है उसके कोई माने नहीं हैं। जब तक देश में अवसर प्राप्त करने की समता नहीं होगी तब तक कोई बात नहीं बनेगी। आज हमारे देश में अवसर प्राप्त करने की समान सुविधा नहीं है। बुद्धि के मामले में मैंने एक बार पहले भी कहा था कि किसी जाति या किसी विशेष कबीले की यह बपौती नहीं है। यदि हम लोगों को, हरिजन और आदिवासियों को, पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को अवसर मिले तो वे भी उसी तरह आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। मैं जानता हूं कि मंडल कमीशन में कुछ बातें ऐसी हैं जो स्वीकार करने लायक नहीं हैं। लेकिन जो स्वीकार करने लायक नहीं है। लेकिन जो स्वीकार करने लायक हैं जिन्हें लोगों का कल्याण होता हो, जल्दी-जल्दी राज्यों से मंगा करके उन बातोंको स्वीकार करें। जब तक देश में बराबरी की हालत न हो जाय, उन लोगों को जो सामाजिक, शैक्षिक और आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हैं उनको आप विशेष सुविधा दीजिए ताकि यह बीमारी ठीक हो जाय और भारतवर्ष का सारा समाज स्वस्थ हो जाय, उनमें एक राष्ट्रीय एकता की भावना उत्पन्न हो।

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Does the Hon. Home Minister want me to speak ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I called the Hon. Home Minister to speak first. But the Hon. Home Minister said that you will have a chance to speak.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I do not want to go into details. I would not like to speak at length because many points have been made. I have to deal with the Ministry

of Home Affairs in my own way.

I feel the standards of governance in this country in certain respects have deteriorated because, as a representative of people, I feel that the performance of the Ministry of Home Affairs has not been satisfactory.

I will choose only a few problems.

Starting with Assam, many hon. Members from the treasury benches have praised Mr. Saikia for giving a good Government to the people of Assam.

I personally feel Mr. Saikia does deserve a word of praise because he has tried in his own way to make the best out of the worst situation there but there is no semblance of a Government that would be called peoples' Government because people have not participated in the elections there. But I will not delve deeper and say of the people who have come to parliament, from that State, how many of them are elected.

But I want to tell you and through you the whole country that the Government has definitely forgotten that there is a simmering discontent in Assam and that the fear psychosis has continued in Assam and that the people of Assam do not feel that the problem has been solved.

It is one thing to talk about a problem in Delhi and quite another to tackle the problem in Assam.

The very fact that in spite of the cooperation readily offered by the opposition parties and by the elected leaders of Assam as also by the student leaders of Assam, to the Central Government and to the ruling Congress Party in solving the problem of Assam, the Government of India could not tackle the problem of Assam till date only shows that the Government of India and the ruling party did not like to tackle the problem in Assam. For reasons best known to the ruling party, the problems are continuing in Assam. In Punjab people say they want to cause or organise a Hindu backlash but I do not know whether that is advisable. That should not be done at any cost. The Congress party has every right to get the votes of people. But they should not organise Hindu backlash. In Punjab, definitely, there has been a policy of drift. All the time they organized

tripartite meets, there was no question of inspiration. The Home Minister could not inspire confidence. I had the occasion of talking to various people of Punjab. Some of them have forgotten about the real problems—transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab or territorial disputes or the distribution of water; they have forgotten these problems. They now think of their daily life. There is terrible fear. There are people who are daily wage-earners, rickshaw-pullers, taxi-drivers, fruit-vendors, who should have their daily wages to live. Long before religion, they think of their bellies. In that atmosphere of fear, they have forgotten the real problems, the actual problems on which the agitation started, and they all the time non look with frustration towards the Central Government.

My friend from Congress I benches yesterday spoke from his soul. He was wanting to know what to do in Punjab. This was a question he could ask Madam Gandhi because she holds the key. In my maiden speech on 26th July last year, I had, at the close of my speech, in my innocence thought that Madam Gandhi held the key and I appealed to her to rise to the occasion and invite the Akali leadership to Delhi without standing on prestige and solve the matter. What I thought in innocence at that time, I continue to believe after some experience that Madam Gandhi holds the key and she does not want to unlock and solve the problem, she does not want to resolve this problem. Otherwise, I do not think there are any impediments.

As far as the Akalis are concerned, I was then of the conviction that they do not want Khalistan. But some people want to put this word into their mouth. They do not want to have a separate nation. That cannot be granted to them. They cannot have a parallel nation. But they want it as a community, that is, as a sub-nationhood. Anyway, the kind of ideology envisaging a separate nationhood cannot be accepted in this country. But they had some just demands. The Central Government did not respond to those demands and they tried to involve all the Sikhs. There is a polarisation in Punjab; it is a dangerous polarisation. Even when the ruling Congress goes to the Poll next time and gets all the Hindu votes, they will not have won a battle. There

is no question of winning a war; they will not win even a battle. That kind of polarisation will be a dangerous situation for all time to come in this country—to polarise the Hindus and the Sikhs. That is what the Central Government has done and that is what the Home Ministry has been able to show through its performance. They became a passive spectator. When the talks failed in Delhi last time, our Home Minister could not inspire confidence. There was chaos. The Akalis were going back. The opposition had no brief, the opposition had no point of view because they found the Ministry without any point of view, and Shri P. C. Sethi, the Home Minister, gave an impression that he had exhausted the kind of vague brief he had and he had no assurances to make; therefore, he could not continue the talks. On the other side, Haryana plunged into violence. It was again Madam Gandhi who rose to the occasion because she was responsible for that and she just took interest and tried to extinguish the fire that had broken out in Haryana. So, the wage-earners in Punjab, the poor people in Punjab, the downtrodden in Punjab, want resolution of the Punjab problem for economic reasons for, not on religious basis. The taxi-wala or the rickshaw-puller or even a trader wants to live by something. Capital is moving out of Punjab; I have received some information. The business community is a very sensitive community and it does not want to invest where there is no security. Capital is now going out of Punjab and that will harm the interests of the business community. I do not know when the elections will take place in this country. They (Congress men) must be knowing it but they should not wait for the elections. They should resolve the problem of Punjab, show their mettle try to and win the votes on their own strength as a political party.

So far as law and order is concerned—I want to tell you a few points—the situation in Punjab and Assam is dangerous. There may be many States like that. So far as general law and order situation in the country is concerned, it has deteriorated. Allow me to say, this report, I should say, is an insult to the Parliament because I have seen the Foreign Ministry's report, I have been the Defence Ministry's report and as compared to these reports, this is a very bald

and sketchy report. It does not describe thing. It should give clear accounts of what has happened in the country so far as law and order is concerned. Everybody knows. There have been robberies. There have been organised dacoities. There have been dowry deaths. There have been murders and every day in Delhi there is a murder and this report does not say anything. In Hindi they say—*Eh Sare Mamle Ko Gol Kar Diya*. It is not a correct policy. There is a brief chapter on law and order. It is at best an outline on important matters. The Home Ministry is one of the largest Ministries of the Government of India.

So, Sir, the law and order situation has deteriorated and there have been so many discussions on it here and I think that the Home Ministry's Report should have inspired some confidence. They should have generated some hope as the people who are tension ridden. There is no hope in this report so far as law and order situation is concerned. They do not even say that tomorrow will be all right, that if to-day is not good, tomorrow will be a day of hope, much less to explain why the law and order situation has worsened in this country.

A word about the Centre-State relations. I heard Mr Varma Speaking. He spoke on the Centre-State relations. Mr Somnath Chatterjee spoke last time on Centre State relations at length and I do not have much to add. But I wanted to say one thing—that it is the Home Ministry's responsibility to organise viable Centre-State relations. It is not in charge of funding, but it should take stock of the situation. It has not done anything. So far as Centre-State relations are concerned, Ministry has just mentioned a very small paragraph on the Sarkaria Commission, as if that is the panacea. There are people who have no faith in the Sarkaria Commission. Even when the Commission gives its report people will have to say for and against that report. Government should not think that the Sarkaria Commission is the panacea. There is no explanation of how Centre-State relations can improve. Only the institution of the Sarkaria Commission has been referred to in this report. So far as organising very viable Centre-State relations this report does not discuss anything.

The Home Ministry should have taken

care of Jammu & Kashmir State. I will not go into details. But I want to refresh the memory of the hon. Home Minister Mr P C Sethi and his colleagues in the Ministry that they should know that apart from politics, Jammu & Kashmir State has some economic problems also and unless the Home Ministry knows, it cannot tackle them. It is the Home Ministry which should know the economic problems also. It is the Jammu and Kashmir State which has the smallest share so far as industrial development in this country is concerned. The share, I am told, is 0.06% so far as organised public sector is concerned. During the last more than 30 years, Rs 25,550 crores have been invested in public sector industries. My State's share is 0.06%. This is the Finance Ministry's figure. My State is not on the railway map of India. So far as our hydel power potential is concerned—I have mentioned it last time also—we have a tremendously big power potential to the tune of 20,000 megawatts if all the waters now running wastefully into Pakistan are harnessed we can constitute a lot to the welfare of nation. If the Home ministry has just applied its mind, it could have given a better orientation to these programmes thereby improving the economic condition of our people. But the Centre grabs all the finances and then makes States particularly non-Congress (I) States to come to the Centre with a begging bowl.

In this country, as Mr. Palkhiwala said, States are treated as second-class Native State as was done in the British Raj. West Bengal, Karnataka or any other state, particularly, Jammu and Kashmir State must come with a begging bowl to the Centre. This is the country's money. Non-Congress I States have been insulted even though they wanted their genuine share.

Sir, Centre-States Relations require a regular debate in this House. The Home Ministry instead of understanding our problems, helped, the Congress (I) workers in our State in their organised agitations. They never accepted the verdict of the people. It was soon after the election results came out that they decided to talk about rigging. For a time, they talked about rigging and all that. Then they said that the people of Kashmir had taken recourse to secessionism. All the time they wanted to topple the Government under one pretext or

another. The Congress (I) workers in my State indulged in the worst kind of rowdiness. Mr. Chairman, our party has indicated in a report, which gives details about how many violent agitations were organised by the Congress (I) workers. In my State 300 sessions of agitations were organised in various parts of the State. They burnt the public property and they assaulted the law enforcing agencies and then they created a situation whereby they thought that the Government could be toppled. There was a day when the police had to open fire and there people were killed. It was the most violent agitation. A police station was attacked and police had to open fire but they come forward with false statement that 14 people had been killed. I am not going into details. The *Sunday* renowned and prestigious journal article. It conducted a survey and it gave lie to Mr. Mooppnar and asked him to learn the truth. Sunday gave names of those killed and it proved those to be alive who had been shown to have died. I am speaking here these things because I am a Nationalist first and a Nationalist last and I feel hurt—that Congressmen spoiled the relations between the State and the centre. Dr. Farooq Abdullah stands for the unity and integrity of the country. I am pained to say that they tried to push us to the wall but are decided to bank up on the judgement of our countrymen. They organised a delegation to the President of India in connection with the toppling game in which two Ministers participated—Shri Arif Mohammad Khan and Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad. Such a thing has never happened in Jawaharlal Nehru's time. I do not remember such a thing had ever happened in other States. Can the Ministers of a Government go, over the head of the Prime Minister to the President of India? That was because they thought that the President of India had also an opinion on the issue and also had something to say in the matter. They produced a memorandum saying that there was infiltration from Pakistan and that secessionist activities had increased, secessionism etc, etc. Myself and my colleagues and our Chief Minister have said that there is no question of secessionism. If there was a graph of secessionism then it is a matter of pride for us to say that there is a decline in that. In 1965 when the Congress (I) was ruling in my State, the infiltrators had reached upto Srinagar. The Central Govern-

ment had not shaken then. It had not tatem any notice of that situation. There was no question of infiltration.

We won the election in the finality of elections and Dr. Farooq Abdullah deserved a reward for that. At least he deserved a smile from the people who have adorned the Treasury benches today. Instead of doing that, they sought to take revenge. Sir, in my State, the Congress (I) Party is a junior party and it has no record of service. We fought for independence under the banner of National Conference which is red with the plough of a toiling peasant. We worked for the emancipation of the suffering masses.

We organised a revolution and accomplished land reforms. We know what is democratic socialism for better than the congress I men. Congress Party was formed in 1965 in our state Gandhiji and Jawahar Lal Nehru never thought of having a unit of Congress there because they thought National Conference stood for laudable goals that were before Congress at that time.

The irony is that day in and day out Congress I party frames fresh charges against us. They say Dr Farooq Abdullah had relations with JKLf. That organisation has roots in Pakistan. It has nothing to do with us. When some unwise Congressmen rose in the House and produced photographs I said then that they were doing a drama. It was absolutely not in the interests of the country. Sir, the fact is that the people of the Jammu and Kashmir State have nothing to do with that organisation and they could not prove that anybody who has been apprehended in this connection possessed a passport of this country.

Sir, why I mentioned about JKLf was because when Mr. Maqbool Bhuit was executed here on 11th and on 12th there was a demonstration at sopore. While there were no demonstrations or Bundh at Srinagar. I mention that because I want to tell you that that demonstration was led by a Congress youth. I am giving you the name of** He is President of sopore committee and he is brother-in-law of ** Vice president of Jammu and Kashmir Pradesh Congress Committee (I). He was also a minister in J

& K during the Congress-regime. His son was leading that demonstration and he was arrested. It is not a chance or an accident. It is by design that some people who have definitely some secession tendencies have joined the Congress I ranks in the state and they want to harm the interests of the country and impair J and K relations with the Centre. This is the role that they have played.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I did not want to mention his name but since you have asked I would like to say that he started in the political conference. That was a pro-Pakistan organisation. Sir, Congress I workers have tried to cause a great harm to the relationship between J & K and the rest of India. But I have risen here to salute my people who showed solidarity with Farooq Abdullah against great odds. Secondly, Sir, when the Congress I agitation reached its peak in February, 1984, that was the time when the people of the country stood like a rock for a cause that was noble. It is the people of this country represented by national opposition parties who deterred the Central Government from toppling the duly elected government. I salute people of India then tribute must go to the Press which showed maturity. They may have a difference of opinion on certain issues but when it came to the toppling game, the Press rose to the occasion and about 52 editorials by leading English, Urdu, Hindi dailies and Weeklies within a matter of two months warning the Central govt. against their toppling game. Those were not ordinary papers but included top national dailies like The Statesman, Times of India, Indian Express and the Hindustan Times. All the Press rose like a rock. So our tribute goes to them that the Central Government did not succeed in toppling the duly elected Government in J & K. I want to tell them (Congressmen) that they should put national interest before their petty political interests. We have succeeded in withstanding the onslaught by them because we have a strong nationalist and secularist base. We stand for the unity and integrity of India. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to say a word about the brochures and pamphlets which they distributed in the congress sessions at Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi

and Kurukshetra, maligning a constitutionally and duly elected Government.

Perhaps they have realised now that nothing has worked for them as people of their country know that Dr. Farooq Abdullah and his Party stand for India's unity and its integrity.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member who preceded me spoke on several matters and of course some of them were half truths and untruths and my senior colleague will take care of those points and the allegations which he has made. I don't want to go into them now at the present moment.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Would you tell me which is distortion ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I will tell 101 of them. My senior colleague will inform you.

Sir, he spoke about Punjab. He has thrown the entire blame on the Government. Ignorance is bliss when it is folly to be wise. Government has made its stand very clear on Punjab issue. I don't want to go into those matters. I will confine myself to some of the subjects which I want to deal with in this matter. About the other matters my esteemed senior colleague will reply to the debate.

Several hon. Members have taken part in the debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs and given us their valuable suggestions. The Home Ministry is an all encompassing Ministry where every aspect of the matter is being discussed and it is but natural that hon. Members have made valuable contributions and have come forward with suggestions regarding certain measures to be taken by Government.

I will deal with such of those Union Territories which are under the direct responsibility of the Central Government.

15.33 hrs.

[SHRI R. S. SPARROW *in the Chair*].

The Ministry of Home Affairs performs the nodal function of overall coordination in respect of the administration of the Union

Territories and their development. The planning Commission had approved an outlay of Rs 1646.13 crores for the Sixth Five year plan of the nine Union Territories. The outlay for the Annual plan of 1983-84 was 480 crores and the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 511 crores. The proposed outlay for the Annual plan 1984-85 is Rs. 557 crores. Through this significant increase in the plan outlay a vast number of schemes for socio-economic development of the Union Territories have been undertaken and it is the endeavour of the Government to bring the development of the Union Territories at par with more advanced States.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee had made the point that there was a strong demand for the establishment of a fully democratic set up in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. I would like to inform the House that as a first step in fulfilling the political aspirations of the people of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, a Pradesh Council was constituted in the Union Territory under the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Administration) Regulation, 1979. The Pradesh Council, which was inaugurated on 20th June 1981, has three ex-officio members, two nominated members and 25 members elected by the Panchayat Pradhans in the Andaman Group, Tribal captains in Nicobar Group, and members of the Port Blair Municipal Board from among themselves. The Council has the right to discuss and make recommendations on important matters relating to the administration, including legislative proposals pertaining to the State and the concurrent list and plan proposals. Five elected members of the Pradesh Council have also been appointed as Counsellors who advise the Lt. Governor on matters relating to the administration. Considering the peculiar situation in the union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands the arrangement for democratic participation under Pradesh Council Scheme is adequate for the present. Similarly in some other Union Territories without legislatures like Chandigarh, Lakshadweep and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, the element of public participation is ensured through Advisory Committees. One of the Advisory Committees is associated with the Administrator and the other is associated with the Home Minister. These Advisory Committees are consulted on all important matters relating to legislation, plan schemes and proposals on

budget estimates. The proposal for setting up a Pradesh Council in Lakshdweep on the pattern of the Pradesh Council of Andman and Nicobar Islands is under consideration of the Government. We also have under consideration a proposal for the introduction of the Zila Prished System in the Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

In this connection, I would like to say a word of appreciation to all the Members of Parliament who have been elected from the Union Territories. They have been taking keen interest in the economic development of the the Union Territories. They have been very actively associating themselves with all those activities in so far as Union Territories are concerned.

Now, coming to Delhi, which is a metropolis city and the capital of the country, time and again some concern has been voiced by the hon. Members with regard to the law and order situation in Delhi through raising questions as well as discussions in this House. I will only like to emphasise on the various complex problems so far as Delhi is concerned.

Sir, while looking at the crime statistics, we have to take into account the tremendous rise in the population of Delhi and the very fast physical growth in the city. In a fast growing metropolis with far flung residential colonies some variation in the incidents of crime is possible which should not be taken as an indication of the general deterioration in the law and order and crime situation. Having that in the background, I would like to inform the House the various steps that have been taken by the Central Government and the Delhi Administration in order to maintain law and order and also take all possible steps to curb some of the crimes that are being committed.

Sir, I may inform the hon. House that since the assumption of office by the present Government in 1980, a very high priority was given to the maintenance of law and order and bringing down the crime graph which had touched its peak in the year 1979. A number of steps were taken by the Government to improve the law and order situation and to give the citizens of Delhi a sense of security which they lacked in the 2-3 years prior to 1980. Now, Police stations

and police posts in the far flung colonies were opened and the strength of the police personnel was substantially increased. Five more Armed Police Battalions were sanctioned. The total strength of Delhi Police in the beginning of 1980 was 23,750 and it has now gone up to 31,000 towards the end of 1983. In order to make the police force more mobile and to facilitate easy communication, a number of vehicles were purchased and the Delhi police was equipped with modern wireless communication equipment. The expenditure on Delhi Police which was Rs. 23 crores in 1980-81 has gone up to more than Rs. 45 crores during the current year. The Delhi Police has done creditable work with regard to maintenance of law and order and traffic arrangements during the Asian Games, Non-Aligned Meet and the Common-Wealth Heads of Government Meet.

While there has been a steady decline in overall crime figures from the year 1980 onwards, there has been a marginal increase under certain heads. The Government are seized of this trend and are making all-out efforts to check it. That does not mean that we are satisfied with the present situation. Whatever is possible to maintain law and order to give more security to the citizens of Delhi, every effort is being made and it is a continuous process.

A number of important cases relating to bank robberies and bomb explosions in the Capital have been worked out through sustained efforts of the Delhi Police.

Another matter that has been attracting the attention of Parliament is about the dowry deaths in Delhi. It is most unfortunate and is a cause of grave concern to all Members.

The growing number of dowry deaths, particularly in Delhi has caused serious concern to the Government. This is a social evil which can only be combatted by an all round social awakening. The Dowry prohibition Act, as it exists, has not proved very effective. The amendments to the Act are under consideration of the Government. The Criminal Law has been made more effective to provide for compulsory post-mortem in cases of death of a woman within seven years of her marriage, under suspicious circumstances. The Evidence Act

has been amended to permit the court to presume abetment by husband, to commit suicide, of a woman who has been shown to have been subjected to cruelty before committing suicide.

So far as Delhi is concerned, an Anti-Dowry Cell, headed by a woman Deputy Commissioner of Police, with a staff strength of 27, has been set up to take up investigation of dowry death and harassment cases which are transferred to the Cell. Special Magistrates have also been detailed for recording dying declaration in such cases, and a special court has been designated to try such cases.

To check crimes against women, the following steps have been taken by the Delhi Police.

(1) All reports relating to offences against women are promptly and freely registered and investigated in detail.

(2) Instructions have been issued that the offences involving women should be investigated at a senior level.

(3) Policemen are detailed on duty at the girls, colleges and schools and also at important market places and other places frequented by women to check cases of eve-teasing.

(4) Meeting with Principals of Womens' Colleges are periodically held and their suggestions and cooperation in handling the situation is sought.

The Eve-Teasing Bill forwarded by the Delhi Administration is separately under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Law and Judicial Division of this Ministry. It provides for summary trial and minimum punishment for those found guilty of eve-teasing.

Now, I come to the next important subject of Swatantrata Sanik Samman Pension Scheme. It is to the credit of our Prime Minister, who introduced this scheme to provide an honorarium to those lakhs and lakhs of our freedom fighters, who have sacrificed for the sake of the country. They have been recognised for the first time, and this scheme has been introduced in recognition of their services that they have rendered for the emancipation of this country. The

credit for introducing this scheme has to go to the Prime Minister.

The Scheme was started from the 15th August, 1972 and certain liberalisation was made in the Scheme with effect from 1st August, 1980. The Scheme is now known as Swatantrata Sanik Samman Pension Scheme. The Scheme provides for grant of pension to those who had taken part in the National Freedom struggle and their family members. Family includes widow/widower, unmarried daughters, mother and father. The earlier ceiling limit of Rs. 5000/- per annum as an eligibility criterion has been removed. Jail sufferings in respect of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe personnel and women freedom fighters has been reduced from six months to three months. The amount of monthly pension has been increased from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 300/- per month for living freedom fighters and from Rs. 100/- to Rs. 200/- per month to eligible dependents with an addition of Rs. 50/- per month for the unmarried daughters subject to an overall ceiling of Rs. 300/-.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : What about our demand for increasing it in the light of rising prices ? It is being considered.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : The hon. Member is a veteran freedom fighter and is also a member of the non-official Advisory Committee of the Scheme, whatever he says, will certainly be looked into with due respect.

Further, in case the underground suffering, certificate from personal knowledge of the prominent freedom fighters with five years sufferings is accepted in the absence of official documents.

There has been further liberalisations effective from 1st August, 1980. There is a provision of acceptance of certificate of co-prisonership from any freedom fighter who had undergone sufferings for more than one year and are recipient of Samman Pension and Tamrapatra.

- (1) Recognition of flogging and caning.
- (2) Recognition of Aranya satyagrah in Karnataka.
- (3) Recognition of Howell Monument Removal movement, 1940 (West Bengal),

Position about disposal of applications

Out of a total number of 4,24,160 applications received so far, pension has been sanctioned to 1,28,836 freedom fighters. 1,56,805 applications have been rejected for various reasons. As a result of a concerted drive, about 3,000 to 4,000 cases are being finalized every month.

Steps taken to expedite disposal of applications

- (1) Setting up of special cells by the State Governments to deal with the applications ;
- (2) Setting up of committees at district/ State levels to advise the State Government in the matter of verification and scrutiny of claims ;
- & (3) Formulation of a non-official advisory committee at Central level to consider major problems regarding the Samman Pension Scheme and to tender advice to the Government.

Setting up of special committees at the Central level—

New committees have been set up :

- (1) Non-official screening committee to consider the cases of freedom fighters from J & K state ;
- (2) Committee to consider the cases of freedom fighters of erstwhile Nizam State of Hyderabad ;
- & (3) The Screening Committee for ex-INA personnel deported to New Guinea and adjoining islands.

Automatic transfer of pension to widows—

- (1) Grant of pension to widows of freedom fighters made automatic, since in the sanction being issued, particulars of the family members are indicated, so that on the death of the freedom fighter, the pension could be transferred to them automatically.
- & (2) Existing freedom fighters have been asked to file affidavit about the dependents, so that on their death, the pension could be transferred to the widows/dependents based on the affidavit.

Position of Freedom Fighters Applications from Maharashtra

Another hon. Member, Shrimati Shalini Patil referred to the applications of fighters pension, pending from Maharashtra. Every effort is being made to clear these applications as early as possible. A separate section has been recently organized to deal exclusively with freedom fighters applications from Maharashtra and Gujarat, and a separate Under Secretary has been placed in charge of this work. As on 24th March 1984, only 831 cases are pending, where State reports have been received. These cases are also at various stages of consideration, most of which are under correspondence with the State Government. The overall position of the applications of Maharashtra State as on 29.2.1984, is as follows :

Applications received under Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme, 1972	...18,247
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Applications received under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980	.. 14,170
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Total	...32,417
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Cases sanctioned	—	11,514
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Cases rejected	—	9,268
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Cases pending	—	11,635
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Two points have been raised by Shri Uttam Rathod. The first point is regarding delay by the Freedom Fighters Division by making unnecessary queries. It may be stated that where trying to expedite the disposal of the cases, and minor points are generally overlooked in order to avoid harassment to freedom fighters. Cases are being frequently submitted to me for getting minor points condoned. We have also speeded up the disposal of cases, as I have said just now.

The second point is regarding the date of payment. There are two dates from which the pensions are being generally sanctioned, i.e. 15.8.1972 and 1.8.1980. Pension in respect of applications which were submitted within the due date, is being sanctioned with effect from one of the two dates applicable in the particular case, without any reference to the date on which the cases are decided. Therefore, the

question of the freedom fighters pension being sanctioned from a delayed date due to delay in the processing of the application, does not arise.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : I would like to bring to the attention of the Minister, one small point which is causing a lot of trouble. They had fixed a date as the last date, before which some freedom fighters have not been able to send their applications, i.e. within that particular date, for various reasons, one of them being that most of them are living in the rural areas, and so on. Therefore, I would like the hon. Minister to exercise his privilege or prerogative of excusing some of those people who have genuine explanations to give as to why delay has been caused by them in sending their applications, so that it would be possible for the Minister to grant them this pension.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : This facility is already available to such of those freedom fighters that come under the original scheme of 1972 where they have got a documentary proof to show that they have gone in imprisonment for six months or more and where it has been duly certified by a co-prisoner certificate. About liberalised pension where we deal with the freedom fighters, under-ground freedom fighters, it is very difficult. If you go on exercising the discretion of condoning the delay, that is our difficulty. So far as the freedom fighters under scheme 1972 are concerned, delay is being condoned in such cases.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : In genuine cases where the Minister is himself satisfied, he should have the power to condone the delay.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU (Chidambaram) : In the rural areas, the poor people are not in a position to know whether the government has issued the sanction for pension. So, time-limit should not be fixed.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : We are not at all rigid in this context. Whatever is possible, so far as genuine cases are concerned, certainly government will have the power to exercise its discretion.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : The Minister

should have the power in genuine cases to do it where he is satisfied.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Where there are genuine cases, you consider them in that light.

SHRI. P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : We do always have the power to condone the delay. I have already said, where genuine cases are brought to our notice, discretion is already being exercised or it shall continue to be exercised.

As a result of vigorous promotional measures and liberal relaxation of rules for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the overall representation of Scheduled Castes in the services taking into account all the Groups A, B, C and D together, stands, at 16.67 per cent as on 1.1.1982. In Group D posts, the representation of both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have gone up to 23.4 per cent and 7.45% respectively. In the case of Group C, the percentage of Scheduled Castes has gone up to 13.39% which is very near the targeted percentage. In Group B also, the percentage has increased to 9.02%. In Civil Services, we have now a total of over 6,70,000 employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes whereas in 1965, the number was approximately 3,50,000 which amounts to an increase of nearly 3,20,000 in absolute number. Increase in the total number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees in the Government, groupwise or classwise is also quite impressive. In Group A, there were only 318 Scheduled Castes Officers in 1965 which rose to 2980 in 1982 and which works out to nearly a 9-times increase. In Group B, 864 became 5970 during the same period which works out to a 7-times increase. In Group C, the number of Scheduled Castes employees rose from 96114 to 255730 which represents nearly 3 times increase. The numerical increase in Group D is also phenomenal. From the overall angle, it could be said that, due to the special efforts made by the government, the total number of Scheduled Castes employees in Civil Services/posts at the Centre has nearly doubled between 1965 and 1982, and the number of Scheduled Tribes employees has trebled during the same period.

In All India Services like IAS, IPS and

also in Central Group A to which appointment is made through Civil Service examination, it has now become possible to get the full quota of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates and there is hardly any necessity to carry forward the reservation. In absolute numbers, there has been significant increase in the number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Officers in IAS. In 1960, there were 12 Scheduled Castes, Officers in the IAS which has become 404 in 1983. Similarly, in 1960, there were only 4 Scheduled Tribes Officers in the IAS which has now risen to 181 in 1983. This signifies that our policy of spread of education among them and training them properly to utilise the opportunities available under the reservation scheme has paid dividends.

To further improve the representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Groups A & B a number of steps have been taken. There are about 62 coaching and training centres to prepare Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates for various competitive examinations. This is apart from the concessions available to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates in respect of age (5 years), fees (one-fourth of the usual fees), relaxation of standards of suitability, experience qualification in direct recruitment, separate interview in separate sittings, etc. It may, therefore, be appreciated that the Government is keeping a close watch on the representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

It has already been emphasised, many a time in Parliament and other forums, that the Government is committed to the scheme of reservation for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and would spare no efforts to see that members of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes get not only adequate representation in the Civil Service and posts but also a fair deal in every other respect.

Another important suggestion was made in the course of the discussion. An hon. Member, Shri Dalbir Singh, referred to the necessity of issuing pattas to tribals living in forest areas. In the policy guidelines recently formulated by the Ministry of Agriculture grant of long term leases to the occupants of land in the forest villages has been visualised. It is hoped that this step

will go a long way in solving the socio-economic developmental problem of the forest dweller tribals.

Another hon. Member, Shri Pradhani, has referred to a large number of land alienation cases going against the tribals. Already, a decision has been taken to include the land reforms and the land alienation laws of the States in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution. This is likely to reduce litigation and gave the tribals from being dragged to the civil courts by the more powerful groups. Such land laws of Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tripura have already been included in the Ninth Schedule. Eleven more States in the country have agreed to the inclusion of such laws in the Ninth Schedule and the Ministry of rural Development is taking further steps in this regard.

Inefficient functioning of LAMPS in several areas has been referred to by Shri Pradhani. In order to improve the working of the LAMPS, evaluation studies have been undertaken which have pointed out the lacunae and weakness in their functioning. The Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture have taken measures for strengthening the financial base of the above societies and a number of schemes for grant of assistance to the LAMPS have been taken through the National Cooperative Development Corporation. To improve marketing of surplus agricultural produce and minor forest produce handled by the LAMPS and the tribal development cooperative federations to which they are affiliated, it has been decided to constitute a national level organisation to be known as Tribal Marketing Federation (TRIFED). It is hoped that the TRIFED will be set up in the near future.

Hon. Members have also raised the issue of attracting competent officials to work in the tribal areas of the country. I may point out here that both monetary and non-monetary incentives are being granted to the official serving in the tribal areas of the country. The monetary incentives relates to special allowance granted and the non-monetary incentive covers additional residential accommodation. The Seventh Financial Commission awarded Rs. 42 crores approximately to the States for this purpose. The Ministry of Home Affairs has already

pleaded with the Eighth Finance Commission to continue this incentive scheme. It is expected that the award of the Eighth Finance Commission will be out shortly and will favourably take into account the problems of the tribal areas.

16.00 hrs.

With regard to setting up of administrative tribunals of Central Government employees, with a view to reducing the burden on the courts which have on hand far too many cases relating to service matters of Government employees and also with a view to ensure speedy justice to the Government employees, Government has decided to set up an Administrative Tribunal for Central Government employees under Article 323 A of the Constitution and also to empower State Governments to set up similar Tribunals for their own employees. The proposed Tribunal will deal with all service matters of Government employees like pay, leave, confirmation, promotion, seniority, disciplinary matters, etc. as well as individual grievances from retiring or retired Government employees regarding the validity, interpretation/application of the rules relating to civil pension. In respect of all matter over which the Tribunal will have jurisdiction, the jurisdiction of all civil courts, of all High Courts and of the Supreme Court (except under Article 136 of the Constitution) will be excluded, as provided in Article 323 A of the Constitution. The proposed Tribunal will not, however, be a forum for ventilating general service grievances of Government employees. It will only be a body to adjudicate on the representations of individual employees on matters relating to their conditions of service under Government. A draft Bill to set up the proposed Tribunal is in the process of finalisation after taking into account the views of the State Governments and it is expected to be brought before Parliament as early as possible.

Another complaint has been made that Bills sent for the assent of the President by various States are deliberately delayed. It is not a fact. I would like to inform the House that as per the normal practice, Bills passed by the State Legislature and referred to the Ministry for the assent of the President are examined in consultation with

the concerned administrative Ministries/ Departments. In normal cases, where, the Bills do not have any vague or controversial provisions, these are cleared in about a month's time or so. However, in some cases where some provisions of the Bill are either vague or repugnant to the Constitution or not in conformity with the policy framed by the Government of India in its various Departments, there are cross references between the Central Government and the State Government concerned and some time is taken before the position is finally clarified. Even in such cases, all efforts are made to have the Bills cleared expeditiously.

The hon. Members had also referred to the West Bengal Land Reforms Bill, 1981. This Bill was received in July, 1981 and after examining the Bill in detail, certain clarifications were sought from the State Government in April, 1982. The Government of West Bengal sent a reply in August, 1982 and to resolve the differences between the Union Government and the State Government, a meeting was held on August 29, 1983 between the Union Minister of Rural Development and the West Bengal Land Reforms Minister. As a result thereof, further clarifications were sought from the Government of West Bengal in September, 1983. On receipt of a reply from the State Government and after examining the matter carefully, certain suggestions have been made to the Government of West Bengal on January 25, 1984 for their consideration. A reply from the State Government is awaited. It is not peculiar to West Bengal alone. There are several States where such things have happened and there is no political discrimination as has been alleged by the hon. Member.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): But in the 20-point Programme also the Prime Minister has urged different States to adopt these land reforms which are very necessary. This Bill was sent in 1981. You have sought for clarification and all that. It is becoming such a time consuming process that the whole purpose will be defeated. That is why, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will take initiative so that no time is wasted in seeking clarifications and all that and the mind of the Central Government may be known to the

State Government and it can be implemented.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I appreciate the hon Member's suggestion. We have been taking the initiative and we have been having discussions with the concerned Ministry Whenever necessary. When the clarification is required to be sought, we contact the State Government concerned. I can assure the hon. Member that no delay will be done in this matter and all expeditious steps will be taken.

Some Members raised the point with regard to simplification of procedure and pensionary benefits to the retired Government employees. There have been steady improvements in these and now retiring Government servants are generally able to get their pensions sanctioned before retirement. If, however, for any unavoidable reason it is not possible to do so, in such cases provisional payment order valid for a period of six months is to be issued and this becomes final if no revision takes place during the interregnum. Even in the matter of payment of gratuity, leave encashment, etc. the procedures have been simplified. Now, there is no need for a Government servant to appear before the medical board if he wants to commute his pension within a period of one year after his retirement. The procedure has now been changed to see that his application for commutation of pension is processed before his retirement and is included in the pension payment order itself. It will thus be seen that generally no difficulty or inconvenience should now be felt by a retiring government servant to receive his pension in the month following the month of his retirement. We have also brought out a small booklet entitled "Know Your Retirement Benefits" which should help both the Government servants and the sanctioning authorities to have a better appreciation of the rules and procedures for setting pension cases.

Another issue was raised with regard to the steps taken to deal with corruption. Some oblique reference has been made that the Government is using the CBI for its political purposes for which I categorically say it is not so and it is not for that purpose we are using, Government is determined to root out corruption wherever it exists.

We attach great importance to continuously monitoring and enhancing the capability of the administration so that the benefits of the various developmental programmes reach the common man. In this, particular attention has been given to the functioning of Departments and Organisations having public dealings so as to promote citizens' satisfaction. Several administrative, vigilance and anti-corruption measures have been taken in this regard particularly at points where it causes harassment and hardships to the common people. In pursuance of Government's aim to deal with corruption with a firm hand particularly at points which cause harassment and irritation to the common man, CBI and other organisations are concentrating their attention on Departments and undertakings providing services to the common man like Railways P & T, Income Tax, Customs and Central Excise, Nationalised Banks, L.I.C., etc. in order that the limited man-power available to deal with the problem is most effectively used.

Since most people in their day-to-day dealings come in contact with organisations at the State level, measures to tone up the administration by adopting appropriate personnel policies and effective supervision over field level functionaries have been suggested to the State Governments.

About the various measures we have taken for the amelioration of the Scheduled Castes in the matter of their socio-economic development, Shri P.C. Sethi, our Home Minister, while replying to the debate yesterday on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, has informed the House in detail as to what are the various measures we have taken in terms of giving them financial assistance and several other measures. I only emphasise and reiterate that Government will continue to do whatever is possible for the socio-economic development of these down-trodden people and at the same time whatever is possible by way of toning up the administration and also by providing a Government that will be satisfactory to the common man. With these few words I thank you for the time you have given to me.

SHRI H. G. RAMULU (Koppal) : Sir, the hon. Minister the other day referred to the Padrikuppam incident where the hon. Minister Venkatasubbaiah ji personally visited and verified the position.

SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI (Vijayawada) : We requested the State Government but they have not taken any steps so far. So, we are requesting the Central Government and the Home Minister personally to take interest in this matter and appoint a parliamentary Committee or anything for investigation.

SHRI H.G. RAMULU : We are more confident about the action being taken by Venkatasubbiahaji but at the same time we request the hon. Minister to make a statement in this because there is no protection to the lives of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in Andhra Pradesh and even the judicial enquiry reports are not being implemented.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Point is made. Now, Shri P.M. Subba.

SHRI H.G. RAMULU : Sir, I would like to hear something from the Hon. Minister. This is a very serious problem affecting lakhs and lakhs of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe people in the State. They require protection.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You will get the answer in due course of time. It must have been made note of...

(Interruptions)

Only clarifications are asked.

SHRI H. G. RAMULU : There is nothing wrong even to mention something.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Don't insist on this one, already he has listened to...

(Interruptions)

SHRI H. G. RAMULU : Then where to go Sir ? When the Government is not coming forward to implement the judicial enquiry report, where shall we represent ? This is the highest forum where we can focus our grievances.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH : I may clarify the position. In that particular and unfortunate incident some, 80 to 90 houses of the Harijans were burnt and four persons were burnt alive. I went there and saw those people. As matter of fact, the Prime Minister has given a certain amount to be distributed to these people. The judicial enquiry was ordered by the State Govern-

ment. Whatever the hon. Member has expressed in this House will be conveyed to the State Government for proper action.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let there be no further discussion on this. This is not the right time for asking questions and counter questions.

SHRI P. M. SUBBA (Sikkim) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand here to support the Demands for Grants. We from the north-eastern region. The people of Andaman and Nicobar islands and the hilly areas are badly neglected from all points of view economically, socially and politically. The hilly regions of the north-east are quite different from the plain area. In the hilly areas it is very difficult to find a plain land. They have to get water, not from the ponds but from the waterfalls. They live under very difficult conditions. They cannot be compared with the plains' people. So, I would request the hon. Home Minister to take special care of these areas in all respects.

The Andaman and Nicobar islands and the hilly areas are beautiful areas, no doubt but they should be given proper facilities. The hilly areas and the snow-clad mountains cannot be compared with the plain area, where the criteria for development is the density of population. In the hilly areas the people are scattered and they are not living in concentrated areas ; they live in far-flung areas. We have very few motorable roads, motor vehicles and rail heads. So, on behalf of the hill areas I appeal to the Home Minister to take special care of those areas, whenever they make plans and allocate funds for the development of the various regions. Otherwise, these areas will continue to remain backward.

Tourism can be developed in the hilly areas and Andaman and Nicobar islands. But, unfortunately, these areas declared as 'restricted areas' where the foreigners are not allowed to go. I am neither encouraging the foreigners nor am in favour of allowing them to go wherever they want. But, at the same time, if we want to develop tourism on a commercial pattern, there should be sufficient flow of tourists so that the respective areas can get the benefit. Now that is not available to us simply because so many restrictions are imposed in these areas. In

order to attract tourists, certain facilities should be provided in the north eastern region, including Darjeeling. There are many problems in regard to the State and Centre relations and many of the Hon. Ministers have spoken on this subject. But here I would like to state that in many of the States which are even ruled by the Congress (I) Government, there the Chief Ministers are taking the law into their hands. Only a few days ago the Sikkim Chief Minister locked the chambers of three or four Ministers of the State and he did not open them without the interference from Delhi.

In the State many atrocities are being committed by the Police. Such atrocities do not come to the knowledge of the Union Home Minister. Sir, Sikkim is a very distant State from Delhi, apart from being a hilly area. A man who killed at Rhinock. Jarthang is one of the commercial townships in the State. The Chief Minister himself went down to the Police Station and ordered the CRPF to commit atrocities there. I would request the Hon. Home Minister to see that such things do not recur. Of course, law and order is a State subject, but the Chief Minister should not be allowed to take the law to serve his own interests ignoring the interests of the people general.

Sir, last time when most parts of the Sikkim States were flooded and there were landslides, the Central Government was very generous in giving relief funds. But I am very sorry to say that those funds are not reaching the poor people for whom they were means. Under the circumstances, I would request the Hon. Home Minister to see that wherever Central funds are given to the State, they reach the poor people there. Sir, even while the Centre has given sufficient funds for the Plan this time, still, according to my knowledge, they have not reached the poor people. My State is a small one and its problems are also small. But I would request the Home Minister to see that he takes special attention to see that whatever funds are allotted to the State they reach the poor people.

श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी (बिजनौर) : सभा-पति जी दो रोज से अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति विभाग की मांगों पर

बहस चल रही है। समय की सीमा को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं संक्षेप में अपनी बात कहना चाहता हूँ।

हर मुद्दे पर यहां बहस हुई, बातें निकल कर आई, लेकिन इस सदन के किसी भी सदस्य ने सफाई कर्मचारियों के बारे में एक शब्द भी नहीं कहा। भारतवर्ष का सफाई कर्मचारी कितनी दुर्दशा की जिन्दगी गुजर कर रहा है। उसकी कितनी बुरी हालत है, इसको शायद गृह मन्त्री जी भी समझते होंगे। उनको मालूम होगा कि 1959-60 में जब मलकानी कमीशन बना था, उस समय श्री कन्हैया लाल बाल्मीकि ही इस सदन के सदस्य थे। उसकी रिपोर्ट पेश हुई और रिपोर्ट के अन्दर जो कुछ भी सुविधायें देने की बात तय हुई थी, उनको न देकर उसका उल्टा सलूक हुआ। नगर पालिकाओं में सफाई कर्मचारियों की बहुत बुरी हालत है। मैं महा-नगर पालिकाओं की बात नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। छोटी-छोटी नगर पालिकाओं, टाउन एरिया, नोटिफाईड एरिया, में सफाई कर्मचारियों को नौ-नौ महीने तक तनख्वाह नहीं मिल पाती है। यहां तक होता है, अगर डी० एम० या कलक्टर से शिकायत की जाती तो वे कहते हैं कि तुम हम पर निर्भर नहीं हो। यदि वे उन पर निर्भर नहीं हैं तो सरकार उन के लिये कोई इन्तजाम करे।

हिन्दुस्तान में सफाई कर्मचारी तीन वर्गों में बंटा हुआ है— एक तो वह जो सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं। जैसे दिल्ली या बड़े-बड़े नगरों में जो सफाई कर्मचारी का काम करता है उस को कुछ सुविधायें मिलती हैं, हो सकता है उस को क्वार्टर मिलता हो या उस से समय की पाबन्दी के लिहाज से काम लिया जाता हो। लेकिन आप जरा गांवों में जाकर इन की हालत को देखिये—वहां उन की हालत बहुत खराब है। 6 महीने में एक घड़ी अनाज और हफ्ते की एक रोटी मिलती है। लेकिन उस से काम कितना लिया जाता है, गांव की सारी गन्दगी को ढोता है, लोग उस को घृणा की दृष्टि से

देखते हैं, अपने साथ बैठाने को तैयार नहीं हैं, उसका छूआ लेने को तैयार नहीं हैं, इस में उस का कुसूर क्या है ? सिर्फ इतना कुसूर है कि वह अपनी जिन्दगी को गन्दगी में धकेल रहा है और दूसरों को उनकी जिन्दगी को साफ करने का मौका देता है। गृह मन्त्रालय की अनुदान की मांगों में उस गरीब का कोई जिक्र नहीं है, उन की हालत को सुधारने का कोई जिक्र नहीं है। इस लिये मैं माग करता हूँ कि फिर से एक कमीशन बनाया जाय और उस के जरिये उन की हालत की रिपोर्ट मंगाई जाय।

सभापति जी, पिछले दिनों मुझे सीरिया जाने का मौका मिला था। वहाँ जा कर मैंने कोशिश की कि मैं किसी सफाई कर्मचारी से मिलूँ और वहाँ की हालत के बारे में पता लगाऊँ। लेकिन 6 दिन वहाँ रहने के बाद भी मुझे किसी सफाई कर्मचारी से मिलने का मौका नहीं मिला। जितनी सफाई मैंने उन मुल्कों में देखी, हिन्दुस्तान में शायद उतनी सफाई नहीं मिल सकती। इस की वजह यह है कि 1947 में जिस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ उस वक्त हमारे देश की आबादी सिर्फ 38 करोड़ थी और उस वक्त जो सफाई कर्मचारी रखे गये थे, मेरा मतलब है—नगर पालिकाओं और टाऊन एरिया कमेटीज में जो सफाई कर्मचारी रखे गये थे, वही कर्मचारी आज भी काम कर रहे हैं जब कि आबादी दुगुनी होने जा रही है। दुख इस बात का है कि यहां इतने साथी बैठे हैं, क्या कोई ऐसा है जो उनकी सेवाओं से लाभ न उठाता हो, लेकिन आज तक किसी ने उन की आवाज यहां नहीं उठाई, किसी ने उनकी मदद करने की कोशिश नहीं की।

मैं कह रहा था—जब सीरिया में मुझे कोई सफाई कर्मचारी नहीं मिला, तो एक दिन हमारी एम्बेसी की तरफ से हमें खाने का निमन्त्रण दिया गया। जब हम लौट रहे थे—रात १२ बजे के बाद जब हम को हमारे गेस्ट हाउस पहुँचाया जा रहा था, तो हमने रास्ते में

देखा कि सड़कों पर एक ट्रक खड़ा था जिस में पानी भरा था और उस ट्रक के पीछे दो सफाई कर्मचारी थे। वह ट्रक पानी छोड़ रहा था और वे उस को नालियों में बहा कर सफाई कर रहे थे। इस तरह से वहाँ सफाई हो रही थी और सुबह वे सड़कों साफ सुथरी दिखाई देती थी। उन लोगों से किसी की कोई परहेज नहीं था, कोई भेदभाव नहीं था, कोई उन को घृणा की दृष्टि से नहीं देखता था। जब से हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ, तभी से वे लोग उसी काम को करते चले आ रहे हैं, आबादी बढ़ती जा रही है, उन पर गधे की तरह से काम लादा जा रहा है। कोई उनकी सुनवाई नहीं है। अधिकारी कहता है या तो काम करो, बरना तुमको सस्पेंड कर दिया जायगा, तुम्हारी नौकरी छीन ली जायगी। इस तरह से उसको दबाया हुआ है, कुचला हुआ है, कितने घण्टे वह काम करता है कोई देखने वाला नहीं है। मलकानी रिपोर्ट में कहा गया था कि सिर पर मैला नहीं ढोया जायगा, उनको हाथ से ठेलने वाली गाड़ी दी जायगी। मैं मन्त्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ—क्या उन को कहीं भी ऐसी गाड़ी दी गई है ? मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में कह सकता हूँ—मैला ढोने की गाड़ी किसी भी कर्मचारी को नहीं दी गई है, वे आज भी सिर पर ही मैला ढोते हैं और इतना ज्यादा काम है जो उन से हो नहीं पा रहा है।

वजह यह है कि जहाँ 38 और 40 करोड़ की आबादी में जितने आदमी काम करते थे, वहाँ आज 70-80 करोड़ की आबादी के लिए भी उतने ही आदमी काम कर रहे हैं और जितने आदमी रिटायर हो गये या हटा दिये गये, उन की जगह पर दूसरे आदमी नहीं रखे जाते हैं। अगर डी० एम० से कहते हैं या नगरपालिका के किसी अधिकारी से कहते हैं, कि इन जगहों को पूरा कीजिए, तो यह कह दिया जाता है और हम आत्मनिर्भर नहीं हैं और हम उन्हें रख नहीं सकते हैं। सफाई कर्मचारी इतना वजन अपने ऊपर सह रहे हैं और अगर आपने इसका इन्तजाम नहीं किया, तो सफाई कर्मचारी भी उसी हालत में पहुँच सकते हैं जैसे कि और

जगह आंदोलन होते हैं और जैसा कि पंजाब में हो रहा है। अगर वे अपना आंदोलन शुरू कर देंगे, तो फिर सरकार को घुटने टेकने पड़ेंगे और मजबूर होकर सरकार को उनकी बात को सुनना पड़ेगा। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि समय रहते, आप उनकी कठिनाइयों की तरफ ध्यान दीजिये और जिन मुसीबतों का उन को सामना करना पड़ रहा है, उनको दूर कीजिए।

आज उन की हालत इतनी खराब है कि उनको दबा कर गांवों में काम लिया जाता है। एक गांव के अन्दर एक भीपड़ी उसकी होती है और सिर्फ एक कर्मचारी से ताकत के जोर पर काम लिया जाता है और उसको कोई साधन मुहय्या नहीं कराया जाता है। हफ्ते में एक रोटी और एक घड़ी अनाज 6 महीने के अन्दर उसको दिया जाता है और उससे वह अपनी जीविका चलाता है। हमारे गृह मंत्री जी सामने बैठे हुए हैं, उनसे मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इसके लिए दोबारा एक कमीशन बनाया जाए और इस बात का सर्वे कराया जाए कि वह किस तरह से काम करता है। उसको कोई तन्स्वाह नहीं मिलती है और किस तरह से वह अपना पेट पालता है और किस मुसीबत से अपने बच्चों को पालता है, इसका सर्वे मंत्री जी कराएं। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि सफाई विभाग के माध्यम से उसको तन्स्वाह दिलवाई जाए और उसको सरकारी कर्मचारी घोषित किया जाए। उस के साथ अच्छा मुलूक नहीं किया जाता है और कलक्टर भी उसको सुविधा देने की बात सुनने को तैयार नहीं है लेकिन नगरपालिका का जो एक छोटा सा कर्मचारी होता है, उसके ऊपर जो सुपरिन्टेण्डेंट होता है, जोकि उसकी सफाई के कार्य को देखता है, वह उससे कहता है कि काम ठीक से करो वरना सस्पेंड कर दिया जायेगा और नौकरी से हटा दिया जाएगा। मजबूर होकर उसको बहुत अधिक काम करना पड़ता है।

जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी कहा है। मलकानी कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट है, उस में यह कहा गया

है कि उसको हाथ धोने के लिए साबुन मिलना चाहिए और तोलिया मिलना चाहिए। साबुन और तोलिये की बात तो अलग रही, उसको ठंडी और गर्म वदी नहीं दी जाती है और यही नहीं होता है बल्कि उसको सफाई करने का सामान भी नहीं दिया जाता है और उसके लिए उसको अपने पास से पैसा खर्च करना पड़ता है। ऐसी हालत में आज हिन्दुस्तान के सफाई कर्मचारी गुजर रहे हैं। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि उनकी हालत को देखने के लिए एक कमीशन बनाया जाये और मैं स्पष्ट शब्दों में यह कह देना चाहता हूं कि अब उनका गला घुटने लगा है और ऐसी स्थिति में यदि वे हड़ताल पर चले जाते हैं और अपनी मांगें मनवाने के लिये आंदोलन करते हैं, तो फिर आप को बड़ी परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ेगा और सफाई की व्यवस्था बहुत खराब हो जायेगी और फिर आप की कहना पड़ेगा कि हम आप की बातें मानते हैं। इसलिए मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि गांवों के अन्दर जो उनसे दबाव डाल कर काम लिया जाता है, वह न लिया जाए और ब्लाक के स्तर पर और जिले के स्तर पर उनको नौकरी दी जाये।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। उत्तर प्रदेश में ब्लाक के अन्दर जो सफाई कर्मचारी रखा है, उसको डबल नौकरी दी जाती है यानी उससे डबल काम लिया जाता है। सुबह को वह सफाई का काम करता है और रात को वह चौकीदार का काम करता है। अगर गन्दगी रहती है, तो उसको सस्पेंड करने की धमकी दी जाती है। इसलिए उसको मजबूरन दोनों काम करने पड़ते हैं। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि उससे एक ही काम लिया जाना चाहिये ताकि वह रात को आराम के साथ अपने बच्चों के साथ सो सके। अभी ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है।

एक बात मैं अपने जनपद के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। हमारे यहां होली मिलन 22 तारीख को हुआ। एक मौलाना थे। उन्होंने उसमें

शिरकत की लेकिन वहाँ पर एक गुंडे ने उन पर कातिलाना हमला किया और 22 तारीख से आज तक उसको गिरफ्तार नहीं किया जा सका है।

माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, पुलिस कारनामों में आपसे कह देना चाहता हूँ। हम देहात और गांव के रहने वाले आदमी हैं। देहात और गांव में छोटे-छोटे तबके के जो लोग रहते हैं उनमें आपकी पुलिस ने एक आतंक मचा रखा है। अगर आपने अपनी पुलिस में वक्त रहते सुधार नहीं किया तो पंजाब में जो स्थिति है, वैसी स्थिति न हो जाए, इसका मुझे डर है।

मैं आपको एक थानेदार के बारे में बता देना चाहता हूँ। मैं उस थानेदार के बारे में, बिना उसका नाम लिये बताना चाहता हूँ। वह थानेदार जनपद बिजनौर, के बदापुर थाने का है। वैसे तो आपके सामने बहुत से इतिहास आये हैं, मैं भी आपकी आंख खोलने वाला एक इतिहास आपके सामने रखता हूँ। उस थाने का एक शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स का सिपाही है जिसका उसने तबादला कराया। उस सिपाही की औरत अच्छी थी। जब सिपाही का तबादला हो गया तो वह थानेदार रात को उसके घर पहुँच गया। वह सिपाही डी० एस० पी० और एस० पी० के सामने जा कर खड़ा हो गया और सारी बातें उन्हें बताई। उसके बारे में मैंने आंदोलन किया, मैंने वहाँ स्पीच की, सबने ही इस काम को बुरा कहा लेकिन आज तक उस थानेदार की वहाँ से बदली नहीं हुई, वह वहीं का वहीं है।

यह आपकी कमी नहीं है, यह आपकी सरकार की कमी नहीं है। यह तो कमी आपकी पुलिस की है। हम शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स के एम० पी० यहां बैठे हुये एक-दूसरे पर कटाक्ष करते हैं और मजा लेते हैं। वे हम पर कटाक्ष करते हैं, हम उन पर कटाक्ष करते हैं। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि हरिजनों की भी बहुत बुलन्द आवाज है, वे भी बहुत बड़ी तादाद में हैं। अगर वे भी उठ खड़े हुये तो आपको दबाना मुश्किल होगा। उस थानेदार का अब तक कुछ

भी नहीं किया जा सका है जिसने कि तीन बलात्कार किये हैं। वह वहाँ से हटाया तक नहीं जा सका है। ऐसे न जाने कितने मामले होंगे। कल सूरजभान जी कह रहे थे कि एस० पी० ने मुझे धक्का दे दिया, मैं उनके पास एक मामला लेकर गया था। आजके अखबार में निकला है कि एक विधायक अध्यक्ष की कुर्सी के पास जाकर रोने लगा और कहने लगा कि मेरी जान बचाइये। अगर आजकल एक विधायक का यह हाल हो तो छोटे तबके के लोगों का क्या हाल होगा। इसलिए मैं आपसे कहता हूँ कि आप अपनी पुलिस को सुधारिये। यह बात मैं विरोध पक्ष में होने के नाते से आपसे नहीं कह रहा हूँ, यह बात मैं ईमानदारी के साथ आपसे कह रहा हूँ। इस वक्त आपकी पुलिस बेनकाब है। पंजाब में स्थिति बुरी है। वहाँ की पुलिस कुछ नहीं कर रही है क्योंकि वह अपना पेट भरने में लगी हुई है।

हरिजनों के कोटे के बारे में बहुत कहा जाता है कि उन्हें 18% मिलना चाहिए। मैं आपको मुरादाबाद के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। मुरादाबाद में तीन सड़क के ट्रांसपोर्ट परमिट दिये गये। उनमें से एक परमिट सुरक्षित होना चाहिए था। लेकिन एक भी परमिट किसी हरिजन को नहीं मिला। हरिजनों की 50 एप्लीकेशंस आई हुई थीं। उनमें से किसी को भी परमिट नहीं मिला, सब दूसरे लोगों को चले गये। यह सब भ्रष्टाचार और पैसा कमाने का काम बन गया है। आप इसको दिखवाइये। आप इन सब बातों का जल्दी सर्वे करवाइये। यह मत आप समझिये कि विरोधी दल के लोग आपके सामने डंडा लेकर खड़े हैं। इससे आपकी भूख भी मिटेगी। आपकी भूख तभी मिटेगी जब आप गरीब की मदद करेंगे। जितना ज्यादा आप गरीब और किसान को बचायेंगे उतनी ज्यादा आपकी मदद हो सकेगी।

अन्त में मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप अलग से एक हरिजन मंत्रालय कायम करें। डा० अम्बेडकर का चित्र आप सेंट्रल हाल में लगायें ताकि उससे हरिजनों को बल मिले।

हरिजनों के त्योहारों जैसे बाल्मीकि जयन्ती, डा० अम्बेडकर जयन्ती आदि को राष्ट्रीय छुट्टी घोषित करें।

मेरे पास अधिक समय नहीं है, नहीं तो मैं आपको बहुत कुछ बता सकता।

श्रीमती विद्या चैन्नूपति (विजयवाड़ा) : समापति महोदय, मुझे जो समय दिया गया है, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ। आज देश में मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि शेड्यूल कास्ट-शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स के साथ महिलाएं भी बैंक-बर्ड हो गई हैं। क्योंकि हम सोशल इक्वेलिटी चाहते हैं और सरकार की तरफ से दिया भी जाता है, लेकिन हम तक वह लाभ पहुंच नहीं पाता। मैं सबसे पहले फ्रीडम फाइटर्स की बात कहना चाहती थी लेकिन माननीय वेंकटसुब्बय्या जी ने अनाउन्स कर दिया है कि अब फ्रीडम फाइटर्स की पत्नियों को बिना एप्लीकेशन दिए ही पेंशन मिल जाएगी। पहली एप्लीकेशन देनी पड़ती थी और उस वक्त पढ़ने का भी इतना इन्तजाम नहीं था। इसलिए उन महिलाओं को दफ्तरों में घूमने में भी दिक्कत होती थी। अब अनाउन्स किया गया है उसके लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को फ्रीडम फाइटर्स की तरफ से, महिलाओं की तरफ से और अपने भाइयों की तरफ से धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ। फ्रीडम फाइटर्स को वजह से ही आज देश आजाद हुआ है और हम यहां पर खड़े हुए हैं।

आज जो अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, हरिजनों पर और महिलाओं पर, ये क्यों हो रहे हैं। समाज को क्यों नहीं हम बदल सकते हैं। एक तरफ कानून हमारी मदद करना चाहता है लेकिन समाज में परिवर्तन नहीं आया है। जब तक समाज में परिवर्तन नहीं आएगा तब तक ये अपराध बंद नहीं हो सकते। गांधी जी, अंबेडकर, नेहरू और इन्दिरा जी, सबने कोशिश की है, लेकिन अत्याचार बराबर हो रहे हैं। मैंने डाटा कलेक्ट किया है। 1954-55 में अत्याचारों की संख्या 249 है और 64-65 में 949 और 1974-75 में यह बढ़कर 1326 हो गई है। ये निरन्तर बढ़ते ही जा

रहे हैं। 1981 में ये बढ़कर 14308 हो गए हैं। ये क्यों हो रहे हैं। इसमें महिलाएं भी हैं और हरिजन भी हैं। आज ये अत्याचार क्यों बढ़ रहे हैं यह हमारे सामने प्रश्नवाचक चिह्न है। इसको कैसे हल किया जाएगा। सरकार कानून बनाती है और एग्जीक्यूटिव उसको लागू करने की कोशिश भी करते हैं। लोगों के दिलों में परिवर्तन करना है उसके लिए बालेन्टरी एफर्ट्स की जरूरत है। जब हरिजनों पर एट्रोसिटीज होती हैं तो एस० पी० या कलेक्टर ठीक प्रकार से जांच नहीं कर पाते। इसलिए, जैसे-गांधी जी की हरिजन सेवक संघ, संस्था थी, उसके द्वारा उन लोगों को मदद मिल सकती है। हिन्दुओं और हरिजनों में क्लास काफिलकट नहीं लाना चाहिए। सब इन्सान हैं इसलिए इन्सानियत को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए। यह तभी हो सकता है जब बालेन्टरी आरगेनाइजेशनस क्लास काफिलकट न आने दें। हरिजन अपने आपको सोशली बैंकवर्ड मानते हैं क्योंकि उनमें सोशल एजुकेशन की कमी है। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि सोशल एजुकेशन की फैसिलिटी उनको मिलनी चाहिए।

कम्युनिटी सेन्टर्स और स्कूल्स को टी० बी० सेट्स खरीदने के लिए पचास परसेन्ट सबसिडी सेन्टर की तरफ से और पचास परसेन्ट ग्राम पंचायत की तरफ से दी जानी चाहिए। टी० बी० पर सेन्टर और स्टेट के जो टैक्स लगते हैं, वे भी कम होने चाहिए। टी० बी० देखने से हरिजन तथा आदिवासियों को ज्यादा शिक्षा प्राप्त होती है। इससे उनको पता लग सकता है कि उनके लिये कौन-कौन से वेलफेयर प्रोग्राम चल रहे हैं। टी० बी० के जरिये कुछ सोशल एजुकेशन दी जानी चाहिये जिससे वे सैल्फ डिफेन्स कर सकें। वे लोग अनपढ़ होते हैं इस लिये अखबार तो पढ़ नहीं सकते। टी० बी० और रेडियो के जरिये ही उनमें यह भावना आ सकती है कि हम भी सबके साथ हैं। उनके बच्चों के लिये आश्रम स्कूलों की व्यवस्था भी होनी चाहिए। सेन्टर की ओर से यह काम हो सकता है। सोशल वेलफेयर एक्टिविटीज हरि-

जनों और आदिवासियों की होम मिनिस्ट्री के अन्तर्गत आती हैं। होम मिनिस्ट्री को चाहिए कि वह आश्रम स्कूलों की संख्या को बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ाए। उनके बच्चों को सोशल एजुकेशन दी जानी चाहिए। उन में मिलने जुलने की आदत डाली जानी चाहिए, उनका एनविरमेंट जो है, उसको सुधारा जाना चाहिए। मिल जुल कर रहने की आदत आश्रम स्कूलों में पड़ती है। वहां पढ़ाई भी अच्छी होती है। ऐसा आपने किया तो उनका सोशल स्टैंडर्ड बढ़ेगा।

मैंने विभिन्न प्रान्तों में देखा है कि हरिजनों के जो घर बनते हैं वे अलग से बनते हैं। ऐसा मालूम देता है कि वह पक्का स्लम एरिया जैसा होता है। इसका मुझे बहुत अफसोस है। मिक्स्ट गांव होने चाहिए। पापुलेशन मिक्स्ट होनी चाहिये। इससे उनका जो एनविरमेंट है वह चेंज होगा। आजकल शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट एरिया और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज एरिया के नाम से ये पुकारे जाते हैं। इससे उनमें परिवर्तन नहीं आता है। जहां भी आप उनको जमीन दें, मिक्स्ट कालोनीज में दें। जहाँ भी सरकार उनको जमीन दे इस बात का ध्यान रखे कि वहां की पापुलेशन मिक्स्ट हो। आपको राज्य सरकारों को इसके बारे में डायरेक्शन देने चाहिए। इससे मानव मानव में जो भेद है वह कम होगा, आपस में मेलजोल बढ़ेगा।

पौलिटिकल सफरज की तरफ आप ध्यान दे रहे हैं इसके लिये आपको मैं धन्यवाद देती हूं। लेकिन मैं चाहती हूं कि उनकी फैसिलिटीज की तरफ आपको ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिये। उनके वास्ते आपको हास्पिटल फैसिलिटीज रेल फैसिलिटीज आदि उपलब्ध करनी चाहिये। पौलिटिकल सफरज की बजह से ही हम आज यहां बैठे हुए हैं और यह पालियामेंट है। जितनी भी इस तरह की फैसिलिटीज आप उनको दे सकते हैं, आपको देनी चाहिये।

महिलाओं पर जो अत्याचार हो रहे हैं उन की तरफ आपका विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिए। क्यों वे अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, इसको आपको

देखना चाहिये और इसकी जड़ में जाना चाहिए। कारण इसका यह है कि हमारे भाई हम को सोशल इक्वैलिटी नहीं देते हैं। हम को बराबर का दर्जा नहीं देते हैं। यह जिम्मेदारी भाइयों के ऊपर है। संसद सदस्य जो हमारे भाई हैं उनके ऊपर भी इसकी बहुत ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी आती है और उनको चाहिये कि वे देखें कि महिलाओं पर अत्याचार न होने पाए। आजकल इकोनोमिक इक्वैलिटी नहीं है। जो जाब करती हैं, जो कमाती हैं वे महिलायें तो स्वतंत्र हैं लेकिन जो काम नहीं करती हैं, जिन के पास पैसा नहीं है उनको पति के ऊपर ही डिपेंड करना पड़ता है। मेरा मुझाब है कि प्रापर्टी के ऊपर हिन्दुस्तान की सब महिलाओं को इक्वल राइट दिया जाना चाहिए, सारे देश की महिलाओं को इक्वल राइट टू प्रापर्टी होना चाहिये और एक ही तरह का कानून इसके बारे में बनना चाहिये। जब महिलाएं अपने पांवों पर खड़ी हो जायेंगी तो डाउरी डेप्स भी कम हो जायेंगी और डाउरी प्रान्त्व भी काफी हद तक सात्व हो जाएगा।

जो महिलायें काम करती हैं जाब्ज करती हैं उनको फैसिलिटीज देने की तरफ आपका ज्यादा ध्यान जाना चाहिये, उनको आपको ज्यादा फैसिलिटीज देनी चाहिये। उनके वास्ते अच्छी सुविधायें उपलब्ध होगी तो वे सैल्फ सफिशेंट बन सकती हैं। उनको आप इक्वल एजुकेशन तो दे रहे हैं और उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूं। लेकिन जाब फैसिलिटीज भी आप उनके वास्ते प्रोवाइड करें। ऐसा आपने किया तो और भी ज्यादा आप धन्यवाद के पात्र होंगे। होम मिनिस्ट्री से ही आप यह कर सकते हैं। सोशल वेलफेयर में तो बहुत कम पैसा उनके लिए फाइनेंस वाले देते हैं। इस वास्ते होम मिनिस्ट्री में इस काम को किया जाना चाहिए।

बकिंग बिमेज के लिए कुछ मदद करने के लिए होम मिनिस्ट्री मैं चाहती हूं आगे बढ़े और हमारे हाथों को मजबूत बनाए, यही मेरा निवेदन है। इस बारे में आप अपने जबाब में कुछ न कुछ एक्शन अवश्य करें।

श्री पी० नामग्याल (लद्दाख) : सभापति जी, मैं होम मिनिस्ट्री की ग्रान्ट्स के सपोर्ट में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। दो दिन से डिबेट चल रही है। मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि जहाँ तक औवर आल ला एंड आर्डर सिचुएशन का इस देश में सवाल है लेटली उसमें कुछ इम्प्रूवमेंट नजर आ रहे हैं। सरकार ने जो पोलिसी इस मिलसिले में अपनायी है उसको जारी रखना चाहिए और कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि पंजाब की सिचुएशन का किस तरह से कोई हल निकाला जाय। चाहे असम हो, पंजाब हो जम्मू-कश्मीर हो या और कोई स्टेट हो जहाँ कहीं भी

16.51 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

सेसेशनलिस्ट या और दूसरी तरह के ऐलीमेंट्स सर उठा रहे हैं, उनकी संख्या हमारे देश में बहुत बढ़ी है, लेकिन जो तार हिलाने वाले हैं वह बाहर से हिला रहे हैं और सरकार को इसकी तरफ तवज्जह देने की जरूरत है। मैंने डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री की ग्रान्ट्स पर बोलते हुए थोड़ा इशारा किया था कि जो पंजाब में सिख ऐक्सट्रिमिस्ट्स हैं या जम्मू-कश्मीर में ante India elements हैं और कहा जाता है उनकी ट्रेनिंग ग्राउन्ड राबल-पिंडी के नजदीक है और जनरल नियाजी के डायरेक्ट सुपरवीजन में उनको ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है, और वहीं से हमारा बोर्डर क्रॉस कर के कभी जम्मू की तरफ से और कहीं डायरेक्टली पंजाब की तरफ से इनफिल्ट्रेशन होता है। हमारे मुल्क में गड़बड़ करने वाले भेजे जा रहे हैं और इसका सबूत उन चीजों से मिलता है जो हथियार उनसे पकड़े गये हैं। चाहे रिवाल्वर हो, पिस्तौल हो, स्टेन गन हों उन पर फौरेन मारकिंग्स मिली हैं जिससे साफ जाहिर है कि यह हाथ बाहर से है। तो सरकार को इस तरफ तवज्जह देने की जरूरत है।

पुलिस फोर्सों में खास कर पंजाब और जम्मू-कश्मीर के बारे में यह कहा जाता है कि उसमें बहुत सारे ऐसे ऐलीमेंट्स घुस गये हैं जो ला एंड आर्डर को मेन्टेन करने के लिए ऐडमि-

निस्ट्रेशन का साथ नहीं दे रहे हैं, और कई जगह यह भी कहा जाता है कि उनका हाथ है। इस में सरकार को गौर से देखना चाहिए और स्क्रीनिंग करने की जरूरत है। किस ढंग से करेंगे यह आप सोचें।

इसी ऐवान में सी० आर० पी० एफ० और बी० एस० एफ० की वर्किंग की तारीफ की गई तो उस पर भी मैं कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि जहाँ भी उन्हें भेजा गया, चाहे असम हो, पंजाब हो या जम्मू-कश्मीर हो, वहाँ के लोगों ने यही कहा कि इनकी वर्किंग इम्पाशियल तरीके की रही है। तो इसके लिये मैं इन फोर्सों को मुबारकवाद देता हूँ, और आपको चाहिये कि इनको ऐनकरेज कर। जो काम करने वाले पुलिस आफिसर्स हैं या जवान हैं, उनको आगे लाने के लिये बढ़ावा देने की जरूरत है। उन्हें इनाम देने चाहियें, मंडल देने चाहियें, तरक्की देनी चाहिये। इससे हमारी सिचुएशन को कंट्रोल करने में बहुत हद तक काम होगा।

जम्मू-काश्मीर का जिक्र किये बगैर मैं नहीं रह सकता। मुझे अफसोस है कि यहाँ बहुत से सीनियर मेम्बर श्री सोमनाथ चटर्जी, श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा, श्री सीज, श्री चक्रवर्ती ने जम्मू-काश्मीर के कांटेक्ट में कहा कि जो डेमो-क्रेटिकली इलेक्टेड गवर्नमेंट है, उसको फंक्शन करने देना चाहिये। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब में जो कांग्रेस की गवर्नमेंट थी क्या वह डेमोक्रेटिकली elected रिप्रेजेंटेटिव नहीं थे? उस सरकार को इसीलिये डिजाल्व किया गया कि हालात कुछ इस तरह के पैदा हो गये थे जिससे जरूरत महसूस हुई कि हमारी अपनी पार्टी की हुकूमत होते हुए भी उसको डिजाल्व किया जाये। आज कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है।

आज जहाँ जम्मू-काश्मीर में सिसेशनलिस्ट ऐलीमेंट सिर उठा रहे हैं, मैं आपको बताता हूँ कि वहाँ हालात बहुत ही खतरनाक बनते जा रहे हैं। सीज साहब ने 1965 की बात कही है कि वहाँ उस समय कांग्रेस की सरकार थी तो इनफिल्ट्रेशन आ गये। आज वह कहते हैं कि यह

बात नहीं है। अगर यह बात नहीं है तो ठीक है, उन्हें मुबारक हो, लेकिन वह एक चीज भूल रहे हैं। 1965 में जब इनफिल्ट्रेटर्स जम्मू-काश्मीर में आये थे तो वहां के लोगों ने उनका साथ नहीं दिया था और वहां के मुसलमानों ने उन्हें पकड़कर हमारी सिक्योरिटी फोर्स के हवाले किया था।

आज सिचुएशन अलग बनती जा रही है, इसलिये कि जो मौजूदा सरकार है इन Successionist elements को खुली ढील दे रखी है। जो सिसेशनिस्ट एलीमेंट है, जिसमें महाजे आजादी, अबामी एक्शन कमेटी, जमाते इस्लामी, जमाते तुलवा हैं वहां खुले तौर से कहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान जिन्दाबाद और यह नारा लगाते हैं। पिछली दफा जम्मू-काश्मीर में इलैक्शन हुए तो उस वक्त क्या नारे दिये गये? जो साहब आज हाउस में कह रहे थे और ताली बजा रहे थे, क्या उनको पता है कि वहां क्या किया गया था? उन्होंने एक ऐसा नारा भी दिया कि—

“असि गच्छी पाकिस्तान, बट्टा बगर बढन्यव सान” यह काश्मीरी जवान में है, इसका ट्रांस्लेशन यह है कि हम पाकिस्तान जायेंगे हिन्दुओं को छोड़कर और उनकी औरतों को लेकर हम जायेंगे। ऐसे नारे वहां पर लगाये गये और पाकिस्तान के नाम पर वहां इलैक्शन लड़ा गया और जीता गया। अभी भी आप ताली बजाते हैं और उन्हें डेमोक्रेटिकली इलैक्टेड रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव्स बताते हो? आपको पता होना चाहिये कि किस ढंग से वहां पर इलैक्शन लड़ा गया। इसका केस तो हाई कोर्ट में है, मैं उसकी डिटेल् में नहीं जाना चाहता।

वहां पर बाकया ऐसा हुआ कि ग्रीन फ्लैग और रेड फ्लैग को जोड़ा गया। एक तरफ स्टार और किरसन था और दूसरी तरफ नेशनल कान्फरेंस का जो अभी उन्होंने जिक्र किया कि रेड फ्लैग पर हल का निशान था वह जोड़ा गया। वहां अभी भी सरकार आफिसेसज पर यह डिस्प्लेड है और वह फ्लैग चढ़ाये गये हैं।

इन हालात में वहां सिचुएशन ग्री हो रही है।

इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि 1965 की सिचुएशन अगर रिपीट हुई तो वहां पर सिक्योरिटी के लिये बहुत खतरनाक बन सकती है क्योंकि वहां इनटरनली कुछ ऐसे एलीमेंट्स हैं जिनको उन्हें मदद देने के लिये उठाया गया है, जो कि उस वक्त नहीं थे। इसलिये मैं सरकार से दरुबास्त करूंगा कि वहां हालत बहुत खतरनाक बनते जा रहे हैं। वहां पर पुलिस के बारे में मैंने जिक्र किया कि 1983 में आर्म्ड पुलिस का 7वां बटालियन रेज किया गया, होम मिनिस्ट्री के पास रिपोर्ट होनी चाहिये।

17.00 hrs.

उसमें जितने भी लोग भर्ती किए गए, उनका कोई इन्टरव्यू नहीं लिया गया। नेशनल कांफरेंस के हर एक एम०एल०ए० से लिस्ट मांगी गई। इसी तरह एन्टी-इण्डिया पार्टीज और सिसेशनिस्ट पार्टीज से लिस्टें मांगी गईं। उन लिस्ट्स को लेकर उस बेटेलियन को रेज किया गया। आपने अलफतह का नाम सुना होगा। किसी जमाने में वह रेवोल्यूशनरी ग्रुप काश्मीर में मौजूद था। उसके लोग भी उस बेटेलियन में भर्ती किए गए। जो “पाकिस्तान जिन्दाबाद” बोलने वाले डाई-हार्ड, एन्टी-इण्डिया, सिसेशनिस्ट एलिमेंट्स हैं, वे सब उस बेटेलियन में भर्ती किए गए। इन हालात में मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि हमारी सिक्योरिटी की क्या हालत होगी। सरकार को उस बेटेलियन की स्क्रीनिंग करने की जरूरत है।

मुझे खुशी है—जैसी कि इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है—कि गवर्नमेंट जम्मू-काश्मीर के फ्रीडम फाइटरज की तरफ तबज्जुह दे रही है। उनकी तबज्जुह देने की जरूरत है। फैक्ट यह है कि जो सही मानों में फ्रीडम फाइटरज हैं, उनके केसिज को कभी सेंटर के पास नहीं भेजा गया। इसके मुकाबले में जो प्लेबिसाइट फ्रंट के लोग थे, जो 1975 से पहले काश्मीर में प्लेबिसाइट के फेवर में और इण्डिया के खिलाफ शेख अब्दुल्ला के साथ आवाज उठा रहे थे और उनके साथ जेल

में गए, कश्मीर स्टेट के अपने बजट में से उनको पेन्शन देना शुरू कर दिया गया। जो जैनविन फ्रीडम फाइटर्स हैं, आज तक उनके केसिज को यहाँ नहीं आने दिया गया।

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Sir, he speaks the same thing while speaking on Defence or any other subject.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : When you spoke I said nothing. Please shut your mouth. Sir, when he spoke I did not utter a single word. So, I want protection of the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You address the Chair and not see towards Prof. Soz.

श्री पी० नामग्याल : सोज साहब ने सेन्टर स्टेट रिलेशन्स के बारे में कहा। बार-बार इस ऐबान में सरकार की तरफ कहा जा चुका है कि सरकारिया कमीशन बनाया गया है और वह इस मामले को देख रहा है। अभी सरकारिया कमीशन ने काम करना शुरू नहीं किया, लेकिन सोज साहब ने कह दिया— मैं उन्हीं के वड्ज को कोट करता हूँ "People have no faith in Sarkaria Commission."

यह अफसोस की बात है कि अभी सरकारिया कमीशन ने काम करना शुरू नहीं किया और वह कहते हैं कि हमको उस पर फैस नहीं है। एक तरफ वह कहते हैं कि सेंटर स्टेट रिलेशन्स के सिलसिले में स्टेट्स की कुछ ग्रीवेंसिज हैं, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ जब उनको रिड्रेस करने के लिए एक कमीशन बनाया गया है, तो वह कहते हैं कि हमको उस पर फैस नहीं है। यह गलत बात है।

वह कहते हैं कि जम्मू-काश्मीर में हमारे लिए कोई रेल-हेड नहीं है। अगर हर बात में झूठ बोला जाए, तो लोग उस पर यकीन करने वाले नहीं हैं। जम्मू तक रेनवे लाइन आलरेडी बनी हुई है और उसको ऊधमपुर तक एक्सटेंड किया जा रहा है। जम्मू वहाँ का विटर कैपिटल है। वहाँ पर रेल हेड है। आई डू नाट नो ग्लाइड हि यीन्ज। (व्यवधान)

जब वहाँ पर लोगों की ग्रीवेंसिज को सुनने वाला कोई नहीं था, तो लोगों ने शोर मचाया, जल्से किए और जुलूस निकाले, जैसे कि हम यहाँ पर वोट क्लब में रोज देखते हैं कि कोई न कोई जल्सा या जुलूस होता है। लेकिन वे कहते हैं कि हम किसी को सिर नहीं उठाने देंगे। लांग रोटी, कपड़ा, तेल और सब्जी मांगते थे और वहाँ की सरकार कहते हैं कि उनको क्रश करो।

जो हालत है उसके अन्दर कांग्रेस (आई) के लोग राशन शाप पर जायें तो उनके लिए दरवाजा बन्द, कोआपरेटिव स्टोर पर जाय तो वहाँ भी उन के लिए दरवाजा बन्द, तो सिवाय स्ट्रीट्स पर शोर मचाने के और कहां जा सकते हैं। अब कहते हैं कि स्ट्रीट में भी शोर करने की इन को इजाजत नहीं देनी चाहिए। यह कहां की डेमोक्रेसी है? इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि इस सिचुएशन को अगर वहाँ पर ज्यादा देर तक इसी तरह से चलने दिया गया तो हालत बहुत खराब हो जाएगी। मैं कहता हूँ यह सरकार जो बनी है वहाँ पर **

इसको डिसमिस करना चाहिए। इसको कोई हक नहीं वहाँ रहने का। क्रिकेट मैच में क्या हुआ, मैं उस को रिपीट नहीं करना चाहता जो हमारे नेशनल फ्लैग की बेदुरमती की गई वह भी मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता। मकबूल भट्ट को जब फांसी पर चढ़ाया गया तो जो इन के इलेक्शन पार्टनर थे, मौलवी फारूक की जो पार्टी है, उन्होंने कहा कि हर जगह हड़ताल होनी चाहिए और फिर सारे काश्मीर वैली में हड़ताल की गई, पाकिस्तान जिन्दाबाद के नारे भी सुने गए। सोज साहब ने कहा, उन्होंने यूथ कांग्रेस (आई) के एक लीडर का नाम लिया और कहा कि वह उसमें शामिल थे, यह सरासर गलत और बेवूनियाद बात है। कांग्रेस पार्टी नेशनल इंडीप्रिटी और कम्यूनल हारमनी के लिए सन् 1885 से ले कर फाइट करती रही है, आज भी कर रही है और आइन्दा भी करती

रहेगी। और इसीलिए ऐंटी सोशल और ऐंटी इंडिया जो एलीमेंट्स हैं, वह जहां जहां भी सिर उठाते हैं उन का हमें मुकाबिला करना चाहिए।

हमारे लद्दाख रीजन के लिए जो शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का मसला है उसके बारे में मैं अब कुछ कहना चाहूंगा।

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI (Nabadwip) : He made certain references to duly elected State Governments. It is dangerous. It should not go on record. It should be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It will go through the record.

श्री पी० नामग्याल : प्राइम मिनिस्टर इन्दिरा जी और सेठी साहब के हम बड़े मशकूर हैं कि उन्होंने हमारी जो डिमांड है उसको मान लिया है, और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को भेज दिया आज से एक माल पहले जिस पर कांस्टीच्यूशन के आर्टिकल 335 और 342 के तहत उनको अप्लीकेशन आर्डर या कान्कुरेंस भेजनी है। उस के बगैर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट कोई एक्शन नहीं ले सकती है। पिछले अप्रैल में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने जम्मू ऐंड काश्मीर की सरकार को भेजा था लेकिन आज तक वहां की सरकार ने वह कान्कुरेंस नहीं भेजी है। मैं सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से कहूंगा कि अपने गुड आफिसेज को यूज करके स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से उसे मंगाए ताकि जो फंसीलिटीज शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और दूसरे बीकर सेक्शन को मिलनी हैं और जो एलाटमेंट उन के लिए किया गया है, उसका फायदा हम को मिल सके। उनके लिए आपने जो बजट एलाटमेंट रखा है उसमें मे हमको भी कुछ फायदा मिल सकेगा।

एक बात मैं आई.टी.बी.पी. के सम्बन्ध में भी कहना चाहूंगा। आपने वहां पर जो इन्डो टिबेटन बार्डर पुलिस डेप्लाय कर रखी है वह बहुत अच्छा काम कर रही है लेकिन उसकी सिर्फ दस बटालियन्स ही हैं जो कि बहुत ही कम हैं। उनको बढ़ाने की सख्त जरूरत है और जो हिली एरियाज के लोग हैं उनको उसमें तरजीह दी जानी चाहिए। अभी तक भी तरजीह दी जा रही है जिसके लिए मैं मशकूर हूँ लेकिन मैं यह

अर्ज करूंगा कि लद्दाख से लेकर हिमाचल, गढ़वाल हिल्स, सिक्किम, दार्जिलिंग और अरुणाचल प्रदेश के लोगों को तरजीह देकर उसमें भर्ती किया जाना चाहिए ताकि वे वहां की सिच्युएशन को समझते हुए बाइंड्स की अच्छी तरह से हिफाजत कर सकें।

आज से करीब दो साल पहले मुझे अण्डमान निकोबार जाने का मौका हासिल हुआ था। अण्डमान निकोबार की बैकवर्डनेस को मद्दे नजर रखते हुए और वहां पर कम्युनिकेशन की डिफिकल्टीज को देखते हुए मेरा यह सजेसचन है कि उनकी अपनी असेम्बली बनाई जानी चाहिए। असेम्बली बनने के बाद वे अपनी डेट डे लोकल प्रान्स्म को खुद ही सार्वभर कर सकेंगे। आज की हामत में वहां बहुत बड़ा कम्युनिकेशन गैप रहता है। महीने में सिर्फ दो बार फेरी सविस और हफ्ते में दो बार एयर सविस की सहनियत है। इन प्रान्स्म को हल करने के लिए उनकी अपनी असेम्बली होनी चाहिए।

आखिर में सिर्फ एक बात और कहकर अपनी तकरीर खत्म करूंगा। जम्मू कश्मीर स्टेट में जो आई. ए. एस. और आई. पी. एस. काडर के आफिसमें एम्पलायड हैं, उनकी करेक्ट फिगर तो इस वकत मेरे पास नहीं हैं लेकिन जम्मू कश्मीर की मौजूदा सरकार जो भी आई. ए. एस. और आई. पी. एस. के आनेस्ट और हाइड-बकिंग आफिसर्स हैं उनको बाहर निकाल रही है और उनकी जगह पर पोलिटिकल काडर के जो लोग हैं उनको के. ए. एस. के नाम पर सुपर टाइम स्केल देकर एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में रख रही है ताकि उनके जरिए से वह मनमाने और नाजायज काम करवा सके। वह सरकार बात तो नेशनल इंटिग्रेशन की करती है लेकिन वह बिल्कुल उसके दूसरी तरफ जा रही है। लहूदा केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस तरफ सोचने की और तबज्जह देने की जरूरत है।

इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका बहुत मशकूर हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। होम मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से यहां पर जो ग्रान्ट्स पेश हुई हैं उनको मैं सपोर्ट करता हूँ।

کا ہاتھ ہے۔ اس میں سرکار کو غور سے دیکھنا چاہیے اور اس کے ہنگامے کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ کس ڈھنگ سے کس گے یہ آپ سوچیں۔ اس ایوان میں سی۔ آر۔ پی۔ ایف۔ اور بی۔ ایس۔ ایف۔ کی ورکنگ کی تعریف کی گئی تو اس پر بھی میں کہے بغیر نہیں رہ سکتا کہ جہاں بھی انہیں بھیجا گیا چاہے آسام ہو، پنجاب ہو یا جموں کشمیر ہو، وہاں کے لوگوں نے یہی کہا کہ ان کی ورکنگ اہم و اہم طریقے کی رہی ہیں۔ تو اس کے سلسلے میں ان فورسز کو مبارک باد دیتا ہوں۔ اور آپ کو چاہیے کہ ان کو انکریج کریں۔

جو کام کرنے والے پولیس آفیسرز ہیں یا جوان ہیں ان کو آگے لانے کے لئے بڑا حادہ دینے کی ضرورت ہے۔ انہیں انعام دینے چاہئیں۔ میڈل دینے چاہئیں۔ ترقی دینی چاہیے۔ اس سے ہماری جویشن کو کنٹرول کرنے میں بہت حد تک مدد ملے گی۔ جموں کشمیر کا ذکر کرتے بغیر میں نہیں رہ سکتا۔ مجھے افسوس ہے

کہ یہاں بہت سے سینئر ممبر شری سونا تھ چٹرجی شری رونیدر درما شری سریش شری بکھوری نے جموں کشمیر کے کانٹیکسٹ میں کہا کہ جو ڈیموکریٹک الیکشن گورنمنٹ ہے اس کو فنکشن کرنے دینا چاہیے میں ان سے پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ پنجاب میں جو کانگریس کی گورنمنٹ تھی کیا وہ ڈیموکریٹک الیکشن ربرٹریٹیشن نہیں تھے۔ اس کو اس لئے ڈراؤ کیا گیا کہ حالات کچھ اس طرح کے پیدا ہو گئے تھے، جس سے ضرورت محسوس ہوئی کہ ہماری اپنی پارٹی کی حکومت ہوتے ہوئے بھی اس کو ڈراؤ کیا جائے۔ آج کوئی ایسی بات نہیں ہے۔

آج جہاں جموں کشمیر میں سیسیٹنسٹ ایلیمنٹ سرانجام دے رہے ہیں آپ کو بتانا ہوں کہ وہاں حالات بہت ہی خطرناک بنتے جا رہے ہیں۔ سوزنا حب نے ۱۹۶۵ء کی بات کہی ہے کہ وہاں اس سے کانگریس کی سرکار تھی تو ان فکٹریس آگئے۔ آج وہ کہتے ہیں کہ یہ بات نہیں ہے۔ اگر یہ بات نہیں ہے تو ٹھیک ہے۔ انہیں بدامنی ہو میں وہ ایک پیر جوں رہے ہیں۔ ۱۹۶۵ء میں جب ان فکٹریس جموں کشمیر میں آئے تھے تو وہاں کے لوگوں نے ان کا ساتھ نہیں دیا تھا۔ اور وہاں کے مسلمانوں نے انہیں بھڑکے ہماری سیکورٹی فورسز کے حوالے کیا تھا۔

آج جویشن بالکل الگ بنتی جا رہی ہے۔ اس لئے کہ جو موجود سرکار ہے ان Secessionist elements کو کھلی ذمیل دے رکھی ہے جو سیسیٹنسٹ ایلیمنٹ ہیں جس میں عماد آزادی عوامی ایکشن کمیٹی جماعت اسلامی، جماعت طلباء ہیں وہ وہاں کھلے طور سے کہتے ہیں کہ

شرعی بی۔ نام گیال (لڈاخ) : جماعتی جی میں ہوم منسٹری کی گرانٹس کے سپورٹ میں بولنے کے لئے کھڑا ہوا ہوں۔ دو ذن سے ڈیٹ چل رہی ہے۔ میں یہ کہے بغیر نہیں رہ سکتا کہ جہاں تک اور آل لائینڈ آرڈر جویشن کا اس دیش میں سوال ہے یٹلی اس میں کچھ امپروو میٹ نظر آ رہے ہیں سرکار نے جو پالیسی اس سلسلے میں اپنائی ہے اس کو جاری رکھنا چاہیے اور کوشش کرنی چاہیے کہ پنجاب کی جویشن کا کس طرح سے کوئی حل نکالا جائے۔ چاہے آسام ہو یا پنجاب ہو جموں کشمیر ہو یا اور کوئی اسٹٹ ہو جہاں کہیں بھی سیسیٹنسٹ یا اور دھما

17.51 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

طرح کے ایلیمنٹس سرانجام دے رہے ہیں۔ ان کی سکھیا ہمارے دیش میں بہت تھوڑی ہے۔ لیکن جو تار ہلانے والے ہیں وہ باہر سے ہمارے ہیں اور ہرکار کو اس کی طرف توجہ دینے کی ضرورت ہے۔ میں نے ڈیفنس منسٹری کی گرانٹس پر بولتے ہوئے تھوڑا اشارہ کیا تھا کہ جو پنجاب میں سکھ ایکسٹریسٹس ہیں یا جموں کشمیر میں anti-India elements ہیں اور کہا جاتا ہے کہ ان کا ٹریننگ گراؤنڈا ولپنڈی کے نزدیک ہے اور جنرل نیازی کے ڈائریکٹ سپرویزن میں ان کو ٹریننگ دی جاتی ہے اور وہیں سے ہمارا پارڈر کلاس کر کے کبھی جموں کی طرف سے اور کہیں ڈائریکٹلی پنجاب کی طرف سے انفیلٹریشن ہوتا ہے۔ ہمارے ملک میں گڈ بڑگمنے والے بھیجے جا رہے ہیں اور اس کا ثبوت ان چیزوں سے ملتا ہے جو ہتھیار ان سے بکڑے گئے ہیں۔ چاہے ریو اور جو پستول جو اسٹین گن جو ان پر فارین مارگنس ملی ہیں جس سے صاف ظاہر ہے کہ یہ ہاتھ باہر سے ہے۔ تو سرکار کو اس طرف توجہ دینے کی ضرورت ہے۔

پولیس فورسز میں خاص کر پنجاب اور جموں کشمیر کے بارے میں یہ کہا جاتا ہے کہ اس میں بہت سارے ایسے ایلیمنٹس سکس گئے ہیں جو لائینڈ آرڈر کو میٹین کرنے کے لئے ایڈمنسٹریشن کا ساتھ نہیں دے رہے ہیں۔ اور کئی جگہ یہ بھی کہا جاتا ہے کہ ان

گئے۔ ان حالات میں میری سمجھ میں نہیں آتا کہ ہماری سیکورٹی کی کیا حالت ہوگی۔ سرکار کو اس بٹالین کی اسکریننگ کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔

مجھے خوشی ہے کہ جیسا اس رپورٹ میں کہا گیا ہے کہ گورنمنٹ جنوں کشمیر کے فریڈم فائٹرز کی طرف توجہ دے رہی ہے۔ ان کی طرف توجہ دینے کی ضرورت ہے۔ ٹیکٹ یہ ہے کہ جو صحیح معنوں میں فریڈم فائٹرز ہیں ان کے کیسز کو کبھی سینٹر کے پاس نہیں بھیجا گیا۔

اس کے مقابلے میں جو بڑے سائٹ فرنٹ کے لوگ تھے جو ۱۹۷۵ء سے پہلے کشمیر میں بڑے سائٹ کے فیر میں اور انڈیائے خلاف شیخ عبدالرشک کے ساتھ آڈازا خاصہ میں اور ان کے ساتھ

جیل میں گئے کشمیر اسٹیٹ کے اپنے بٹ میں سے ان کو پینشن دینا شروع کر دیا گیا۔ جو جیون فریڈم فائٹرز ہیں آج تک ان کے کیسز کو یہاں نہیں آنے دیا گیا۔

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Sir, he speaks the same thing while speaking on Defence or any other subject.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : When you spoke I said nothing. Please shut your mouth. Sir, when he spoke I did not utter a single word. So, I want protection of the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You address the Chair and not see towards Prof. Soz.

شری پی۔ نام گیال : سوز صاحب نے سینٹر اسٹیٹ ریلیشنز کے بارے میں کہا۔ بار بار اس ایوان میں سرکار کی طرف سے کہا جا چکا ہے کہ سرکار یا کمیشن بنایا گیا ہے اور وہ اس معاملے کو دیکھ رہا ہے۔ ابھی سرکار یا کمیشن نے کام کرنا شروع نہیں کیا لیکن سوز صاحب سے کہہ دیا۔ میں انہیں کے دروازے کو کھٹکاتا ہوں۔

"People have no faith in Sarkaria Commission."

یہ انوس کی بات ہے کہ ابھی سرکار یا کمیشن نے کام کرنا شروع نہیں کیا اور وہ کہتے ہیں کہ ہم کو اس پر نتیجہ نہیں ہے۔ ایک طرف وہ کہتے ہیں کہ سینٹر اسٹیٹ ریلیشنز کے سلسلے میں اسٹیشن کی کچھ گروپیں ہیں لیکن دوسری طرف جب ان کو ایڈریس کرنے کے لئے ایک کمیشن بنایا گیا ہے تو وہ کہتے ہیں کہ ہم کو اس پر نتیجہ نہیں ہے۔ یہ غلط بات ہے۔

وہ کہتے ہیں کہ جنوں کشمیر میں ہمارے لئے کوئی ریل ہیڈ نہیں ہے۔ اگر ہرات میں جھوٹ بولا جائے تو لوگ اس پر یقین کرنے

پاکستان زندہ باد اور وہ نعرہ لگاتے ہیں۔ پچھلے دفعہ جنوں کشمیر میں الیکشن ہوئے تو اس وقت کیا نعرے دیئے گئے۔ جو صاحب آج ہاؤس میں کہہ رہے تھے اور تالی بجا رہے تھے۔ کیا ان کو پتہ ہے کہ وہاں کیا کیا گیا تھا۔ انہوں نے ایک ایسا نعرہ بھی دیا کہ۔

اسی گچی پاکستان۔ بڑے بغیرٹ نیتوسان۔

یہ کشمیری زبان میں ہے۔ اس کا ٹرانسلیشن یہ ہے کہ ہم پاکستان جانیے ہندوؤں کو چھوڑ کر اور ان کی صورتوں کو ہم جلتے گئے۔ ایسے نعرے وہاں پر لگائے گئے اور پاکستان کے نام پر وہاں الیکشن لڑا گیا اور اب بھی آپ تالی بجاتے ہیں اور انہیں ڈیموکریٹکلی الیکشنز پر ریفرنڈم بتاتے ہو۔ آپ کو پتہ ہونا چاہیے کہ کس ڈھنگ سے وہاں پر الیکشن لڑا گیا۔ اس کا کیس تو ہائی کورٹ میں ہے۔ میں اس کی ڈیل میں نہیں جانا چاہتا !

وہاں پر واقعہ ایسا ہوا کہ گرین فلیگ اور ریڈ فلیگ کو جوڑا گیا۔ ایک طرف اسٹار اور کریشن تھا اور دوسری طرف نیشنل کانفرنس کا جو ابھی انہوں نے ذکر کیا کہ ریڈ فلیگ پر ہل کا نشان تھا وہ جوڑا گیا۔ وہاں ابھی بھی سرکاری آفسر پر یہ ڈبلیڈ ہے۔ اور وہ فلیگ جڑھاتے گئے ہیں۔ ان حالات میں وہاں پوزیشن گرو ہو رہی ہے۔

اس لئے میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ۱۹۶۵ء کی پوزیشن اگر رپریٹ ہوئی تو وہاں پر سیکورٹی کے لئے بہت خطرناک بن سکتی ہے کیونکہ وہاں انٹرنی کچھ ایسی اہلی مینٹس ہیں جن کو انہیں مدد دینے کے لئے اٹھایا گیا ہے جو کہ اس وقت نہیں تھے اس لئے میں سرکاری درخواست کروں گا کہ وہاں حالات بہت خطرناک بنتے جا رہے ہیں۔ وہاں پر پولیس کے بارے میں میں نے ذکر کیا کہ ۱۹۸۳ء میں آرمڈ پولیس کا ساتواں بٹالین ریز کیا گیا۔ ہوم منسٹری کے پاس رپورٹ ہونی چاہیے۔

اس میں جتنے بھی لوگ بھرتی کئے گئے ان کا کوئی انٹرویو نہیں لیا گیا۔ نیشنل کانفرنس کے ہر ایک ایم۔ ایل۔ اے۔ سے لسٹ مانگی گئی اس طرح انٹی انڈیا پارٹیز اور سیمینٹس پارٹیز سے لسٹیں مانگی گئیں۔ ان لسٹس کو لے کر اس بٹالین کو ریز کیا گیا۔ آپ نے افتتاح کا نام سنا ہو گا۔ کسی زمانے میں وہ ریویو شماری گروپ کشمیر میں موجود تھا۔ اس کے لوگ بھی اس بٹالین میں بھرتی کئے گئے جو پاکستان زندہ باد بولنے والے ڈائی ہارڈ انٹی انڈیا سیمینٹس ایلیمنٹس ہیں وہ سب اس بٹالین میں بھرتی کئے

شری بی. نام گیال : پرائم منسٹر اندراجی اور بیٹی صاحب کے ہم بڑے مشکور ہیں کہ انہوں نے ہماری جوڈمانڈ ہے اس کو مان لیا ہے۔ اور اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ کو بھیج دیا ہے۔ آج سے ایک سال پہلے جس پر کانسیجیشن کے آرٹیکل ۱۳۵ اور ۱۳۶ کے تحت ان کو اسٹیکیشن آؤڈر یا کانگریس بھیجی ہے۔ اس کے بغیر سینٹرل گورنمنٹ کوئی ایکشن نہیں لے سکتی ہے۔ پچھلے اپریل میں سینٹرل گورنمنٹ نے جنوں اینڈ کشمیر کی سرکار کو بھیجا تھا لیکن آج تک وہاں کی سرکار نے وہ کانگریس نہیں بھیجی ہے۔ میں سینٹرل گورنمنٹ سے کہوں گا کہ اپنے گڈ آفیسر کو بوزکر کے اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ سے اسے لگائے تاکہ جو فیصلہ شیعہ بولڈ ٹرانسز اور دوسرے دیگر سیکشن کو ملنی ہیں اور جو ایلاٹمنٹ ان کے لئے کیا گیا ہے اس کا فائدہ ہم کو مل سکے۔ ان کے لئے آپ نے جو بڑا ایلاٹ منسٹ رکھا ہے اس میں سے ہم کو بھی کچھ فائدہ مل سکے گا۔

ایک بات میں آئی بی بی کے سبندھ میں بھی کہنا چاہوں گا۔ آپ نے وہاں پر جو انڈوس بارڈر پولیس ڈیپارٹمنٹ کر رکھی ہے وہ بہت اچھا کام کر رہی ہے لیکن اس کی صرف دس بٹالین ہی ہیں۔ جو کہ بہت کم ہیں۔ ان کو بڑھانے کی سخت ضرورت ہے اور جو بی ایریاز کے لوگ ہیں ان کو اس میں ترجیح دی جانی چاہیے۔ اب بھی ترجیح دی جا رہی ہے جس کے لئے میں مشکور ہوں لیکن میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ لڈاخ سے لے کر ہماچل گڈ حوال ہنس۔ حکمر دار جینگ اور اردناہل پھرویش کے لوگوں کو ترجیح دے کر اس میں بھرتی کیا جانا چاہیے تاکہ وہاں کی سوجنیشن کو سمجھتے ہوئے بارڈرس کی ابھی طرح سے حفاظت کر سکیں۔

آج سے قریب دو سال پہلے مجھے انڈمان نیکو بار جانے کا موقع حاصل ہوا تھا۔ انڈمان نیکو بار کی بیک ورڈنٹس کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے اور وہاں پر کمیونیکیشن کی ڈیفیکٹیز کو دیکھتے ہوئے

وائے نہیں ہیں۔ جنوں تک ریلوے لائن اکریڈی بی ہوئی ہے اور اس کو اودھم پوزنگ ایکسپنڈ کیا جا رہا ہے۔ جنوں وہاں کا وٹریکپیل ہے۔ وہاں پر ریل ہیڈ ہے۔ آئی ڈو ناٹ واٹ ہی مینز۔
..... (اؤٹ رائٹنر)

جب وہاں پر لوگوں کی گریوینسز کو سننے والا کوئی نہیں تھا تو لوگوں نے شور مچایا جیسے کہے اور جلوس نکالے جیسے کہ ہم یہاں پر لوٹ کلب میں روز دیکھتے ہیں کہ کوئی نہ کوئی جلسہ یا جلوس ہوتا ہے۔ لیکن وہ کہتے ہیں ہم کسی کو سن نہیں اٹھانے دیں گے۔ لوگ معنی کپڑا تیل اور سبزی مانگتے تھے اور یہ وہاں کی سرکار ہیں کہ ان کو جو حالت نہ پاس کے اندر کانگریس (آئی) کے لوگ راشن شاپ پر جائیں تو ان کے لئے دروازہ بند کر دیا اور اسٹور پر جائیں تو وہاں بھی ان کے لئے صفائے بند تو سوائے اسٹریٹس پر شور مچانے کے اور کہاں جا سکتے ہیں۔ اب کہتے ہیں کہ اسٹریٹس میں بھی شور کرنے کی ان کو اجازت نہیں دینی چاہیے۔ یہ کہاں کی ڈیکو کریسی ہے۔ اس لئے میں کہتا ہوں کہ اگر اس سوجنیشن کو وہاں پر زیادہ دیر تک اس طرح سے چلنے دیا گیا تو حالات بہت خراب ہو جائیں گے۔ میں کہتا ہوں یہ سرکار جو جی ہے وہاں پر اس کو ڈس کرنا چاہیے۔ اس کو کوئی حق نہیں ہے وہاں رہنے کا۔ کرکٹ پیچ میں کیا ہوا۔ میں اس کو وپٹ نہیں کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ ہمارے نیشنل فلگ کی بے حرمتی کی گئی وہ بھی میں دہرانا نہیں چاہتا ہوں۔ مقبول بٹ کو جب پھانسی پر چڑھا گیا تو جو ان کے ایکشن پارٹنر تھے، مولوی فاروق کی جو پارٹی ہے انہوں نے کہا کہ ہر جگہ ہڑتال ہونی چاہیے اور پھر سارے کشمیر دہلی میں ہڑتال کی گئی۔ پاکستان زندہ باد کے نعرے بھی سننے لگے۔ سوز صاحب نے کہا، انہوں نے یو تھ کانگریس (آئی) کے ایک لیڈر کا نام لیا اور کہا کہ وہ اس میں شامل تھے۔ یہ سراسر غلط اور بے بنیاد بات ہے۔ کانگریس پارٹی نیشنل انٹیگریشن انٹیگریشن اور کمیونٹی ہارمنی کے لئے سنہ ۱۹۸۵ء سے لے کر نائنٹی کر رہی ہے۔ آج بھی کر رہی ہے اور آئندہ بھی کر رہی ہے اور اس لئے اینٹی سوشل اور اینٹی انڈیا جوائینٹس ہیں وہ جہاں بھی سر اٹھاتے ہیں ان کا ہمیں مقابلہ کرنا چاہیے۔ ہمارے لڈاخ ریجن کے لئے جو شیڈیولڈ ٹرانسز کا مسئلہ ہے اس کے بارے میں اب کچھ کہنا چاہوں گا۔

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI (Nabadwip) : He made certain references to duly elected State Governments. It is dangerous. It should not go on record. It should be expunged.

MR. DEPUTE SPEAKER : I will go through the record.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

संविधान के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों

और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सुरक्षा का अधिकार मिला हुआ है। उनकी उन्नति और विकास के लिए इसी सदन में कई बार मांग की गई है कि केन्द्रीय स्तर पर इसके लिए एक अलग से मन्त्रालय होना चाहिए, ताकि उनकी समस्याओं को जल्दी से निपटाया जा सके। इस मांग को आज तक नहीं माना गया है। लगता है कि सरकार इनकी समस्याओं को ईमानदारी के साथ नहीं देखना चाहती। सारी जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्यों की सरकारों पर छोड़ दिया है। जैसा वे चाहते हैं, कर रहे हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन में कई बार, सत्ताधारी पक्ष और विरोधी पक्ष, दोनों तरफ से मण्डल कमीशन की सिफारिशों को मंजूर करने के लिए मांग की गई है।

इसमें टालमटोल हो रहा है। जाहिर है कि सरकार की नीति टालमटोल की है और पिछले 35 सालों से ऐसा ही कर रही है। इसका क्या अन्जाम होगा, उसको वह नहीं देखना चाहती। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंडल कमीशन की जो सिफारिशें हैं, उनको सरकार अविलम्ब मंजूर करें।

पंजाब और हरियाणा में आज जो उत्पात हो रहा है, उसका कारण एक दो साल में पैदा नहीं हुआ है, समस्या पहले से आ रही है। अगर आप चाहते तो उनकी समस्याओं का समाधान बहुत पहले कर सकते थे और आज जो घटनाएँ हो रही हैं उनको रोक सकते थे। लेकिन ऐसा आपने नहीं किया। आज पंजाब और असम के अलावा हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसे और भी क्षेत्र हैं जहाँ अनेक समस्याएँ हैं। जो क्षेत्र अविकसित हैं, वहाँ के लोगों की अपनी शिकायतें हैं। वे चाहते हैं कि उनका भी विकास हो और उनका अस्तित्व बरकरार रहे। वे लोग भी अपनी प्रतिष्ठा को स्थापित करना चाहते हैं। इसलिये उनका मांगना है कि जब तक उन लोगों का भी अलग राज्य नहीं बनेगा, उनकी समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं हो सकेगा। ऐसा क्षेत्र बिहार और उड़ीसा के बीच में झारखण्ड का क्षेत्र है, उत्तराखण्ड का क्षेत्र मध्य प्रदेश का बस्तर का इलाका आदि ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं, जहाँ नये राज्य बनाने की

मांग बहुत पहले से आती रही है। इस मांग के पीछे उनका केवल यही उद्देश्य है कि वहाँ जो सरकार होगी, उसमें उनको भी शरीक होने का मौका मिलेगा, वे अपने क्षेत्र के विकास और उन्नति के काम में खुद शरीक हो सकेंगे। यह कोई गलत मांग नहीं है। लेकिन सरकार की तरफ से इन्हें अलगाववादी, देशद्रोही ट्रैटर्स आदि ऐसा कहकर इन्हें दुनिया के सामने बदनाम किया जाता रहा है। सरकार को ऐसा नहीं कहना चाहिये। उन क्षेत्रों में जो समस्याएँ हैं उनको समझने के लिए वहाँ के लोगों के साथ बैठकर बातचीत करने का, उनके साथ डायलाग स्टार्ट करने का ढंग निकाला जाना चाहिये। उनके क्षेत्र की समस्याएँ पूरे देश की समस्याएँ हैं, इसलिये जरूरी है कि सरकार उन समस्याओं पर नये ढंग से विचार करने का पहल करे। स्थिति को बिल्कुल ढीला नहीं छोड़ना चाहिये, टालमटोल की नीति को नहीं चलाना चाहिये।

थोड़ी देर पहले वेंकटसुबैय्या जी ने जो कुछ अपने भाषण में कहा, वह कोई नई चीज नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा—सरकार यह करना चाहती है, सरकार वह करना चाहती है। 35 सालों से यही कहा जा रहा है। मनसूबे बांध रहे हैं, योजना बना रहे हैं। आजादी से आज तक क्यों नहीं किया? कांस्टीट्यूशन के प्रीएम्बल में लिखा हुआ है—आर्थिक और सामाजिक न्याय लोगों को दिया जाना है, लेकिन आज तक क्या करते रहे? क्या आप समझते हैं कि यह समस्या अभी उत्पन्न हुई है जो आप अभी उसके लिये बोल रहे हैं? यह बात तो आप 35 सालों से हर साल कहते आ रहे हैं। गृह मन्त्रालय की फँकट्री से जो जवाब बन कर आ जाता है, उसको ही मत बतलाइये, अपने मन्त्रालय में कोई नयापन लाइये। आपने अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए एक सेल बनाया है। आज ही एक सवाल के जवाब में होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने जिक्र किया है—अनस्टांड क्वेश्चन 5123 में सरकार से पूछा गया था—क्या गृह मन्त्री जी बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या अनुसूचित जातियों और अनु-

सूचित जनजातियों के लिये कोई सेल का गठन किया गया है ? इसका जवाब दिया है कि गठन हुआ है—5-8-1983 को ।

"A special cell known as 'SC/ST Cell' consisting of one Assistant and one L.D.C. was created on 5.8.83 in Ministry of Home Affairs (Proper) under the charge of Section Officer (Vigilance) for dealing with work relating to representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services/Posts....."

एक असिस्टेंट के अण्डर उस सेल को बनाया गया है । इस से मालूम पड़ता है कि आप उनकी प्रबलम्ब को कितना महत्व देते हैं—एक मामूली किगनी के जिम्मे उस सेल को रखा है । आदिवासियों और हरिजनों की समस्याओं को केजुअल बे में लेने का जो सरकार का तरीका है, यह हमारे देश के लिए अच्छा नहीं है । इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि एक नये दृष्टिकोण से सरकार को इन समस्याओं को देखना चाहिए । 35 साल हो गये हैं आजाद हुए और सरकार ने इन सालों में कोई नये तरीके से, नये ढंग से काम नहीं किया है विशेषकर ऐसे क्षेत्रों में, जहां पर आदिवासी, हरिजन और पिछड़ी जातियों के लोग रहते हैं । इससे एक दिन देश के टूटने का खतरा पैदा हो जाएगा । सरकार की जो नीति चल रही है, उसमें अगर सुधार नहीं होगा, तो वह दिन दूर नहीं कि देश टुकड़े-टुकड़े हो जाएगा । ऐसे क्षेत्रों में जहां पर लोग अपने विकास के लिए और अपना अस्तित्व बनाए रखने के लिए कोई बात करते हैं, तो उनको आतंकवादी और अलगाववादी कह कर दबा दिया जाता है । इसलिए अगर कोई ऐसी वैसी बात हो जाएगी, तो उसकी सारी जिम्मेवारी सरकार की होगी कोई समस्या उग्र रूप धारण कर ले, उसके पहले ही उसे सुलझाया जाना चाहिये । विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय समस्याओं के बारे में सम्बन्धित लोगों से सरकार बातचीत करे । समस्याओं के अध्ययन के लिए उन लोगों के साथ डायलोग स्टार्ट करे ताकि उग्र रूप धारण करने से पहले ही उन समस्याओं का

समाधान हो सके ।

एक अन्तिम बात कह कर मैं बैठ जाना चाहता हूँ । मैं गृह मन्त्री जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि बात 34 साल के अन्दर हमारे बिहार, उड़ीसा और बंगाल में पचासों हजार परिवारों को विस्थापित बना दिया गया है । इण्डस्ट्री के नाम पर और डेवलपमेंट प्रोजेक्ट के नाम पर उनकी हजारों लाखों एकड़ जमीन ले ली गई है पर उनका पुनर्वास नहीं किया गया है । आज हालत यह हो गई है कि वहां पर मिनरल्स और माइन्स के होने पर भी, उनको दो रोट्टी नसीब नहीं होती है और पंजाब और हरियाणा का चक्कर लगाना पड़ता है । इस तरह से जो सेटिल्ड लोग थे उनको अनसेटिल किया गया है । पचासों हजार परिवार इस तरह से लैंडलेस और होमलेस हो गये हैं । उनके हृदय के साथ अन्याय किया गया है । जिन आदिवासियों की जमीन ली गई है और जो लैंडलेस हो गये हैं इण्डस्ट्रीज के नाम पर, उनको आइडेंटिफाई करने के लिए आप सेन्टर से कोई टीम भेजें या कोई पालियामेंटरी कमेटी बनाएं । इसका पूरा ब्योरा प्राप्त किया जाना चाहिए । आप कहते हैं कि आदिवासियों के लिए हमने इतना रु० खर्च किया है और बहुत सारी स्कीमें उनके लिए बनाई गई हैं । स्थिति यह है कि जो रुपया आप इनके लिए दे रहे हैं, वह उनके पाम नहीं पहुंच रहा है ।

शुरू में ही मैंने कहा था कि प्रोजेक्ट और इण्डस्ट्री के लिए आप आदिवासियों की जमीन ले रहे हैं । अपनी जमीन टाइगर प्रोजेक्ट बनाने के लिए आदिवासियों को वहां से हटा रहे हैं । उड़ीसा सरकार ने मयूरभंज के शिमली पहाड़ में एक टाइगर प्रोजेक्ट घोषित की है । उस प्रोजेक्ट की वजह से वहाँ के बसे हुए आदिवासियों को निकाला जा रहा है । ट्राइबल्स जंगल के अन्दर रहते हैं । जंगल ही उनके जीवन का आधार है और उनकी आर्थिक शक्ति वही है । सरकार को इस तरफ गम्भीरता से ध्यान देना चाहिए । सरकार की कथनी और करनी में बहुत भेद हो रहा है अतः मैं चाहूंगा कि सर-

कार नये ढंग से देखे और कार्य करे, जिससे लोगों को यह महसूस हो कि सच में उनके लिए कुछ हो रहा है। आपने बताया है कि इन लोगों के लिए करोड़ों रुपया प्लान के अन्दर रखा है और प्लान की मदद से उनके लिए बहुत कुछ करना चाहते हैं। मगर सचमुच में प्लान से कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। आपका काम घरती पर नहीं है। केवल कागजों पर ही कार्य रहता है। इसमें सुधार होना चाहिए।

श्री रामस्वरूप राम (गया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह विभाग की मांगों पर जो चर्चा हो रही है उन पर बोलते हुए मैं चन्द मुझाव देना चाहता हूँ।

मैं माननीय गृह मन्त्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि मौजूदा स्थिति में, जबकि एक तरफ डिसरप्टिव फोर्सिज, रीजनल फोर्सिज, अलग-ववादी शक्तियाँ काफी सक्रिय हैं, देश को खंडित करने में लगी हैं, उन्होंने इस विशेष स्थिति में भी देश की विधि और व्यवस्था को बनाये रखा है। हिन्दुस्तान के अवाम के लिए यह बहुत ही खुशी की बात है।

मैं विशेष कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की समस्याओं पर तो यहां पर काफी विचार-विमर्श हो चुका है। देश की कुल जनसंख्या का 20 प्रतिशत हरिजन और आदिवासियों का है और सही मायनों में ये हरिजन और आदिवासी इस देश के लिए सोशल कांसेप्ट हैं। बापू ने कहा था कि योजनाएं कितनी ही आकर्षक क्यों न हों, उनमें कितने ही प्रोग्रेसिव मेजर्स क्यों न हों, लेकिन अगर उनसे लास्ट मेन तक को फायदा नहीं पहुंचता है तो उन योजनाओं को नहीं लेना चाहिए। इसी परिवेश में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। जैसा कि श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा जी कह रहे थे और अपनी बात कहते हुए वह यह साबित करना चाह रहे थे कि सरकार विधि और व्यवस्था के प्रश्न पर असफल रही है। मैं एक चीज कहना

चाहता हूँ। आज स्टेट में मोर आटोनोमी की बात की जाती है। बंगाल की सरकार वाले मोर आटोनोमी की बात करते हैं और मोर आटोनोमी के नाम पर अधिकार मांगते हैं। तेलुगू देशम वाले आंध्र में मोर आटोनोमी के नाम पर और अधिकार मांगते हैं। हम यह मानते हैं कि उनकी जो आटोनोमी है उसमें किसी प्रकार हस्तक्षेप नहीं होना चाहिए। लेकिन जब मोर आटोनोमी के नाम से रीजनल फोर्सिज रीजनल भावनाएं उभर कर काम करने लग जाती हैं तो देश के खंडित होने की परिस्थिति पैदा हो जाती है।

मैं नहीं कहता कि क्षेत्रीय भाषा या संस्कृति का विकास न हो। हर क्षेत्र की भाषा विकसित होनी चाहिए, वहाँ की संस्कृति फलनी-फूलनी चाहिए। लेकिन क्षेत्रीयता के नाम पर हमारी राष्ट्रीयता को खतरा न हो। जैसे कि बंगाल में सी० पी० एम० की सरकार और आंध्र में तेलुगू देशम की सरकार बनी हुई है और वहां क्षेत्रीयता की ही बात की जाती है।

हिन्दी हमारी राष्ट्र भाषा है। लेकिन धन-वाद से आप आगे बढ़ें तो आप देखेंगे कि जो नाम हिन्दी में लिखे हुए थे उन पर कालिख पोत दी गई है।

वहां पर बंगला में लिख दिया गया है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से कहना चाहूंगा कि वहां पर हिन्दी में भी लिखा हो और बंगला में भी लिखा हो। ये सब क्या हो रहा है मोर आटोनोमी के नाम पर। प्रधानमंत्री जी ने बड़ी दृढ़ता से सरकारिया कमीशन बनाया जिसमें इस बात की छानबीन हो रही है कि कहां तक मोर आटोनोमी दी जाये।

आज गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठाने के लिए केन्द्र से बहुत सहायता दी जा रही है। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी बहुत प्रावधान किया गया है। डी० आर० डी० प्रोग्राम हैं, टाइमन योजनाएं हैं, और भी बहुत से प्रोग्रेसिव मेजर हैं, लेकिन ये राज्य उन पर अमल नहीं कर रहे हैं इसलिए मोर आटोनोमी के नाम पर भी

ज्यादा अधिकार मागे जा रहे हैं, उस पर हमें शंका होती है कि अगर इनको गरीबों की भलाई के लिए सेंट्रल एंड दी जाएगी तो उसको किसी और मद में कन्वर्ट न कर दिया जाए। इसलिए सरकारियां कमीशन को स्कैप कर देना चाहिए।

एक चीज और कहना चाहता हूं। हरिजनों के अत्याचारों की चर्चा हो चुकी है। अभी बिहार सरकार ने कोर्ट बनाकर लोगों को सजा भी दी है। लीगल एंड देने की बात भी की गई है। लेकिन एक अक्सबार इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में निकला है जिममें सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजेज ने कहा है कि "पूबर लूजिंग फेंड इन दी लीगल सिस्टम" जो उन लोगों को लीगल एंड दी जा रही है वह सही मायनों में उन तक नहीं पहुंच पाती। इसलिए वह बेचारा पैसे के अभाव में अदालतों में अत्याचारों के खिलाफ नहीं लड़ पाता। इस सिस्टम को स्ट्रेंगदन करने की आवश्यकता अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो अत्याचारियों का मनोरुल बढ़ेगा। इस तरफ ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

रिजर्वेशन के बारे में आंकड़े दिये गये हैं, सिर्फ यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के आंकड़े बता कर हमको संतुष्ट नहीं किया जा सकता। चार आई० ए० एम० और 10 आई० पी० एस० या बी० डी० ओ० के पदों को भर कर रिजर्वेशन की जिम्मेदारी पूर्ण नहीं हो जाती। पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग में कितना रिजर्वेशन का कोटा पूरा किया जा रहा है। एच० एम० टी०, एन० टी० सी० की जो मिलें हैं और जो फेरा कंपनी है और दूसरी बड़ी पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग है, बिग हा-सेस हैं जिनमें सरकार का पैसा लगा हुआ है, उनमें हमारा कितना रीप्रजेंटेशन प्रथम, द्वितीय, तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणियों के पदों में है। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय अपने जवाब में यह जानकारी अवश्य दें।

वह चाहे टाटा, बिरला या सिंघानिया की कंपनी हो, उगमें हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों और मजदूरों का भी पैसा लगा हुआ है। उन कंपनियों

में रिजर्वेशन पालिसी क्यों नहीं लागू की जाती? आप एक सर्कुलर इश्यु कीजिए कि जितनी भी पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग और फेरा कंपनीज हैं, उनमें हरिजनों तथा आदिवासियों के लिए रिजर्वेशन की पालिसी लागू नहीं होगी तो सख्त से सख्त कदम उठाए जायेंगे। हरिजन और आदिवासी संल का एक रिप्रजेंटेटिव इन कंपनियों में भेजा जाये जो यह देखे कि कहां पर रिजर्वेशन की गुंजाइश है? बोकारो जैसी जगह बड़े पैमाने पर रिजर्वेशन की गुंजाइश है। इस बात की मानिटरींग होनी चाहिए कि कहां तक रिजर्वेशन की पालिसी फालो-अप हो रही है? हरिजन और आदिवासियों में बेरोजगारी काफी तेजी से बढ़ रही है। कल भी मैंने कहा था कि बिहार में चार लाख में से कुल बीस हजार ही हरिजन तथा आदिवासी काम कर रहे हैं जबकि 76 हजार पोस्टें उनके लिए खाली पड़ी हैं। इस बात की तरफ मंत्री जी का ध्यान जाना चाहिए। मैं, बिहार के गया क्षेत्र से आता हूं जो अन्तरराष्ट्रीय ख्याति प्राप्त जगह है और जहां बुद्ध को ज्ञान प्राप्त हुआ था। लैंड सिलिंग के अन्तर्गत बौद्ध गया मठ की बीस हजार एकड़ जमीन के लिए नोटिस दिया गया। उन्होंने सरेंडर भी कर दी और कहा कि स्वेच्छा से दान करते हैं लेकिन, स्थिति यह है कि हर साल एक या दो महन्त की गोली के शिकार हो जाते हैं। पुलिस और बड़े-बड़े किसानों के बीच में बेतीहर मजदूर सैन्ड-विच बना हुआ है।

आज सरकार जमीन और मिनिमम वेजेज देने के लिए कटिबद्ध है। आज सरकार ने हरिजनों के बीच में अवेकनिंग पैदा की है जिसकी वजह से वह अपने अधिकारों के प्रति सजग हुआ है। बिहार में गुरुआ उग्रवादी एरिया माना जाता था। वहां जो बाइ-इलैक्शन हुआ उसमें हरिजनों ने कांग्रेस के पक्ष में बहुमत दिया जिसकी वजह से इस बार कांग्रेस पार्टी आठ हजार वोटों से जीत गई जबकि पिछली बार सिर्फ दो हजार वोटों से ही जीत थे। यह इस बात का सबूत है कि इंदिरा जी के बीस सूत्री प्रोग्राम की वजह से हरिजनों में सजगता पैदा

हुई है। इसका सारा श्रेय हमारे होम मिनिस्टर और प्रधान मन्त्री को ही जाता है। कास्ट फैक्टर बहुत तेजी से बढ़ रहा है। राम विलास जी इसको उठाया भी करते हैं। इतना बड़ा मुल्क इस तरह से नहीं चल सकता है, बैकवर्ड और फॉरवर्ड का नारा देकर नहीं चल सकता है। कास्टिज्म इज नाट दी बे फार अचीविंग सोशलिज्म। चूँकि हमारे इन विरोधी भाइयों की ट्रेनिंग ही इस तरह की है कि इनको और कुछ सूझता ही नहीं। जहाँ जातपात की पहले पढ़ाई हो और एकता की पढ़ाई न हो तो यह चीज होगी ही। लोगों को ट्रेनिंग ही इस तरह से दी जा रही है। जातपात को खत्म किया जाए यह हम कहते हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : डी. आर. एम. ने आपको जात के नाम पर ही तो डांटा था।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : यही तो मैं कह रहा हूँ कि इसको खत्म किया जाए। कास्टिज्म सब से बड़ा हर्डल है हमारी प्राग्रैम में। इसको खत्म होना चाहिये।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) इसी के नाम पर आप लोग शासन में बैठे हुए हैं।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : आप तो चीन और रूस के सोशलिज्म की बात करते हैं, हिन्दुस्तान के सोशलिज्म की नहीं। माओ और मार्क्स की करते हैं, गांधी जी की नहीं। गांधी जी ने तो कहा था नौ वर्क नौ मील। हमारा देश गांधी दर्शन से ही आगे बढ़ सकता है, उस दर्शन को अपना कर ही आगे बढ़ सकता है।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि कास्टिज्म कम होना चाहिए, यह खत्म होना चाहिए फिर चाहे इस पक्ष के लोग करते हो या उस पक्ष के। इसकी वजह से ही हम अभी तक आगे नहीं बढ़ पाए हैं। हमें ऐसा देश बनाना है, ऐसा हिन्दुस्तान बनाना है, इसको इस तरह से ऊपर उठाना है कि देश में न कोई जुल्म डालने वाला हो और न जुल्म सहने वाला। जातपात का जो नख है, इसको हम को जड़ से समाप्त करना होगा।

उसकी वजह से सारी प्रोग्रेस चौपट हो रही है। देहातों, में क्यूरोकेसी तक में कास्टिज्म प्रवेश कर गई है। कभी कभी विकास योजनायें इस कारण रुक जाती है कि यह फॉरवर्ड लोगों का गांव है या बैकवर्ड लोगों का गांव है और इससे किस को फायदा होने वाला है। बिहार में इस तरह की खास तौर से बातें होती हैं। इसको खत्म किया जाना चाहिए। ऐसे लोगों को चुना जाना चाहिए जो जातपात में विश्वास न करते हों। बाक्टर अम्बेदकर ने कहा था :

Swaraj has got no significance without establishing a classless society.

आज हम सारी परिकल्पना को भूल रहे हैं और हम देख रहे हैं कि जात के नाम पर, बैकवर्ड और फॉरवर्ड का नारा देकर वोट दिए और लिए जाते हैं। इससे देश नहीं चलेगा। बापू जी के अनुसार उसूल और सिद्धान्त के आधार पर ही देश चल सकता है। चूँकि हम इस आधार पर नहीं चल रहे हैं इसलिए हमारी तरक्की नहीं हो पाई है। इस और आपका विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

बांडिड लेबर की बात भी आती है। कभी कभी सरकार स्टेटमेंट दे देती है कि इस देश में बांडिड लेबर नहीं है। लेकिन जब यहाँ सवाल पूछा जाता है तो लाखों की संख्या में बांडिड लेबर की संख्या बता दी जाती है। श्रम मंत्री ने इसी सेशन में बताया था कि 1 लाख 61 हजार 459 व्यक्ति अभी भी बांडिड लेबर के रूप में काम कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने यह भी बताया था कि 1 लाख 19 हजार 065 व्यक्तियों को रिहै-बिलिट कर दिया गया है। अब उसका स्वरूप क्या है, यह मैं नहीं जानता हूँ। लेकिन गावों में बांडिड लेबर एक रेलेटिव टर्म बर्न गई है। यह जरूर है कि इस में अधिकांश हरिजन हैं लेकिन फॉरवर्ड भी हैं, वे भी हैं जिन के पास जमीन नहीं है या जो कमजोर वर्ग के हैं। उनकी आबादी 43 परसेंट है। उनकी स्थिति देखिए। उनके लिए भी कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। उनके रहने के लिए घर का इन्तजाम होना चाहिए। हालांकि भारत सरकार ने इन्स्ट्रक्शन्स भेजे हैं

और हमारी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में 22 क्लस्टर प्रोग्राम चल रहे हैं और एन० आर० ई० पी० प्रोग्राम के जरिए वहाँ के अधिकारियों ने कहा कि जितना अलाटमेंट आता है उसमें से 25 परसेंट रख लेंगे ऐसे लोगों के लिए जिनके मकान पुराने थे खपरैल के, खासकर खेतिहर मजदूरों के ऐसे मकानों पर खपरैल डलवा कर उनको रहने लायक बनावा देंगे। ऐसा प्रोग्राम गया में चल रहा है। मेरी मांग है कि ऐसा प्रोग्राम हर जगह चलना चाहिए।

1975 में जब 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम लागू हुआ था तो लैंड रिफार्म को एक आन्दोलन का रूप दिया गया। मैं नवादा जिले के 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम का अध्यक्ष था और मैंने वहाँ पर हजारों एकड़ जमीन भूमिहीनों को बाँटी। लेकिन जैसे ही जनता पार्टी की सरकार आयी उन्होंने उन गरीब हरिजनों की जमीनें छीन लीं। इसलिए गृह मंत्रालय इन्स्ट्रक्शन भेजे कि हमने जिनको जमीन दी थी और जनता सरकार के समय छीन ली गई, वह जमीनें उनको फिर से वापस दी जायें। यह काम एक आन्दोलन के रूप में लायें।

आज हरिजनों में ऐजुकेटेड अनएम्प्लाइड बच्चों को देखकर उन में शिक्षा के प्रति रूझान कम हो रहा है। बी०ए०, एम० ए० पाम लड़कों को अखबार देखने को नहीं मिलता। गाँवों में और वह बेकार बंटे हुए हैं। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि ऐग्रीकल्चर लेबर का लड़का उनको देख कर खेत में काम करना पसन्द करता है बजाय पढ़ने के। इससे इरोजन आफ ऐजुकेशन हो गया है अमंग दी हरिजन। इसलिए आप गारन्टी फोर जीव की योजना चलायें। जमीन आप दें या न दें, लेकिन गारन्टी फोर जीव आपके हाथ में है। आप एक सर्कुलर भेजिए कि 7 वीं से 10वीं तक जो बच्चे पढ़े हैं उनको नौकरी दे दी जाय। इसमें हर घर में स्वतः सोशलिज्म चला जाएगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ आपको धन्यवाद देना है।

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for the last two days this House has been discussing the Home Ministry's Demands for Grants. Sir, we all know that the Home Ministry is the pivot of all the Ministries and its successful functioning reflects on the entire conditions of the country.

So far as law and order situation and the situation in the North-Eastern States, Assam and Punjab are concerned, I must say that the process of distabilisation of this country, which started after the 1977 elections, have been arrested during this period.

It may be that it is not up to the satisfaction of all concerned, not that side, not even this side. But even the Credit goes with the Government, the Government has tried successfully in a democratic way to sort out this problem and to carry all the people together. So, in this process there are many things and most of the hon. speakers of this House have mentioned everything here. So, I do not want to go much into that.

Sir, there is a basic principle arising now, that for the successful implementation of Government policies and programmes what is the machinery that the Government has. We are all elected on the basis of our election manifesto, people give us the mandate and we come and form the Government. As such it is the responsibility of the political leadership to implement this mandate, but the question is how the political leadership can implement it. If the officialdom are cooperating with the Government for implementation of Government policies and programmes the Government is successful. But if they do not cooperate with the Government, it is very difficult for any Government to deliver the goods. So, in these circumstances, I would like to state in this august House that we have seen in the recent days that among the bureaucracy, the officialdom, from top to bottom there is a feeling that once a person is in the Government, his job is secure, and he feels that 'my job is secure whether I am doing anything, whether I am implementing the policies of the Government or whether I am sabotaging the policies of the Government; no matter whatever it is, my job is secure and nobody can do anything to me.' This

feeling has been developed in the minds of many Government servants.

The second point which is also very important is that about the Government functioning, we have got the Government machinery right from the Secretary to the lowest level and these Government officials get monetary benefits. Whatever they get, if you compare that with the benefits that others are getting, you may say that they are getting much more, but if you see the type of job and the responsibilities they are shouldering, I must say that it requires overhauling because whatever salaries they used to get during the British regime, you have kept the same ceiling for Secretaries and others. So there is enough opportunity for temptation and so we can bring them under control in two ways. One is to control them and see that they are implementing the Government policies and programmes, and the other is, we have to see that they are properly paid so that they are not tempted for anything from outside. These are the things the Government must consider. Otherwise, a time will come when what we say sitting here, everything will boomerang and we cannot deliver any goods to the country. So we must see that this machinery by which we are to implement and we are to change the lot of millions of our countrymen is geared up. They should be properly looked after and they are also to be kept under proper surveillance so that they implement the Government policies and programmes.

The Home Ministry have got a very large number of items under them. To deal with them separately takes a long time, but I will confine myself only to certain specific areas, the Union Territories. The Home Ministry is responsible for providing good government in the Union Territories. The 'Union Territories' means the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Pondicherry. These are the Union Territories and in these Union Territories there is not one administrative system uniformly. If you go to the north eastern region, to Arunachal Pradesh, you will find that they have a Legislature—it is a Union Territory with a Legislature. If you go to Pondicherry, you find Union Territory with a legislature. If you go to Mizoram, it is a Union Territory with a legislature. If you come to Delhi you find Metropolitan Council with a separate system. If you go to Andaman & Nicobar Island, you will find that there is a Pradesh Council.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Would you conclude just now or would you like to continue to-morrow ?

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : I will continue to-morrow.

18. 01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 29, 1984
Chaitra 9, 1906 (SAKA)