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Sravana 11, 1900 (Saka)

Lok Sabha Debates

(Fifth Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

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*Wednesday, August 2, 1978/Sravana 11,
1901 (Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Kaka Bhagwant Roy who passed away at Ludhiana (Punjab) on July 29, 1978, at the age of 61.

Kaka Bhagwant Roy was a Member of the Provisional Parliament during the years 1950—52 representing Patiala and East Punjab States Union. During his early career, he was President of the Students' Federation and the Labour Federation, Ludhiana, during 1934 and 1938, respectively. Later, he was associated with the All India Students Federation, All India Radical Youth Conference and several other social and youth organisations. He also served as Vice-President, Gandhi National Memorial Fund, PEFU in 1948. A freedom fighter, he suffered imprisonment for participating in the Satyagraha movement during 1942 and 1946.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed soul.

The Members then stood in silence for a while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

गुजरात में तटीय राजपथ को राष्ट्रीय राजपथ में बदलना

* 243. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या नीचहन और परिबहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात राज्य के 1961—81 के 20-वर्षीय सड़क विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कच्छ में लखपत से जामनगर, द्वारिका, ओष्वा, पोरबन्दर, बेरावल और भावनगर तक 1650 किलोमीटर लम्बा तटीय राजमार्ग बनाने के लिए प्रावधान किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या गुजरात सरकार ने इस तटीय राजमार्ग को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग में बदलने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध किया है और यदि हाँ, तो कब और इस बारे में किस प्रकार की मांग की गयी है ;

(ग) केन्द्र सरकार इस तटीय राजमार्ग को कब तक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग में बदल देगी ;

(घ) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के राष्ट्रीय श्रौसत की तुलना में गुजरात राज्य में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की लम्बाई क्या है ; और

(ङ) गुजरात राज्य में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की लम्बाई में वृद्धि के उद्देश्य से केन्द्र सरकार का क्या कार्यक्रम है और ऐसा कब किया जायेगा और गुजरात राज्य को इस बारे में अन्य राज्यों के समान स्तर पर कब तक लाया जायेगा ?

**नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में
प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चांद राम) :**

(क) शायद माननीय सदस्य का आशय सड़क विकास के लिए मुख्य इंजीनियरों द्वारा बनाई गई 20-वर्षीय (1961-81) योजना से है। इसमें किसी पृथक् राज्य अथवा तटीय सड़क जैसी किसी विशेष सड़क के लिए नहीं, बल्कि पूरे देश भर के लिए लक्ष्य बताये गये थे।

(ख) जी, हां। गुजरात सरकार ने इस सड़क को 5वीं योजना में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित की जाने वाली उनके द्वारा भेजी गयी सड़कों की सूची में शामिल किया था।

(ग) से (ङ). संसाधनों की कमी के कारण, ऐसी स्थिति में किसी सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने के बारे में कोई वायदा करना या किसी क्षेत्र में नई सड़कों को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों में शामिल करने के लिए किसी भावी कार्यक्रम का संकेत देना संभव नहीं है। देश में 28970 कि०मी० राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग हैं, जिनमें से 1352 कि०मी० गुजरात में हैं।

श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : माननीय परिवहन मंत्री ने जवाब के भाग (ग), (घ) और (ङ) में बताया है कि "नई सड़कों को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों में शामिल करने के लिए किसी भावी कार्यक्रम का संकेत देना संभव नहीं है। देश में 28970 कि०मी० राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग हैं, जिन में से 1352 कि०मी० गुजरात में हैं।" तो मार्गों की 61 से 81 की बीस वर्षीय योजना के लक्ष्यांक के मुताबिक गुजरात राज्य 28 प्रतिशत पिछड़ा है जब कि राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग या नेशनल हाईवे के संबंध में 60 प्रतिशत पिछड़ा है। अब गुजरात में सिर्फ 1352 किलोमीटर

नेशनल हाईवे हैं जबकि गुजरात में ऐसा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 3400 किलोमीटर होना चाहिए। जो 2050 किलोमीटर नेशनल हाईवे गुजरात में कम है उस कमी को दूर करने के लिए माननीय परिवहन मंत्री कब, कैसे और किस प्रकार कार्यवाही करेंगे यह मैं स्पष्ट जानना चाहता हूं।

श्री चांद राम : वैसे तो मैंने कह ही दिया कि संकेत देना बड़ा मुश्किल है कि किस मार्ग को राष्ट्रीय मार्ग में लिया जायगा क्योंकि संसाधनों की कमी है। हमारी कोशिश है कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर और प्लानिंग कमीशन के साथ बात करने के फलस्वरूप कुछ और पैसा हम को मिल जाये। अगर यह पैसा मिलेगा तो इस सड़क पर भी विचार किया जा सकता है। मगर यह कहना कि गुजरात पिछड़ा हुआ है नेशनल हाईवे के लिए यह ठीक नहीं है। नेशनल हाईवे के लिए कुछ फाईटीरिया मुकर्रर है। उस के लिहाज से गुजरात को मैं पिछड़ा नहीं समझता हूं। लेकिन मैं इस सड़क पर खुद गया था और मैंने देखा कि यह सड़क अच्छी है। इस पर कई एक पुल थे, उस में भी हम ने मदद दी है। भारत सरकार की तरफ से 5.96 करोड़ रुपया इस सड़क के लिए दिया है। मैं माननीय सदस्य को आश्वासन दे सकता हूं कि अगर हम को और रुपया मिल जायेगा और नयी योजना में कुछ बढ़ाने का फैसला हुआ तो इस सड़क पर भी गौर किया जा सकता है।

श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत के समग्र समुद्र तट में से एक तिहाई तट गुजरात, सौराष्ट्र में हैं। इस विशाल समुद्र तट की सुरक्षा और माल के यातायात के लिए 1650 किलोमीटर कोस्टल हाईवे को कब और कैसे नेशनल हाईवे, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग में लिया जायेगा, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं।

दिनांक 31-3-77 तक गुजरात में 1352 किलोमीटर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग थे, 8747 किलोमीटर राज्य धोरी मार्ग थे । 9085 किलोमीटर जिला मुख्य मार्गों, 10476 किलोमीटर अन्य जिला मार्गों, 11102 किलोमीटर ग्रामीण मार्गों को मिला कर कुल 40,762 किलोमीटर मार्ग थे । इनमें से केवल 1352 किलोमीटर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग हैं । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से स्पष्ट जानना चाहता हूँ कि एक साल, दो साल, तीन साल या पांच साल में कब कोस्टल हाईवे को नेशनल हाईवे में बदला जायेगा ? हमारी गुजरात सरकार ने लगातार पांच साल से इस कोस्टल हाईवे को नेशनल हाईवे में बदलने के लिए कई बार मांग की है अतएव इसके बारे में मैं स्पष्ट आश्वासन चाहता हूँ ।

श्री चांद राम : मैं तो पहले ही इस बात का जवाब दे चुका हूँ और मैंने कहा है कि माली हालत अगर अच्छी हो जाये और रुपया मिल जाये तो इस सड़क पर विचार कर सकते हैं लेकिन यह कहना कि गुजरात का हमने नजरन्दाज किया है यह बात सही नहीं है । अभी हाल में एक नेशनल हाईवे को सड़क जो कैपिटल, गांधीनगर को मिलायेगा उस पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं और उम्मीद है उस पर जल्दी ही फैसला हो जायेगा ।

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI : Gujarat is really backward so far as the national highways are concerned. In as much as it has a very huge coastline, there is a substantial percentage of tribal population too. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister exactly what provision has been proposed to be made in the Sixth Plan for the national highways and what standards or what criteria will be adopted for the selection of national highways.

SHRI CHAND RAM : The criteria for declaring roads as national highways are as under :—

- (i) They should be the main highways running through the length and breadth of the country.
- (ii) They should connect foreign highways.
- (iii) They should connect capitals of States.
- (iv) They should connect major ports and large industrial and tourist centres.
- (v) They should meet the strategical requirements.

These are the five criteria.

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI : What about the tribal population ?

SHRI CHAND RAM : The tribal population in your State may be large. Regarding the areas which are inhabited by tribal people, that is the business of the State Government and as I have made it clear in the House previously also we have increased the allocation for rural roads to the extent of Rs. 1000 crores including the roads in the tribal area.

श्री अनन्त बबे : यह जो पोरबन्दर रोड है, माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र में नहीं है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो भगवान कृष्ण की भूमि द्वारका है वह पिछड़ा हुआ जिला है और जो कच्छ है वह भी पिछड़ा हुआ जिला है और वहां से वह रोड निकलती है तथा गुजरात सरकार ने रेकमेंड किया है कि इसको नेशनल हाईवे बनाना चाहिए तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से एप्योरेंस चाहता हूँ कि वे कब इस रोड को नेशनल हाईवे में कन्वर्ट करेंगे और कितना खर्चा उसमें लगेगा ?

श्री चांद राम : इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि यह महत्व की सड़क है, यह एक तटीय सड़क है । मैंने दो दिन इस सड़क पर लगाये और इस सड़क पर पोरबन्दर के पास पास, जहां का अभी जिक्र किया है वहां दो पुलों पर काम

चल रहा है। 5.96 करोड़ रुपया इस तटीय सड़क के लिए सेंटर की तरफ से दिए गए हैं। अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और रुपया इस सड़क के लिए मांगेगी तो हम देने के लिए तैयार हैं। इस सड़क के महत्व को हम मानते हैं।

सेना में अर्सेनिक अध्यापक

*245. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री सेना में अर्सेनिक अध्यापकों की संख्या के बारे में 26 अप्रैल, 1978 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 8130 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय सेना की विभिन्न यूनिटों में अर्सेनिक अध्यापकों के बारे में अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में कितने अर्सेनिक अध्यापकों को स्थायी बनाया गया है और पदोन्नति किया गया है और इस समय कितने ऐसे पद उपलब्ध हैं जिन पर उन्हें स्थायी बनाया जा सकता है और पदोन्नति दी जा सकती है ; और

(ग) क्या अतिरिक्त अर्सेनिक स्कूल अध्यापकों का अलग कैडर बनाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक लिया जायेगा ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय सेना की यूनिटों में सिविलियन अध्यापकों की संख्या 1975 में 213, 1976 में 190 और 1977 में 162 थी। ये अध्यापक अस्थायी कर्मचारी के रूप में कार्य कर रहे हैं। इन में से किसी की पदोन्नति नहीं की गई है।

अध्यापकों के ऐसे 45 पद हैं जिन पर इनकी पुष्टि की जा सकती है। परन्तु ऐसे कोई पद नहीं हैं जिन पर इनकी पदोन्नति की जा सके। ये अध्यापक कितने वर्षों से कार्य कर रहे हैं, इस बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) इलेक्ट्रिकल तथा मेकैनिकल इंजीनियर्स की कोरों में सिविलियन स्कूल अध्यापकों के 45 पदों को जून 1978 में स्थायी सिविलियन पदों में बदल दिया गया। सिविलियन स्कूल मास्टरों के और पदों को स्थायी बनाने की व्यवहार्यता और उनके लिए एक अलग संवर्ग बनाने की सम्भावना पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने जो आंकड़े दिये हैं, उन के अनुसार 1975 में 213, 1976 में 190 और 1977 में 162 अध्यापक थे। इस का अर्थ है कि 1975 के मुकाबले 1976 में 23 कम हो गये और 1977 में तो उन की संख्या और ज्यादा घट कर केवल 162 ही रह गई। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन की संख्या कम होने के मुख्य कारण क्या हैं? मैंने एक सवाल 26 अप्रैल, 1978 को पूछा था, उस में मैंने यह जानकारी मांगी थी कि ये व्यक्ति कब से काम कर रहे हैं। आप ने उत्तर दिया था कि हम जानकारी इकट्ठी कर रहे हैं। इतने दिन बीत जाने के बाद भी आप यही जवाब दे रहे हैं कि हम जानकारी इकट्ठी कर रहे हैं। आप मुझे बतलाइये कि आप कब तक इस जानकारी को इकट्ठा कर लेंगे। आप के पास सब तरह के साधन होने के बावजूद भी आप इतना विलम्ब क्यों कर रहे हैं या इस के पीछे कोई बात है, जिसे आप छिपाना चाहते हैं ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, संख्या कम होने का कारण यह है कि ये अध्यापक "काम्ब्रेटेंट परसोनल" में से लिये जाते हैं, जब वे नहीं मिलते हैं तो सिविलियन मास्टर्स लिये जाते हैं, । जैसे ही हमें काम्ब्रेटेंट परसोनल में से मास्टर मिल जाते हैं, इन को दूसरी जगह पर एम्बार्क कर लिया जाता है । संख्या कम होने का यही कारण है ।

जहां तक विलम्ब का प्रश्न है— सूचना एकत्र करने में काफी समय लग रहा है, क्योंकि ये अलग-अलग रेजिमेन्ट्स में जगह जगह पर लगे हुए हैं, सभी जगहों से सूचना प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है । अब तक 162 में से 121 के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त हो चुकी है । चूंकि अभी बाकी लोगों के बारे में जानकारी आनी है, इसी लिये मैंने कहा है कि थोड़ा समय और लग जायेगा । जैसे ही सारी जानकारी आ जायेगी, मैं उसे सभा पटल पर रख दूंगा ।

MR. SPEAKER : You have taken a lot of time, Mr. Minister, from April onwards. You should have collected the information.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने कह दिया है, इस लिये मुझे संतोष है, वैसे ये इस जानकारी को अप्रैल से इकट्ठा कर रहे हैं ।

आप के पास जो 121 के बारे में सूचना आई है—उन में से कितने व्यक्ति कितने रोज से आप के यहां काम कर रहे हैं ? क्या आप के यहां कोई ऐसी सीमा है कि इतने दिनों में उन को स्थायी कर दिया जायेगा ? आप ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि 45 पद ऐसे हैं, जिन में उन की पुष्टि की जा सकती है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आप को पुष्टि करने में दिक्कत क्या आ रही है ? आप कब

तक इन की पुष्टि कर देंगे ? क्या आपने इन अध्यापकों को स्थायी करने के बारे में अपने यहां कोई नियम बनाया है, कि इतने रोज काम करने के बाद उन को स्थायी कर दिया जायेगा ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह समस्या बहुत पुरानी है । जब 26 अप्रैल, को यह प्रश्न आया था, उस के बाद हम ने नोटिफिकेशन निकाल कर 45 जगहों को स्थायी कर दिया, यह कार्यवाही काफी जल्दी की गई । बाकी पदों के स्थायी करने के बारे में हम विचार कर रहे हैं ।

जो सूचना 121 व्यक्तियों के बारे में हमारे पास आई है, उस के अनुसार एक व्यक्ति ऐसा है, जिस को 31 से 35 वर्ष के बीच हो चुके हैं, 15 ऐसे हैं जो 26 साल से 30 साल तक के हैं, 21 साल से 25 साल तक के 15 हैं, 16 साल से 20 साल तक के 17 हैं, 11 साल से 15 साल तक के 48 हैं, 6 साल से 10 साल तक के 18 हैं और पांच साल तक के 7 हैं । इस तरह से 121 के बारे में सूचना मिली है । जो 45 पद हम ने स्थायी घोषित किये हैं उन में पहले सब से सीनियर लोगों को पक्का किया जायेगा, दूसरों का नम्बर उन के बाद आयेगा । इस लिये हम विचार कर रहे हैं कि कितने और आदमियों को हम स्थायी कर सकते हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

MR. SPEAKER : So, they will be confirmed before they retire,

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने यह पूछा था कि क्या आप

ने स्थायी करने के बारे में कोई नियम बनाये हैं कि कितने दिनों के बाद स्थायी किया जायगा? मेरे इस प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया है। इन को काम करते हुए 31 से 35 साल हो गये हैं लेकिन अभी तक स्थायी नहीं हुए हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : I have told him that he has taken a long time. They must be confirmed before retirement at least.

श्री० शेर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न आने के बाद 35 दिन के अन्दर हम ने फसला किया कि कुछ पदों को स्थाई करना चाहिए और कुछ और भी हम स्थायी करने का विचार कर रहे हैं। इन का एक केडर बन जाए, इस पर विचार हो रहा है।

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT : In his very prompt reply, the hon. Minister has said that they can be confirmed, प्मिट की जा सकती है, but they can not be promoted. May I know firstly the reason why these gentlemen who have been serving for 31 years are not liable or fit enough to be considered for promotion in comparison to others in his department and, secondly, why this delay in allowing these teachers to work for 30 years and 25 years with out being confirmed? What is the reason behind it? I would like the hon. Minister to enlighten the House on these two points.

PROF. SHER SINGH : As I have already submitted, these civilian teachers are on the authorised strength of the units to which they belong and, mostly, such teachers are taken out of the combatant personnel. It is only when such teachers were not available that civilian teachers were recruited. The appointments were of a temporary nature, but somehow they continued serving for many years. It has been a hardship to them. I accept it and, therefore, we have found a solution now. We are making 45 teachers permanent from 1st April, 1971. (Interruptions) In fact, this question came up before me only two months ago. We have taken expeditious steps. We are now trying to examine the question from the point of view of having a separate cadre for them.

SHRI SURATH BAHADUR SHAH : Does the hon. Minister realise that keeping a man on temporary basis for 31 years,

just to make him permanent, deprives him of facilities, like, provident fund and other things and, if so, is he thinking of compensating that loss and, if so, how?

PROF. SHER SINGH : These teachers enjoyed the benefits of some of the general rules issued in respect of civilians employed in defence establishments.

SHRI SURATH BAHADUR SHAH : The hon. Minister has not understood my question.

PROF. SHER SINGH : These rules were applicable to them also even though they were temporary. They enjoyed some benefits, like, quasi-permanency, pension, family pension protection of pay on becoming surplus and so on. I have admitted that there has been a great hardship to them. I do not defend what has happened. We have now taken steps to make them permanent.

Production of coal by coal washeries

*247. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of coal produced annually by the coal washeries in the country with 17 per cent ash content; and

(b) the quantity of coal with 17 per cent ash produced during 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a). and (b). The total quantity of coal produced by the coal washeries in the country with around 17% ash during the last three years is given below :—

Year	quantity of coal produced (In million tonnes)
1975-76	1.55
1976-77	0.48
1977-78	1.60

श्री बरेन्द्र प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आप क माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह ज्ञान चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सच है कि जितने भी थर्मल पावर स्टेशन हैं और खास कर

बिहार में जो पतरात है, वहाँ के विशेषज्ञों ने यह शिकायत की है कि कोयले में राख की मात्रा ज्यादा रहने के कारण बर्मल पावर स्टेशन में फरनेस ठीक से काम नहीं करते हैं और इस वजह से बिजली के उत्पादन में कमी होती है। जहाँ पर अच्छे प्रकार का कोयला नहीं दिया जाता है, जिसके कारण बिजली का उत्पादन कम होता है, उसके लिए मंत्री जी क्या कर रहे हैं, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN : The power stations are required to use a low grade coal, probably with more than 30—35% ash content in the coal. The boilers are designed to use only such kind of coal in this country. It is not proved that the generation of power is reduced because of the high ash content of coal because, after all, the power stations are designed in this country to use indigenous coal which has a high ash percentage.

श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या यह बात माननीय मंत्री जी की जानकारी में है कि ऐसे जो कारखाने चल रहे हैं वे बहुत पुराने हो गये हैं और यदि उनका नवीकरण कर दिया जाए तो कोयले का अच्छी प्रकार से उत्पादन हो सकता है ? क्या सरकार इनका नवीकरण करेगी ? यदि हाँ, तो बिहार में जो कारखाने कारखाना बहुत पुराना हो गया है, क्या उसका भी नवीकरण किया जाएगा ?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN : The Hon. Member is confused a little bit. This washed coal is not supplied to power stations : washed coal is supplied only to steel plants. To the power stations we do not supply washed coal with a low ash percentage.

Of course the washeries are old, and they are being rectified and repaired, and new washeries are being set up in the coming one or two years.

Supply of coal to Industries in South India

*248. **SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether inadequate coal supply has forced a large number of textile, tea

and other small industries in South India to switch back to firewood and oil as fuel; and

(b) if so, the reasons for coal supply crisis and low despatches of coal to consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b). Inadequate availability of explosives, frequent power interruptions, labour unrest, inadequate rail transport and the strike in the Singareni Collieries during April & May 1978 are some of the main reasons for occasional shortfall in supply of coal to South India. Reports from there have been received regarding the use of firewood/oil by some of the industries.

श्री नटवर लाल बी० परमार : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दक्षिण भारत में कोयले का जो शार्ट-फाल है, उसको पूरा करने के लिए वे क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं ? क्या इस को पूरा करने के लिए उन्हें कोई ट्रांसपोर्ट की व्यवस्था की है जिस से वहाँ कोयला पहुँचाने में सुविधा हो ?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN : Already, there is improvement in the supply of coal in the southern region after the strike in Singareni Collieries was withdrawn. For your information, in April the despatch was 6.61 lakh tons, whereas in May it had gone down to 4.8 lakh tons; in June it had picked up and we have supplied about 7.48 lakh tons. We are constantly trying to see that the coal reaches industries in the south also.

श्री नटवरलाल बी० परमार : क्या मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि गुजरात में भी कोयला पहुँचाने की पर्याप्त सुविधा नहीं है ? क्या मंत्री जी के पास ऐसी कोई योजना है जिससे गुजरात में कोयला शिपिंग के द्वारा पहुँचाया जा सके क्योंकि गुजरात में जलमार्ग है ? यदि नहीं तो क्या मंत्री जी मोटर ट्रांसपोर्ट के द्वारा वहाँ पर्याप्त कोयला पहुँचाने की व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN : We have not yet examined sending coal by river, but we are examining sending coal by ships.

SHRI DHIENDRANATH BASU : Due to acute shortage of coal many of the medium and small scale industries in the eastern and western regions are closed, as a result of which thousands of employees have been thrown out of employment. So will the Hon. Minister be pleased to let this House know whether at least 50% of the requirements of coal will be supplied to them ?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN : It is a very sweeping charge that is being made about the coal supply. I do not see anywhere that major, medium or small scale industries are being closed for want of coal. Sometimes there is short supply of coal, but that does not mean that the industries were closed. I do not know whether the Hon. Member can furnish details about the industries which were closed for want of coal, so that we can look into it.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : The Hon. Minister is fully aware that out of the production of tea in this country, more than one-third is in the south, viz. Tamilnadu, Karnataka and Kerala. During the 1973 oil crisis, with great difficulty we were able to persuade the tea factories to switch over their fuel to coal. Now the tea factories, especially in the cooperative sector, are suffering for want of coal and it is not an easy job to switch over from coal to oil again. So, in order that the production of an important export item does not suffer, will the Hon. Minister think of subsidising the supply of coal by trucks ?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN : We have not yet thought of subsidising the supply of coal by trucks. Excepting for one month—the latter part of April and the first part of May, when the Singareni strike affected the supply of coal to these factories—we have been trying to supply coal to the tea factories subsequently, and there is no complaint at the moment with regard to its supply.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Some time back—you will also remember—when I brought it to notice as to how Singareni Collieries was functioning and its mismanagement and all that, the Hon. Mi-

nister said there was nothing in it. But now he is admitting that due to so many reasons there is shortage.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN : Only a strike I said.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Please don't contradict.

It seems the Energy Ministry is not interested in developing industries in the southern parts of the country, most of the industries located in the southern States like Tamilnadu, Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, and other regions in the southern areas have been completely closed for so many months and there is no movement whatsoever so far as coal is concerned. I would like to know the requirements of the coal-based industries in the southern States and how you are going to organise the supply to meet the situation. Can you also assure this House that you will meet the situation by overcoming the shortcomings in coal supply ?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN : The Hon. Member has tried to raise some aspects which are not connected with this question. About Singareni Collieries, no question of management was raised. It was managed by the Andhra Pradesh Government and there was a strike during April and May in Singareni Collieries whereby the supply of coal to the southern States was affected. That is true, but it was only for a short duration. Subsequently, we made arrangements to divert some of the coal from other coal fields also to the southern States and, even though there was a low stock position in many of the industries in the Southern States, no industry was closed for want of coal. If the Hon. Member can furnish me details.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : How can I ? I cannot refresh my memory.

MR. SPEAKER : Then why did you make the accusation ?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN : Regarding the information that I have, as I explained earlier there was some short supply in the coal position, but that does not mean that the industries were closed. There was only a low stock position.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : They have been closed; small industries have been closed.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN : The Hon. Member may kindly furnish details as to which were the industries which were closed.

Creation of All India Services

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*249. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:

SHRI LALJI BHAI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the specific reasons for Government in not implementing the provision of the All India Services Act, 1951 to create All India Services in the field of Medicine and Health and Engineering; and

(b) whether Government have any proposal to create an All India Service in any other field ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.D. PATIL): (a) A number of State Governments who had earlier agreed to participate in the two Services resiled from their stand and expressed doubts about the need to have All India Services in these fields. Besides, addition to the list of All India Services would not be consistent with the Govt.'s policy of decentralisation.

(b) No, Sir.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY : There are as many as 20 States agreed for the creation of All India Services in the fields of Medicine & Health and Engineering. Only two States have declined to this proposal. Apart from that, there is a growing frustration in these branches of learning because they are continuously being denied the opportunity of serving in All India Services. Besides that, what significance are we giving for the majority opinion in our democratic set-up? I want the Government to take a realistic view of all these factors and bring a proper legislation to create All India Services in these branches of learning.

SHRI S. D. PATIL : In the beginning, that is, in 1951, when there was a Conference of Chief Ministers—in August 1961—all the States had unanimously agreed for the constitution of the Medical and Health Service and the Indian Service of Engineers. But subsequently after the 1957 elections, they backed out and they have put forth several reasons. The prominent among these reasons are, they have demanded decentralisation of recruitment to All India Services, some have raised the grounds of State autonomy, and several other arguments were advanced. All these arguments which were advanced were laid on the Table

of the House on 25-8-1976 when there was an Unstarred Question by Mr. Vasant Sathe Qn.No. 1492.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY : I would like to know whether these Services were existing earlier as All India Services in the pre-Independence era and if they were in existence, what were they called.

SHRI S. D. PATIL : In the pre-Independence era, all these seven services were in existence. But subsequently when the Constitution was amended, only two Services were kept under article 312. Then subsequently the All India Forest Service was constituted on 1-7-1966, and the rest of the Services were postponed for one reason or another; the last postponement was on the 26th January 1977 by the ex-Prime Minister; when it was about to be published in the Gazette, somehow under her instructions that action was stayed and they were not constituted. Now the Cabinet of the Janata Government has taken a decision not to pursue the matter because it is its thinking that several State Governments are of different complexion and they have got their own objections for the constitution of these Services and also that it is inconsistent with the policy of decentralisation.

श्री लालजी भाई : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री महोदय ने प्रश्न का सफ़्त उत्तर नहीं दिया कि क्या किसी अन्य क्षेत्र में अखिल भारतीय सेवा बनाने का सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव है, जैसा कि प्रश्न के (ख) भाग में पूछा गया है। उन क्षेत्रों के नाम क्या हैं जो घोषणा हो चुकी है और उन क्षेत्रों के नाम क्या हैं जो घोषणा होने वाली है, आप करने वाले हो। अगर नहीं करने वाले हो तो क्या कारण है? कारण तो बहुत सारे बताये हैं राज्यों के भी और केन्द्रीय सरकार के भी, लेकिन इन कारणों के बावजूद भी इस सेवा को आप कब तक लागू करेंगे और कब तक इन सेवाओं के अन्तर्गत नियम लागू करेंगे?

SHRI S. D. PATIL : I have already replied to this question. However, I will add that the present Government's thinking is that they do not want to pursue the matter of constituting any more All India Service because there are objections from the various States; in view of that, it will not be desirable to pursue with that. As far as part (b) of his

question is concerned, I have already said that it is not under the contemplation of the Government to constitute any new All India Service.

श्री सातजी भाई : मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, दूसरा प्रश्न आप नहीं पूछ सकते।

The second questioner has only one question to ask.

श्री सातजी भाई : मैं उसी का जवाब पूछ रहा हूँ। मंत्री महोदय ने नहीं कहा। जो इस सेवा के अन्तर्गत सरकार ने घोषणा की है उस घोषणा के अनुसार भी वह कानून लागू नहीं किया, इसका क्या कारण है ?

SHRI S. D. PATIL : There is no declaration of obligation in respect of constitution of these Services. Only the Act was amended in 1963 for the constitution of Indian Forest Service, Indian Medical & Health Service and the Indian Engineering Service.

श्री सातजी भाई : 1975 में घोषणा की है, आपको मालूम ही नहीं है।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : The Minister has said on the one hand that the government's policy is one of decentralisation and on the other hand, he also says that there are differences of opinion among the States and, therefore, he is not doing it. I do not know which of the two is more valid. And I do not know how the differences come into the picture.

Is it not a fact that since 1950 there are as many as 55 All India Services already in operation of which nearly two dozen have come since 1950.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this kind of an institution of All India Services does lead to proper planning of careers and experts becoming available to government and an all India integrated administration in various fields.

In view of all this, will he not see the value of creating more All India Services including an Indian Parliamentary Service because there is no Indian Parliamentary Service. A proposal for an Indian Parliamentary Service was mooted as far back as 1950 with the beginning of the First Lok Sabha. From the first Speaker

onwards this has been mooted. I do not know why the government is not going into the question of All India Services.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : There can be different views in this matter. That I grant.

If you really want to see that the autonomy of the States has to be maintained and not encroached upon, then this question of All India Services should not be extended further at all. I have no doubt about it in my mind, and the States also oppose it. Both reasons are valid. Not only that, one or two States now want me to dismantle even IAS and IPS. This goes to the other extreme. One must not pursue this question further.

About Indian Parliamentary Service also, if all Assemblies agree, we may consider it.

Indo-Czech shipping pact

*250. **SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Indo-Czech Shipping pact has been signed ;

(b) if so, its terms and conditions ; and

(c) the rates to be charged on goods shipped by either party ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) No, Sir. The bilateral merchant Shipping Agreement between India and Czechoslovakia has not yet been signed.

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

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT : Is it a fact that negotiations are under way as I see from the reply and you want to get certain points clarified.

Sir, Czechoslovakia is a land-locked country. They do not have a port of their own. They have a treaty with Trieste and use their Pola harbour as also the port of Dobronovik of Yugoslavia. Will he keep in mind during the negotiations their special demand for special rights arising out of their land-locked position which may be not conducive to our own economic point of view? And, if negotiations are going on, how long will he take to have the negotiations completed and signed ?

SHRI CHAND RAM : Negotiations have been finalised and the agreement has been approved by the Cabinet but it has not been signed and there we have taken care to see that our interests are safeguarded.

I may also make it clear that shipping trade with Czechoslovakia is carried on in our ships to the extent of 20% only so far. Now, we are taking care to see that this cargo handling is increased to the extent of more than 40%. I am aware, Sir, that Czechoslovakia is a land-locked country and they use the ports of Poland and Yugoslavia.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Dutt, you want a second supplementary ?

SHRI YADVENDARA DUTT : The hon. Minister has just now said that they are using Polish and Yugoslav ports. But why not they consider the port of Trieste which is very near and easily approachable and which can lead to cheaper port duties as well as cheaper freights ?

SHRI CHAND RAM : It is just a suggestion for action and the Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade of Czechoslovakia is coming very shortly and we shall finalise it soon.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that sailors coming in vessels owned by socialist countries, particularly, China are not allowed to disembark in certain ports....

MR. SPEAKER : How does it arise here ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Of course, it does.

MR. SPEAKER : It is about Indo-Czech shipping agreement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Czechoslovakia is a socialist country.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. You can raise it on some other appropriate occasion. That is not the question here.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I want to ask whether he is aware of the fact....

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. He need not be aware. Anyway, the question does not allow him to be aware of it.

श्री राम बिसास पासवान : पहले प्रश्न के जवाब में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता है, क्योंकि वह करार नहीं हुआ है । दूसरी बार

उन्होंने कहा कि सब बातें हो गई हैं, सिर्फ हस्ताक्षर नहीं हुए हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब सारा मॅटर तैयार है और सरकार दस्तखत करने जा रही है, तो उसे निश्चित रूप से भालूम होगा कि उस करार की शर्तें क्या हैं, इस लिए मंत्री महोदय बतायें कि वे शर्तें क्या हैं ?

श्री चांद राम : सवाल पूछा गया था कि एग्रीमेंट साइन हुआ है या नहीं । उस का जवाब यह दिया गया कि वह साइन नहीं हुआ है । वह साइन तब होगा, जब वहां के मिनिस्टर यहां आयेंगे। वह अक्टूबर के महीने में यहां आयेंगे ।

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know whether he is going to disclose it. He is asking as to what are the terms of the agreement which is yet to be signed. It is for you to disclose it or not.

श्री चांद राम : मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक वह साइन न हो जाये, तब तक इस स्टेज पर उसको डिसक्लोस नहीं करना चाहिए ।

MR. SPEAKER : Q. No. 253. Shri. Ram Lal Rahi. Not here.

SHRI EDUARDO FAIEIRO : May I ask that question ?

MR. SPEAKER : No, please unless you are able to convert yourself into Rahi. Q. No. 254. Shri Kadiyan.

Centre State relations

*254. **SHRI P. K. KODIYAN :**

SHRI K. A. RAJAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Communist Party of India has made some proposals for giving more legislative powers to the States ;

(b) whether the C.P.I. has requested the Government to call a conference of all parties represented in Parliament and State assemblies for a national dialogue on the Centre-State relations; and

(c) what are the details of the proposals and Government's reaction to their proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : (a) to (c). Government have seen press reports about deliberations of the National Council of Communist Party of India in this regard. As regards Government's reaction in the matter, attention is invited to answer given to part (c) of Starred Question No. 58 dated 19th July, 1978.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : Sir, the hon. Minister has drawn my attention to the answer given to Starred Question No. 58, part (c) by the Minister dated 19th July, 1978. From the reply referred to it seems that the Government is satisfied with the existing constitutional arrangement with regard to the relations between the Centre and the States.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : He is referring to answer given to Q. No. 58 etc. Are we supposed to know the replies given to all the questions? Let him say in substance what was the reply given. Otherwise, nobody can understand. He is referring to the reply given to a Starred Question.

MR. SPEAKER. Is that so? When a reference is given to reply to and such question, you must keep all the replies along with the statement. Otherwise, Members won't remember all the replies you have given. When was the reply given?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL : This was given in this session itself.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry that if the question has already been asked, then it should not have been allowed.

SHRI AMRUT KASAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I put a question on the same subject, namely, on the Statehood of Goa. But, I have been informed by our Secretariat that since this question has been admitted, the reply to that question may please be referred to. Therefore, now this question is not called in the House. What happens to my question and where am I to get the reply?

MR. SPEAKER : You are right. This question should not have been allowed.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : What he says is that previously he had given a similar question. But, he was informed that this question was admitted. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That is the exigency of the situation. That cannot be provided for. Our rules do not provide for that. (Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : His name should have been clubbed along with the other names.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : Since the question has been admitted, he should be allowed. (Interruptions)

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : The hon. Minister, Shri Mandal says that the attention of the Member is invited to answer given to part (c) of Starred Question No. 58 etc., etc. That answer should certainly be in the statement to-day.

MR. SPEAKER That is all right.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : That is what I am saying. We have now got it. You can hold it up if you like.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no holding up. Shri Kodiyan.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : Sir, in the answer given to Starred Question on 19th July it has been stated that Government are satisfied with the existing constitutional arrangements in regard to the relationship between Centre and State and there was no need of re-opening it. May I ask, in view of the fact that since the Constitution came into force in the last more than 22 years there has been sufficient experience and some of the State Governments, which have made the suggestion for re-consideration of the Centre-State relations must have put forward this suggestion on the basis of their experience, why should Government take an attitude of not re-opening this issue at all and unilaterally saying that we are perfectly satisfied. I think this attitude smacks of authoritarianism. May I know what is the harm in having a dialogue with the representatives of the governments which have made the suggestion?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : If all these unnecessary controversies go on being discussed, how can it be done?

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : There State Assemblies have already unanimously passed resolutions in this regard. They are assemblies of West Bengal, Tripura and Kerala. In view of the fact that some other State Governments are also dis-satisfied particularly. With the allocation of financial resources between the Centre and States, I would ask the

hon'ble Prime Minister whether it should be re-opened and the talks be commenced.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The Finance Commission which is periodically appointed takes care of these things

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the reply given by the Prime Minister I would like to know from the hon'ble Prime Minister whether to resolve the controversy which has arisen in the country in different States, he will start a dialogue between the States and different parties and groups represented in Parliament. To resolve the controversy whether he will start a dialogue immediately. I would like a categorical answer from him.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I do not want to start a dialogue at all. If they want to discuss this question with me, I shall certainly discuss it with them *(Interruptions)*

श्री एच० एल० पटवारी : मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे संविधान में धारा (49) के अन्तर्गत ग्राम सरकार बनाने की व्यवस्था है। गांधीजी ने भी ग्राम स्वराज्य को माना था और अभी श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण ने भी कहा है कि मैंनावर का इस्तेमाल करने के लिए ग्रामों को सांविधानिक व्यवस्था देनी चाहिए परन्तु राज्य सरकारों ने अपने पास सारी पावर्स कन्सेन्ट्रेट करके विभिन्न जिलों को इससे वंचित किया है तो क्या वे इसपर विचार करेंगे ताकि राज्य में रहने वाले सारे इलाके के लोगों को सांविधानिक फल मिल सके ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : सम्माननीय सदस्य को मालूम होना चाहिए कि इसकी एक कमेटी बनाई गई है जिसकी रिपोर्ट इस महीने के आखिर तक आ जायेगी और तब क्या क्या करना चाहिए वह हमारे सामने आ जायेगा।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : This idea of granting more autonomy to States was first mooted by the Chief Minister of West Bengal. He wanted to enlarge the scope by inviting all the Chief Ministers. A meeting was proposed to be held in Chandigarh and some of the State Governments run by the Janata

Party also agreed that they would participate in that meeting. Meanwhile I do not know what pressure has been put on them, because, they went back on this agreement. Sir, this question of State Autonomy has been engaging the attention of many of the Chief Ministers for one reason or the other, one reason being that the Zonal Councils meetings are not being held frequently.

And, number two is this : Even in the matter of allocation of funds, those States, are not getting their due share even according to the constitutional obligations. While I do not want to say anything now by way of enlarging the State autonomy or whatever it is, I want to ask one thing. I want to know whether the Prime Minister thinks it proper to review the matter, because, there are various Governments run by various political parties. In view of this, may I know whether he will have the entire matter reviewed to see that the State Governments are satisfied in this matter ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The demands of the State Governments are conflicting. It is impossible to satisfy all of them. Some want more from others; some want to give less to others. All that has got to be reconciled by the Government of India within the framework of the Constitution. This had been discussed to some extent in the National Development Council. And it was after that that those who had said that they would attend the Conference did not go there. I had not put any pressure on them. But they themselves said that they had not agreed and that their names were given without their consent.

The Finance Commission lays down from time to time how the funds are to be allotted to the different States and that is carried out fully. There is absolutely no complaint about that. Every State represents its case to the Finance Commission and the Finance Commission sees them, talks to them and discusses their problems with them. That is how these things are done.

MR. SPEAKER : He asked about Zonal Council.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I will inquire why meetings of Zonal Councils are not called.

Suspension of Employees in Nuclear Fuel Complex, Hyderabad

*257. **SHRI G. S. REDDI :** Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees suspended in Nuclear Fuel Complex, Hyderabad,

from 1st March, 1976 to the 31st December, 1976, and the reasons of their suspension;

(b) whether any enquiry has been conducted in their suspension ;

(c) if so, the findings of the investigation officers ;

(d) if the reply to (b) above be in the negative, the reasons thereof and the amount paid to the suspended employees as subsistence allowance ; and

(e) by what time the management of Nuclear Fuel Complex propose to take a final decision in the matter ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Five persons were suspended in Nuclear Fuel Complex, Hyderabad during the period from March, 1, 1976 to December 31, 1976.

Out of these five cases, two persons were suspended on account of alleged mis-appropriation of Government money. Third person was involved in a theft case and the fourth one in a rape case. The fifth person was suspended on account of mis-behaviour.

(b) to (e). An enquiry is in progress in respect of two cases involved in mis-appropriation of Government money. The presenting officer has submitted his report and the delinquent officers have been asked to submit their final briefs. On receipt of the brief from these delinquent officers the enquiry officer will submit his final report on which the management will then take a final decision. These cases are expected to be finalised in two months time.

The person caught by police in a theft case was acquitted by the court and his suspension order was revoked and period of suspension was treated as duty.

An enquiry was held against the person involved in a rape case. As the charges are not proved, his suspension orders are revoked and the period of suspension was treated as duty.

An enquiry was held against the person who was suspended on account of mis-behaviour. He was found guilty of the charges and ultimately he was removed from the service.

The persons under suspension are being paid subsistence allowance as admissible under the rules.

SHRI G. S. REDDI : Will the hon. Prime Minister please let us know how the two stenos were implicated in mis-appropriation of Government money while the Accountants were in charge of the accounts ? Please also let me know why only two stenos have been suspended for misappropriation ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The evidence was available against them and not against the others.

SHRI G. S. REDDI : The Accountants are accountable to the Department. But two stenos have been suspended. The suspension is continuing for the last two years and subsistence allowance is being paid to them. Is it not a loss to the Department because they are under suspension for the last two years and they are paid subsistence allowance ? They are not being allowed to join service.

MR. SPEAKER : Is it not a loss to the Government to keep them suspended for a period of two years and go on paying them subsistence allowance ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I should like to lessen the period of suspension. That can be done only if the enquiry is finished early. We would like to see that the enquiries are finished early. That is all that I can say.

सीमेंट के लघु कारखाने

* 261. श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में सीमेंट की कमी को देखते हुए सरकार का विचार सीमेंट के छोटे छोटे कारखाने स्थापित करने का है ;

(ख) सीमेंट के छोटे छोटे कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिए विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों के कितने ग्राहक पत्र सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं; और

(ग) क्या इस बात को देखने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है कि ये कारखाने तकनीकी दृष्टि से लाभप्रद सिद्ध हों ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज कर्नाजीत) :
(क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) 31 जुलाई, 1978 को छोटे सीमेंट संयंत्रों के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों से प्राप्त आवेदन पत्रों में 18 आवेदन पत्रों को मंजूर किया गया है तथा 21 आवेदन पत्र विचाराधीन हैं। धोरा देने वाला विवरण सभापटल पर रखा जाता है।

(ग) 19 राज्यों में छोटे सीमेंट संयंत्र स्थापित करने के लिए 43 विमवसम्पन्न स्थलों का पता लगा लिया गया है। परि-योजना की ज़रूरत और लाभप्रदता अध्ययनों द्वारा प्रत्येक स्थापना स्थल के लिए संभाव्यता रिपोर्ट/परियोजना की विस्तृत रिपोर्ट तैयार कर लेने के पश्चात् ही जानी जाएगी।

विवरण

राज्य	मंजूर किए गए आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या/तकनीकी विकास के महानिदेशालय में पंजीकृत/जारी किए गए आशय पत्र	निलम्बित पड़े आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या (31-7-78 को)
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	2	3
गुजरात	5	—
हरियाणा	—	1
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1	—
कर्नाटक	2	4
मध्य प्रदेश	—	2
महाराष्ट्र	1	—
उड़ीसा	—	3
राजस्थान	6	6
उत्तर प्रदेश	1	2
योग	18	21

श्री जगदीश चन्द्र माथुर : छोटे सीमेंट उद्योगों को लाइसेंस देने के पूर्व क्या सरकार इस बात की स्वयं जांच करायेंगी कि जिस प्रकार से मिनिस्टील-प्लांट्स लगाये गये थे, लेकिन वे इतने उपयोगी सिद्ध नहीं हुए, उसी प्रकार से ये छोटे सीमेंट प्लांट्स भी बड़े सीमेंट प्लांट्स के मुकाबले क्या लाभप्रद सिद्ध हो सकेंगे या नहीं हो सकेंगे, कही ऐसा न हो कि इन में जो रुपया लगने वाला है, वह बेकार चला जाय ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डोस : इस की जांच की गई है और मिनि-सीमेंट प्लांट्स लगाने वालों को जो विशेष सुविधायें देने की बात है, उस पर भी विचार किया है। हम इस निर्णय पर पहुँचे हैं कि मिनि-सीमेंट प्लांट्स लगने से नुकसान के बजाय लाभ होने वाला है।

श्री जगदीश चन्द्र माथुर : इस समय हमारे देश में सीमेंट की कितनी कमी है, जिस की पूर्ति के लिये आप बाहर से भी सीमेंट मंगा रहे हैं ? जो छोटे सीमेंट प्लांट्स लगेंगे उन से आप कितने उत्पादन की अपेक्षा करते हैं और क्या देश में जो कमी है उस कमी को आप अपने संयंत्र से पूरा कर सकेंगे ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डोस : हम सिर्फ छोटे सीमेंट कारखाने लगाने के ही काम में नहीं लगे हैं, बड़े भी लगाये जा रहे हैं। लेकिन यह जरूर है कि छोटे जल्दी लग सकते हैं, हालाँकि उन का उत्पादन बड़े के बराबर नहीं है। इस लिये दोनों के माध्यम से सीमेंट की पूर्ति करने के काम में हम लगे हैं।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

FINDINGS OF DTC COMMITTEE REPORT

***244. SHRI K. PRADHANI:**
SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a committee appointed by Government to go into the functioning of the Delhi Transport Corporation, has submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, the details regarding the findings of the Committee; and

(c) the recommendations contained therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) An interim report has been submitted by the Committee.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Main recommendations of the Committee appointed to go into the functioning of the DTC.

(1) As in the case of BEST, the DTC must be granted monopoly rights on bus routes covering the entire Union Territory of Delhi.

(2) The Railway Board should be approached to enhance the frequency of local trains and the bus route structure should be suitably modified.

(3) A High-powered Committee or a Statutory Authority called Delhi Transport Authority should also be appointed to plan and oversee a well-coordinated public transport system for the capital.

(4) D.T.C. must expand its own bus fleet on the top-priority. The bus fleet expansion has to be a large one so that it can bridge the gap created by stoppage of purchase of new buses in the recent past. There should be an objective evaluation of the existing bus fleet and all such buses which cannot be run on an economic criteria should be scrapped. The Central Government should provide the requisite funds to enable the Corporation to build up the necessary bus fleet.

(5) The A.O.C.C. Scheme for mini-buses should be withdrawn immediately.

(6) D.T.C. should drop the buses fleet from inter-State routes.

(7) D.T.C. should end its contract with public schools which places unjustified obligations on the Corporation to spare buses for them.

(8) D.T.C. should immediately revised the contract forms (with private operators) and make this more operational and realistic. The terms of hiring of private-owner buses should be made public so that the travelling public become aware of their rights and obligations towards these buses under D.T.C. operations.

(9) Government should direct the D.T.C. to tone up its administration; disciplinary action should be taken primarily against those who are found negligent of their duties. The process of improving the administration should start with the high and middle levels first.

(10) The D.T.C. should take immediate steps to strengthen equip and train the lines staff in a manner that would help reduce violation of the DTC norms by the drivers and conductors. This becomes all the more important when the Corporation has more than 600 private buses under its operation.

(11) In view of the need to have adequate operational staff, DTC should recruit necessary number of conductors and drivers. In this regard DTC should maintain a waiting list of such candidates who could be offer employment in case of short or medium terms vacancies.

(12) DTC should bring out period time-tables (at least two in a year), instal time-tables-boards and time-keeper booths and on major traffic generating points, publish sector-wise time-tables indicating routes and frequency of services from and two different parts of the city, display at bus stops, the brief outline indicating frequency of services on the routes for bus stops at bus stop and educate public of its routes and service through press radio, and T.V.

(13) DTC should ensure by fixing responsibility that waiting sheds and places of public convenience are well-maintained.

(14) The Traffic Police should take more effective measures to check violation by buses. Government should advise the traffic police in Delhi to ensure that bus stops do not become parking places for taxis, auto-rickshaws and other unauthorised vehicles.

Collaboration with Czechoslovakia

*246. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 3906 on the 22nd March, 1978 regarding protocol between India and Czechoslovakia for new cement plant and state:

(a) whether the negotiations with Czechoslovakia in regard to that country's collaboration for promotion of production at HEC and BHEL have since been concluded and agreements signed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of preliminaries carried out for production or supply of items envisaged in the agreements?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

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

Synonyms of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

*251. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has objected to the States specifying the synonyms of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) whether State Governments are competent to specify synonyms of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) the final decision of Government of India in this regard?

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

Statement

The Supreme Court in their Judgement dated 14th August, 1970 on a civil appeal in the case of Bhaiya Ram Munda versus Anirudh Patar and others had ruled that "the name by which a

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tribe or sub-tribe is known is not decisive. Even if the tribe of a person is different from the name included in the Order issued by the President, it may be shown that the name included in the Order is a general name applicable to sub-tribes." In pursuance of these observations, executive instructions were issued by some State Governments indicating synonyms, sub-castes or sub-tribes, as the case may be, of certain castes and tribes specified in the relevant Presidential Orders issued under clause I of articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution. These executive instructions were examined in consultation with the Ministry of Law. The Central Government were advised that since under these articles of the Constitution only the President can specify the castes, races, tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such castes, races, tribes or tribal communities which shall be deemed to be Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, as the case may be, for purposes of the Constitution, it would be more appropriate that such notifications regarding synonyms and sub-castes/tribes are issued only by the Central Government. Accordingly, the States concerned were advised to withdraw their executive orders. The State Governments have done so.

List of genuine synonyms and sub-castes/tribes of existing Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is being prepared for each State in consultation with the Government of the State concerned and will be notified by the Government of India as and when a final decision is taken.

Utilisation of Solar Energy for Radios and Refrigerators

*252. SHRI UGRASEN :

SHRI RAM PRAKASH
TRIPATHI :

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

(a) whether Government are aware that several countries have developed solar energy operated transistor radios and refrigerators ; and

(b) if so, what programmes and project Government have to utilise this source in the country which is specially blessed by the presence of sun almost every day ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Government are fully aware of the potentiality for utilisation of solar energy for a wide range of applications including radios

and in refrigeration and are keeping in close touch with the developments abroad in this field.

(b) A number of research and development schemes have been taken up under the auspices of the Deptt. of Science & Technology for the development of solar energy devices and generally for increasing the technological capability of the country in this regard. A statement giving the progress of the important R&D projects for utilisation of solar energy is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Utilisation of solar energy for a wide range of applications with special emphasis on its use in rural areas has been given high priority by the Government. Efforts in this area are still in the R&D stage. Organised research and development with significant financial inputs by the Department of Science & Technology started only a couple of years ago and normally new technologies take several years before they could reach commercialisation. Sustained efforts have led to successful proto-type development of certain solar energy devices such as water heating systems, solar driers for agricultural produce, solar power plant etc. Some of these devices are undergoing field trials in different parts of the country. The following are the more important R&D projects which have made significant progress :—

(i) Successful completion of one-tonne per day prototype paddy drier by the Annamalai University.

(ii) A 10-tonne per day paddy drier has been installed by the National Industrial Development Corporation at the Central State Farm in Lathowal near Ludhiana—Work started on another solar drier installation at Gauhati (Assam).

(iii) A 10-KW experimental solar power plant has been successfully installed and commissioned by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited in cooperation with the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras under the Indo-FRG Cooperation Agreement.

(iv) Solar Energy heating system for domestic use and for medium and large scale applications in hotels, guest houses, hostels etc. have also been developed by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited and the National Physical Laboratory. One such large scale installation has been successfully installed at the Qutab Hotel, Delhi.

(v) Know-how has been developed for making fresnel condensers for solar cells at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

(vi) R&D work for fabrication of silicon solar cells at the Central Electronics Ltd. for direct conversion of solar energy into electricity by photovoltaic process is in progress. A number of other institutions in the country are participating in this work. The main thrust of R&D work in this area is to develop low cost solar photovoltaic cells with reasonable efficiency.

(vii) A solar energised desalination pilot plant of 1000 litres per day capacity for obtaining potable water from sea water was developed by the Central Salt & Marine Chemical Research Institute, Bhavanagr. Based on the performance of this pilot plant, the Institute has recently commissioned a 5000 litres per day capacity plant at village Awania in Gujarat and plants of larger capacities are under construction in Rajasthan.

(viii) The feasibility of transistor radio being operated directly by solar photovoltaic cells is being studied at Central Electronics Limited.

(ix) Research and development is also in progress for solar powered cold storage for agricultural products at the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay.

गोवा को राज्य का दर्जा देना

253. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या

गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार निकट भविष्य में गोवा को राज्य का दर्जा देने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) और (ख). सरकार इस प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिये इस समय को उपयुक्त नहीं समझती है ।

Efficiency and Morale of Police Constables

*255. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIANWALA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are his reactions to the view of Chairman of the National Police Commission, appearing in the press that a constable gets less than an unskilled labourer, so efficiency and best of morale cannot be expected of him;

(b) whether constables are still attached to high officials (even inspectors) to clean shoes and to do other menial house-hold jobs bringing their morale to the bottom; and;

(c) whether the National Commission for Police will also see that the Police force is physically, mentally and morally equipped to deliver the goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE, MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) The Government is aware that the pay of a constable in several States compares unfavourably with the pay of unskilled workmen in several banks, public sector, industrial and commercial undertakings as expressed by the Chairman of the National Police Commission. However, Government does not consider that the efficiency and the morale of the police depend only on their emoluments and that a comparison of salary scales of Government servants need be made with those current in public or private Sector in industrial or commercial fields.

The National Police Commission appointed by the Government, according to its terms of reference, is expected to recommend measures and institutional arrangements to look after the morale and welfare of the policemen and generally to recommend measures to improve the efficiency of the police. The recommendation of the Commission on these issues are likely to be received in the next few months when they will be examined and suitable action taken.

(b) Such persons are not required to do such menial or house-hold jobs. Government will take a serious view of lapses in this regard.

(c) Yes Sir. The National Police Commission was constituted to suggest measures for implementation as would not only enhance its functional efficiency but would also transform it into an instrument of public service.

पब्लिक स्कूलों द्वारा डी०डी०सी० बसों को किराये पर लेना

* 25 6. श्री श्री विजय कुमार बस्तीवाल : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पब्लिक स्कूलों ने अपने विद्यार्थियों के लिए दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की कितनी बसों को किराये पर ले रखा है ,

(ख) उक्त बसों से दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को कुल कितनी आय हो रही है,

(ग) ऐसी प्रत्येक बस से दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को कितनी आय हो रही है और

(घ) : क्या वे घाटे में चल रही हैं ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू राम) (क) पब्लिक और दूसरे स्कूलों को 287 बसें ।

(ख) लगभग 19,500 रु० प्रति दिन ।

(ग) 2 घंटों के लिए स्कूल—ड्यूटी देने पर प्रति बस प्रतिदिन औसत आय 67.84 रुपये है ।

(घ) जी नहीं । इस आय से कार्यशील व्यय की पूर्ति हो जाती है ।

मेरठ, (उत्तर प्रदेश) में सीमेंट की कमी

* 258. श्री गोविंद मुष्ठा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में सीमेंट की अत्यधिक कमी है ;

(ख) क्या मकानों की मरम्मत के लिए सीमेंट की सप्लाई हेतु लोगों के, विशेष रूप से बागपत तहसील, जिला मेरठ के लोगों के आवेदन पत्रों पर कोई महीनों के

बाद कार्यवाही की जाती है और आवेदकों को सीमेंट की मात्रा नियमों के अनुसार नहीं दी जाती है ; और

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश को सीमेंट की पर्याप्त मात्रा सप्लाई करने और वहां पर सीमेंट के कारखानों की स्थापना करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं और यदि कोई कदम नहीं उठाये गये हैं तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नांडेस) :

(क) से (ग) : वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान सीमेंट का रिकार्ड उत्पादन होने के बावजूद भी कृषि सिंचाई, गृह निर्माण और विद्युत् आदि के क्षेत्रों में अधिक निर्माण गतिविधियों के परिणामस्वरूप उपलब्धता से अधिक मांग होने के कारण कमियां उपन्न हुई हैं। अतएव उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरठ जिले में वागपत तहसील में सीमेंट की कमी देश भर में कमी का ही एक अंश है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश कागत 5 वर्षों में प्रेषित सीमेंट का तिमाही औसत 4.33 लाख मी० टन है। अप्रैल, 1977 से जून, 1978 की अवधि में औसतन 4.65 लाख मी० टन सीमेंट प्रति तिमाही के हिसाब से भेजा गया। जुलाई से सितम्बर, 1978 की अवधि के लिये राज्य को 5.15 लाख मी० टन का आवंटन किया गया है ।

Lack of adequate Power Supply to Industries

*250. SHRI RAJENDER KUMAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of industries in the country are facing crisis due to frequent power breakdown and lack of adequate power supply to them for production purposes ;

(b) whether any survey as to the power requirements of industries in the country has been made recently ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet the requirements of Industrialists in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) : (a) : Power cuts have an adverse impact on industrial production, particularly in the case of continuous process industries and those that are power intensive. While industry can, by and large, absorb power cuts of small magnitude, there have been a few complaints about non-availability of adequate power from power intensive industrial units.

(b) and (c) : The Central Electricity Authority undertake an annual survey of power requirements of various States, including industries. On this basis, the anticipated requirements of power for the next 4-5 years is worked out. The last annual survey was completed in 1977. The power surveys are taken as a basis for plan formulation in the power sector.

Construction of Nhava-Sheva Port as a Satellite to Bombay Port

*260. SHRI D. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of congestion problem at Bombay Port round the year ;

(b) whether because of the then congestion as well as congestion in future, it was proposed by UN experts in 1961 to construct Nhava-Sheva port as a satellite port to Bombay Port ; and

(c) whether Government have taken any decision to set up Nhava-Sheva Port in view of the fact that congestion at Bombay Port has reached an unbearable state for all concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE in charge of the Ministry of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHANDRAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In 1960, Government of India through the United Nations Technical Assistance Operations, invited an expert to visit India and advise, among other matters, on the modernisation of Bombay Docks. One of his recommendations

tions related to the preparation of a Master Plan for the efficient future development of Bombay Port. The Master Plan for the Port prepared by their Consultants in 1970 recommended construction of an ancillary port at Nhava-Sheva. A High level Working Group has recently been constituted by Planning Commission to study the proposed Nhava-Sheva scheme from all angles.

Holding up D.T.C. by Armed Robbers

*262. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that three armed robbers who were in the Ambassador car held up a Delhi Transport Corporation bus in broad daylight on the Ring Road near the dumping lot on 4th July, 1978 and looted the belongings of passengers ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government have taken in this regard for the safety of passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE-IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT : (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) and (b) : No bus of Delhi Transport Corporation was held up by armed robbers on 4-7-78. However, Delhi Police have reported that a private bus operating in Delhi was returning from Ballabgarh to Delhi and have reached a place near Kilokri dumping ground, New Delhi when a Car overtook the bus and made it to stop. A commuter, who was travelling in the bus, came out to ascertain as to what had made the bus stop there. At that stage, all the three occupants came out of the car and at the point of pistol, forcibly deprived the commuter of his gold ring and purse containing Rs. 400-500 and then sped away.

(c) The following measures have been taken to prevent such crimes :—

(i) Intensive foot and mobile patrolling both during day and night is being done to intercept robbers etc.

(ii) Armed pickets are being often detailed at strategic points to check the movement of criminals.

(iii) Surveillance over known robbers is being strengthened.

(iv) Special watch is being kept on released criminals.

(v) A special centralised squad has been set up to collect intelligence about criminals and gangs operating in Delhi.

(vi) Extermment proceedings against criminals are being speeded up.

(vii) Two police personnel in uniform have been permitted by DTC authorities to travel in any DTC bus at a time free of charge, with a view to prevent crime in buses.

Memorandum from General Convener, Alleppey Town Bypass Peeditha Sangham

2369. SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Governmen have received any memorandum from the General Convener, Alleppey Town Bypass Peeditha Sangham ;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from Government of Kerala for the earlier sanction of the land acquisition estimate for the Alleppey Bypass ; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE INCHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) and (b) : Yes, Sir.

(c) The question of sanctioning the land acquisition estimate for the construction of Alleppey bypass on National Highway 47 in Kerala was considered, but in view of the prevailing financial stringency, it has not been possible to sanction this estimate. However, it is proposed to consider the inclusion of this work in the 1978-83 Five Year Plan depending upon the overall allocations for that Plan. Replies to this effect have already been sent on 17-6-78 to the General Convener, Alleppey Town Bypass Peeditha Sangham as well as to the Government of Kerala.

Closure of Paharpur Kulik Power Co. under D.V.C.

2370. SHRI ROBIN SEN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware about the illegal closure of Paharpur Kulik Power Co. under 4th unit of D.V.C. throwing a number of employees out of job.

(b) if so, whether the management had given notice of this closure before hand ;

(c) if not, what action has been taken or is to be taken against the management who have flouted the normal rules ; and

(d) what steps have been taken for the re-employment of affected employees ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b). The Government are aware of the closure of the site office of M/s. Paharpur Cooling Tower due to abandoning of the work by their sub-contractors M/s. A. R. Construction. It is reported that in the circumstances of this case, prior notice was not required before closure.

(c) and (d). The matter is under consideration of the Deputy Labour Commissioner, Durgapur.

महिलाओं को रोजगार

2371. श्री युबराज : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्राथमिकता के आधार पर महिलाओं को रोजगार प्रदान करने के लिए स्वीडिश इंटरनेशनल डेवेलपमेंट एजेंसी के सहयोग से भारत में बहुत सी योजनाएं चलाई जा रही हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो राज्यवार योजनाएं क्या-क्या हैं और उन के अंतर्गत कितनी महिलाओं को रोजगार प्रदान किया गया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) और (ख). स्वीडिश इंटरनेशनल डेवेलपमेंट अथॉरिटी के सहयोग से देश के विभिन्न भागों में अनेक परियोजनाएं/स्कीमें चलाई जा रही हैं, परन्तु उन में से कोई भी विशेष रूप से महिलाओं के लिए रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने के लिए नहीं है। तथापि स्वीडिश इंटरनेशनल डेवेलपमेंट अथॉरिटी/अंतर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन द्वारा सहायता प्राप्त "महिलाओं के लिए व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण

कार्यक्रम" नामक एक परियोजना है जो रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय श्रम संज्ञासूचक, भारत सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। इस परियोजना का व्योरा एलन विवरण में दिया गया है।

विवरण

स्वीडिश इंटरनेशनल डेवेलपमेंट अथॉरिटी की सहायता से महिलाओं के लिए व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम

स्वीडिश इंटरनेशनल डेवेलपमेंट अथॉरिटी (एस० आई० डी० ए०) की सहायता से महिलाओं के लिए व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के लिये परियोजना करार पर 31 मार्च, 1977 को हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे जिसके लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन निष्पादन अभिवरण है।

2. इस परियोजना में मूल कुशलता, उच्च कुशलता और बहुत अधिक रोजगार की क्षमता वाले कुछ चुने हुए व्यवसायों में जैसे पहनने के कपड़े तैयार करना, सुई का काम, कपड़े बुनना और होजरी के काम में जिनकी विदेशों के बाजारों में काफी मांग है, शिक्षणात्मक प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रमों की परिकल्पना है और इलैक्ट्रानिक्स, सचिवालयीन पद्धतियों आदि जैसे कुछ अन्य व्यवसायों में भी प्रशिक्षण की परिकल्पना है। चुने हुए क्षेत्रों में कुशलता के उन्नयन और पुनःप्रशिक्षण के लिए अल्पकालिक विशेषज्ञता पाठ्यक्रमों को चलाने का भी प्रस्ताव है।

3. वर्तमान महिला शिक्षकों के लिए केन्द्रीय प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, नई दिल्ली को प्रोत्साहित करके महिलाओं के लिए राष्ट्रीय व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान कर दिया गया है। इसने मई, 1977 से काम करना शुरू कर दिया है। इस

संस्थान में जो नियमित पाठ्यक्रम चलाए जाते हैं वे हैं—पोशाक तैयार करना, कशीदाकारी और सुई की दस्तकारी के उच्च कुशलता वाले पाठ्यक्रम। इसके अलावा इस में कपड़ों की कटाई और सिलाई के व्यवसायों में शिक्षात्मक प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है।

4. इस संस्थान में उच्च कुशलता के पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए 80 स्थान और शिक्षात्मक प्रशिक्षण के लिए 40 स्थान हैं।

5. दो क्षेत्रीय व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान भी, एक बंबई में और दूसरा बंगलौर में क्रमशः भ्रगस्त, और भ्रवसूबर, 1977 में खोले गए हैं। इन दोनों संस्थानों में पोशाक तैयार करने, सचिवालयीन बढ़ति और इलैक्ट्रानिक्स के व्यवसायों में मूल कुशलता प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम चलाए जाते हैं। इन संस्थानों में उच्चकुशलता वाले पाठ्यक्रमों को शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है।

इन दोनों संस्थानों में हरेक संस्थान में मूल कुशलता प्रशिक्षण के तीन व्यवसायों के लिए कुल 44 स्थान हैं।

निवेश : स्वीडिश इंटरनेशनल डेवेलप-मेंट फ़ायरिटी। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन द्वारा इस परियोजना के लिए, 2,607,644 अमेरिकी डालर निवेश किए जाएंगे और उस के साथ ही भारत सरकार का भ्रंश-दान 110.00 लाख रुपए होगा। इस परियोजना की अवधि 3 वर्ष की है।

Indian Entrepreneurs Manufac- turing Bicycles Abroad

2373. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) name the countries where Indian entrepreneurs are manufacturing bicycles of their own under various agreements, manufacturing on joint ventures with other countries in the III rd countries or providing technical know-how with name of such companies, production capacity and foreign exchanged earned ; and

(b) number and value of bicycles exported to the other countries during 1977-78 and name of exporting companies and the countries to which exported ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI) : (a) No Indian entrepreneur is manufacturing bicycles abroad either on his own or in a joint venture. M/s. Atlas Cycle Industries Limited, Sonapat has, however, been permitted to provide technical know-how for the manufacture of bicycles and bicycle parts. Details are given below :—

S. No.	Name of the Country	Name of the Company	Production capacity	Foreign Exchange earned
1	2	3	4	5
1	Iran	M/s. Taheri Mfg. Co.	bicycles 60,000	Rs. lacs. 6.40
2	Tanzania	M/s. National Bicycle Company	1,50,000	9.00
3	Zambia	M/s. Kafubu Eagle Industries Limited	1,00,000	2.00
4	Guyana	M/s. Small Industries Corporation	30,000	4.52
5	Sudan	M/s. Ahmed Mohammed El Gabbani	25,000	NIL
6	Bangladesh	M/s. New Cycle Industries	1,00,000	NIL

(b) Information about export of bicycles during 1977-78 is available for April-December, 1977 which is as under :—

(Figures in Lakhs)

April-December, 1977

Quantity	Value
Export of bicycles	2.51 Rs. 608.00

Exports were made to fifty two countries, the major ones being Iran, Nigeria, Tanzania, Afghanistan and Uganda. The major Indian exporters are : M/s. Hero Cycles Pvt. Ltd., Ludhiana, M/s. Atlas Cycle Industries Ltd., Sonapat, M/s. Hind Cycles, Bombay, M/s. Avon Cycles, Ludhiana, M/s. Road Master Industries, Rajpura and M/s. T. I. Cycles, Madras.

Grant of Pension to Freedom Fighters from West Bengal

2374. PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of freedom fighters cases recommended by the West Bengal State Advisory Board pending decisions of the Central Government since July 1977 to date ;

(b) number of cases out of them belonging to district of 24-Parganas ; and

(c) the reasons for delay with outlines of the measures taken/proposed to be taken to expedite the same ?

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

(a) 83

(b) 18

(c) These cases have been referred back to the State Government for obtaining additional information/clarification. Final decisions will be taken on receipt of their reports.

Appointment of New Chief of Air Staff

2375. SHRI T. A. PAI :
SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) has it been brought to the notice of Government that unusual procedures

were adopted in the recent appointment of Air Marshal Latif ;

(b) why was this done; and

(c) has it created unhappiness in the ranks of the Air Force ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) It is not true that unusual procedures were adopted in the recent appointment of Air Marshal Latif as the next Chief of Air Staff.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Nothing has come to Govt. notice which may lead one to believe that the appointment has created unhappiness in the ranks of the Air Force. Air Marshal Latif is the senior most, an outstanding and popular officer of the I.A.F. and his appointment as the next Chief of Air Staff has generally, been well received.

Tribal Development Plan for 1978-83

2376. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) salient features of the Tribal Development Plan for 1978-83 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that while formulating the Draft, all proposals of the Government of Madhya Pradesh were not considered for inclusion ;

(c) if so, details of the proposal submitted by the Madhya Pradesh Government ; and

(d) the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The attention of the Hon'ble member is invited to the Draft Plan for 1978-83 which contains the desired information.

(b) to (d). Madhya Pradesh's Five Year Plan Draft, including proposals for tribal areas, are still awaited.

Return of Clothing by Retiring Personnel

2377. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the retiring personnel of the Defence forces are required to return their public clothing in category 'B' condition; and

(b) if so, whether Government contemplate to issue suitable instructions to waive off such meaningless regulations, atleast for those personnel going out of the service with pensionable service ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) The retiring Army & Navy personnel are allowed to retain only the following items—

Durrie I T	1
Blanket Barrack	1
Net Mosquito	1

Retiring Air-men in addition can retain Sheet Barrack—1. Remaining items of public clothing are recoverable at the time of discharge/release.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to amend the existing regulations as re-utilisation of serviceable clothing is in the interest of State.

नागालैंड में शांति वार्ता

2378. डा० रामजी सिंह :

श्री बिल बसु :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को नागालैंड में हाल में हुई शांति वार्ता का पता है और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इसे नागालैंड समस्या हल करने में सहायक समझती है;

(ख) क्या नागालैंड की आजादी के लिये पहले नागा नेताओं की बैठक में मांग की गई थी और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या बिद्रोही नागों को आजी भी चीन से प्रशिक्षण और शस्त्र प्राप्त होते हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसे रोकने के लिए अब तक क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं वर आगे क्या कदम उठाये जाते हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बल्लभ लाल मण्डल) : (क) नागालैंड में हाल में कोई "शांति वार्ता" नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान ।

(ग) और (घ). नागालैंड से चीन से प्रशिक्षण तथा शस्त्र प्राप्त करने के लिए किसी नये गिरोह की भूचल नहीं है ।

Formation of a new Trading Company by M/s. Singer Sewing Machine Company

2379. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received an application from Singer Sewing Machine Company for formation of a trading Company under the name of 'Singer-India' with 40 per cent equity ; if so, the details of the same ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that with the formation of this new company, the indigenous sewing machine industry will be adversely affected ; as being controlled by a multi-national 'Singer-India' will stifle the export efforts of indigenous manufacturers by offering stiff competition etc. ;

(c) whether with multinational's control over this industry, existing indigenous units and ancillary suppliers will be ruined ; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take indigenous units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) M/s. Singer Sewing Machine Company, Bombay is a wholly owned subsidiary company of M/s. Singer of U.S.A. Under the provisions of Section 29 (2) of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, the Company was directed by the Reserve Bank of India to convert its branch in India into an Indian Company with non-resident interest at a level not exceeding 40%, by 2nd December, 1977. In April, 1978 the company submitted a proposal for Indianisation to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) indicating the manner in which it proposes to comply with the R.B.I.'s directives.

(b) and (c). It is difficult at this stage to express any view on the likely impact of the future operations of Singer Sewing Machine Company in India on indigenous manufacturers of domestic sewing machines.

(d) Under the Industrial Licensing Policy Statement of 23rd December, 1977 the Industry, "Sewing Machines—domestic, hand operated and conventional type" has been reserved for exclusive development in the small scale sector.

Government Advertisement to Bengali Newspapers.

2980. **SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that widely circulated papers like Ananda Bazar etc., in Bengali are not getting Government advertisements, circulars, other notifications as a result of which a major portion of our population are remaining deprived of the necessary informations ;

(b) whether Government's objectives are greatly being hampered for not allowing their circulations to widely published dailies ; and

(c) whether Government are reconsidering the existing policy ; if not, the effective steps so far taken to cover wider population range ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) : No eligible newspaper, which qualifies for release of advertisements under the advertising

policy by virtue of its circulation and by fulfilling the conditions of regularity of publication and minimum standards of production, has been denied Government advertisements by the DAVP. No advertisement have been withheld from release to the Ananda Bazar Patrika, but the paper itself has decided not to accept advertisements because it insists on payment of a much higher rate. The paper has also gone to the court to enforce these rates. The matter is sub-judice.

(b) No, Sir. A large number of Bengali newspapers are publishing Government advertisements.

(c) Does not arise.

Attack on Indian Captain of Bangladesh Registered Cargo Ship

2981. **SHRI SARAT KAR :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government's attention has been drawn to Indian Express dated the 23rd May, 1978 that an Indian captain of a Bangladesh registered cargo ship was attacked and wounded by its mutinying crew members while the ship was on the High Seas (London) ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Indian Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) and (b). No official information is available in this regard. However, the captain appears to have signed on Bangladesh registered vessel of his own accord and not under the provisions of Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

Complaints received by Shah Commission pertaining to Excesses in Haryana

2982. **SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of complaints received by the Shah Commission pertaining to 'Judicial excesses' committed in the State of Haryana ;

(b) how many of the said complaints have been referred to the Government of Haryana ; and

(c) the brief details of the same, along with the result of the enquiry/enquiries, if completed ?

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

(a) The term "judicial excesses" is vague. The Shah Commission did not classify the complaints in the category of "judicial excesses". It is not therefore possible to give the number of such cases pertaining to Haryana.

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

Number of Cement Factories, Capacity Production, Demand and distribution of Cement

2983. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of cement factories in the country, total production during the last three years as against their installed capacity and total increase or decrease in production ;

(b) if decrease, reasons for fall in production and how was the demand met ;

(c) the estimated demand during the next three years ;

(d) what is the gap between the estimated demand and production and how is it proposed to be bridged ; and

(e) in view of acute shortage and black-market of cement whether the steps proposed to be taken are adequate enough to ease the situation in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) The total number of cement factories in the country is 55. The installed capacity and the total production of cement during the last three years are as follows :—

(in million tonnes)

Year	Capacity	Production
1975-76	21.14	17.29
1976-77	21.63	18.84
1977-78	21.87	19.28

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The demand, production and gap during the next three years as estimated in the preliminary report of the Working Group Report are as follows :—

(In million tonnes)

Year	Demand	Production	Gap
1979-80	24.19	20.00	4.17
1980-81	26.13	22.47	4.66
1981-82	28.22	24.30	3.92

Government has taken the following steps to bridge this gap and increase the availability of the cement in the country :—

(i) The export of cement outside the country has been totally banned ;

(ii) A quantity of 7.28 lakh tonnes of cement has been imported into the country during the period January to June 1978 and the import of a further quantity of one million tonnes has been contracted ;

(iii) A cash incentive of Rs. 30/- per tonne for every tonne of additional production over the best production of each unit during the last three financial years or 85% of its licensed capacity, whichever is higher ; has been announced ;

(iv) Existing rules relating to freight reimbursement for road movement of cement have been liberalised ;

(v) Government have also a proposal to assist the cement industry for use of captive power for production of cement during the period of power cuts ;

(vi) Government are also examining a proposal to assist the cement industry for the use of furnace oil for production of cement due to inadequate supplies of coal ;

(vii) The production of the existing units is closely monitored to ensure maximum capacity utilisation ;

(viii) The import of pre-calculated technology has been permitted to enable the increase of production ;

(ix) The construction of on-going projects is being expedited and approvals for new cement units are liberally given ;

(x) Government have also decided to encourage the setting up of cement plants at the site of or near steel plants to utilise the slag ;

(xi) Government have decided to encourage the setting up of a large number of mini cement plants;

(xii) State Governments have been requested to be vigilant against the activities of unsocial elements and also take over distribution through co-operatives and other public outlets to the extent possible;

(xiii) Government have also appointed a High Level Committee to make a comprehensive study of the cement industry with a view to removing the constraints in the way of optimum production;

(e) The above measures are expected to improve considerably production and distribution of cement;

Relay Centre in Sangli

2384. SHRI R. K. MHALGI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a representation requesting to set up a relay Centre in the surroundings of Sagavoba in Sangli District of Maharashtra has been received by Government recently ;

(b) whether the said demand is being supported by various educational, special institutions and local bodies in the said region and also the forest department of State Government have agreed to allot free of cost a piece of four acres of land for the purpose ; and

(c) if so, what is the reaction of the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) : (a) and (b). No, Sir, No such representation appears to have been received by Government are also not aware of any offer of land free of cost by the State Government.

(c) Does not arise

Import of Power Equipment from Romania

2385. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether discussions to import power equipments from Romania were held with Romanian Delegation in July, 1978 ; and

(b) if so, the results thereof.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, Discussions were held recently with a Romanian delegation regarding the availability of technically suitable power plants manufactured in Romania with a view to consider these for use in India against export of iron ore.

Since the technical information available was inadequate, the Romanian delegation have been asked to furnish further detailed technical information.

Rajasthan Scheme Re. Helping Poor Families

2386. SHRI S. S. SOMANI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme was sent by the State of Rajasthan for the approval of the Central Government to help poor families stand on their own legs and

(b) if so, the details regarding this scheme and the reaction of Central Government in respect of granting some financial help to the State ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) A project report entitled 'Antyodaya—A Five Year Perspective and the Plan of Action' has been received from the Rajasthan Government by the Planning Commission;

(b) The project report is under examination in the Planning Commission. A final view in this matter will be taken in the light of the results of this examination.

It may, however, be added that an allocation of Rs. 2 crores, as proposed by the Rajasthan Government for Antyodaya Scheme, has been included in their Annual Plan—1978-79.

Regional Development in J. & K.

2387. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the difference in the regional development in the State of Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) What steps Government propose to take to remove the wide difference ?

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

(b) All the 10 districts of Jammu and Kashmir have been declared as industrially backward to qualify for concessional finance from financial institutions. 6 districts of the State viz., Jammu, Srinagar, Anantnag, Doda, Baramulla and Poonch have also been selected to qualify for the Central Subsidy Scheme. The whole State of J. & K. is also covered under the Transport Subsidy Scheme. The districts of Doda and Udhampur are covered under Drought Prone Areas Programme. The districts of Anantnag, Baramulla, Jammu, Kathua, Rajouri and Poonch are covered under the Small Farmers Development Agency.

With a view to shifting the focal point of development for small scale and cottage industries from big cities and State capitals to the districts headquarters, District Industries Centres are being set up in all the 10 districts of Jammu and Kashmir to attend to all the requirements of small and village industries under one roof. In addition to the scheme of concessional finance and investment subsidy, the following incentives are given by the Central Government for setting up industries in all the 10 districts of Jammu and Kashmir :

- (i) Deduction in Income-tax.
- (ii) Consultancy for Technical Services.
- (iii) Registration of new units and expansion of existing units in respect of items, the production of which is otherwise banned in the country.
- (iv) Interest Subsidy.
- (v) Supply of machinery on concessional terms by the National Small Industries Corporation Limited.
- (vi) Special facilities for importing raw materials.

I. B. Report on activities of individuals

2988. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what steps Government have taken or propose to take, to ensure that every I.B. (Intelligence Bureau) report on the activities and the material particulars of individuals is correct;

(b) whether Government have taken steps or propose to take in the matter of surveillance or tapping of telephones by

I. B. either by framing rules (statutory) or enacting a statute to prevent the misuse of authority; and

(c) if answer to (a) and (b) is in the affirmative, the nature thereof; if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : (a) Intelligence Bureau form a part of the security set up of the Government. It is not in the public interest to disclose how the veracity of information furnished by that Organisation is judged.

(b) and (c). Under Sub-Section 2 of Section 5 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, the Central Government or a State Government or any officer specially authorised in this behalf by the Central or a State Government may, under certain specified circumstances, by order direct that any message to and from any person shall be intercepted or shall be disclosed to the Government making the order or an officer thereof mentioned in the order. In view of this position, it is not felt necessary to frame any other statutory rules to regulate surveillance or tapping of telephones by Intelligence Bureau.

SC/ST Employees in M/s. Instrumentations Ltd., Palghat

2989. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees in Instrumentations Ltd. Palghat and number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees;

(b) whether the number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees are enough of the percentage directed by Government; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not fulfilling the quota of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) As on 30th June, 1978 the Palghat Plant of Instrumentation Limited, Kota, had 205 employees on its rolls. Of this, 15 and 2 belonged to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, respectively.

(b) No, Sir

(c) The shortfall which is mostly in respect of skilled categories of workmen and technical officers is due to non-availa-

bility of personnel with requisite qualifications and experience. However, the Management has been making all possible efforts to make good the shortfall.

Posting of officers in Delhi

2390. SHRI KISHORE LAL :

SHRI RAGHAVJI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have taken a decision that an I.A.S. officer should not remain in Delhi, whether on Central or a State Government post, for a long time ;

(b) if so, whether a similar decision has been taken in respect of other All India and Central Services also; and

(c) if other All India and Central Services are not covered by this decision, what are the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) It has been a long standing policy that officers of the IAS and other All India Services & other Central Group 'A' Services hold posts and above the level of Under Secretary in the Central Government whether at Delhi or elsewhere for specific tenures at the expiry of which they ordinarily revert to their respective cadres.

(b) The policy applies to officers of All India and Central Services also. However, posts which do not fall within the category mentioned at (a) are managed by the cadre authorities in the different Departments who are concerned with the postings/transfers and other day-to-day matters of officers of their respective Services.

(c) In view of (a) & (b) above, this does not arise.

महाकौशल वाणिज्य मण्डल संघ, जबलपुर से प्राप्त पत्र

2391. श्री शरद यादव : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें महाकौशल वाणिज्य मंडल संघ, जबलपुर का दिनांक 6 जुलाई, 1978 का एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी विषय सामग्री क्या है ; और

(ग) सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

उर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रायचन्दन) :

(क) जी, हां

(ख) महाकौशल चैम्बर ग्राफ कामर्स के अध्यक्ष ने अनुरोध किया है कि वेस्टर्न कोल फील्ड्स लि० के उत्पादन और प्रौद्योगिकी विंग जिनको बिलासपुर ले जाने की बात चल रही है, उन्हें जबलपुर ले जाया जाए। उन्होंने यह अनुरोध भी किया है कि उपयुक्त समय आने पर कंपनी का मुख्यालय भी जबलपुर ले आया जाए।

(ग) प्रशासन अथवा कार्य संचालक की दृष्टि से वेस्टर्न कोल फील्ड्स लि० के उत्पादन और प्रौद्योगिकी विंगों को अथवा कंपनी के मुख्यालय को जबलपुर ले जाना मुविवाजनक नहीं समझा जा रहा है।

Period spent by I.A.S. Officers as State Representatives in Delhi

2392. SHRI RAGHAVJI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that the Central Government have taken a decision that the period spent by I.A.S. Officers on reversion from Central Government as State representatives in Delhi will not count for 'cooling off' ;

(b) whether the Chief Minister of West Bengal and Bihar have written to the Central Government for reconsideration of this decision; if so, what are the specific grounds given by the Chief Ministers and Central Government's reaction on each of these;

(c) whether this decision is being applied retrospectively or from a prospective date; and

(d) if it is being applied retrospectively, the reasons for this unusual step ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI S.D. PATIL) : (a) Yes Sir.**

(b) to (d). Yes Sir. The Chief Ministers of West Bengal and Bihar had requested for reconsideration of this decision on the ground that such principles should be formulated in consultation with the State Governments. However, since the question relates to suitability of officers for holding posts at the Centre and the type of experience they should possess, they were informed that the Central Government were of the view that the officers posted in the State Liaison Offices at Delhi did not get the type of fresh experience of administration and contract with the people in the State which may be of use of the Central Government.

Congestion Levy for Indian ports

2393. SHRI G. S. REDDI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether congestion levy for Indian ports has been raised by liners from July 7;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether this will raise cost of import/export; and

(d) if so, what steps are proposed to get shipping companies to abandon this proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) Out of the 10 major ports only Bombay port is subject to congestion surcharge.

(b) As a result of increase in costs resulting from delay in berthing.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) Director General, Shipping has been trying to persuade various Conferences not to levy or withdraw congestion surcharges. However, the real solution lies in reducing/removing congestion. A standing Committee has been looking into the distribution of cargo among the ports diversion of traffic to ports from Bombay is one of the measures that has been taken.

**Tours by Chairman-cum-Managing
Director of NIDC**

2394. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) how many times the Chairman-cum-Managing Director of the National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. undertook tours abroad during the last five years as Chief Consultant and CMD ;

(b) the countries visited and the purpose at each place of visit ;

(c) how much expenditure was involved on each tour to the NIDC and other parties, if any; and

(d) whether the tours are considered justified in view of the recent report of the CPU on foreign tours by officers of the Public Undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. I.T 2546/78].

(d) These visits were in pursuance of the activities undertaken by the Corporation and/or the Government, and after obtaining the due approval of the competent authority.

आकाशवाणी में राजपत्रित अधिकारियों की तदर्थ नियुक्तियां

2395. श्री टी० एस० नेगी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि निकट भविष्य में आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन में राजपत्रित अधिकारियों की तदर्थ नियुक्तियों की जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ऐसी तदर्थ नियुक्तियों के लिए कुछ वर्गों के चयन के नियमों अर्थात्, विभागीय पदोन्नतिके नियमों में भी ढील दी जा रही है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो पदों के ऐसे कौन कौन से वर्ग हैं और तदर्थ नियुक्तियां करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार न्यास बनाने से पहले ही इस प्रकार की तदर्थ नियुक्तियां करके कुछ बगों की पदोन्नति करना चाहती है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री सत्य प्रकाश शर्मा) : (क) से (घ) . आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन तदर्थ नियुक्तियों के बारे में सरकार द्वारा समय समय पर जारी किए जाने वाले सामान्य अनुदेशों द्वारा चिनियमित होते हैं, जिन में, और बातों के साथ साथ, यह निर्धारित है कि जहां तक संभव हो तदर्थ नियुक्तियां न की जाएं और जहां अपरिहार्य हो, ये कम से कम की जाएं और इनको लम्बी अवधि के लिए जारी न रखा जाए। तदनुसार, तदर्थ नियुक्तियां तभी की जाती हैं जब वे अपरिहार्य हों और ऐसा करना जन हित में हो। इस प्रकार की तदर्थ नियुक्तियों के लिए किन्हीं भी श्रेणियों के पद अलग से निश्चित नहीं किए गए हैं।

आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के लिए स्वायत्तता सम्बन्धी कार्यदल ने "आकाश भारती" के गठन की जा सिफारिश की है उस के बारे में सरकार ने अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया है। जब तक इस बारे में कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं लिया जाता तब तक रिक्तियां तदर्थ या अन्यथा, भरने के लिए वर्तमान प्रक्रियाएं जारी रहेंगी।

भारत आने वाले विदेशी

2396. श्री केशवराव धोंडो : क्या कृ. मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत वर्ष कितने विदेशी भारत आए थे ?

कृ. मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक भाल मण्डल) : उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार वर्ष 1977 में 5,87,732 विदेशियों ने भारत का दौरा किया। इन आंकड़ों में नेपाली तथा भूटानी राष्ट्रिकों जिन्होंने भारत में प्रवेश केवल विमान द्वारा किया

था, की संख्या तथा पाकिस्तानियों की संख्या जिन्होंने केवल बम्बई हवाई छूट से प्रवेश किया या शामिल है।

Letter of Intent to the Titanium Complex, Chavara

2397. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Titanium complex in Chavara had received letter of intent from Government of India and necessary technical collaboration agreements with the foreign companies have been drawn by the Kerala State Government;

(b) in view of this is it a fact that Government has refused to give financial assistance to this project; and

(c) if so, the reasons and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI) : (a) Yes. Sir. A letter of intent was issued to M/s. Kerala Minerals & Metals on 15-6-1974 for manufacture of 48,000 tonnes of Titanium Dioxide at Chavara in the District of Quilon in Kerala State. The proposal of the company for securing foreign collaboration with:-

(i) M/s. Benilite Corporation of America, New York,

(ii) M/s. Woodall Duckham Ltd., England and

(iii) M/s. Kerr McGee Chemical Corporation, USA was also approved on 4-9-1976.

(b) and (c). The capital goods import application of the company was approved on 6-4-1978 and they were advised to approach the Financial Institutions for foreign exchange loan and to file formal loan application with the Institution(s) within a period of three months from the date of the approval letter. Their application for financial assistance is still under consideration of the Financial Institutions.

Filling of charge sheet against Congress Leaders for misappropriation of Election Funds

2398. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Charge-Sheet against the Congress Leaders and other business

people who were arrested for misappropriation of Congress Election Funds in August 1977 has been filed in the Court; and

(b) if not, the steps taken to expedite the case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : (a) and (b). No Congress leaders or business men was arrested for misappropriation of Congress election funds as such during the relevant period.

The C.B.I. had, however, registered a case on the 14th August, 1977, and taken up investigation into the alleged abuse of office by certain public servants for securing contributions to the funds of the Congress Party from Companies, firms and business men and the subsequent alleged mis-conduct of some of the public servants in utilising the funds so collected for their own 'benami' firms. The investigations of this case are likely to be completed early.

Taking over of Gwalior Rayons Factory, Mavoor

2399. SHRI K. A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) in view of the Kerala High Court's judgment invalidating ordinance of May, 11, 1978 taking over the management of the pulp division of the Gwalior Rayons Factory in Mavoor; whether Government have any proposal under consideration to take over its management under IDR Act, 1951; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) and (b). Government have no proposal at present to take over the management of the pulp division of the Gwalior Rayons Factory at Mavoor, under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951.

भारतीय सैनिक अकादमी, देहरादून में प्रशिक्षण

2400. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय सैनिक अकादमी, देहरादून, जहाँ सैनिक शिक्षा दी जाती है, विश्व में एक अद्वितीय संस्थान है;

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(ख) क्या यह सच है, कि यहाँ प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के लिए विभिन्न देशों से प्रशिक्षार्थी आते हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि यहाँ का प्रशिक्षण बहुत उच्च स्तर का है और उसकी विदेशों में सराहना की जाती है;

(घ) क्या इस संस्थान की कुछ अपनी कुछ समस्याएँ हैं जिन्हें हल किया जाना आवश्यक है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है और उन्हें हल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) कमीशन पूर्व सैनिक प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए इण्डियन मिलिटरी अकादमी, देहरादून देश का एक प्रमुख संस्था है और सैनिकों की इस तरह की उत्कृष्ट संस्थाओं में अपनी स्थान रखती है ।

(ख) जी, हाँ ।

(ग) इस संस्था में दिए जाने वाले प्रशिक्षण के स्टैण्डर्ड की काफी सराहना की जाती है ।

(घ) से (ङ). इस संस्था से संबंधित किसी विशेष समस्या की सरकार को कोई जानकारी नहीं है । यदि गतनीय सदस्य के ध्यान में कोई समस्या है तो वे इस मामले में हमें लिख सकते हैं ।

Reported recruitment of Workers by M/s. Engineering Projects for contracts in foreign Countries

2401. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of workers have been recruited by Engineering projects India for the contracts obtained in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the number of workers recruited category-wise during the last four years and wages paid to each category; and

(c) what is the machinery evolved for checking the mal-practices in recruitment of personnel?

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

(b) During the last four years 6,000 workers (approximately) have been recruited by Engineering Projects (India) Ltd. and its associated sub-contractors for projects in Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Iraq. These workers broadly comprise of the following categories: (i) Skilled; (ii) Semi-Skilled; & (iii) Unskilled. In Kuwait, the monthly wages being paid are KD 48.75 or Rs. 1,462.50 plus free food; KD 39 or Rs. 1170 plus free food and KD 36 or Rs. 1080 plus free food for the three categories respectively.

(c) Recruitment is done by Sub-contractors through agencies duly approved by the Ministry of Labour or through open market advertisements. Thereafter Engineering Projects (India) Ltd. screen the bio-data of workers proposed to be recruited by the sub-contractors, to ascertain their suitability. Each worker is then personally interviewed by the staff of the Engineering Projects (India) Ltd. and fully informed about his working conditions, wages and other facilities provided and affidavits are obtained from the worker to the effect that he is aware of the terms and conditions of his employment abroad.

Production units for New Uranium Deposits

2402. SHRI P. VENKTASUBAIAH: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether production units have been planned for the newly discovered uranium deposits; and

(b) the time by which India hopes to be self-sufficient in nuclear energy for peaceful uses?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Production units have not yet been planned for the newly discovered uranium deposits in parts of Rajnandgaon and Sarguja districts of Madhya Pradesh, which are still under evaluation. However, production plans are under technical scrutiny in

respect of Bodal deposit in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Nuclear energy is one of the three types of bulk power generating plants. Power generation cannot therefore rely on the capabilities of nuclear energy alone. Experience has shown that hydro power is best for peak loads and nuclear power is best for base loads. The policy of Government is to exploit all the three types to meet the energy demands of the country.

ग्रामीण जनता को सीमेंट की उपलब्धता

2403. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शारत्री : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामीण जनता को निर्धारित मूल्य पर सीमेंट नहीं मिलती और यदि हाँ, तो ग्रामीण जनता को उचित दर पर पर्याप्त मात्रा में सीमेंट उपलब्ध कराने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार वा विचार सीमेंट के लिये भी सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली आरंभ करने का है जैसा कि चीनी, खद्यन और निर्यन्त्रित कपड़े के मामले में किया जाता है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मयती) : (क) इस समय सीमेंट के मूल्य तथा वितरण का विनियमन उद्योग (विकास एवं विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 18 छ: तथा 25 के अधीन जारी किये गये सीमेंट नियंत्रण आदेश, 1967 के अन्तर्गत किया जाता है । इस आदेश के अधीन केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा गन्तव्य स्थान तक रेल भाड़ा मुक्त एक समान मूल्य निश्चित किया जाता है किन्तु जैसा कि उस आदेश के खण्ड 10 में विहित है, सीमेंट के थोक अथवा फुटकर बेचे जाने का मूल्य राज्य सरकारों द्वारा निश्चित किया जाता है । सीमेंट नियंत्रक द्वारा किसी तिमाही के दौरान

सीमेंट को उपलब्धता का अनुमान तत्काल पूर्व को तिमाही के आधार पर लगाया जाता है तथा राज्यों और केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभागों के बीच उन से प्राप्त मांगों के आधार पर उनका आबंटन किया जाता है। आयोग क्षेत्रों सहित विभिन्न स्थानों को भिन्न स्थानों को जनता को बेचने के लिए सीमेंट का वितरण करना राज्य सरकारों पर निर्भर करता है।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार 1 अक्टूबर, 1978 से राज्य की एजेंसियों के माध्यम से वितरण किये जाने के पश्चिम बंगाल के प्रस्ताव पर महमन हां गई है। राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे इस योजना पर उचित ध्यान दें ताकि यह देखा जा सके कि प्रत्येक राज्य में वितरण पर नियंत्रण करने के लिए इसी प्रकार की पद्धति या किसी अन्य उचित माध्यम के लागू करने की आवश्यकता है। इस के दौरान सीमेंट उत्पादकों की एमंशिफेशन तथा केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों की बैठक में यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि सीमेंट के उत्पादकों की एमंशिफेशन द्वारा लागू की गई ऐच्छिक वितरण प्रणाली को आजमाया जाये। यह ऐच्छिक वितरण प्रणाली 1 अक्टूबर, 1978 से 3 महीने के लिये चालू की जायेगी।

Rate of growth of India's National Product

2404. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of growth of India's National Product during 1977-78; and

(b) the growth of National Product during 1976-77.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI): (a) Quick estimates of national income for 1977-78 can be prepared only towards the end of 1978. However, according to the advance estimates published in the Economic Survey, the rate of growth of gross national product at constant prices during 1977-78 is expected to be about 5 per cent.

(b) According to the Quick estimates of national income for the year 1976-77 released by the Central Statistical Organisation, the net national product at current prices was Rs. 60,596 crores in 1975-76 and Rs. 64,279 crores in 1976-77 showing an increase of 6.1 per cent. At constant prices of 1970-71, however, the growth of national product during 1976-77 was 1.4 per cent.

मध्य प्रदेश में चुंगी समाप्त करना

2405. श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश ने 1 मई, 1976 से चुंगी समाप्त कर दी है और अन्य किन-किन राज्यों ने चुंगी समाप्त की है ;

(ख) यदि उन्होंने चुंगी समाप्त नहीं की है, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं और क्या ये राज्य अब चुंगी समाप्त करने जा रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि चर्चा के दौरान यह बताया गया था कि राज्य सरकारें चुंगी समाप्त करने के परिणामस्वरूप होने वाली हानि की क्षतिपूर्ति के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायता पाने की पात्र होंगी और क्या इस हानि की क्षतिपूर्ति करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को सहायता दी जा रही है ; और

(घ) जिन राज्यों ने जकारिया समिति और सेंट्रल काउन्सिल आफ लोकल गवर्नमेंट की सिफारिशों के आधार पर चुंगी समाप्त नहीं की है उनके विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

**नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में
प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चांद राम) :**

(क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने अपने क्षेत्र में 1.5.76 से चुंगी समाप्त कर दिया। अन्य किसी भी संबंधित राज्य या संघ राज्य क्षेत्र ने यह कर समाप्त नहीं किया है।

(ख) और (ग). चुंगी को समाप्त करने के संबंध में भारत सरकार की नीति वित्त मंत्रो ने अपने 1978-79 के वजट भाषण में घोषित की। उस के अनुसरण में उन्होंने कुछ संबंधित राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों से विचार विमर्श किया है। अन्य चुंगी कर लगाने वाले और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के मुख्य मंत्रियों के साथ इसी प्रकार का विचार विमर्श करने का प्रस्ताव है। चुंगी समाप्त करने में मुख्य कठिनाई इसे समाप्त करने के कारण स्थानीय निकायों को जो आय का घाटा होगा उसकी प्रति पूति करने के संबंध में है। इस राशि को पूरा करने के लिए अतिरिक्त राजस्व में वृद्धि करने के अथोपाय खोजने होंगे। राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों के साथ इस पहलू पर भी चर्चा की जा रही है।

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार अथवा किसी अन्य राज्य सरकार को ऐसा कोई आश्वासन नहीं दिया गया कि यदि वे चुंगी समाप्त करते हैं तो केन्द्रीय सरकार उनकी प्रतिपूर्ति करेगी। अतः चुंगी का समाप्त करने के बाद आय में (राज्य में स्थानीय संस्थाओं को) घाटे को पूरा करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को कोई वित्तीय सहायता देने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Enquiry into fire in plant of National Metallurgical Laboratory, CSIR

2406. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been heavy fire in the Plant of National Metallurgical Laboratory, CSIR on the 25th April,

1978 causing damage of about Rs. 2 lakhs and the National Metallurgical Laboratory Employees' Association has demanded an enquiry into the cause of fire;

(b) if so, whether there has been any enquiry about this; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) There was a fire in the corner of the shed for storage of raw materials. The estimated loss is about Rs. 62,000.

(b) A committee has been appointed for this purpose.

(c) The report of the Committee awaited and in the light of the findings of the Committee Government will take appropriate action.

मद्रास होटल से जनकपुरी तक बस रुट

2407. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मद्रास होटल से जनकपुरी तक केवल एक बस रुट 854 है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस रुट पर कितनी कितनी देर बाद बस चलती है तथा उस की समय सारणी क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या यह संभव है कि इस रुट पर कुछ नई बसें चलाई जायें अथवा केन्द्रीय सचिवालय पर समाप्त होने वाली बसों को रीगल या मद्रास होटल तक बढ़ा दिया जायें जिस से दैनिक बस यात्रियों को सुविधा मिल सके ?

**नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में
प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चांद राम):** (क) और (ख): रुट नं० 854 के अलावा, जनकपुरी, मद्रास होटल से मिनी बस सीधी सेवा से जुड़ी हुई है, जो अन्तर्राज्यीय बस टर्मिनल तक चलती है। भोड़ भाड़ के समय में रुट नं० 854 पर

न्यूनतम समय में 10 मिनट और गर-
न्यूनतम समय में 20 मिनट बस की सेवा है।
मिनी बस पूरे दिन 20 मिनट की सेवा
रहती है।

(ग) जनकपुरी को और वहां से मौजूदा
सेवाएं पर्याप्त समझी गई हैं और कुछ
सेवाओं को जो इस समय केन्द्रीय सचि-
वालय, रीगल या मद्रास होटल तक
चलती हैं, बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं
है।

Licences for Mini Cement Plants

2408. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:

SHRI AMARSINH V.
RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state:

(a) what are the main reasons for the
short fall in the production of cement;

(b) the measures taken to boost its
production;

(c) whether Government have issued
licences to industrialists for setting up
mini cement plants;

(d) the criteria adopted for issuing
such licences; and

(e) the names of States where such
plants are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The
production of cement at 19.28 million
tonnes during the year 1977-78 has been
the highest achieved so far. Shortage has
however, developed due to the demand
exceeding the availability as a result
of increased activities in the field of
agriculture, house construction, irri-
gation & power etc.

(b) The Government have been taken
the following steps to increase the pro-
duction of cement in the country:

(i) A cash incentive of Rs. 30
per tonne for every tonne of additional
production over the best production of
each unit during the last three financial
years or 85% of its licensed capacity,
whichever is higher has been announced;

(ii) Existing rules relating to freight
reimbursement for road movement of
cement have been liberalised;

(iii) Government is also consi-
dering a proposal for assist the industry
for use of captive power for production
of cement during the periods of power
cuts;

(iv) Government are also examining
a proposal to assist the cement industry
or the use of furnace oil for production
of cement due to inadequate supplies
of coal;

(v) The production of the existing
units is also closely monitored to ensure
that the industry maintain maximum
capacity utilisation;

(vi) The import of pre-calculated
technology has been permitted to enable
the increase of production;

(vii) The construction of on-going
Projects is being expedited;

(viii) Government have also deci-
ded to encourage the setting up of
cement plants at the site of or near
steel plants to utilise the slag;

(ix) Government have decided to
encourage the setting up of a large
number of mini cement plants;

(x) Government have also appointed
a high level Committee to make a
comprehensive study of the cement
industry with a view to removing the
constraints in the way of optimum
production.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir, the criteria fol-
lowed for granting permission for setting
up mini cement plants are similar to that
for setting up large plants like availability
of raw materials, and other infrastructural
activities like coal, power, transport, ex-
perience of the entrepreneur, viability of
the project etc.

(e) Potential sites suitable for setting
up mini cement plants have been identi-
fied in 19 States. Approvals have so far
been granted by way of letters of intent
of registration for setting up mini cement
plants in the States of Andhra Pradesh
Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka
Maharashtra and Rajasthan.

Representations from the Indian Services League

2409. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH
CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of
DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from the Indian Service League and other such organisations for the consideration of the conditions of retired personnel of the Defence Services; and

(b) if so, what action has been or proposed to be taken on their demands in particular about (i) continuous alternative employment in some form or other till age of 58 years civilian age of superannuation (ii) equation of pension of all those who retired before 1973; and (iii) restoration of commuted part of pension?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

(i) *Continuous alternative employment in some form or other till age of 58 years (civilian age of superannuation)*

Approximately 60,000 personnel are released from the Armed Forces every year. Taking into account the overall unemployment position in the country, it is not considered administratively feasible to organise a system whereby such a large number could be provided lateral entry into civil services. However, vacancies have been reserved for released Armed Forces personnel in Central and State Government Departments, and Public Sector Undertakings. Further, training is being given to ex-servicemen in various trades in order to facilitate their re-settlement. Similarly training is also arranged for officers to enable them to find suitable employment after their retirement. Ex-servicemen are also being assisted in various ways to settle down in agriculture or self-employment.

(ii) *Equation of pension of all those who retired before 1973*

Revised rates of pension effective from 1-1-1973 are based on the revised rates of pay laid down by the Third Pay Commission. As the individuals who retired prior to 1973 did not draw revised rates of pay, they are not given revised rates of pension. They have, however, been compensated to some extent by the grant of *ad hoc* reliefs ranging from Rs. 15/- to Rs. 35/- per month.

(iii) *Restoration of commuted part of pension*

The amount of commutation of pension represents the capitalised value of pension and is based on actuarial calculations. The commuted value is not an advance of

money from pension but represents a lump-sum payment in lieu of pension surrendered by the pensioner for life and not for a specific period. A pensioner at the time of retirement has the option to draw either the full pension for life or to commute a portion thereof and draw the same as a lump-sum amount. If the pensioner lives beyond the period for which the commutation is assessed, the pension commuted is not revived. Thus the Government also takes a risk inasmuch as no recovery is effected if the pensioner dies early. The matter was also recently reviewed on the recommendations of the Committee on Petitions of the Lok Sabha. It was not found possible by Government to agree to the demand for restoration of commuted portion of pension.

Setting up of a New Power Plant at Muzaffarpur in Bihar

2410. SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision to set up a new unit of power plant at Muzaffarpur in Bihar is being implemented;

(b) if so, when the work of construction of the plant will start and when it is likely to be completed; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY
(SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). Preliminary work for design, engineering and finalisation of layouts etc., are already in progress. Civil work is expected to be taken up during current financial year. First unit will be commissioned in 42 months and the second unit six months thereafter.

हिन्दी टाइप-राइटिंग तथा स्टेनोग्राफी में पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रम

2411. श्री मदन मोहन मालवीय :

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 15 सहायक निदेशक उपलब्ध होने पर भी हिन्दी टाइपराइटिंग और स्टेनोग्राफी विभाग को पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रम योजना को किसी गैर-सरकारी व्यक्ति को सौंपा गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो पन्नाचार पाठ्यक्रम के कार्यक्रम लिये उसे किन किन तारीखों को धन दिया गया और कितना धन दिया गया और वह राशि किन-किन विभिन्न शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत दी गई ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

बम्बई पत्तन पर भीड़-भाड़

2412. श्री डी० डी० देसाई : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बम्बई पत्तन पर भीड़-भाड़ अब तक एक समस्या बनी हुई है ;

(ख) क्या ऐसा पत्तन का उसकी क्षमता से अधिक उपयोग करने, श्रमिकों के आन्दोलनों के कारण और उनकी अनुपस्थिति के कारण काम कम होता है ; और

(ग) भीड़-भाड़ को कम करने के लिए क्या अल्पावधि और दीर्घावधि उपायान्वित कार्यवाही की गई है ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चांद राम) :

(क) और (ख). बम्बई की स्थिति जानने के लिए सही मूल्यांकन आवश्यक है । बम्बई में पिछले कुछ हफ्तों के दौरान घाट

की प्रतीक्षा करने वाले जहाजों की स्थिति निम्न प्रकार है :—

1-7-78	30
16-7-78	21
29-7-78	11

बम्बई पत्तन में बड़ी संख्या में जहाजों का आना और श्रमिक समस्याओं सहित कई कारण बम्बई में भीड़-भाड़ के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं ।

(ग) अन्य पत्तनों को यातायात मॉड़ना जहां कहीं व्यवहार्य है, मध्य घाटा में बजरों में माल उतारना और रेल और सड़क से निकासी सुविधाओं में सुधार सहित बम्बई में भीड़-भाड़ कम करने के लिए अल्पकालीन उपचारी कार्यवाही पहले ही की गई है । दीर्घकालीन कार्य के रूप में बड़े पत्तनों में भाव के युक्ति युक्त वितरण के लिये एक स्थायी समिति का गठन किया गया है ।

Rate of Industrial Growth

2413. SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) what is the rate of growth of Industrial production for 1976-77 and 1977-78 ; and

(b) what are the reasons of decline in the growth rate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The rate of growth of industrial production in 1976-77 and 1977-78 was 10.4 per cent and 2.5 per cent respectively.

(b) The factors which are responsible for the lower rate of growth in 1977-78 vary from industry to industry (e.g. power shortage, lack of sufficient capacity, shortage of some critical inputs like explosives, industrial action and insufficient demand).

Clearance to Public Men enquires Bill of Kerala

2414. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN
NAIR:

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have submitted its Public Men Enquiries Bill to the Centre for its clearance;

(b) whether the Chief Minister of the State has requested him recently to accord the approval at the earliest so that the June-July assembly may be able to pass the same; and

(c) if so, what are the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The approval to the Kerala Public Men (Investigation into Misconduct) Bill, 1977 has been conveyed to the State Government.

पटना-हाजीपुर गंगा पुल

2415. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पटना-हाजीपुर गंगा पुल का निर्माण-कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा;

(ख) उन पर अब तक कितना व्यय हुआ है और उस पर कुल कितना व्यय किया जायेगा;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार हाजीपुर-मुजफ्फरपुर सड़क को राज्य के राजमार्ग के रूप में मानने का है; और

(घ) क्या उपरोक्त पुल के यातायात के लिए खुल जाने के बाद हाजीपुर-मुजफ्फरपुर सड़क यातायात को पूरा करने में समर्थ नहीं हो सकेगा ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में
प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू राम) :
(क) 30-6-1980 जैसा कि राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है जो पुल से संबंधित है क्योंकि यह राज्य सड़क पर पड़ता है ।

रुपए

करोड़

(ख) जून 1978 तक किया

गया व्यय 32.39

कुल स्वीकृत व्यय 36.53

(ग) राज्य सड़क मानचित्र के अनुसार यह पहले ही राजमार्ग है ।

(घ) जो हां. जैसा कि राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है ।

First Annual Session of Textile Institute, Manchester (U.K.) in India

2416. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Textile Institute based at Manchester (U.K.) would hold its first annual session in India in January, 1979, and if so, the theme of the conference together with the detailed programme and the organisation formed to convene the Conference; and

(b) the role of Textiles Association (India), the papers to be read and the names of countries participating in the conference and other details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) and (b). The Textile Institute, Manchester (U.K.) has decided to hold a Conference from 19th to 23rd January, 1979 for the first time in India. The Conference will be held at the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi. The title of the Conference is "Cotton in a Competitive World".

A National Committee headed by Dr. Bharat Ram, Managing Director, Delhi Cloth Mills, has been formed to organise the Conference. The Conference is being organised by the Institute of collaboration with the Textile Association

of India. The Textile Association of India is a professional body of textile technologists in the country. The details of participation and the papers to be lead at the Conference have not been finalised yet.

इंजीनियरिंग वस्तुओं का उत्पादन करने वाली फैक्टरियों का रुग्ण होना

2417. श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ज्ञात है कि इंजीनियरिंग वस्तुओं का उत्पादन करने वाली अनेक फैक्टरियां रुग्ण हो गयी हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी राज्यवार, संख्या क्या है तथा उन के रुग्ण होने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) इन कारखानों को पुनरुज्जीवित करने के लिए 30 जून, 1978 तक क्या कार्य-वाही की गई है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उनको अपने नियंत्रण में लेने का है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मयती) : (क) और (ख). रुग्ण एक ही कोई मार्बोमिक रूप से स्वीकृत कोई मानक परिभाषा नहीं है । अतएव, किसी विशेष उद्योग क्षेत्र में रुग्ण औद्योगिक एककों की संख्या बताना संभव नहीं है । इसके अलावा भी इंजीनियरी के अधिकांश एकक लघु क्षेत्र में हैं जो सर्वत्र फैले हुए हैं । फिर भी रिजर्व बैंक जो उन रुग्ण औद्योगिक एककों के बारे में जिनकी कुल मिला कर बैंक की उवारी एक करोड़ रुपये या उस से अधिक है के सम्बन्ध में वाणिज्यिक बैंकों से लिये

जाने वाले निर्धारित तिमाही विवरण में उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार रुग्ण इंजीनियरी एककों की संख्या 76 है । इसी तरह इन्डस्ट्रियल क्रेडिट एण्ड इन्वेस्टमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया के संविभाग (पोर्टफोलियो) में 7 रुग्ण इंजीनियरिंग एकक हैं । अप्रैल, 1977 में प्रारम्भ किये जाने के समय से ही भारतीय औद्योगिक पुन-निर्माण निगम (इन्डस्ट्रियल रिकान्स्ट्रक्शन कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया) ने 45 इंजीनियरी उपक्रमों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की है । वित्तीय कठिनाई, प्रबंधकों की उदासीनता अथवा गैर-इमानदारी, महत्वपूर्ण कच्चे माल अथवा विद्युत् की अपर्याप्त उपलब्धि, विपणन की प्रतिकूल स्थितियां आदि औद्योगिक रुग्णता के कारण हेतु ।

(ग) और (घ). सरकार ने 15 मई, 1978 को रुग्ण एककों के सम्बन्ध में नीति की घोषणा की है । इस नीति के अंतर्गत उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम के अधीन रुग्ण एकक के प्रबंधकों हाथ में ले लेना ही एक विकल्प सरकार के पास मौजूद है । अन्य विकल्प जैसे स्वस्थ उपक्रम के साथ रुग्ण औद्योगिक उपक्रम का विलय, प्रबंधकों का पुनर्गठन, वित्तीय संस्थानों द्वारा दिग्गध ऋणों को परिचालित तथा पूंजी का पुनर्निर्माण कर उमें इतिवृत्ति में बदलने आदि का परीक्षण भी प्रबंध में हस्तक्षेप करने के पहले ही कर लिया जायगा । साष्ट लॉन स्कीम नवम्बर, 1976 में प्रारम्भ की गई थी और यह इन्डस्ट्रियल डेवलप-मेंट बैंक आफ इंडिया इन्डस्ट्रियल फाइनेन्स कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया तथा इन्डस्ट्रियल क्रेडिट एण्ड इन्वेस्टमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से चलायी जा रही है तथा इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कुछ इंजीनियरी उद्योग भी रियायती शर्तों पर वित्तीय सहायता पाने के पात्र हैं ।

Installation of two 250 KW Short Wave Transmitters

2418. SHRI K. RAMA MURTHY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to install two 250 KW short wave Transmitters for the External Services of the A.I.R. and also two 500 KW transmitters for A.I.R. External services;

(b) if so, whether these transmitters will be manufactured indigenously or the government will give it for global tenders; and

(c) if so, total financial commitment for these four transmitters ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) It has been decided to instal two additional 250 KW short wave transmitters at Aligarh for External Services of A.I.R. There is at present no proposal for the installation of two 500 KW transmitters for the External Services.

(b) These transmitters are presently not being manufactured in India. On the basis of global tenders which have already been received and are under scrutiny; the equipment is proposed to be imported.

(c) The estimated cost of the Project (for two 250 KW short wave transmitters only) is Rs 6.68 crores.

Naxalite Activities

2419. SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Naxalite activities have been traced in recent years in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the areas where they are active now; and

(c) the steps taken to keep a watch over them ?

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

(b) Naxalites are active in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal.

(c) The State authorities are alive to the situation and maintain a watch on the activities of extremist groups.

हिन्दी की कक्षाओं में प्रवेश

2420. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजभाषा विभाग की हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत इस वर्ष दिल्ली में हिन्दी शिक्षण केन्द्रों द्वारा चलाई जा रही प्रबोध, प्रवीण और प्राज्ञ की कक्षाओं में कितने विद्यार्थियों को दाखिला दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या गत वर्षों की तुलना में इस वर्ष दाखिला लेने वाले विद्यार्थियों की संख्या कम हुई है;

(ग) क्या दाखिला लेने वाले विद्यार्थियों की संख्या में कमी होने का कारण राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा विकेंद्रीकरण की नीति के स्थान पर केन्द्रीकरण किया जाना है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सभी प्रमारी अधिकायिकाओं को प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों की जिम्मेदारी पुनः न सौंपने के क्या कारण हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) और (ख). राजभाषा विभाग की हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रशिक्षण के लिये वर्ष में दो सत्र होते हैं। एक जनवरी में शुरू होता है और दूसरा जुलाई में। इस वर्ष के जुलाई सत्र के दाखिले अभी चल रहे हैं। अतः निश्चयात्मक रूप से यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि इस वर्ष के दाखिले गत वर्षों की तुलना में कम हैं।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Renewal of Licences of Multinationals

2421. SHRI ANAND DAVE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of foreign companies of sterling area functioning in India whose industrial licences are to expire in 1979;

(b) how many such companies have applied for renewal of their industrial licences after 1979 and what are the details; and

(c) the decision taken by Government in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) to (c) . The Industrial licences, once they are implemented, do not expire and as such, the question of their renewal does not arise.

Centralisation of Marketing and Distribution of Coal

2422. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

SHRI S.G. MURUGAIYAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have centralized the marketing and distribution of coal in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of new system adopted by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) The Coal India Ltd. have reorganised their existing marketing set up and have constituted a Central Marketing Division.

(b) Reorganised Marketing Division of Coal India Ltd. has started functioning from 1st June, 1978. This rearrangement in marketing sphere has been done with the idea of serving the consumers with greater efficiency by removing bottlenecks in the system and at the same time ensuring maximum economy. The Central Marketing Division will be responsible for matters like sales planning and distribution policy, booking of orders, quality audit, financial arrangements, rail transportation, collection of market intelligence etc.

District Industrial Centres in Taluk Headquarters

2423. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many District Industrial Centres have so far been opened; and

(b) whether Government consider a suggestion to house the centres in a Taluk Headquarters of a district more suitable for the Industry than a rigid rule of "A District capital An Industrial Centre"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) So far 215 District Industries Centres have been approved by the Central Government for being set up in different States and Union Territories.

(b) In accordance with the industrial policy announced in Parliament on 23rd December, 1977, the focal point of development of small scale and cottage industries will shift from the cities and State Capitals to the District Headquarters. The District Headquarters is the appropriate location for the District Industries Centre in view of the necessity for effecting greater coordination between different government agencies operating at the district level.

Road for Badrinath

2424. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that the road for Badrinath, which is a cultural centre of the whole country is in a very bad shape and narrow at many points ;

(b) is it also a fact that many accidents have occurred on that road, leading to loss of life and property ;

(c) what specific steps government propose to take to widen that road and make necessary improvement on it ; and

(d) what is the programme of Government to improve the roads for such important cultural and religious places in the country in this current year ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) The road to Badrinath is a Single Lane Highway constructed, to the prescribed width of 6-10 metres except at a few locations.

The road is being maintained in a trafficable condition.

(b) to (d). There have been a few unfortunate accidents on this road, resulting in loss of life and property. Every effort is being made to maintain the existing road to its sanctioned specifications by periodic renewals, restoration of monsoon damages and construction of protective works. Additional passing places, parapet walls and breast walls will be constructed wherever necessary to further ensure traffic safety. As regards improvements to other roads to important cultural and religious places in the country, it is for the State Governments to take steps in the matter.

Post of Chief of the C.B.I.

2425. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to make the post of the Chief of the CBI statutorily independent of the Executive, as suggested by Shah Commission ; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Having regard to the observations contained in the reports of the Shah Commission, Government propose to set up a Committee to review the working, amongst other agencies, of the Central Bureau of Investigation. Further action will be considered in the light of the results of the review by the proposed Committee.

Trading in Sewing Machines by M/s. Singer Sewing Machine Co.

2426. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that small scale industry is doing very well in regard to manufacture of domestic sewing machines;

(b) whether the activities of M/s. Singer Sewing Machine Co. trading in sewing machines work against the interests of small-scale manufacturers vis-a-vis their development ; and

(c) if so how Government propose to deal with them regard to FERA application ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Singer Sewing Machine Company also markets the products of some small scale units under its brand name. This enables them to sell their products also and to provide effective after-sale service. Under the provisions of Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 M/s. Singer Sewing Company has been directed to convert itself into an Indian Company and reduce its non-resident holding to a level not exceeding 40%. Their application is under consideration.

Training of Persons by S.C.I.

2427. SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons trained by the Shipping Corporation of India as second mates during the last three years ;

(b) the number of trainees who have passed the second mates examination ; and

(c) how many of these have joined the SCI ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) During January 1975 to June 1978, 556 Cadets, who completed Sea-training, were trained for Second Mate Examination by the S.C.I. This figure include cadets from batches recruited by them much prior to January, 1975 also.

(b) 354 Cadets have passed the second mates examination.

(c) All the 354 cadets, who passed the second mate examination during January, 1975 to June, 1978, have joined SCI.

Decentralisation of D.G.T.D. Centres

2428. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to decentralise the D.G.T.D. Centres ; and

(b) if so, will the Government give full authority to the regional centers for disposing off all the cases and in that event what will be the function of the D.G.T.D. Office at New Delhi ?

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

(a) and (b). Government intends to establish DGTD offices in various regions. These offices would be given full authority for disposing of cases qualifying automatic registration, render advice and assistance to customs and Joint Chief Controllers of Imports and Exports in prompt consideration and disposal of applications pertaining to capital goods, to troubleshoot on problems pertaining to capacity utilisation of DGTD unit in the region and to render technical advice and assistance to entrepreneurs through such arrangements in the exercise of these and other functions. The decentralised offices will work under the functional control of the DGTD headquarters at Delhi bearing in mind multi-disciplinary and diversified nature of industries.

Central Assistance and output of Small Scale Industries in Backward Area

2429. SHRI C. VENUGOPAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of projects/schemes existing already or in the process of formulation for development of industries in the backward areas ;

(b) the probable money value of the output of such industries during the last three years ; and the anticipated output during the next three years ; and

(c) the qualification of the central assistance given during the last three years and proposed to be given during next three years ?

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

(a) For the development of Industries in backward areas, Government have announced a number of concessions and facilities from time to time. A number of schemes have been drawn-up for this purpose. These include :

1. Concessional finance extended by the all India Term Lending Institutes.
2. Outright subsidy on fixed capital investment.

3. Income-tax reliefs.

4. Preferential treatment in regard to hire purchase of machinery by small scale units.

5. Interest subsidy for small scale units.

6. Consultancy for technical services.

7. Special facilities for importing machinery, raw materials and components etc.

8. Transport Subsidy.

(b) The information is not available.

(c) During the last three years, the Central assistance released to the various States/Union Territories under the erstwhile Rural Industries Projects and Rural Artisan Programmes which were in operation in 112 and 45 districts respectively, including 95 backward districts, are as under :—

(Rs. in crores)

Central Assistance released

Year	Rural Industries Projects Programme	Rural Artisans Programme
1975-76	4.00	0.18
1976-77	3.96	0.18
1977-78	5.70	0.30

The amount of subsidy reimbursed to the various State Governments/Union Territory Administrations under the Central Investment Subsidy and Transport Subsidy Schemes during the last three year is as under :—

Year	Amount (Rs. in crores)
1975-76	6.00
1976-77	11.17
1977-78	19.96

A sum of Rs. 15 crores has been provided for the current year (1978-79) for these two Schemes.

Encroachment on Harijan lands

2430. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have in a special communication asked the Chief Ministers of States to take stern action against encroachment on Harijan lands and appoint special public prosecutors to institute cases against those who dispossess Harijans of their lands or do not pay them their due minimum wages ;

(b) if so, the main contents of the said communication ;

(c) response so far of the State Governments to the said communication ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure the implementation of the said proposals ?

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

(a) to (d). Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs wrote recently to the Chief Ministers of States/ Union Territories suggesting a number of measures for economic and social upliftment of the members of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the weaker sections. Measures to provide adequate protection to these categories in order to instil a sense of security amongst them were also suggested. It had been stressed, *inter alia*, that prompt action should be taken to ensure restoration of land in cases where people belonging to the weaker sections were dispossessed or forcibly rejected. Also, payment of minimum wages should be ensured to agricultural labourers, most of whom belong to the scheduled castes. The existing machinery should be suitably strengthened for this purpose and a new machinery should be created, if considered necessary. Special Public Prosecutors should be appointed for prosecuting the offenders in cases of dispossession of land or non-payment of minimum wages and the States should consider it their responsibility to pursue such cases right upto the end. From the replies received so far, it seems that the suggestions have been generally welcomed. No details of concrete action taken have, however, been received so far.

Inadequate release of Cement by the Regional Cement Office, Calcutta

2431. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that inadequate release of cement by the Regional Cement

Office in Calcutta, despite allotment by the Central Government, has caused the present shortage of the commodity in North-East India ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Railways and the cement manufacturing companies are also responsible for delay in supply of cement and had worried the State Governments for quite some time ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Cement factories have not been able to despatch cement to various States in North-Eastern Region to the full extent of allocation on account of inadequate availability of wagons and restrictions on the movement beyond Farakka and *via* the transshipment point at New Bongaigaon.

(c) The matter is constantly under review with the railway authorities and the position of movement has recently shown some improvement. Arrangements have further been made with the Central Inland Waterways Corporation, Calcutta to move cement to Gauhati and Karim Ganj by the river route. Road Freight subsidy has also been liberalised to encourage movement of cement by road.

State Bills pending with Central Government

2432. SHRI VASANT SATHE :

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR :

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :

SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in 'Times of India' dated 26-6-78 under the caption 'No Clearance for 12 State Bills'; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government to the various observations made therein and latest position—Bill-wise in regard to clearance of these bills ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) : (a) and (b) . The Government have seen the news report appearing in the "Times of India" dated 26-6-1978. Since 1-4-1977 the Presidential assent has been withheld from 5 State Bills. The particulars of these Bills may be seen in the Statement-I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2547/78]

The position of the 5 Bills specifically mentioned in the press report is indicated in the Statement-II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See. No. LT-2547/78]

Setting up of a Committee of Consultants of Publicity Affairs by R.E.C.

2433. **DR. BALDEV PRAKASH :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rural Electrification Corporation has set up a Committee of consultants to advise the Corporation on publicity affairs ;

(b) if so, the details of persons taken on the Committee ; and

(c) the criteria adopted to appoint the members ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Implementation of Report on Reorganisaion of S.C.I.

2434. **SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA :**

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far made by Government in the implementation of the Report on the reorganisation of the Shipping Corporation of India submitted by the consultant's team from the Institute of Management, Ahmedabad ; and

(b) whether Government propose to re-group the Shipping Corporation of India and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) and (b). On the basis of recommendations made in report, it was decided to divide the Corporation's work into the following five divisions each under the charge of a Functional Director :

- (a) Liner and Passenger Services;
- (b) Technical Services;
- (c) Bulk Carriers and Tankers ;
- (d) Finance; and
- (e) Personnel & Administration.

It was felt that with the above re-grouping the Corporation would be fully equipped to discharge the current requirements, meet new demands and easily adapt itself to meet immediate and Long term objectives of the Company. Accordingly, five posts of Executive Directors were created and appointment to these posts has since been made.

Procedure for Placing Orders for Motor Parts

2435. **SHRI R.L.P. VERMA :**
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the normal procedure followed by Defence authorities for placement of orders in respect of motor spare parts etc. on various manufacturers ;

(b) whether this prescribed procedure was not followed by Defence authorities in placing bulk orders on M/s. Sitraco Auto and its allied concern ;

(c) if so, reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether Government will get this whole matter investigated and if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Army procures motor spare parts to meet the requirements of the entire Defence Services. The methods of procurement are as follows :—

(i) Direct by Central Ordnance Depots on open tender system, limited tender system, local purchase and cash purchase depending upon the value of the order.

(ii) By DGS&D as a result of demands projected by Army Head quarters

(iii) Direct by Commandants of depots for items of rate contract.

In the case of MT Spares, normally bulk purchases are made through DGS&D and from sources approved by Inspections authorities and the Ministry of Defence.

(b) In the absence of firm particulars regarding orders placed on M/s. SIRRACO Auto and its allied concerns, no comments can be offered. No supply order has, however, been placed on M/s. SIRRACO since 1976.

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

Reservation in Major Field of Production for Internal Consumption in Handloom Sector

2436. SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :—

(a) the precise and pragmatic policy evolved for translating the concepts of Government for reserving major fields of production for internal consumption to the handloom sector; and

(b) the extent to which handloom industry has achieved accelerated development under the Government with its emphasis on encouraging small industries with possibilities of additional employment generation ?

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

The new Industrial Policy announced by the Government on 23rd December, 1977 states that the clothing needs of the masses can be progressively met through development of the handloom sector, which provides employment to the bulk of people engaged in the production of textiles. Government will not permit any expansion in the weaving capacity in the organised mill and powerloom sector and the Government will ensure that the handloom sector has priority in the allocation of yarn spun in the organised sector. In case there is any shortage, Government will ensure that steps are taken to increase spinning capacity. Further, in order to provide a ready market for handloom products, it will be ensured that the organised mill sector does not provide unfair competition to the handloom sector. However, such reservation has not been very effective. Government will enforce the existing reservation and further extend it to other items.

Certain lines of production are at present exclusively for the handloom sector under the Cotton Textile (Control) Order, 1948. The list of items reserved

for production in the handloom sector is as follows :—

- (i) Dhoties (of specified width, etc.)
- (ii) Sarees (coloured, etc.)
- (iii) Lungies and Gamchas.
- (iv) Chadhars, Bed-sheets, Bed covers & counter pane.
- (v) Low reed pick cloth.
- (vi) Table cloth and napkins.
- (vii) Dusters or duster cloth or wiper cloth or glass cloth.
- (viii) Cloth of plain weave of warp and weft counts 85 and below and with width exceeding 101·60 cm.
- (ix) Towels.
- (x) Mashru cloth.
- (xi) Cotton crops fabrics.

(b) With the commencement of the Central Plan schemes for handloom development in 1976-77 and with the gradual stepping of financial outlays for the various schemes, tempo of activities in the field of handloom production is going up all over the country. Besides reducing periods of unemployment of the weavers it is expected to create employment opportunities for those engaged in allied activities.

Some of the concrete measures initiated are :—

(a) Central Plan outlays on the handloom sector were increased from Rs. 10 crores in 1976-77, to Rs. 17·2 crores in 1977-78 (actual expenditure) to Rs. 27·80 crores in 1978-79 (Budget).

(b) The handloom cooperative sector is being strengthened by providing share capital assistance to the handloom weavers and bringing into cooperative fold 4 lakhs of weavers during 1977-78. The target of coverage in 1978-79 is 8 lakh weavers. This programme has also been simultaneously linked with the gradual stepping up of credit flow to the handloom cooperative sector under the Reserve Bank of India Scheme of Handloom Finance.

(c) More than 47,000 weavers covered under the 25 Intensive Development Projects and 21 Export Production Projects under the umbrella of the Handloom Development Corporations are getting regular employment.

(d) Nearly 1 lakh looms are undertaking production of Janata cloth and are getting round-the-year employment. So

far, 82 million metres of cloth has been produced and it is proposed to reach an annual rated production of 200 million metres by the end of 1978-79.

The addition to the above measures, funds are being provided for strengthening research and development, training, and extension activities for handloom weavers and handloom development personnel through the Institutes of Handloom Technology and Weavers' Service Centres located in different parts of the country. A massive publicity and marketing campaign has also been launched and fairs and exhibitions at home and abroad are being organised to build up the image of the handloom products and increase their sales.

Complaints against Shri Kantibhai Desai

2437. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry had received some complaints against Shri Kantibhai Desai, son of the Prime Minister of India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken so far by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Copies of two letters, containing some allegations of a general nature against Shri Kantibhai Desai, were received in the Ministry of Home Affairs. Having regard to the nature of the allegations, these did not call for any action from this Ministry.

Cases against Officials of Public Sector Enterprises

2438. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of cases pending in the Central Bureau of Investigation/Vigilance Office at Calcutta against the officials of the public sector enterprises ; and

(b) the action proposed by Government for expeditious disposal of each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) : (a) In Calcutta Branch of the Central Bureau of Investigation, in 28 cases investigation is pending against officers of Public Sector

Enterprises. Out of these 28 cases, in 14 cases, investigation is in progress ; in 9 cases investigation is complete or almost complete and reports are under preparation ; in 2 cases investigation is complete but sanction for prosecution is awaited ; 2 cases are pending investigation and in one case the charge sheet, etc., are ready but the case could not be filed due to injunction of the Calcutta High Court obtained by the accused.

The allegations in these cases relate to claiming of false travelling allowance, obtaining pecuniary advantage by irregular purchases, acquiring disproportionate assets, misappropriating public money, cheating the employer, etc.

(b) every effort is being made to dispose of all these cases at the earliest. The supervisory officers are keeping constant watch on the progress of these cases.

Inquiry into working of Electronics Commission

2439. DR. BAPU KALDATE : Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the National Committee on Science and Technology has demanded a thorough enquiry into the working of the Electronics Commission ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government have taken any action on the suggestion of the Chairman ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). Chairman, National Committee on Science and Technology has (in his personal capacity), while inaugurating a Symposium in Madras on July 6, 1978, suggested "a review of the functions, responsibilities and organisational structure of the Electronics Commission/ Department of Electronics to make them more effective in promoting the electronic industry in this country."

(c) The Electronics Commission will take note of the suggestions of the Chairman, National Committee on Science and Technology for such action as is considered appropriate. The Committee on Science and Technology is also being asked to review the progress in the development of electronics in India and make such suggestions for improvement as it considers necessary.

Ferry Service

2440. SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether starting of ferry service between Dahej (South Gujarat) and Bhavnagar (Saurashtra) and between Calcutta to Durgapur are under Government's consideration ; and

(b) if so, when the services are likely to start ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) The Central Government has no proposal under consideration for starting of a ferry service between Dahej and Bhavnagar. The question of a ferry service between Calcutta and Durgapur is under consideration by an Expert Committee, whose recommendations are awaited.

(b) Does not arise.

अधिक दूरी तक मार करने वाले विमानों का निर्माण

2441. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हमारे तकनीकी विशेषज्ञ अधिक दूरी तक मार करने वाले विमानों का निर्माण कर सकते हैं, यदि सरकार देश में ऐसे विमानों का निर्माण करना चाहती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस मामले में कोई निर्णय करने जा रही है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जी हां। मंशा यह है कि जिस कैनबरा और हंटरों के पुराने बेड़े को निकट भविष्य में समाप्त किया जाना है उसके स्थान पर जो भी विमान अन्तिम रूप से चुना जाए उसका निर्माण देश में लाइसेंस देकर किया जाए।

Charges levelled against Shri Kantibhai Desai

2442. SHRI C. R. MAHATA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to constitute an enquiry for the investigation of charges levelled against Shri Kantibhai Desai son of the Prime Minister by the former Home Minister ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI S. D. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Shortage of Coal and Cement

2443. SHRI A. MURUGESAN : SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the extent to which slackness in supply of coal has affected cement production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) : Supply of coal to cement plants was 11.85 lakh tonnes during April-June, 1978 as against the normal quarterly requirements of 15.71 lakh tonnes. It is not possible to estimate the loss of production in cement due to shortage of coal alone, as there are also other factors affecting production including power-cuts, shortage of railway wagons, labour disputes etc. On account of all these factors including shortage of coal, there was an estimated shortfall of about 4.8 lakh tonnes in cement production during April-June, 1978.

Involvement of Shri Ishwar Chand Bansal in Espionage Work

2444. SHRI JYOTIRMAY BASU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Ishwar Chand Bansal, Deputy Secretary in Defence Ministry who was dealing with future strategic plans was involved in espionage work ;

(b) it is also a fact that Shri Bansal is living much beyond his means and in Gwalior hotel where he has been found Rs. 34,000 has also been found in his possession ; and

(c) if so, fullest details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (c) . Shri I. C. Bansal, Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Defence, who had suddenly disappeared in July, 1977, was located in Gwalior on the 11th July, 1978. A sum of Rs. 19,961.40 in cash and Rs. 1,500/- in travellers cheques was found in his possession which is claimed by him to be out of withdrawal of a larger sum from his accounts in the bank/post office/Thrift Society and withdrawals from G.P. Fund Account. Evidence available so far does not connect Shri Bansal with any espionage activity. Investigation is still continuing.

Central Projects in Rajasthan

2445. **SHRI CHATURBHUI** : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Central Projects in Rajasthan and total outlay thereon ;

(b) whether Government propose to put more Central projects in Rajasthan in future ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) A number of Central projects in different sectors of development have been located in Rajasthan in successive plan periods. The necessary information can be collected if the Hon'ble Member would indicate the sectors and the period for which the information is required.

(b) and (c). The location of Central projects is determined on the basis of economic criteria. The Five Year Plan 1978-83 is still to be finalised ; it is not possible at present, to indicate all the specific projects in different sectors of the Central Plan which may be located in Rajasthan. However, a Statement showing projects currently under execution in Rajasthan is annexed.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Projects	Total Cost (Rs. crores)	Remarks
1	Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Ajmer	10.50	
2	Instrumentation Ltd., Kota	4.50	
3	Heavy Water Plant, Kota	54.92	
4	Khetri Copper Project	135.36	
5	Khetri Copper Complex (New projects):		
	(a) Electrolytic refinery	7.00	
	(b) Smelter Expansion	2.00	
	(c) Aluminium Fluoride Plant	4.00	
6	Zinc & Lead Existing Projects :		
	(a) Balsaira Mines	22.03	
	(b) Rajpura Dariba Mines	45.48	
	(c) Maton (Rock phosphate Project)	6.12	
	(d) Debari Zinc Smelter	29.93	
	New Projects :		
	(e) Leach Residue Treatment facilities at Debari	6.00	
7	Gauge Conversion of Bhatinda, Hanumangarh, Surat metre gauge line into broad gauge (142.33 kms)	13.68 (estimated).	Project already completed.
	Conversion of Delhi-Sabarmati metre gauge section into broad gauge (934 kms)	108.00	An approved work. In 1978-79, however, only a token provision was made because of paucity of funds.
8	Rajasthan Atomic Power Station	165.53 (estimated)	

Rate of Industrial Growth

2446. **SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN : DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA :**

Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the industrial growth rate during 1977-78 decelerated to just 3.5 per cent against targeted growth rate of 5 to 6 per cent ;

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

(c) in the light of this deceleration in the rate of industrial growth whether Government expect to attain the target fixed for the year 1978-79 ; and

(d) if so, on what basis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) The rate of growth during 1977-78 was 3.5 per cent. No specific target was fixed for the last year.

(b) The lower rate of growth in 1977-78 was the result of slower growth in power, coal and textile industries and decline in the production of basic metals and transport equipment. The factors for the above vary from industry to industry (e.g. shortage of power, lack of sufficient capacity, shortage of some critical inputs like explosives, industrial relations and insufficient demand, etc.).

(c) and (d). Given adequate response from industry, it is expected that a rate of growth of 7-8 per cent in industry will be achieved in 1978-79. There has already been substantial improvement during April-June 1978 in electricity generation and production of industries like aluminium, commercial vehicles, paper and paper board, chemicals and a number of consumer industries, including textiles. A programme has been drawn up for meeting targets in respect of selected industries, for ensuring adequate supplies of raw materials and other inputs and for monitoring of industrial production.

Setting up of Cement Factories in Rajuna District, Chandrapur

2447. **SHRI RAJE VISHVESHWAR RAO :** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that this Government has given licences to start 3 cement

factories in Rajuna Tehsil of Chandrapur district in Maharashtra ;

(b) whether they all are going to be in public sector or private sector ;

(c) whether Government will force the management to give 95 per cent services and work to the people of the the Chandrapur district as per Government decision ; and

(d) since when they all are starting the work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) and (b). Two licences were issued for setting up of new cement plants in the Rajuna Tehsil of Chandrapur District of Maharashtra in the year 1973 and 1974. As these schemes did not make any progress, these licences were revoked in 1977.

Five new schemes for the manufacture of cement in Rajuna have been received. The Government of Maharashtra have recommended the approval of only two of these schemes. These are being processed. All the schemes are proposed to be set up in the private sector.

(c) There are instructions about the employment of local people which have to be followed by the managements concerned.

(d) The entrepreneurs will start the work after their schemes are approved by the Government.

बड़े औद्योगिक गृहों की पूंजी

2448. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :**

श्री सुभाष आहूजा :

श्री यश दत्त शर्मा :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बड़े औद्योगिक गृहों की पूंजी में पिछले कुछ वर्षों में वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस में प्रतिवर्ष कितने प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ग) क्या इन वर्षों के दौरान लघु उद्योगों को पूंजी उसी अनुपात में नहीं बढ़ी है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्रीमती आशा मयती) : (क) से (घ). एकाधिकार प्रतिबंधात्मक व्यापार प्रक्रिया अधिनियम की धारा 26 के अन्वीन 30-6-78 तक पूंजीयित बड़े औद्योगिक गृहों के उपक्रमों की परिसम्पत्तियों के मूल्यों में वर्ष 1972 से 1975 के बीच हुई वृद्धि को दर्शाने वाले विवरण के अनुसार जिसका संकलन कम्पनो कार्य विभाग द्वारा किया गया है। इन उद्योगों की परिसम्पत्तियां वर्ष 1972 के 5,570.37 करोड़ रुपए से बढ़ कर 1975 में 8,364.49 करोड़ रुपए की हो गई थी। इस मंत्रालय द्वारा तैयार किए गए अनुमानों के अनुसार इसी अवधि में लघु उद्योगों द्वारा किया गया अचल-निवेश 1,055 करोड़ रुपए से बढ़कर 1,673 करोड़ रुपए हो गया था। एकाधिकार प्रतिबंधात्मक व्यापार प्रक्रिया के अंतर्गत आने वाले उद्योगों के मामले में 50 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई, जब कि लघु उद्योगों में यह वृद्धि 58.5 प्रतिशत तक रही है।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों तथा छोटे नगरों में दूर-दूर तक छितरे लघु तथा कुटीर उद्योगों को प्रभावी ढंग से बढ़ावा देना ही नई औद्योगिक नीति का मुख्य उद्देश्य है। इस नीति के अनुसरण में सरकार वांछित क्षेत्रों में लघु उद्योगों के विकास को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु कदम उठा रही है।

Transport Facility in Backward areas of Country.

2449. **SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :**

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA :

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING & TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no well co-ordinated National Transport Policy for providing transportation facilities in backward areas of the country ;

(b) whether in the absence of a well defined National Transport Policy there is wasteful competition among the various means of transport ; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken for a more co-ordinated and effective utilization of all available means of transport in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) to (c). It would not be correct to say that there is no National Transport Policy in the country at present. The report of the Committee on Transport Policy and Co-ordination, which has been broadly accepted by Government, lays down the approach to the problem of co-ordination of transport and the roles of different modes of transport. Thus, the ingredients of a national transport policy are already there, although, there has been no formal enunciation of the policy. The objective of Government is to develop the various modes of transport as complementary services in such a manner that the total needs of the community at each given stage are met at minimum cost. Co-ordination is sought to be achieved by regulations of road transport under the Motor Vehicles Act 1939 and the rules framed by the State Governments thereon and by control over investment in the various modes of transport through Planning Commission.

The Planning Commission have recently set up a National Transportation Policy Committee to formulate a national transport policy, in the context of the new plan priorities and to serve as the basis for developing a transportation system for meeting the total requirements of the country at minimum social cost. Further action will be taken after the recommendations of the Committee are received and examined.

माल और यात्री सेवार्थे

2450. श्री राम सेवक हजारी : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकारी नौवहन एजेंसियों की तुलना में गैर-सरकारी नौवहन एजेंसियों की माल और यात्री सेवाओं का कार्यकरण कैसा है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार सरकारी क्षेत्र में नौवहन को बढ़ावा देने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू राम) :

(क) इस समय निजी नौवहन कंपनियों द्वारा किसी यात्री सेवा की व्यवस्था नहीं की जा रही है, इसलिए तुलना का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। जहाँ तक माल सेवाओं का संबंध है, लाइनर सेवाओं में भाड़ा दरें सम्मेलनों द्वारा निश्चित की जाती हैं और इसलिए वे निजी क्षेत्र तथा सरकारी क्षेत्र की कंपनियों के लिए एक समान लागू होती हैं। अनेकों सेवाओं में भाड़ा स्थानीय बाजार द्वारा निश्चित किया जाता है। अतः दोनों निजी तथा सरकारी क्षेत्र में प्रत्येक एक समान ही है।

(ख) इस समय सरकारी क्षेत्र में भारी जनवार का हिस्सा 54% है और इस हिस्से को काफी बढ़ाने के लिए कोई विशेष प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Sanction of Freedom Fighter's Pension to Ex-INA. Personnel

2451. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are reviewing the matter concerning freedom fighters' pension ;

(b) if so, the main issues which are being reviewed ;

(c) whether the advisory committee that was dealing with the question of pension of INA freedom fighters has yet to be reconstituted ;

(d) whether many applications for pensions from ex-INA personnel belonging to civilian category are awaiting Government's approval for several years ;

(e) if so, the reasons for such delay ; and

(f) when the review will be completed and the advisory committee on INA will be reconstituted ?

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

(b) Whether the scheme for the grant of pension to freedom fighters should be continued, and if so, in what form.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) About 3,000 cases are pending final decision.

(e) The above-mentioned cases pertaining to the Civilian category of ex-INA personnel are pending because no official records are available in support of their claims of suffering. Decisions have, therefore, to be taken on the basis of circumstantial evidence such as (1) co-prisoners' certificates from two ex-INA personnel who have already been granted Central freedom fighters pension.

(2) Information furnished in the prescribed proforma intended to elicit vital data relating to the INA activities such as zone of operations, names of commanders under whom they served, date of their surrender etc. It has been noticed that in a majority of cases co-prisoner certificates have either not been produced or where produced, have been found to be defective. The detailed scrutiny and cross-check of circumstantial evidence produced accounts for the delay in the disposal of pending cases. All efforts are, however, being made to expedite scrutiny once the co-

prisoner certificates and other relevant data are furnished by the applicants.

(f) Decision is expected to be taken shortly.

Losses suffered by M/s. Jessop and Co. Ltd.

2452. **SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU**: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government want to take any action with regard to Jessop and Co. Ltd. which has accumulated a loss of Rs. 20 crores and which apprehends further heavy loss in 1977/78 so as to wipe out the entire paid up share capital of Rs. 21 crores and part of Government loan causing anxiety to 12,000 employees;

(b) whether the numerous complaints made to the Government in the past few years by the trade unions and other regarding corruption and mismanagement in the company were not looked into by Government; and

(c) whether the ex-Chairman and Managing Director of the Company, Shri R. J. Shahaney who is answerable for the colossal loss and against whom there are serious allegations of corruption has left the company in March 1978 with the permission of the Government to join another company in the private sector when an enquiry has been called for?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) The Jessop & Company earned a profit of Rs. 12 lakhs in 1975-76 and Rs. 65 lakhs in 1976-77. The accumulated losses of the company, however, amounted to Rs. 2.90 crores upto 31st March, 1977. Government has undertaken a study for optimising production and increasing the profitability of the company.

(b) The numerous complaints made to the Government in the past few years by the trade unions and others regarding corruption and mismanagement in Jessop & Co. Ltd., were duly examined by Government. A detailed Memorial submitted by the employees of the company is at present under consideration.

(c) Shri R. J. Shahaney, ex-Chairman and Managing Director, Jessop & Co. sought retirement from the company for personal reasons and was relieved of his charge on the 6th March, 1978. The employees union memorial also contains some charges against Shri Shahaney, and these are under examination.

Setting up of cement plant in Kutch

2453. **SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD** : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Kutch in Gujarat has the potentials for wiping out shortage of cement; and

(b) whether it is a fact that basic raw material for the manufacture of cement—lime stone and gypsum are in abundance in Kutch; and

(c) whether in view of (b) above, Government would take steps to tap abundant mineral wealth of Kutch for setting up cement plant based on lignite?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) and (b). Government do not have specific information about the proved limestone deposits in the Kutch area of Gujarat State. As per earlier reports of limestone deposits by the Indian Bureau of Mines in 1970, there was no indication of availability of cement grade limestone in this area. However, subsequently, some cement grade limestone deposits appear to have been proved by the State Mining and Geological Department.

(c) On the basis of reported availability of cement grade limestone one application for a mini cement plant with a capacity of 90 tonnes per day at Bhuj has been registered with Directorate General of Technical Development. Further applications for setting up cement plants in the Kutch area of Gujarat State, if and when received, will be considered on merits.

Constitution of Western Ghats Development Committee

2454. **SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN** : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state?

(a) when was the Western Ghats Development Committee constituted and with what object;

(b) the work so far achieved; and

(c) the norms under which the area is identified?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) A High Level Committee for the development of the Western Ghats was set up in 1973. The object of the Committee was to formulate a regional development programme.

(b) The Committee made certain recommendations for the development of the region. Subsequently, a number of programmes/schemes have been formulated and implemented by the States concerned. A Techno-Economic Survey of the region is at present being conducted. Special Central Assistance of Rs. 20 crores was earmarked during the Fifth Five Year Plan to implement the approved schemes/programmes. Against this amount, the expenditure incurred during 1974-78 and outlay proposed for 1978-79 are as follows :

	(Rs. Crores)
1974-75	0.84
1975-76	1.42
1976-77	4.23
1977-78 (Anticipated expenditure)	5.76
1978-79 (proposed)	7.26

(c) The area has been identified on the basis of the delineation of the Western Ghats area by the Irrigation Commission.

Closure of the Passenger Line between Bombay and Goa

2455. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :

SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have decided to close down the passenger line operating between Bombay and Goa on the Western Coast;

(b) what are the reasons for this decision.

(c) whether Government have asked the Government of Maharashtra and Government of Goa to subsidise this utility transport and if so, what are the reactions and views of those Government ; and

(d) will Government reconsider the decision in view of the non-availability of the passenger line operating between Bombay and Goa on the Western coast?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) to (d) . Konkarn Coastal Service entrusted to Mogul Line Limited in November, 1973 was to be operated on a 'No-profit-no-loss basis.

The lower deck passenger fare from Bombay to Panaji, which was Rs. 27.10 was increased to Rs. 46.80 from 4th November, 1974. As this escalation resulted in immediate drop in passenger traffic, the fare was lowered to Rs. 35.00 with effect from 1st May 1975 and later to Rs. 33.00. The bus fare on this route was Rs. 34.80. Despite the implementation of the package of measures recommended by a Working Group specifically appointed in October, 1976, there was no appreciable improvement.

The Mogul Line has been incurring losses on this service which increased from Rs. 16 lakhs in 1973-74 to Rs. 60 lakhs in 1977-78 (estimated). The passenger traffic had also declined steadily from 5.64 lakhs in 1968-69 to 2.08 lakhs in 1977-78.

The competition offered by a well-developed road transport network on the Konkarn Coast, the passenger preference for road transport reflected in the decline in passenger traffic and the inability to increase the fare beyond a limit in view of the competition offered by road transport services clearly indicate that the coastal passenger service will have to be subsidised on a perpetual basis. Since an alternative mode of transport is available, such perpetual subsidy does not seem to be justified.

The Government of India have, therefore suggested to the Government of Maharashtra that if that Government are prepared to bear 100% losses on this service, with the option to negotiate with the Government of Goa to share part of these losses, Mogul Line can be asked to continue this service. The reaction of that Government is awaited.

Acquiring of Ships by the Public Sectors

2456. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of ships together with their tonnage and value acquired by the public sector during each of the last three years and the countries from whom purchased ;

(b) the comparative prices in other countries ; and

(c) the number proposed to be purchased in current year and the prices at which proposed to be purchased ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) :

(a)	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
No. of Ships acquired	20	8	8
Total D.W.T. (In lakh tonnes)	11.29	2.46	2.62
Total contract price (Rs. in crores)	228.22	61.90	100.94
Countries from where purchased.	GDR, Romania, Yugoslavia U.S.S.R U.K Japan Spain Poland West Germany Taiwan	Yugoslavia U.K. Liberia Romania	GDR Yugoslavia Japan

(b) These ships were acquired after obtaining valuation from international valuers. These provided guidelines for negotiating purchases of ships. The price would depend not only on the size of a vessel but on the gear provided on board as also any special requirement to be met. Generally, the price of vessels obtainable from Far Eastern Yards are cheaper than those obtainable from West and East European Yards.

(c) There are 26 ships on order by Public Sector Shipping Companies at various Shipyards in India and abroad. Out of 9 ships scheduled for delivery during 1978-79 at a total contract price of about Rs. 154.71 crores, two ships have already been delivered and the remaining 7 ships are scheduled to be delivered by 31st March, 1979.

Decentralisation in Planning

2457. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have evolved a clear and foolproof policy regarding decentralisation in Planning ;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ; and

(c) the scope and extent of the powers of the Panchayat under the policy and the time-limit by which this will be fully implemented ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The Planning Commission is considering the possible

decentralisation of planning decisions in relation to the Five Year Plan, 1978-83.

(b) The most important aspect of decentralisation will be the preparation of comprehensive plans for economic development at the Block level. Reports of Working Groups dealing with block-level planning and the role of voluntary bodies in the preparation and implementation of such plans are at present, being examined.

(c) The question of revitalisation of Panchayati Raj Bodies and their effective involvement in the process of plan formulation and implementation is being looked into by a Committee headed by Shri Asoka Mehta. The Committee is likely to submit its report by the end of August, 1978. Concrete policy proposals regarding the scope and extent of powers of the Panchayats will be formulated after the Committee's recommendations become available.

छोटे समाचार पत्रों को प्रोत्साहन

2458. श्री यश बल शर्मा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान बड़े समाचार पत्रों का तुलना में छोटे समाचार पत्रों को और अधिक सुविधाएं देने के लिए क्या संवैधानिक कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में आगामी वर्ष के लिए सरकार की क्या योजना है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) वर्तमान प्रोत्साहनों को चालू रखने का प्रस्ताव है । इसके अतिरिक्त, अखबारी कागज आवंटन सम्बन्धी वार्षिक नोति तैयार करते समय छोटे समाचार-पत्रों के हितों का ध्यान में रखा जाएगा ।

विवरण

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान बड़े समाचारपत्रों की तुलना में छोटे समाचार-पत्रों का प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु उठाए गए कुछ महत्वपूर्ण प्रेरक कदम :—

1. 300 टन तक की हकदारी वाले छोटे और मझोले दर्जे के समाचारपत्रों को अपने कांट का कितना भी हिस्सा नेपाल अखबारी कागज, जो आयातित अखबारी कागज से सस्ता है, में लेने की अनुमति है ।
2. कनाडा से हाई सी बिक्री पर अखबारी कागज के आयात के लिए एक बार में 25 मीट्रिक टन की सोमा घटा कर 10 मीट्रिक टन कर दी गई है । इस से काफी संख्या में छोटे समाचार पत्र हाई सी बिक्री की सुविधा का लाभ उठा सकते हैं ।
3. नई विज्ञापन नोति में, विज्ञापन दरों में, छोटे और मझोले दर्जे के समाचार-पत्रों को उपलब्ध धन (बेटेज) दिया जाता है । भाषायी समाचार-पत्रों को 15 प्रतिशत का अतिरिक्त उपलब्ध धन (बेटेज) दिया जाता है ।

4. सरकारी विज्ञापनों को जारी करने में छोटे समाचारपत्रों के प्रति विशेष उदारता बरती जाती है ; सरकारी विज्ञापन प्राप्त करने वाले समाचारपत्रों में छोटे दर्जे के समाचारपत्रों का बाहुल्य है ।

5. छोटे समाचारपत्रों को यथा मूल्य एक प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क से छूट दी गई है ।

6. छोटे समाचारपत्रों के लिए समाचार सामग्री उपलब्ध करने की दृष्टि से हिन्दी में "ग्रामीण पत्र सेवा" नामक एक साप्ताहिक सेवा 1977 में आरंभ की गई थी ।

7. हिन्दी और उर्दु में 'यूनेस्को फीचर सेवा' नामक एक अन्य समाचार सेवा 1977 में आरंभ की गई थी । यह सेवा इन भाषाओं के पत्रों को यूनेस्को के लेखों के हिन्दी और उर्दु के मानक रूपान्तर उपलब्ध करती है जो छोटे समाचारपत्रों के लिए बहुत लाभदायक है ।

Setting up of Ancillary Industries in Rural Areas

2459. SHRI P. KANNAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the moves of industrialists to set up ancillary industries in rural areas to promote rural development ;

(b) whether Government have made an in depth study projected moves of the industrialists and given a sense of direction so that the activities may be co-ordinated and may result in a meaningful impact ; and

(c) the quantification of the efforts of the industrialists made so far during last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) : (a) to (c). The proposals of industrialists

who set up ancillary industries are normally made to the State Directors of Industries. Coordination of these efforts are made by the District Industries Centres which have been established in 212 Districts. It is, however, premature to quantify the activities of DICs in this regard.

Application of Technology in Field of Food Production, Clothing Shelter and Rural Industries

2461. SHRI P. THIAGARAJAN : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether with all the talks about application of technology relevant to urgent needs, a basic programme of application has been evolved for instant and comprehensive application in the fields of food production, clothing, shelter and rural industries etc., and

(b) whether a final model, easy of adoption throughout India has been evolved for streamlining the bullock cart ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Different Government departments are actively engaged in evolving programmes in different sectors to meet the urgent needs by application of relevant technology. Planning Commission, in the guidelines for the new development strategy, has outlined the principle objectives of planning, which are removal of unemployment and under-employment appreciable rise in the standard of living of the poorer sections of the population and provisions by the State to meet the basic needs of the people in the lower income groups like clean drinking water, adult literacy, elementary education, health care, rural roads, rural housing, etc. Similarly, top priority has been given to food production programmes by the Department of Agriculture and Indian Council of Agricultural Research. A National Save Grain campaign has been launched by the Department of Food, which is a country-wide programme involving application of science and technology for a steady increase in the production of food-grains in the country. 140 Selected centres for implementation of the programme and 100 farmer training centres have been established all over the country.

In order to meet the clothing needs of the masses, under the new industrial policy, emphasis has been given to the development of handloom sector which provides employment to a bulk of people and would increase the earnings of the weavers. A number of intensive development projects, which cover about 10,000 handlooms and export oriented production projects covering about 1,000 handlooms, have been developed. Full employment in this sector is expected to increase from 57 lakhs in 1977-78 to 92 lakhs in 1982-83.

The Department of Industrial Development has established an Appropriate Technology Unit to clarify thoughts on the relevance of appropriate technology to rural development with special reference to the small scale industries sector. The establishment of District Industries Centre (DIC) would provide facilities to entrepreneurs for setting up of small and village industries. The DIC would survey the existing traditional and new industries, raw-materials and human resources, would arrange training courses and organise marketing facilities for the village entrepreneurs. A large number of DICs would be established throughout the country during the current plan.

The National Building Organisation has been operating an experimental housing scheme and the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) is propagating the research conducted by Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee for encouraging the reduction in cost of dwelling units. The new building materials and techniques are being propagated through the Research and Advisory Committee, constituted by HUDCO. Similarly, other scientific departments like CSIR, DST etc. have also sponsored projects which are relevant to the basic need programme for the rural population.

(b) No, Sir. The final model, easy of adoption throughout India, has not so far been evolved for streamlining the bullock-cart. However, several prototypes designed to suit varying road conditions animal size, load levels etc., have been evolved by Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore and some private manufacturers. These are yet to be tested under field conditions. The cost of these designs ranges from Rs. 1200 to 2800 and both wood and steel are used. Improved harvesting and yoking systems have been developed and the traditional wheel has been preserved. The work is under progress.

Licences to Large Industrial Houses

2462. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state what is the number of licences issued to each large industrial house during 1975 to 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): The number of licences issued under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 during 1975 to 1978 (upto June) to undertakings registered under the M.R.T.P. Act are indicated below:—

year	Number of I.I.
1975 .	95
1976 .	87
1977 .	77
1978 (upto June)	21

Data about industrial licences is maintained by the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals on the basis of list of M.R.T.P. undertakings furnished by the Department of Company Affairs. Industrial house-wise data is not maintained centrally in the Department of Industrial Development.

Census of Ex-Service men

2463. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the census of ex-servicemen and their dependence have not been taken for a long time;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) by when Government propose to take their census?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). In January 1975, it was decided to collect information regarding ex-servicemen, through State Governments. The States of Haryana, Assam, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh and Gujarat have already completed the census of ex-servicemen. The census of ex-servicemen in other States is in progress.

Reaction of Lawyers Association to making Preventive Detention a part of Central Procedure

2464. SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether United Lawyers Association in a resolution passed at its meeting recently has expressed grave concern over the introduction of a Bill in Parliament by the Central Government to make preventive detention an integral part of criminal procedure; and

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

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

(b) After considering the misgivings expressed both inside and outside the Parliament, Government decided to withdraw 'The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1977'. An Announcement in this regard was made in the House on 23rd March, 1978.

Age Limit for Government Services

2465. SHRI PURNA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to S.Q. No. 599 on 5-4-1978 regarding the age limit for Government Services and State:

(a) whether Central Government proposes to issue such instructions as are necessary to ensure that no candidate below 18 years may be recruited for any post under the State Government and State Managed Public Sector undertakings and upper age limit for such recruitment be fixed at 30 years with relaxation of 5 years in case of SC/ST/OBC/Ex-Servicemen/Physically handicapped/specialists in Technical/Scientific subjects; and

(b) if so, when and if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.D. PATIL): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The matter falls exclusively within the purview of the State Government.

मुसजार बाग में गंगा पुल

2466. श्री हुकम देवनारायण यादव : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या बिहार में मुसजार बाग निर्माणाधीन गंगा पुल का कार्य घनराशि के अभाव के कारण रुका पड़ा है और बिहार सरकार द्वारा अपनी शांतिनीय स्थिति बता देने के बावजूद केन्द्र सरकार इस के निर्माण को अपने अधीन क्यों नहीं लेती और यदि केन्द्र सरकार का इसे अपने अधीन लेने का है तो कब तक ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चांद राम) : प्रश्न गत पुल एक राज्य परियोजना है और राज्य सरकार ने काम के रोकने की कोई सूचना नहीं दी है । वे केवल पटना-हाजीपुर—मुजफ्फरपुर सोनाबर्सा सड़क (पटना में गंगा के ऊपर पुल सहित) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पद्धति में शामिल करने का अनुरोध कर रहे हैं । परन्तु संसाधनों पर दबाव तथा अन्य प्राथमिकताओं के कारण मौजूदा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पद्धति में कोई नई सड़क शामिल करना सम्भव नहीं ।

Reservations for S.C. & S.T. in Government Services.

2467. SHRI R. L. KUREEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Ministries, Departments of the Government of India, Public Under takings, Subordinate Offices who have failed to submit the requisite information regarding reservations for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Government services to the Commissioner for Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes appointed by the Government of India during the last five years ;

(b) the reasons for not furnishing the information to the Commissioner's Office ; and

(c) what action the Commissioner, for SC and ST has taken against the Departments concerned found guilty for not supplying the information pertaining to SC and ST employees ?

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

(a) According to the information furnished by the Commissioner for S.C. and S.T. during the last five years majority of organisations supplied statistical information with considerable delay. They have especially noted the cases of bureau of Public Enterprises, Department of Personnel and Ministry of Railways for Persistent default.

(b) No reasons have been given for the delays.

(c) The Commissioner for S.C. and S.T. has highlighted this matter in his Annual Reports.

Taking Over Electricity Projects.

2468. SHRI DRONAM RAJU SATYANARAYANA :
SHRI B.P. KADAM :
SHRI G.S. REDDI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take over big electricity projects in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b). Electricity is a concurrent subject under the Constitution. The organisational structure of the electricity industry is governed by the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948. Under the Act, State Electricity Boards have been constituted for the generation, distribution and supply of electricity in the most efficient and economical manner. The private electric supply Companies continue to function in coordination with the State Electricity Boards, but their role is only marginal and several States have taken over the assets of the private licences. The Indian Electricity Act, 1910, prescribes the procedure for acquisition of assets of the private licences by the State Governments. Under the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956, the generation and supply of Electricity is the exclusive responsibility of the State. However, the policy provides for the expansion of the existing privately owned units of the possibility of the State securing the cooperation of private enterprise in the establishment of new units when the national interest so require.

New Big & Small Industries

2469. SHRIMATI V. JEYALAKSHMI: SHRI B. P. KADAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the corresponding number of newly started industries both big and small in the country during 1976-77 and 1977-78,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) : The number of large and medium scale industrial units newly started in the country during 1976-77 and 1977-78 is as follows :—

Year	Nos.
1976-77 .	274
1977-78 .	214

Information about the number of small scale industrial units newly started during the calendar years 1976 and 1977 is as under :—

Year	Nos.
1976 .	20,834
1977 .	25,820

Similar information for the financial years 1976-77 and 1977-78 is not readily available.

कोटा तापीय बिजलीघर (राजस्थान) में प्रतिरिक्त यूनिटों की स्थापना

2470. श्री नाथू सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने कोटा तापीय बिजलीघर में दो प्रतिरिक्त यूनिटें स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव भेजा है ;

(ख) क्या दो यूनिटों की स्थापना के लिए सरकार ने मंजूरी दे दी है और इन यूनिटों की स्थापना पर कितना व्यय आयेगा ; और

(ग) क्या राज्य के पश्चिमी भाग में बिजली की कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार वहां तापीय बिजली घर स्थापित करने के लिए सहायता देने का है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :
(क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) प्रस्ताव को केन्द्रीय विद्युत् प्राधिकरण में जांच की जा रही है । प्रस्ताव की अनुमानित लागत 12881 लाख रुपए है ।

(ग) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार को प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

बस्तर जिले और चम्बल संभाग के मुरैना में सीमेंट के संयंत्रों की स्थापना

2471. श्री छबिराम अग्रवाल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सीमेंट कारपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया, बस्तर जिले में सीमेंट का संयंत्र कब स्थापित करेगा और इसमें उत्पादन कब से आरम्भ होगा ; और

(ख) क्या चम्बल संभाग के मुरैना में भी, जहाँ कच्चे माल का अपार भंडार है, ऐसा संयंत्र स्थापित किया जायेगा ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आभा मयती) : (क) भारतीय सीमेंट निगम ने मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में जगदलपुर में सीमेंट कोर्ट के चूने की उपलब्धता की खोज की थी । निगम ने इस क्षेत्र के लिये एक खनन पट्टा भी प्राप्त कर लिया था । किन्तु, निम्न भविष्य में माल की ढुलाई के लिये रेलवे के कोटावालासा-किराण्डुल अनुभाग के खंले जाने की संभावना नहीं है । इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए बस्तर जिले में सीमेंट संयंत्र की स्थापना करने के लिये सीमेंट निगम के पास फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) चम्बल डिवीजन में मुरना में सीमेंट संयंत्र की स्थापना करने के लिये भारतीय सीमेंट निगम के पास फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है :

कुओं के निर्माण के लिए सीमेंट की कमी

2472. श्री राम किशन : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में सीमेंट की कितनी कमी है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सीमेंट की कमी के कारण इस की बड़े पैमाने पर चोर बाजारी होती है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यक्रम करने का विचार है ;

(घ) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सीमेंट की कमी के कारण सिंचाई के लिए किसानों द्वारा बनाये जा रहे बहुत से कुएँ अधूरे पड़े हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या विशेष अभियान आरम्भ करके ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कुओं के निर्माण के लिए सरकार का कुछ विशेष प्रयत्न करने का विचार है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आभा भयती) : (क) से (ङ). देश में सीमेंट की मांग व इसकी उपलब्धता के बीच अनुमानतः 20 से 30 लाख मी० टन सीमेंट का अंतर है। कुल मिलाकर सीमेंट की अपर्याप्त उपलब्धता की वजह से कुछ असामाजिक तत्वों द्वारा सीमेंट की चोर बाजारी की जाने के समाचार मिले हैं। सीमेंट निर्माताओं से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे अपने स्टाकिस्टो / डीलरों पर और अधिक निगरानी रखें। राज्य सरकारों

से भी अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे जिला प्राधिकारियों से अवरोधियों के विरुद्ध अधिक कड़ी कार्रवाई शुरू करें और अवरोधियों को पकड़ने के लिये सतर्कता बरतें। आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के अनुसार सीमेंट को एक आवश्यक वस्तु घोषित किया गया है तथा सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित सीमेंट को मूल्यों से अधिक मूल्य पर सीमेंट बेचने का प्रयास करने वालों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करने हेतु राज्य सरकारों को पशुपत अधिकार दिए गए हैं। संभव है कि सीमेंट की वजह से कुछ राज्यों में सिंचाई कार्यों के लिए बनाए जाने वाले कुओं पर प्रतिकूल असर पड़ा हो। उपलब्ध सीमेंट की मात्रा को विभिन्न राज्यों में बांट दिया जाता है तथा इस के बाद राज्य इस सीमेंट को विभिन्न वर्गों के उपभोक्ताओं में वितरित कर देते हैं। यह राज्य सरकारों का काम है कि वे अपने द्वारा निश्चित की गई प्राथमिकता के अनुसार सीमेंट का वितरण करें।

सीमेंट का उत्पादन और आयात और विभिन्न राज्यों और उत्तर प्रदेश को इसका वितरण

2473. श्री गंगा प्रबत सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1976-77 की तुलना में वर्ष 1977-78 में सीमेंट के उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है और क्या इस से सीमेंट की मांग पूरी हो जायेगी ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार सीमेंट आयात किये जाने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ग) सरकार आयातित सीमेंट के विभिन्न राज्यों में वितरण के बारे में क्या

कसौटी अपनायेगी और क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की जो जनसंख्या के आधार पर सबसे बड़ा राज्य है, सीमेंट अधिक मात्रा में दिया जायेगा ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आशा मयती) : (क) 1977-78 में 192.8 लाख मी० टन सीमेंट का उत्पादन हुआ, जब कि इसकी तुलना में वर्ष 1976-77 में 188.4 लाख मी० टन सीमेंट का उत्पादन हुआ था। यद्यपि पिछले वर्ष की अपेक्षा इस वर्ष के उत्पादन में करीब 5 लाख मी० टन की वृद्धि हुई है फिर भी, निर्यात पर प्रतिबन्ध के कारण तथा सीमेंट की तात्कालिक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए सीमेंट आयात किये जाने के कारण घरेलू खपत के लिये सीमेंट की उपलब्धता में करीब 10 लाख मी० टन की वृद्धि हुई है ? अधिक उत्पादन और उपलब्धता के बावजूद कृषि क्षेत्र, निर्माण कार्यों, भवन-निर्माण, सिंचाई और विद्युत् क्षेत्र आदि में निर्माण-कार्यों में वृद्धि हो जाने के कारण सीमेंट की उपलब्धता में कमी पैदा हो गई है।

(ख) जनवरी से जून, 1978 की अवधि में 7.28 लाख मी० टन सीमेंट का आयात पहले ही किया जा चुका है। इस के अलावा करीब 10 लाख मी० टन की और मात्रा का आयात करने के लिये समझौता किया गया है तथा इसके अतिरिक्त और आयात करने के लिये बातचीत चल रही है।

(ग) आयातित सीमेंट का वितरण भी देशो सीमेंट की भांति केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों और राज्य सरकारों को समग्र आबंटन कर के किया जाता है। आयातित सीमेंट के लिये आबंटन हेतु राज्यवार कोटा निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है।

आबंटन प्रत्येक तिमाही के प्रारंभ में उस तिमाही की अनुमानित उपलब्धता, विभिन्न राज्यों से प्राप्त मांगों और उनकी पिछली खपत के आधार पर किया जाता है।

Expenditure on Tours performed by Ministers

2474. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state what is the expenditure incurred by Government on account of T.A. and D.A. claims by the present Council of Ministers (each of them separately) till March 1978, for their tours inside and outside the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): A statement, giving the requisite information, is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in library. See No. LT 2548/78].

Reservation for Minority Community in Services

2475. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make any reservations in the civil and army services for minority community in the near future on the pattern of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe and

(b) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The existing provisions in the Constitution provide sufficient safeguards in this respect. According to Article 16(1) of the Constitution, there shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State. Under Article 16(2) of the Constitution, no citizen shall on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, be discriminated against in respect of any employment or office under the State.

News Item "Pay offs to ban Coca-Cola"

2476. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the News-Item appeared at page A of the Blitz dated 3rd June, 1978 under caption "Pay offs to ban Coca-Cola";

(b) whether ban on Coca Cola was imposed under high political or/and business magnets' pressures;

(c) whether Government propose to hold an enquiry into the matter, if so, when; if not the reasons thereof;

(d) whether the reason quoted to ban Coca Cola was its being multinational;

(e) if, the reply to (D) above is in affirmative; the number of other multinational companies operating in India; and whether the Government propose to put a ban on these companies also; and

(f) if the reply to latter part of (e) above is in affirmative, the time by which such ban would be imposed and if, the reply is in negative; the reasons thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise."

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f). Such companies are permitted to continue their operations in India subject to their compliance with the directive issued under Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 by the Reserve Bank of India.

नोवहन कम्पनियों में संकट

2477. श्री हरमोबिन्द वर्मा : क्या नोवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नोवहन बोर्ड ने नोवहन कंपनियों के सामने आये संकट से उन्हें बचाने के लिये सरकार से शोध कार्यवाही करने का अनुरोध किया है ; और

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(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

नोवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू राम):

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय नोवहन पोषक कमियों के संघ से प्राप्त सुझाव के साथ साथ राष्ट्रीय नोवहन बोर्ड की सिफारिशों, विचारार्थीन है ।

Salal Hydro-Electric Project

2478. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) when the Salal Hydro-Electric Project is likely to be completed; and

(b) the total outlay of this Project?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The execution of the Salal Project has recently been entrusted to the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation on an agency basis by the Government of India. As per the present assessment of the Corporation, the Project is expected to be put into operation by 1985-86.

(b) The total outlay on the Project is presently estimated at Rs. 229.33 crores (gross) or Rs. 222.15 crores (net) after allowing credit for receipt and recoveries.

Exploitation of Coal

2479. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of coal exploited during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to make the coal easily available for domestic consumption especially for cooking purposes?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY
(SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a)
The quantity of coal produced during
the last three years is given below:

Year	Production (in million tonnes)
1975-76.	99.68
1976-77.	101.02
1977-78 (Provisional)	101.00

(b) Efforts are being made to produce more soft coke for domestic consumption. Steps have also been taken for manufacture of pellets and briquettes from low grade coal as well as domestic coke from LTC Plant. Regular coordination is being maintained with Railways for improving the availability of coal for domestic consumption.

भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों द्वारा सैनिक विमानों के प्रयोग के कारण बकाया राशि का वसूल किया जाना

2480. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों द्वारा चुनाव पार्टी के काम के लिए हेलीकाप्टरों, विमानों आदि के प्रयोग के बारे में 10 मई, 1978 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 9991 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भूतपूर्व राज्य मंत्री श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल और श्री बी० एन० गाडगिल से बकाया राशि वसूल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(ख) भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी से 11,77,171.12 रुपये वसूल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और इस बारे में श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने क्या उत्तर दिया है ; और

(ग) श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की लगभग 1,73,636 किलोमीटर की 840 उड़ानों पर ईंधन, तेल, हवाई पट्टियों के भाड़े तथा

चालकों के वेतन पर सरकार को भ्रमण भ्रमण कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च करनी पड़ी ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल तथा श्री बी० एन० गाडगिल, भूतपूर्व राज्य मंत्री, से पूरी बकाया राशि प्राप्त कर ली गयी है और उन की तरफ अब कुछ बकाया नहीं है ।

(ख) श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी द्वारा भारतीय वायु सेना का उपयोग किए जाने के संबंध में दिल्ली का प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय ने दोनों कांग्रेस पार्टियों को भेजा था, परन्तु, अभी तक उन में से किसी ने भी स्वीकारात्मक उत्तर नहीं दिया है । यह राशि वसूल करने के लिए कानूनी कार्रवाई करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) भारतीय वायु सेना के विमान का उपयोग किए जाने का भाड़ा समय-समय पर भारत सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित किया जाता है और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी से केवल नियमानुसार भाड़ा लिया गया था । ईंधन, तेल आदि पर अलग-अलग कितना खर्च हुआ इसका हिसाब नहीं लगाया गया है ।

विजय स्कूटर की बिक्री

2481. चौधरी बलबीर सिंह: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विजय स्कूटर, जिसका निर्माण सरकारी क्षेत्र में होता है, बजाज स्कूटर से, जिसका निर्माण गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में होता है, प्रतिस्पर्धा करने में असमर्थ है और इस की बिक्री भी बजाज स्कूटर से कम है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या बिजय स्कूटर में कोई सुधार किया जा रहा है जिससे इसकी बिक्री बजाज स्कूटर से अधिक हो सके और इस बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा मयती) : (क) और (ख). मै० बजाज आटो लिमिटेड वर्ष 1959 से स्कूटर बना रहे हैं। इस क्षेत्र में 20 वर्ष का अनुभव होने से वे ऐसी क्वालिटी के स्कूटर बनाने में समर्थ रहे हैं जो बाजार में काफी पसंद किए जाते हैं।

मै० स्कूटर (इंडिया) लिमिटेड ने अप्रैल, 1975 से व्यावसायिक उत्पादन आरम्भ किया। प्रारम्भिक वर्षों में कुछ तकनीकी संस्थाएँ सामने आई थीं जिसे उन्होंने हाल ही में दूर कर दिया है। उनका 'बिजय मुवर' नया मॉडल इंजन की बेहतरीन कार्यक्षमता तथा सुघरी हुई बियुन् प्रणाली के कारण बाजार में काफी पसंद किया जा रहा है।

Illegal Coal Mining in Dhanbad

2482. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in certain raids conducted by Supply officials recently on some private premises near Dhanbad, huge stocks of illegally mined coal was unearthed;

(b) if so, details thereof and the value and quantity of the coal seized in the raids;

(c) action taken against the culprits; and

(d) the steps taken to curb such illegal mining activities in future?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected.

Diversion of Ship due to Congestion in Bombay Port

2483. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to divert ships carrying cargo from Bombay to other major ports because of congestion at Bombay port; and

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that other ports lack adequate facilities to handle modern cargo vessels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). Ships carrying cargo are already being diverted from Bombay to other ports to the extent possible. Diversion of vessels from one Port to another depends upon several factors such as type of cargo (break or bulk), size of the ship, facilities available at the port such as draught, equipment for handling cargo and its inland clearance, etc. Of late, vessels carrying fertilizers, cement, edible oil and general cargo have been diverted from Bombay to other major ports taking into account the above factors.

Hydro-Electric Power Generation Schemes in N.E. Region

2484. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the North Eastern region possesses a vast untapped potential for hydro-electric power generation; and

(b) what special schemes have been chalked out for tapping these resources under the Sixth Five Year Plan and at what stage they stand at present?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following hydro-electric schemes for benefits in the Plan period 1978-83 are presently under construction:

Kyrdemkulai (Meghalaya)	2 x 30 MW
Kopili (North Eastern Council)	2 x 25 MW + 2 x 50 MW
Loktak (Central Sector-Manipur)	3 x 35 MW

The new scheme included in the Plan for benefits during 1978-83 is the Dikchu Hydel Scheme (1 MW) in Nagaland. The installation of a third unit of 5 MW at the Gumati Hydro-electric Project in Tripura has recently been sanctioned.

Several other hydro-electric projects are in various stages of investigation in the Region so as to keep ready a shelf of fully investigated projects.

जिला औद्योगिक केन्द्रों की संख्या और कार्य

2485. श्री गंगाधर अण्णा बुराडे : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कितने जिलों में औद्योगिक केन्द्रों की स्थापना की गई है और उनमें क्या काम हो रहा है; और

(ख) क्या इन केन्द्रों को उद्योगों के लिये योजनाएं दी गई हैं और यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या प्रगति हो रही है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा मयती) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) इन केन्द्रों का उद्देश्य उद्योगों की सीधे स्थापना करना अथवा उत्पादन एककों के रूप में कार्य करना न होकर बल्कि वे उन उद्यमियों की सहायता करेंगे जो अपने उद्योग स्थापित करना चाहते हैं।

विवरण

23 दिसम्बर, 1977 को संसद् में घोषित की गई औद्योगिक नीति में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों तथा छोटे-छोटे नगरों में फले हुए कुटीर एवं लघु उद्योगों का तेजी से विकास करने पर बल दिया गया है। अभी तक उद्योगों का जमाव महानगरों तथा अन्य बड़े नगरों के आस-पास ही हुआ है, और जिसके परिणामस्वरूप नगरों का और

अव्यवस्थित विकास हुआ और क्षेत्रीय असन्तुलन उत्पन्न हुआ है। यहां तक कि देश के 60 प्रतिशत से अधिक लघु उद्योग दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता तथा मद्रास इन चार महानगरों में सहित 50 शहरी केन्द्रों में स्थापित किये गये हैं। देश के प्रत्येक जिले में जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों की स्थापना कर नयी नीति में इसी असन्तुलन को ठीक करने की प्रकल्पना की गई है, तथा ये केन्द्र भावी उद्यमियों के लिये सभी प्रकार की अनुमति प्रदान करने, संवर्धनात्मक समर्थन तथा मार्गदर्शन करने के लिये एकमात्र प्रशासनिक प्राधिकारी के रूप में कार्य करेंगे। इन जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों के पास वे सब शक्तियाँ/अधिकार होंगे कि उद्यमी द्वारा राज्य के मुख्यालय में जाये बिना ही उन्हें सभी प्रकार की सांविधिक अनुमतियाँ दे दी जायेंगी। जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों का एक महत्वपूर्ण कार्य कच्चे माल तथा अन्य साधनों सहित जिले की संभावनाओं का विकास करने हेतु आर्थिक जांच पड़ताल भी करनी होगी। केन्द्र जिले की भावी परियोजनाओं के लिये संभाव्यता रिपोर्ट तैयार करेगा। वे ऋण, कच्चा माल, मशीनें तथा उपकरण प्राप्त करने में उद्यमियों की सहायता अपने उत्पादों का विपणन करने, बाजार संबंधी सूचनाएं देने, तथा विपणन कौशल अर्जित करने में करेंगे। वे किस्म नियंत्रण के मामले में मार्गदर्शन करेंगे और अनुसंधान, विस्तार तथा उद्यमियों की प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था भी करेंगे।

प्रत्येक जिला उद्योग केन्द्र का अग्र्यक्ष एक महाप्रबंधक तथा सात कार्यकारी प्रबंधक होते हैं। जो निम्नलिखित विषयों के ज्ञाता होते हैं :-

1. आर्थिक आवेपण।
2. मशीनें तथा उपकरण।
3. अनुसंधान, विस्तार तथा प्रशिक्षण।

4. कच्चा माल ।
5. ऋण ।
6. विपयन ।
7. कैं० बी०, आई० आर० आई० पी०
तथा आर० ए० पी० ।

स कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत देश के 215 जिले आ चुके हैं। यथाशीघ्र शेष जिलों को भी शामिल कर लिये जाने की संभावना है। कार्यक्रम एक केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना है। जिसका कार्यान्वयन विभागीय तौर पर राज्य सरकारों/संघशासित प्रदेशों के प्रशासनों के उद्योग विभागों द्वारा किया जाना है ।

प्रत्येक जिना औद्योगिक केन्द्र को 5 लाख रुपये के हिसाब से अनावर्ती व्यय और 75 प्रतिशत आवर्ती व्यय जो 3.75 लाख रुपये तक सीमित रहेगा, केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में मिलेगा ।

Stock of Cement in Godowns

2486. SHRI VINOD BHAI B. SHETH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that thousands of tonnes of Cement clinker is stock-piled in godowns of cement manufacturers;

(b) whether it is true that non-availability of wagons is one of the causes of shortage of cement in the various parts of the country; and

(c) how many ships carrying cement are diverted to All Weather Port of Porbandar, Okhla and Kandla in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) While individual factories might have some what larger stock of Clinker than usual, the clinker stock of the industry as a whole at the end of June, 1978 was equal to 15 days capacity which is considered normal.

(b) Yes, Sir. ■

(c) Three ships have discharged about 40,000 tonnes of cement at Kandla during April-June 1978.

Prices of Hessian and Sacking

2487. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the prevailing prices of hessian and sacking domestic market, month-wise during the years 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): Average prices of hessian and sacking prevailing in the domestic market during the jute year 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79, month-wise, are given below:—

Hessian : 40"x100 B

FAS/Cal Rs./100 yds

Sacking : (B Twill)

FAS/Cal. Rs./100 bags

Month	1976-77		1977-78		1978-79	
	Hessian	Sacking	Hessian	Sacking	Hessian	Sacking
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
July	107.50	300.00	115.17	309.96	132.11*	344.35*
August	107.50	300.07	118.56	321.30		
September	107.50	300.00	122.73	331.71		
October	107.50	300.00	128.74	348.33		
November	107.50	300.24	136.41	367.00		

1	2	3	4	5
December	107.52	315.62	145.70	368.01
January	110.24	331.52	142.12	409.25
February	113.00	355.77	144.31	397.46
March	110.78	342.84	139.85	389.00
April	108.58	324.08	143.29	383.75
May	112.13	313.19	136.46	358.57
June	110.98	310.48	133.14	350.80

* From 1st July to 27th July.

Losses to Rural Primary Industrial Cooperative Societies in Haryana

2488. SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of rural primary industrial co-operative societies in various districts of Haryana suffered unbearable heavy losses due to floods last year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how Government propose to help the poor to restart their small productive cooperatives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). The material is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Shooting of Aide of Dalai Lama

2489. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has enquired into the shooting of a top aide of Dalai Lama at Dehradun;

(b) whether Government apprehend a foreign hand in this murder; and

(c) if so, the foreign countries involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) No case of shooting of a top aide of H. H. Dalai Lama at Dehradun has come to

the notice of the Government. However, a Tibetan national was shot at his residence in Dehradun by unknown assailants on 16th June, 1978 and a case has been registered U/S 302 IPC.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Development of Solar-Powered Pumping System

2490. SHRI YAGYA DATT SHARMA:

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:

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

(a) whether tests are to be carried out in India and in three other countries as part of global project sponsored by UNDP for developing solar-powered pumping systems for water supply and minor irrigation;

(b) if so, the names of those countries;

(c) the details of those tests if carried out; and

(d) the results achieved?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (d). UNDP is desirous of implementing a global project on development and field testing of solar-powered water pumping system involving India, Sudan, Mali and Philippines and had approached India for its participation. India has expressed its willingness to participate and details of project are awaited.

Pancheshwar Project

2491. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the reasons for delay in finalising the Pancheshwar Project in Pithoragarh Distt. of U.P. and the time by which this project is expected to be started?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): The site for the Pancheshwar Hydro-electric project is located on the stretch of the Sharda river where it forms the boundary between India and Nepal. During the visit of the Prime Minister of India to Nepal in December, 1977 joint investigation of the Project was agreed to. A Joint Experts Group has since been set up for joint investigations relating to the Project. The question of implementation of the Project would arise after the investigations are completed and feasibility established.

Working Group to Improve Rural Economy

2492. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

SHRI HARI SHANKER MAHALE:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Working Groups constituted to draw up detailed programmes have since finalised proposals to improve rural economy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the potential of each scheme to create new employment and to increase the incomes of the people in any given area?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). No single Working Group has been constituted to draw up detailed programmes to improve the rural economy. The draft plan contains the various measures and programmes that are intended to improve rural economy.

(c) Estimates of the employment potential of sectoral outlays and of the growth of incomes as a result of investment have also been given in the Plan document.

Financial Aid to Indo-Soviet Cultural Society

2493. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society is receiving any financial aid from the Soviet Union;

(b) if so, whether ISCUS has received permission from the Government for receiving foreign money; and

(c) the details of the income with their sources of the society since 1971?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) The Govt. of India have not received any intimation from the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society if they are receiving any financial aid from the Soviet Union.

(b) The Society does not require any permission of the Government under Foreign Contribution Regulation Act, 1976, to accept the foreign money.

(c) In view of (a) no details are available.

Selection to Indian Forest Service

2494. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many departmentally promoted officers of the Himachal Pradesh Government are being considered for the selection to Indian Forest Service without the basic qualification of Rangers training and Indian Forest College training from Dehradun during the last 5 years; and

(b) is there any provision to consider officers who do not possess the above basic qualification?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). According to the provisions of the Indian Forest Service (Appointment by Promotion) Regulation, 1966, members of the State Forest Service who are substantive in that service and have completed, on the first day of the January of the year in which the Selection Committee meets, has completed not less than 8 years of continuous service (whether officiating or substantive) are eligible for consideration for appointment to the Indian Forest Service by promotion. The Rules made under the All India Service Act do not

lay down any educational or technical qualifications for the eligibility of the State Service Officers for promotion to the Indian Forest Service.

For the first time cases of 26 eligible State Forest Service officers of Himachal Pradesh were considered by the Selection Committee in December, 1975 for promotion to the State cadre of the Indian Forest Service. Out of Select List of 16 officers prepared by the Committee and approved by the Union Public Service Commission, 9 officers were appointed to the Indian Forest Service by promotion. No Select List was prepared after the 1975 list because of court's orders to revise the seniority of State Forest Service Officers.

Special Investigating Body to Inquire into Irregularities of Birla Firms

2495. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the special investigating body appointed to enquire into the irregularities of Birla firms in the late sixties has submitted its report;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The Commission of Inquiry on Large Industrial Houses appointed in February, 1970 has not yet submitted its report.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) One of the main reasons for delay in the submission of the report has been the writ petitions filed by a number of companies belonging to the Birla Group and the interim orders staying Inquiry by the Commission passed by the Calcutta High Court thereon.

Part Time Employment to Educated Unemployed

2496. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a scheme to give part time employment to educated unemployed who have not been able to get work for a long time;

(b) whether some state Governments have also formulated the scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). There is no Central scheme specifically for giving part-time employment to the educated unemployed. But a number of State Governments are implementing schemes for self-employment of the educated. Under these schemes margin money is given to educated youths to start industries and business with bank loans. Plan schemes for rural development, block-level planning, adult education, rural health-care etc. will also absorb educated unemployed. However, no specific scheme for part-time employment of the educated unemployed has so far been received from any State Government.

भारत द्वारा दक्षिण अफ्रीका को ब्रिटिश टैंकों की बिक्री

2497. श्री केवशराव घोंडगे :

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री अनन्त दवे :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री 22 जून, 1978 के "इन्डियन एक्सप्रेस" (नई दिल्ली प्रकाशन) के पृष्ठ एक के समाचार के संदर्भ में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पहली सरकार ने राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा पर ध्यान दिये बिना ही 250 सेन्चुरियन टैंक कवाड़ के रूप में बेच दिये थे ;

(ख) ये टैंक कवाड़ के रूप में किन परिस्थितियों में बेचे गये थे ;

(ग) राष्ट्र को हुई इस हानि के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है ; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि इन टैंकों के किन्हीं शत्रु देशों के हाथ में पहुँचने की संभावना है ?

एसा बंबी (बी कलबीन राव):(क) से (घ). माननीय सदस्य को मिली उस सूचना का कोई आधार नहीं है— (और न ही उसमें लगाए गए ग्र्यों का कोई आधार है) -- जिस के आधार पर प्रश्न का भाग (क) पूछा गया है। प्रश्न के भाग (ख) से (घ) नहीं उठते।

विदेशों द्वारा आमंत्रित मंत्री

2498. श्री हुसम देव नारायण यादव : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अप्रैल, 1977 से जून, 1978 तक की अवधि के दौरान भारत सरकार के किन मंत्रियों को अन्य देशों से निमंत्रण प्राप्त हुये तथा कितने देशों से ऐसे निमंत्रण प्राप्त हुये तथा कितने मंत्रियों को विदेशों की यात्रा करने की अनुमति दी गई तथा उन्हें कितनी यात्रायें करने की अनुमति दी गई ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : विवरण इकट्ठे किये जा रहे हैं और मिलते ही उन्हें सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

Increase in Share of U.K. and West Germany in Import of Mining Equipment

2499. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the case of mining equipment imports, the share of U.K. and West Germany have increased during 1976-77; and

(b) if so, the details and reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Imports of mining equipments from U.K. and West Germany during 1975-76 and 1976-77 were as under :—

(Figures in Rs. Lakhs)

Import from U.K. West Germany		Import from	
1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77
147.11	489.72	13.49	475.60

From above details, it is evident that imports of Mining Equipments from U.K. and West Germany during 1976-77 were considerably higher than in the previous year. It is because of the fact that in the field of mining machinery in general, U.K. and West Germany are leading countries. Besides many of indigenous manufacturers of mining equipment have entered into technical collaborations with renowned manufacturers of these two countries and credit facilities are also being extended by these countries.

Time-Bound Programme to Revitalise Handloom Cooperative

2500. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIANWALA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee set up to recommend ways to suggest a time-bound programme to revitalise handloom co-operatives has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof; and

(c) the steps if any, taken on these recommendations so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). No, Sir. No such Committee has been appointed by the Government. However the study Group to review the working of Reserve Bank of India Scheme of Handloom Finance headed by Dr. M. V. Hate have recommended *inter alia* in their Report submitted to Government on 8-6-78 a time bound programme for revitalisation of handloom co-operatives. Main recommendations of Study Group are given in attached Statement. The recommendations of the Study Group

are being considered by an inter-Ministerial Committee. The decisions of Government are expected to be announced by the end of August, 1978.

Statement

Summary of the main recommendations of the Report of the Study Group to review the working of Reserve Bank of India Scheme for Handloom Finance

In the context of the greater stress laid on the development of handloom industry and higher cloth production target envisaged for this sector during the Sixth Plan period, Government of India had appointed a Study Group to estimate the credit requirements of handloom industry through cooperative channels under the Reserve Bank of India Scheme of Handloom Finance under the Chairmanship of Dr. M. V. Hate, Chief Officer, Agricultural Credit Department, Reserve Bank of India vide Resolution No. 6/7/77/Coop. dated 28th October, 1977 published in Gazette of India Extra Ordinary Part I Section I. The Study Group submitted its report to Government of India on 8th June, 1978.

The Study Group has made a number of recommendations for revitalizing the handloom cooperative sector and to enable the sector to draw higher volume of credit under the RBI Scheme. Among the recommendations of the Study Group, the more important ones are given below:—

- (i) The objective should be to attain credit limit of Rs. 218 crores by 1980-81 as against present level of Rs. 42 crores which represents just about 1/4th of the total credit requirements. In order to achieve the objective, concrete action has to be taken by State Governments, Cooperative Banks and Handloom Weavers' Societies.
- (ii) A time bound programme of revitalisation of dormant societies by the State Governments with substantial share capital assistance being made available by the Central Government.
- (iii) Managerial subsidy to be made available to the handloom cooperative societies for running them on efficient lines.
- (iv) Consumption loan for the handloom weavers of cooperative societies as in the case of primary agricultural credit societies.
- (v) Consolidated credit limit to be given to the District Central Cooperative Bank giving them freedom to sanction

credit limits to the efficient handloom weavers cooperative societies judged on their performance rather than giving individual credit limit to these societies as is being done at present.

- (vi) Maintaining the initial quantum of credit limit for the newly formed societies and the revitalized societies for a period of 2 years to enable them to achieve viability.
- (vii) Sanctioning higher credit limits to the well organised primary societies without initiating them by restrictions on the supposed levels of anticipated production.
- (viii) A study to be undertaken on the question of giving working capital limits to the apex marketing societies on the principle of three times rotation in a year instead of four times rotation as is being followed at present.
- (ix) A line of credit and refinance facilities from Reserve Bank of India to the handloom weavers cooperative spinning mills for their working capital requirements.
- (x) Medium term loan facilities for the cooperative societies for purchasing shares in the cooperative spinning mills set up for the purpose of supplying hank yarn to the handloom weavers.
- (xi) The Reserve Bank may take into account the need for export marketing credit of the apex weavers societies while sanctioning credit limits to them.

हुई और कपड़े के मूल्य

2501. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर भारत की सूनी कपड़ा एम्प्लायेशन की जून, 1978 में हुई 13वाँ वार्षिक सामान्य बैठक में वह उपस्थित थे ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बैठक में उन्होंने किन-किन विषयों के बारे में दबत्तय दिये थे ;

(ग) एसोसिएशन की इस बैठक में कपड़ा मिल मालिकों को किन-किन प्रकार के निर्देश दिए गए थे और इन में से किन-किन निर्देशों को एसोसिएशन द्वारा स्वीकार कर लिया गया है ; और

(घ) क्या कपड़े के मूल्यों को कम नहीं किया गया है अपितु इसे बढ़ाया गया है और इस बारे में अब सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आभा मयती) : (क) सं (घ). उद्योग मंत्री ने संदर्भाधीन बैठक में भाग नहीं लिया था।

राष्ट्रीय सड़क परमिट योजना के अन्तर्गत गुजरात में मंजूर किये गए आवेदन-पत्रों तथा जारी किये गए परमिटों की संख्या

2502. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय सड़क परमिट योजना के अन्तर्गत गुजरात राज्य में कितने व्यक्तियों के आवेदन-पत्र मंजूर किए गए हैं और परमिट जारी किए गए हैं ,

(ख) योजना के अन्धीन परमिटों के लिए कितने आवेदन पत्र लम्बित हैं और उस के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इन को कब मंजूर किया जायेगा?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चांद राम) : (क) गुजरात सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार उस राज्य के लिए निर्दिष्ट सभी 450 राष्ट्रीय परमिटों को राज्य परिवहन प्राधिकरण गुजरात द्वारा स्वीकार किया जा

चुका है । 15-4-78 तक गाड़ियों के पेश किए जाने पर आवेदकों द्वारा 343 परमिट वास्तव में प्राप्त किए गए।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय परमिटों के लिए पड़े आवेदन पत्रों की सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। परन्तु चूंकि राज्य के लिए निर्दिष्ट सभी परमिट पहले ही स्वीकृत कए जा चुके हैं, अतः कोई और परमिट स्वीकृत नहीं किया जा सकता जब तक कि निर्दिष्ट परमिटों की संख्या बढ़ाई नहीं जात।

(ग) उक्त (ख). को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस समय प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

रुई का आयात बन्द करने के बारे में निर्णय

2503. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने जून, 1978 में अहमदाबाद में हुई कपड़ा मिल मालिक बोर्ड तथा प्रेस प्रतिनिधियों की दोनों बैठकों में भाग लिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्होंने रुई के आयात कपड़े की दरों तथा भारतीय रुई निगम द्वारा रखे गए आरक्षित रुई भंडार में वृद्धि करने के बारे में क्या विचार व्यक्त किए ;

(ग) क्या रुई के मूल्यों में आई गिरावट को ध्यान में रखते हुए रुई का आयात बन्द करने का निर्णय किया गया है और यदि हां, तो यह निर्णय कब लिया गया है ; और

(घ) भारतीय रुई निगम द्वारा अब तक कितने मूल्य की रुई का भंडार किया गया है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आभा मयती) : (क) और (ख). उद्योग मंत्री 19 जून, 1978 के अहमदाबाद मिल आनर्स एसोसियेशन

की बैठक में गये थे और पत्र प्रतिनिधियों से मिले थे। सूती वस्त्र उद्योग सम्बन्धी विभिन्न पहलुओं पर जिसमें रूई का आयात, काटन कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया द्वारा बफर स्टॉक करना आदि पर प्रश्न पूछे गये थे। इसमें स्पष्ट कोई अभिमत व्यक्त नहीं किया गया था। सामान्य तौर पर यह बताया गया था कि रूई उत्पादकों के अहित में किसी भी आयात को प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया जायेगा। और रूई का बफर स्टॉक करने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के सामने हैं।

(ग) रूई के आयात के प्रश्न की समीक्षा समय समय पर होती है। रूई सलाहकार बोर्ड ने 18 अप्रैल, 1978 को हुई अपनी बैठक में रूई की उपलब्धता की अच्छी स्थिति का सँकेत दिया है। इस स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह विचार प्रकट हुआ है कि इस मौसम में रूई आयात करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

(घ) 15 जुलाई, 1978 को भारतीय रूई निगम के भण्डार का मूल्य लगभग 99.50 करोड़ रुपये था।

टायरों और ट्यूबों की सप्लाई के बारे में में पोरबन्दर ट्रक ट्रांसपोर्ट एसोसिएशन का अभ्यावेदन

2504. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय को पोरबन्दर ट्रक ट्रांसपोर्ट एसोसिएशन, पोरबन्दर गुजरात से ट्यूबों और टायरों के मूल्य तथा उत्पादन शुल्क के बारे में दिनांक 5 अप्रैल, 1978 का एक अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है और उसमें की गई मांगों पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ;

(ग) ट्रांसपीटों को उचित दरों पर ट्यूबों और टायरों की नियमित सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए ट्यूबों और टायरों के निर्माता तथा इन के बिक्रेता अधिक राशि न लें, कोई नीति बनाई है अथवा नियम बनाए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मयतो) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) पोरबन्दर ट्रक ट्रांसपीट एसोसिएशन ने अपने 5 अप्रैल, 1978 के अभ्यावेदन में यह बताया है कि टायर उत्पादकों ने मिलकर टायरों, ट्यूबों और प्लेटों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि करके प्रतिबन्धात्मक व्यापार प्रक्रिया अपनाई है और इस प्रकार एकाधिकार प्रतिबन्धात्मक - व्यापार प्रक्रिया आयोग के आदेश का उल्लंघन किया है तथा अनुरोध किया है कि उन्हें मूल्य वृद्धि वापस लेने के निर्देश दिए जायें। मामले की सरकार द्वारा जांच की गई है और एकाधिकार प्रतिबन्धात्मक व्यापार प्रक्रिया अधिनियम की धारा 10(क) (11) के अधीन एकाधिकारी प्रतिबन्धात्मक व्यापार प्रक्रिया आयोग को मामला इस अनुरोध के साथ भेजा गया है कि वे इस तथ्य की जांच करें कि क्या विभिन्न कम्पनियों द्वारा मार्च 78 में की गई मूल्य वृद्धि से एकाधिकार प्रतिबन्धात्मक व्यापार प्रक्रिया अधिनियम की धारा 37 के अधीन प्रतिबन्धात्मक व्यापार प्रक्रिया की पुष्टि होती है और क्या मूल्य वृद्धि से आयोग के 19 अप्रैल, 1976 के आदेश के प्रावधानों का उल्लंघन होता है। एकाधिकार प्रतिबन्धात्मक व्यापार प्रक्रिया

आयोग ने टायर उत्पादन करने वाली सम्बन्धित कम्पनियों को 6-7-1978 को प्रतिबन्धात्मक व्यापार प्रक्रिया अधिनियम, 1969 की धारा 37 और 10 (क) (11) के अन्तर्गत जांच सूचना जारी की है। औद्योगिक लागत एवं मूल्य बूरो से भी कच्चे माल और लागत तथा मूल्य सम्बन्धी अन्य निवेशों पर विभिन्न टायर उत्पादक कम्पनियों द्वारा आटोमोबाइल टायरों और ट्रकों के लिए वसूल किए जा रहे मूल्यों के प्रभाव का अध्ययन करने और शीघ्र प्रस्तुत करने का अनुरोध किया गया है जिसकी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

(ग) और (घ) केंद्रीय सरकार ने आटोमोबाइल टायरों और ट्रकों के मूल्यों अथवा उनके वितरण पर किसी प्रकार का कानूनी नियंत्रण नहीं लगाया है।

मांगडाल्ला गुजरात में सीमेंट कारखाने की स्थापना

2505. श्री छोटु भाई गामित : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात के सूरत जिले में मांगडाल्ला स्थान पर सीमेंट कारखाना स्थापित करने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और इस पर कार्य कब तक आरम्भ होगा और कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा; और

(ग) उस पर आने वाले व्यय का व्यौरा क्या है. और इस कारखाने से कितने मीटरी टन उत्पादन होगा ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मण्डी) : (क) से (ग). मैं नरमदा सीमेंट कम्पनी लि० बम्बई

को जाफराबाद मांगडाल्ला और रत्नागिरि में पोटलैंड सीमेंट के उत्पादन के लिए 10 लाख मी० टन वार्षिक क्षमता का एक आशय पत्र दिनांक 24 अप्रैल 1978 को जारी किया गया है। इस परियोजना में बिकलर का उत्पादन जाफराबाद (गुजरात) में करने तथा मांगडाल्ला (गुजरात) और रत्नागिरि (महाराष्ट्र) में इसकी पिसाई करके सीमेंट बनाने की परिकल्पना है। प्रस्तावित संयंत्र की क्षमता 4.5 लाख मी० टन प्रतिवर्ष होगी। इस परियोजना में 51 करोड़ रु० लागत आने का अनुमान है तथा आशा की जाती है कि इस में अप्रैल, 1981 तक वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन शुरू हो जायेगा।

Manufacturing of Gaskets by Small Scale Industries

2506. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last 8 years the manufacturing of industrial Gaskets were reserved for small scale industries which met the requirements by manufacturing it indigenously ;

(b) if so, whether it is also not a fact that Government are now considering to allow its production by medium/large industry with Foreign collaboration; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof specially when its requirements are being met by small scale industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) to (c) : The manufacture of industrial Gaskets is not reserved for small scale sector. However, a few manufacturers in the small sector have been meeting a part of the requirement. Import of industrial Gaskets for meeting the specialised requirements of refineries, fertilizer and petro-chemical plants are being allowed as the Gaskets of the requisite specifications are not produced in the country. There is thus need to allow import of technology for the manufacture of such specialised industrial Gaskets.

Clothing of Forces Personnel

2507. **SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI**: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to State whether it would not be financially beneficial to the State if the entitled public clothing of Forces personnel is issued as per the laid out life span of the item, rather than giving them in exchange (as in force now) by which a lot of the manpower could be saved and arrest the chances of mis-accounting by the store authorities to a reasonable extent?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): At present, public clothing items are issued free and replacement issues are also made free in exchange of unserviceable articles on the basis of wear and tear. Unless a detailed study is conducted, it is not possible to assess whether replacement of personnel clothing on the basis of life span of item will result in saving of man-power and reduce chances of mis-accounting. However, the matter is under examination.

Free conveyance of Family members of Defence Services & Personnel

2508. **SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI**: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are already committed towards the expenses of free conveyance of the family members and dependents of the defence service personnel to their home place during Annual leave; and

(b) if so, what is the ambiguity in issuing free Railway warrants to all such entitled personnel for conveying their family members and dependents (whose particulars are recorded in the individual's documents) so that a lot of unwanted paper work and special establishment of audit personnel could be cut short, which will be financially beneficial to the State?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir. The correct position is as follows:—

Officer—Once in a block of 2 years, an officer and his family members are entitled to free conveyance for journey to and from home town only.

Personnel Below Officer Rank—During annual leave, the individual and his family members are entitled to travel to home town and back on concession voucher, the expenditure incurred on which

is reimbursed to the individual. Besides, once every alternate year, the individual and his family members can proceed to any other station on concession voucher, subject to the reimbursement of expenditure incurred upto a distance of 965 kms. However, if the latter concession is availed of in any year, the individual and his family members are not entitled to the home town concession in the same year.

(b) *Officers*—The family members are already entitled to travel on warrants once in a block of two years. This concession is not restricted to annual leave only but can be availed of during regular/casual leave.

Personnel Below Officer Rank—Their family members are eligible to travel on concession vouchers which can be availed of by them any number of times. They are liable to pay 50% of the fare at the time of exchange of the concession voucher. This 50% fare is reimbursable only once in a year while availing of annual leave.

The question of issue of warrants, instead of concession vouchers to the family members once in a year was examined in 1976-77.

The proposal was, however, not pursued as it would have meant switching over from pre-audit to post-audit of claims which was not considered desirable. It would have led to increased paper work in connection with the settlement of audit objections, and also resulted in extra expenditure to the State by way of inadmissible claims necessitating further work for making recoveries.

In order to mitigate financial hardship to the individuals, orders were issued in 1976 for payment of advance to the extent of 75% of the individual's liability towards concession voucher. This amount is adjusted while admitting imbursement of the cost of concession vouchers to the individual.

Use of Foreign Trade Mark

2509. **SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:**

SHRI S. S. SOMANI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the guidelines for the use of foreign Trade Mark in consumer product; and

(b) whether any new Foreign Trade Mark will be allowed in these industries with or without consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) While granting permission for the use of trade marks under the Trade & Merchandise Marks Act, 1958 the following guidelines are kept in view:—

- (i) The use of the trade mark must not be against the interests of the general public.
- (ii) The use of the trade mark must not adversely affect the development of indigenous industry, trade or commerce.
- (iii) The user arrangement should not involve trafficking in the trade mark.

Section 28(1)(c) read with section 28(3) of the FERA, 1973 also provide for regulation of use of foreign trade marks, involving direct or indirect consideration. Guidelines have been framed for the administration of this section of the FERA. Under these guidelines, a general permission has been given for the use of foreign trade marks on certain life saving and essential drugs, pesticides used for plant protection etc. Further, if application is received under this Section for use of a foreign trade mark for a consideration in the consumer industry, permission will ordinarily not be given.

Besides, while issuing letters of intent, industrial licences and approvals for foreign collaboration, a condition is imposed that foreign brand names will not ordinarily be allowed for use on the products for internal sale.

(b) Individual requests for use of foreign trade marks will be examined on merits in the light of policy guidelines indicated in part (a) above.

Fly Ash deposits of Indraprastha Power Complex

2510. **SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indraprastha Power complex deposits about 100 tonnes of fly ash per month on the neighbouring areas, polluting the atmosphere and playing hell with the life of the inhabitants; and

(b) whether Government are helpless to do any thing about it?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). About 80 to 100 tonnes of fly ash is emitted out of the chimneys of the

Indraprastha Power Station everyday, polluting the atmosphere in and around Delhi. Government is seized of the problem. Pursuant to the recommendations of a High Power Technical Committee set up by Govt. in 1976, following steps are being taken to control the fly ash emission and pollution therefrom:

- (i) Augmentation of ash evacuation system has been completed.
- (ii) Installation of new electrostatic precipitator for Unit No. 1 has been taken up.
- (iii) Schemes for improving the performance of electrostatic precipitators for Units 2, 3 and 4 are under techno economic study with Central Electricity Authority.
- (iv) BHEL are taking steps to improve the performance of electrostatic precipitator for Unit-5.

Production of Controlled Cloth

2511. **SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a pivotal role regarding production of controlled cloth which had to be given to National Textile Corporation could not be done as Government failed to finalise the textile policy itself;

(b) whether there are proposals to transfer the scheme of production of controlled cloth to NTC exclusively; and

(c) if so, when a decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) to (c). These questions are being considered as part of the integrated textile policy which is being finalised.

विशेष वस्तों द्वारा की गई जाँच

2512. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय:**
क. नोबल प्रॉपर परिवहन मंत्रो 29 मार्च, 1978 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 4709 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान ऐंठे इस्त्रियों का पता लगाने के लिए जिनकी गाड़ी

चलाने की आदत दोषयुक्त है, लाइन पर कितनी बार विशेष दस्तों द्वारा जांच की गई है और कितने व्यक्तियों को दायी पाया गया है और उन के खिलाफ किस प्रकार की कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ख) क्या बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या और आवागमन की कठिनाइयों को देखते हुए सरकार द्वारा महानगरों तथा घनी आबादी वाली वस्तियों में आवागमन की सुविधाओं की आसानी से उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना बनाई गई है; और

(ग) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ राज्यों क्षेत्रों में सड़कों दुर्घटनाओं से हुई मौतों के बारे में आंकड़े एकत्र किए जायेंगे और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रमारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री बांद र.म.): (क) अधिक गति, ओवर-टैकिंग, ट्रेपिकलेन के भीतर तथा बाहर जाना, गड़बड़ों पर बिना गति की कम किए गाड़ियां गुजरना, यातायात नियमों का उल्लंघन, जिन में यातायात बतियों से गुजरना, निर्धारित बस-स्टॉपों इत्यादि से बसें दूर खड़ी करना इत्यादि जैसी अनियमितताओं की जांच करने के लिए विशेष दलों का गठन किया है। सम्बद्ध चालकों को उन के द्वारा लाइन पर की गई अनियमितताओं के बारे में शिक्षा दी गई। दिसम्बर, 1977 में चलते-फिरते विशेष दलों का गठन किया गया। जांच किए गए समय से जांच की गई संख्या, दोषी पाए गए चालकों की संख्या तथा उन के विरुद्ध की गई कार्यवाही की सूचना को दिल्ली परिवहन निगम से सुनिश्चित किया जा रहा है।

समय-तालकों द्वारा समय जांच की जा रही है, जिन्हें कि महत्वपूर्ण टर्मिनल स्टॉपों

पर नियुक्त किया गया है। उनका कार्य एक निरन्तर प्रक्रिया का है।

(ख) 1974-75 के दौरान महाराष्ट्र, तमिलनाडु तथा बंगाल राज्य सरकारों को बसों का विकास तथा बम्बई, मद्रास और कलकत्ता में ट्राम तथा बस सेवाओं के विकास के लिए 18 करोड़ रुपए की केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा ऋण सहायता दी गई। 1975-76 में 16 शहरों को जिनकी संख्या 4.5 लाख प्रया उस से अधिक थी, को बस परिवहन पद्धति के विकास के लिए 10 करोड़ रुपए की ऋण सहायता स्वीकृत की गई। आवास तथा निर्माण मंत्रालय ने महानगरों में समेकित शहरी विकास के लिए तथा कुछ चुने हुए शहरी क्षेत्रों में जिनकी जनसंख्या 3 लाख और उस से अधिक है जांच कि परिवहन यातायात की व्यवस्था (यातायात बस यूनिटों जैसी इकाइयों का छाड़कर) इसके संघटकों में से एक के रूप में सहायता के लिए एक योजना तैयार की है।

दिल्ली और मद्रास के शहरों में उपयुक्त परिवहन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करना कठिन परिवहन स्थिति के सुधार के लिए समेकित रेल सड़क विकास कार्य के अंतर्गत, सरकार ने 1976 में कार्य दलों का निर्माण किया है। कार्य दलों की सिफारिशों पर उच्च स्तर पर श्री प्र. ही. धिवार-विमर्श का प्रस्ताव है।

कलकत्ता में डमडम तथा टांग गंज के बीच शीघ्रता पद्धति के निर्माण के लिए 250 करोड़ रुपए की लागत स्वीकार की गई है तथा कार्य प्रगति पर है। बंबई में बांद्रा पश्चिमी रेलवे की धर्म मी लाइनों को केन्द्रीय रेलवे की हारबर ब्रांच की रेलों से 16 बारंबारता स्तर के लिए 6.92 करोड़ रुपए की एक छोटी परियोजना स्वीकार की है।

कलकत्ता तथा बम्बई में उक्त दो रेल परियोजनाओं को पूरा हो जाने से प्रतिदिन यात्रियों की परिवहन सुविधाओं की उल्लिखित में काफी मात्रा में सुधार होने की संभावना है ।

आने वाले वर्षों में प्रतिदिन आने वाले यातायात के यात्रियों की आवश्यकताओं को अनुकूलतम प्रयोग द्वारा मौजूदा परिवहन अर्थसंस्थापनात्मक पूर्ति को पूरा करने के लिए, जहाँ कि बस परिवहन एक बड़ी भूमिका अदा करेगा, द्वारा पूरा करना पड़ेगा ।

महानगरीय शहरों तथा अन्य शहरी क्षेत्रों की उद्भूत परिवहन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की जांच करने के लिए योजना आयोग ने हाल ही में एक राष्ट्रीय परिवहन नीति समिति का गठन किया है । बाकी मिश्रितियों के प्राप्ति होने पर सरकार द्वारा उन की जांच कि जाने पर आने की कार्यवाही की जाएगी ।

(ग) माननीय सदस्य द्वारा मांगी गई सुचना, राज्य सरकारों तथा संव राज्य क्षेत्रों से एकत्रित की जा रही है । उक्त और उल्लिखित होने में लगभग 3 मास का समय लगेगा ।

जैम टैक्स्टाइल मिल, बम्बई द्वारा पूरा लम्बाई के कपड़े के धातों और कटपीसों की गांठों की रुधिर बिक्री

2513. श्री हुकम चन्द कडवाय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री जैम टैक्स्टाइल मिल, बम्बई द्वारा पूरा लम्बाई के धातों और कटपीसों की गांठों की बिक्री के बारे में 15 मार्च, 1978 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 3061 के उत्तर के संदर्भ में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या जैम टैक्स्टाइल मिल, बम्बई द्वारा पूरा लम्बाई के कपड़े के धातों और कटपीसों

की बिक्री के बारे में प्रपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी पूरा व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (धीमती आघात यतो) : जनवरी, 1978 में वस्त्र आयुक्त के सम्बन्धित क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय में इस आशय की एक रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई थी कि जाम मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कं० लि०, बम्बई ने पांच किस्मों के खाद्य और कम लम्बाई वाले कपड़े की गांठों को अधिक दामों में नहीं बेचा ताकि कारखाने से चलते समय के मूल्य पर 2 से 10% के बीच छूट दी थी । कपड़े में खराबी का कारण मशीन की गड़बड़ी बताया गया है ।

इस मिल द्वारा कटे-फटे और कटपीसों को बिक्री के लिये जारी करने के मामले का सम्बन्धित प्राधिकारियों द्वारा अध्ययन किया गया है जिनकी राय में पिछले तीन वर्षों में बिक्री के लिये जारी किये कुल कपड़े की मात्रा को देखते हुए यह बिक्री कोई असामान्य नहीं है । अतः उत्पादन शुल्क को बचाने के लिये जानबूझ कर कोशिश करने के मामले की पुष्टि नहीं होती ।

Setting up of Industrial Centres and Generation of Employment

2514. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) number of District Industrial Centres to be set up during the next four years to cover the remaining districts;

(b) number of public sector industries which have adopted such Centres; and

(c) employment opportunities likely to be generated when the scheme is fully implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The Government of India have so far sanctioned the setting up of 215 District Industries Centres in different States and Union Territories. It is proposed to cover as many districts as possible during the current financial year;

(b) This is a centrally sponsored scheme being implemented by the State and Union Territory Governments through their Industries Departments. It is proposed to actively associate the Public Sector Enterprises in the activities of the District Industries Centres;

(c) It is expected that this decentralised industrial administration at the district level will greatly facilitate the development of small and rural industries, thereby generating additional employment opportunities.

Take over of the Management of Model Mill (Nagpur) and Indian United Mill, Bombay

2515. **SHRI R. K. MHALGI:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken under its Control and Management of the sick mills:—Model Mill—(Nagpur) and India United Mill (Bombay) some four or five years back;

(b) whether it is a fact that the small and poor share-holders of the said sick Mills have not received yet their shares up till now; and

(c) the action Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

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

(b) and (c): The disbursal of claims out of the compensation fixed in regard to the nationalised mills will be done by the Commissioner of Payments under Section 25 of the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Act, 1974.

Indo-Kenya Agreement for Machine Tool Plant in Kenya

2516. **SHRI D. AMAT:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-Kenya agreement has been signed for the setting

up of a Rs. 4 crore machine tools plant in Kenya; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). An agreement has been concluded between HMT and the Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation (ICDC) of Kenya on 5th July, 1978 for establishing a machine tool complex in Kenya. In this joint venture, HMT will have 25 per cent equity participation and will supply plant and machinery at a cost of about Rs. 70 lakhs. Technical assistance fee and fees for preparation of detailed project report are also payable to HMT. HMT will receive a royalty of 5 per cent for a period of seven years. HMT would also be supplying CKDS SKDS and accessories to the project.

Request from JCI for facilities for Commercial Transactions

2517. **SHRI SAUGATA ROY:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the JCI has been requesting the Central Government for facilities for commercial transactions since last year;

(b) whether Government have taken any decision on this request;

(c) whether the JCI Managing Director has offered to resign in frustration; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). Jute Corporation of India has been authorised to undertake commercial purchases of raw jute since 1977-78 season.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Fall in production of Jute Goods

2518. **SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jute industry is facing a critical stage this year;

(b) whether production of jute goods is likely to go down further; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to boost up the production of jute in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). Jute industry is passing through difficult times for various reasons. However, there is no ground for apprehension of any decline in production of jute goods during the current year as compared to the last year, provided there are no constraints like power cuts, etc.

कोयला उत्पादन में विस्फोटक सामग्री का उपलब्ध न होना

2519. श्री युवराज : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उर्जा मंत्री ने पत्र द्वारा उनका ध्यान आकर्षित किया है कि विस्फोटक सामग्री उपलब्ध न होने के कारण कोयले का उत्पादन कम हो रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस वर्ष कोयला कंपनियों को विस्फोटक सामग्री की कितनी आवश्यकता है और उस के सप्लाई के लिए कार्यवाही कब की जाएगी और यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जाएगी तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती प्राचा मयती) : (क) जी हां। यह बताया गया था कि विस्फोटक सामग्री पर्याप्त रूप से उपलब्ध न होने के कारण कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ाने में बाधा पड़नी आरम्भ हो गई है।

(ख) 1978-79 के लिए कोयला कंपनियों की विस्फोटक सामग्री की

आवश्यकता का अनुमान 44,000 मी० टन लगाया गया है। इसकी कुछ अस्थाई वमी हैं जिसे दूर करने के लिए देशी उपलब्धता को बढ़ाने संबंधी अभियुपाय करने के प्रतिरिक्त आयात करने की भी व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

Inculcating a sense of Security among Harijans

2520. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY : Will the minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to State:

(a) in view of the increasing in-human atrocities on Harijans amidst our existing social set up, what kind of special protection Government consider necessary to create a sense of security for them forth with; and

(b) out of the innumerable number of the rich who were either directly or indirectly responsible to commit brutal atrocities on Harijans, how many of them have been accused, punished and put behind the bars in each State from March, 1977 onwards so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). Criminal offences punishable under the law, including those where members of Scheduled Castes are the victims, come within the definition of 'Public Order' which is a State Subject. The Centre, however, keeps in close touch with the State Governments and makes appropriate suggestions from time to time to provide protection to the Members of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the weaker sections of the Society and to instil a sense of security amongst them. The State Governments have been taking necessary action against all the persons, including the rich, who are found guilty. However, such details as have been asked, are not collected by the Centre from the State Governments.

Loans to Port Trusts

2521. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the details regarding the amount that has been sanctioned by Centre to provide loans to the Port Trusts for their development Projects ?

THE MINISTER OF State in charge of the Ministry of SHIPPING and Transport (SHRI CHAND RAM) : A total loan assistance of Rs. 263.44 crores was provided to the Port Trusts for their development Projects during the Fifth Plan. The details are given below :

(Rs. in Crores)

Port Trust	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1. Calcutta	25.23	27.04	26.03	26.64
2. Bombay			..	
3. Madras	7.50	7.20	3.00	2.00
4. Cochin	2.03	3.00	1.00	0.46
5. Visakhapatnam	20.00	15.50	10.75	3.60
6. Kandla	3.31	2.60	4.75	1.00
7. Mormugao	7.50	16.00	13.50	7.50
8. Paradip	4.50	6.30	8.00	7.50
TOTAL	70.07	77.64	67.03	48.70

राज्यों द्वारा बिजली के जेनरेटरों का आयात

2522. श्री हरम चन्द कछराव : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री नई बिजली परियोजनाओं के लिए बिजली के जेनरेटरों के आयात के बारे में 22 मार्च, 1978 के तारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 408 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्ज द्वारा प्रतिवर्ष बिजली के कितने जेनरेटरों का निर्माण किया जाता है और उन जेनरेटरों की क्षमता क्या है और देश में इस समय उनकी मांग क्या है ; और

(ख) किन-किन राज्यों ने विदेशों से बिजली के जेनरेटर आयात करने के लिए क्रयदेश दिए हैं तथा अपनी बिजली परियोजनाओं के विस्तार के लिए किन-किन देशों से तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों की मांग की है और किन-किन राज्यों को बिजली परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा उन को सहायता दी जाएगी और कितनी सहायता दी जाएगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) किसी वर्ष विशेष में निर्मित सेटों की संख्या स्थल संबंधी आवश्यकताओं और यूनिट की विभिन्न रेटिंगों के मेल-जोल पर

निभर होती है । गत तीन वर्षों के
दौरान भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्ज लिमि-

टेड द्वारा निमित्त विद्युत् उत्पादन सेटों
की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :—

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
ताप विद्युत्			
60 मेगावाट	1	—	3
110 मेगावाट	5	—	2
120 मेगावाट	4	3	1
200/210 मेगावाट	6	2	6
जोड़	16	5	12

जल विद्युत्

विभिन्न रेडियों के

संस्था की संख्या	12	15	14
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(ख) असम, आंध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात, कर्नाटक, महाराष्ट्र, पंजाब, सिक्किम, तमिलनाडु तथा पश्चिमी बंगाल राज्य सरकारों ने इन राज्यों में कार्यान्वयन धन परियोजनाओं के लिए विदेशों से विद्युत् जेनरेटरों के आयात के लिए आर्डर दिए हैं ।

सोवियत संघ, यूनाइटेड किंगडम, संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका, पश्चिम जर्मनी और स्वीडन के प्रमुख विद्युत् उपकरण निर्माताओं के साथ भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्ज लिमिटेड ने तकनीकी सहयोग संबंधी समझौते किए हैं । देश के विद्युत् कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन में सहायता देने के लिए इन देशों से तकनीकी विशेषज्ञ समर्थन पर आमंत्रित किए जाते हैं ।

राज्य की सम्पूर्ण वार्षिक योजना के लिए एकमुश्त ऋणों और अनुदानों के रूप में राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है और यह सहायता किसी

स्कीम अथवा परियोजना विशेष से सम्बद्ध नहीं होती ।

Visit by President of R. C. Cola Corporation

2523. SHRI S. S. SOMANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the President of world famous R. C. Cola Corporation has been visiting our country very often to explore the possibilities of introducing their foreign brand soft drinks in our country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of (a) above, does not arise.

Status of Junior Officers (Programme) in AIR

2524. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that in All India Radio a Junior Officer

(Programme) controls a Senior Officer (Engineer) inspite of Government orders that senior among the two categories should be declared as the head of the office; and

(b) if so, steps propose to be taken for removing these anomalies ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) : (a) and (b). The Cadres of Engineering and Programme Officers being different, there is no question of *inter se* seniority between the officers of these two Cadres. However, in regard to the declaration of an officer from either of these Cadres as the "head of the Office", pending a final decision on the question, the Director General, All India Radio has been deciding each question keeping in view the functional necessities.

Underground Fires in Jharia Coal Belt

2525. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIANWALA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether underground fires in Jharia coal belt are threatening to destroy coal worth millions of rupees ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to save the situation and this valuable source of energy ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b). After the nationalisation of the coking coal mines, due emphasis was given to get Jharia coalfields properly studied for scientific remedies with a view to controlling the destruction of valuable coking coal by underground fires. A senior level committee including members from Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., Central Mine Planning and Design Institute, Central Mining Research Station and Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. arrived at certain broad conclusions in regard to the method of tackling mine fires on surface and underground. Subsequently, Government of India appointed a Safety Committee to go into various aspects of safety in mines and also coal fire in Jharia coal-field specifically. This Committee identified 41 active fires in Jharia coalfield and made specific recommendations to tackle the fire. The recommendations have been accepted by the Government. The coal companies are taking action to tackle small fires in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee. The methods adopted are surface blanketing, flooding, etc. Large fires at Joga, Lodna and Rajapur have been studied in depth and feasibility reports to tackle them have been completed.

Strike in Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.

2526. SHRI UGRASEN :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
SHRI SURINDRA BIKRAM :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there were strikes in HAL Lucknow recently; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard and the present situation of these establishments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). On the 26th May, 1978, a member of the supervisory staff of the Lucknow Division of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., was assaulted by a workman. Following a complaint to the Police by the officer, the workman was arrested. Consequently upon the arrest of the workman, the workers of the Division resorted to tool down strike and agitation from 27th May, 1978 and thereafter the situation continued to be tense. As the management of HAL apprehended threat to life and property and found that production activity could not be carried on, they declared lock out of the Division with effect from the mid-night of 4th/5th June, 1978.

Subsequently, as a result of bi-partite settlement arrived at between HAL and the workers Union, the lock out was lifted with effect from the first shift on the 19th June, 1978. Presently normal conditions prevail in the Division.

जर्मन फर्म साइमंस के साथ तकनीकी सहयोग

2527. श्री बयाराम शास्त्री : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड द्वारा जर्मनी फर्म साइमंस के साथ तकनीकी करार किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं जब कि उस की सहायक फर्म देश तथा विदेश मंडियों में प्रतिस्पर्धा कर रही हैं ;

(ख) भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड देश की किन-किन फर्मों से खरीदारी करती है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ फर्मों, उन के प्रतिरिक्त जिन से भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड खरीदारी करती है उसे 10 प्रतिशत कम दरों पर माल सप्लाई करने के लिए तयार है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन फर्मों से खरीदारी न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा मयली) : (क) इस समय भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड (बी० एच० ई०एल०) के विकसित देशों जैसे रूस, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, स्वीडन, इटली, स्विट्जरलैंड, पश्चिम जर्मनी आदि की प्रसिद्ध फर्मों के साथ 23 सहयोग करार हैं। इन तकनीकी सहयोगकर्ताओं की सहायता और प्रौद्योगिकी के ग्रहण करने के एक दशक से भी अधिक के बी०एच०ई०एल० के स्वयं के अनुभव से ही भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड देशी तथा विदेशी बाजारों में प्रतियोगिता करने में समर्थ रहा है। किन्तु कारोबार में बने रहने और प्रतियोगी होने के लिए डिजाइनों और निर्माण संबंधी प्रौद्योगिकी को निरन्तर अद्यतन बनाने की आवश्यकता है जिसके लिए, विकास की हमारी वर्तमान प्रावस्था में तकनीकी सहयोग आवश्यक होते हैं। इस उद्देश्य का ध्यान में रखते हुए बी०एच०ई०एल० ने मेसर्स साइमैस के साथ एक नया सहयोग करने का प्रस्ताव किया है। इसके अधीन बी०एच० ई० एल० का लगभग 19% पण्यवर्त आयेगा।

(ख) बी०एच०ई०एल० जिसका वर्तमान पण्यवर्त एक वर्ष में 600 करोड़ रुपये से भी अधिक होने का अनुमान है, कच्चा माल, हिस्से पुर्जों, मशीनें इंजीनियरी उत्पादों और अनेक किस्म के उपकरणों की खरीद बहुत सी देशी फर्मों से कर रहा है जिनकी संख्या हजारों में होने की सम्भावना है। इन सभी देशी फर्मों के नाम संकलित करने

से कोई व्यावहारिक उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं होगा।

(ग) जी, नहीं। बी० एच० ई०एल० द्वारा की गई खरीद सुस्थापित प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार होती है, जिस में निष्पक्षित क्वालिटी मानकों के अनुरूप प्रतियोगी बोलियों का ध्यान में रखा जाता है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

कपड़े पर कारखाना द्वारा मूल्य की मोहर

2528. श्री बयाराम शास्त्री : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कपड़ा मिलों को कपड़े पर कारखाना द्वारा मूल्य की मोहर लगाने के निर्देश दिए हैं लेकिन चूंकि उपभोक्ताओं के लिए विक्री मूल्य की मोहर नहीं लगाई जाती है, दुकानदार उपभोक्ताओं से अधिक मूल्य लेते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस कदाचार को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा मयली) : (क) और (ख), मिलों को प्रति मीटर कपड़े पर मिल से निकलते समय के मूल्य तथा उत्पादन शुल्क की मुहर लगानी होती है। पहल मिलों को अधिकतम फुटकर मूल्यों की मुहर लगानी होती थी। यह पाया गया था कि कुछ मिलें ज्यादा लाभ के आधार पर मूल्य अंकित कर रही थीं। यह विद्यमान योजना इस उद्देश्य से बनाई गई है कि उपभोक्ता मिल से बाहर के अंकित मूल्य तथा उत्पादन शुल्क के आधार पर मोदेबाजी कर सकें।

Maharashtra Annual Plan

2529. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :

SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item published in Hindu dated the 29th June, 1978 that the Finance Minister of Maharashtra has expressed regret that Centre is forcing the State to accept allotments on its annual plans without even consulting the State about it; and

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

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

(b) Annual Plans of States are determined by the Planning Commission after full consultation with State Governments. For the Annual Plan 1978-79, the Maharashtra Government had originally proposed an outlay of Rs. 700 crores which was revised by them subsequently to Rs. 745 crores. In the light of available resources, an outlay of Rs. 735 crores was agreed to, after discussions first at the official level and then between the Planning Commission and the State Chief Minister.

सोवियत संघ से हथियारों की खरीद

2531. श्री बोरेंद्र प्रसाद : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान सोवियत संघ की सरकार से हथियार खरीदने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) उन का कुल मूल्य कितना है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) और (ख). पूर्व तथा पश्चिम के मित्त देशों से, जिन में सोवियत संघ भी शामिल है रक्षा उपकरण तथा सामान, जिनका अभी देश में निर्माण नहीं किया जाता है, खरीदना बर्बाद नई व्यवस्था नहीं है ।

इस प्रकार का सामान समय-समय पर और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर प्राप्त किया जाता है ।

माननीय सदस्य इस बात से सहमत होंगे कि इस बारे में ब्योरा देना लोकहित में नहीं होगा ।

Thermal Power Station at Raichur (Karnataka)

2533- SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have given clearance for a Thermal Power Station at Raichur in Karnataka ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the amount sanctioned and the details regarding the functioning of phase I unit and when it is likely to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the Project Report, the estimated cost of Stage I of the Project comprising of installation of two units of 210 MW each is Rs. 159.25 crores. The first unit is scheduled to be commissioned during 1982-83 and second during 1983-84.

Employment of Workers in Magnesium Plant of National Metallurgical Laboratory, CSIR

2534. SHRI BHAGAT RAM : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the workers of Magnesium Plant of National Metallurgical Laboratory, CSIR have been agitating for an assurance on future of this Plant and their employment there; and

(b) if so, the steps that are being taken to ensure the employment of the workers and as well as the future of the Plant ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). It is the policy of CSIR to hand over to a party which may be interested in and considered suitable for processing it further. The workers of the Magnesium Plant are therefore anxious about the future of this Pilot Plant. Every effort will be made for their employment if the Plant is taken over and run on commercial basis by a suitable party.

**Enquiry into wastage of funds
in National Metallurgical Laboratory
CSIR**

2535. SHRI BHAGAT RAM : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have instituted an enquiry about the drainage of public funds, mismanagement like wastefully burning of furnace 200 KL oil in July, 1976 and 205 KL oil in March, 1977, payment of railway demurrage to the tune of Rs. 71,000 in the period of June, 1976 to August, 1977 in the National Metallurgical Laboratory, CSIR, and

(b) if so, the action taken against the persons responsible for that ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) There has been no wasteful burning of furnace oil in the Magnesium Project as alleged. The demurrage charges are of the order of Rs. 30,527.60 P. during July, 1976 to November, 1977 on account of the erratic supply of furnace oil from the suppliers.

(b) The matter relating to payment demurrage charges is being looked into by a Committee appointed for this purpose. The report of the Committee is awaited and in the light of the findings of the Committee Government will take appropriate action.

**Sale of Magnesium Plant of National
Metallurgical Laboratory, CSIR**

2536. SHRI BHAGAT RAM : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Magnesium Plant of National Metallurgical Laboratory, CSIR engaged in the production of a defence strategic Magnesium is proposed to be sold to a private party; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) CSIR is looking around for a suitable party, both in public and private sectors, who could take over the Magnesium Pilot Plant at Jamshedpur and run it on commercial basis based on the technology developed by National Metallurgical Laboratory.

(b) The basic objective of CSIR is to develop technological and industrial processes and to transfer them immediately thereafter to suitable indigenous parties for their commercialisation. In regard to the magnesium metal, having established

the technical viability of its process, CSIR is wishing to hand over the Pilot Plant to a suitable party which can fully take care of the existing Plant and up-scale and optimise the production under more appropriate management conditions so that the operations could also be economically viable.

**Instructions to States not to use
Third Degree Methods by Police**

2537. SHRI AHMED HUSAIN :

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER
GUPTA :

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK :

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Police is empowered to use third degree methods even to the under-trials and persons in detention;

(b) how Government propose to ensure that no third degree method is adopted by the Police in various States to the under-trials, while in detention, etc.

(c) whether Government would place a copy of the latest instruction of the Central Government to the States, IGPs on the Table of the House regarding non-adoption of third degree methods ;

(d) if not, when Government propose to do so; and

(e) whether Government consider to appoint a permanent Commission/Department to look into the complaints regarding use of third-degree methods by Police ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The under-trial prisoners and persons in detention are kept either in judicial custody or jail custody. The police comes into the picture only at the time of their transportation from jail to the court of Magistrate and back. In case of any physical assault or even harassment of the undertrial by the escorting policemen, on a complaint by the undertrial, judicial cognizance is taken immediately.

(c) and (d). Central Government's advice to State Governments contained in D.O. letter No. 8/42/75-GPA-I dated 7/8th July, 1975 from Home Minister to the Chief Ministers of all the States and

D.O. letter No. 15/7/76-GPA.II dated 25th February, 1976 from the Union Home Minister to the Chief Ministers of all the States.

(e) Ample provisions exist in the State Police Manuals/Standing Orders of the State Governments that the Prisoners arrested by the Police should not be subjected to needless indignity and harsh treatment. The use of improper methods also forms part of the terms of reference of the National Police Commission already set up by the Government. It is not proposed to set up a permanent Commission or department to look into such complaints

सरकारी वकीलों में भ्रष्टाचार

2538. डा० रामजी सिंह : : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार सरकारी वकीलों में बढ़ते भ्रष्टाचार को कम करने का है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : सभी राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और जैसे ही उपलब्ध होगी सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

बलात्कार के लिए कठोर सजा

2539. डा० रामजी सिंह: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार बलात्कार की घटनाओं में वृद्धि को देखते हुए उस के लिये कठोर सजा देने का है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल) : भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 376 में बलात्कार के अपराध के लिये पहले ही भारी सजाओं का प्रावधान है। प्रत्येक मामले की परिस्थितियाँ और तथ्यों तथा अपराध के लिये निर्धारित सजा पर विचार करने के पश्चात् सजा देना न्यायालयों का कार्य है।

उद्योगों को कोयले की सप्लाई

2540. श्री हुकम चन्द कछाय. क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री कोयले के समान मूल्य के बारे में 22 मार्च 1978 के तारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 426 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बड़े उद्योगों को कोयला कम दरों पर सप्लाई किया जाता है जब कि घरेलू उपयोग के लिए यह ऊँची दरों पर सप्लाई किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ; तो इसके मुख्य कारण क्या है ; और

(ग) रेलवे की बड़े उद्योगों को तथा घरेलू उपयोग के लिए कोयला अलग अलग किन किन दरों पर सप्लाई किया जाता है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) जी नहीं। (ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) रेलवे तथा अन्य बड़े उद्योग ग्राम तोर में ग्रेड-1 स्टीम कोयले का इस्तेमाल करते हैं जिसका खान मुहाना मूल्य कम नमी वाली किस्म के लिए रु० 73.10 पैसे प्रति टन और अधिक नमी वाली किस्म के लिए रु० 66.70 पैसे प्रति टन अधिसूचित किया गया है। घरेलू उपभोक्ता कोयले से निर्मित साफ्ट कोक का उपयोग करते हैं जिसका खान मुहाना मूल्य रु० 86/- प्रति टन अधिसूचित किया गया है। यह मूल्य उसकी उत्पादन लागत से भी कम है।

Coal Stocks Position at Thermal Plants in Northern Region

9541. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Ministry of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many of the thermal units in the northern region had to do with hand to mouth coal stocks in recent months;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for not having proper planning in this respect inspite of past experiences ; and

(c) the actual stock position of coal at each thermal plant month-wise since April, 1978 and on how many occasions they fell short of the safe margin ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY
(SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) :

(a) Three thermal stations in the Northern Region had critically low stocks during the month of June '78 only.

(b) Machinery exists for re-planning of coal supplies to thermal power stations. But there were large scale diversions of coal wagons to South as a result of strike in Singareni Collieries which reduced the stocks of power stations in Northern Region. Day to day monitoring was done to ensure movement of coal for meeting the daily requirements until stocks build up.

(c) A statement showing the actual stock position at each thermal plant in the Northern Region, month-wise, from April to June, 1978 is annexed. They fell short of a safe margin of seven days on a few occasions.

Statement

Statement showing the closing stocks etc. of coal in respect of major thermal power stations in the Northern Region for the period April to June, 1978.

(Figures in tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of the Thermal Power Station	Closing stocks at the end of each month		Remarks
		Tonnes	Days	
<hr/>				
	Durgam Cheruvu			
1	April		12	*Excluding 10,000 tonnes carpet Coal
	May	29552		
	June	3020*	1	
2	DESU	2998*	1	
	(i) Indraprastha			
	April	54543	15½	
	May	30473	9	
	June	4765	1½	
	(ii) Raighat			
	April		7½	
	May	3062	2	
	June	3064	6	

Sl. No.	Name of the Thermal Power Station	Closing stocks at the end of each month		Remarks
		Tonnes	Days	
Uttar Pradesh				
3	Obra			
	April	59155*	8½	* Usable stocks.
	May	39347*	5½	
	June	48279*	7	
4	(i) Panki			
	April	8794	12	
	May	5432	7½	
	June	8116	11	
	(ii) Panki Extn.			
	April	27620	14	
	May	33466	17	
	June	22516	11	
5	Harduaganj 'A'			
	April	7989	8	
	May	9060	9	
	June	7699	7½	
6	Harduaganj 'B'			
	April	76675	35	
	May	36471	16	
	June	3734	1½	
7	Kanpur (RPH)			
	April	12348	12	
	May	6589	6	
	June	3576	3	
Punjab				
8	Bhatinda			
	April	10591	6	
	May	
	June	18000	11	
Haryana				
9	Faridabad			
	April	19909	20	
	May	21000	21	
	June	15270	15	

Matching of Industrial Progress with Agriculture

2542. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for industrial sector not making matching progress and contribution with Agricultural sector in improving national economy during 1977-78 ;

(b) the prospects in the current year at present trends ; and

(c) the major sectors of industry which need special attention to improve performance and steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) to (c). The factors responsible for a slow rate of growth of the industrial sector in 1977-78 vary from industry to industry (e.g., power shortage lack of sufficient capacity, shortage of some critical inputs like explosive, industrial relations and insufficient demand). For 1978-79, it is expected that a growth rate of 7-8 per cent in industrial production would be achieved. The programme for raising the rate of growth of industrial production in the current year consists of the following main elements :—

- (i) Achievement of targets already set in respect of crucial industries like power, coal, steel, fertilizers, and non-ferrous metals ;
- (ii) Setting higher targets of output in respect of certain major industries where demand conditions justify such higher output. Among these are: paper, cement, commercial vehicles, wagons and textiles produced by NTC mills ;
- (iii) Advance planning of imports and buffer stocking of crucial inputs in order to ensure that production in industry is not disrupted due to fall in production of one or two units.
- (iv) Constant monitoring and co-ordination with a view to ensuring that targets of production are achieved.

Utilisation of Solar Energy

2543. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR :
SHRI RAM PRAKASH TRIPATHI :

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

(a) whether Government have evolved any scheme to avail of immense potential of solar energy in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER. (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). Utilisation of Solar energy for a wide range of applications with special emphasis on its use in rural areas has been given high priority by the Government. Efforts in this area are still in the R & D stage. Organised research and development with significant financial inputs by the Department of Science and Technology started only a couple of years ago and normally new technologies take several years before they could reach commercialisation. Sustained efforts have led to successful prototype development of certain solar energy devices such as water heating system, solar driers for agricultural produce, solar power plant etc. Some of these devices are undergoing field trials in different parts of the country. The following are the more important R & D projects which have made significant progress :

- (i) Successful completion of one-tonne per day proto-type paddy dryer by the Annamalai University.
- (ii) A 10-tonne per day paddy dryer has been installed by the National Industrial Development Corporation at the Central State Farm in Lathowal near Ludhiana—Work started on another solar dryer installation at Gauhati (Assam).
- (iii) A 10-KW experimental solar power plant has been successfully installed and commissioned by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited in cooperation with the Indian Institute of Technology Madras under the Indo-FRG Cooperation Agreement.
- (iv) Solar Energy heating systems for domestic use and for medium and large scale applications in hotels, guest houses, hostels, etc. have also been developed by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., and the National Physical Laboratory. One such large scale installation has been successfully installed at the Qutab Hotel, Delhi.
- (v) Know-how has been developed for making fresnel condensers for solar cells at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
- (vi) R & D work for fabrication of silicon solar cells at the Central Electronics, Ltd., for direct conversion of solar energy into electricity by photovoltaic process is in progress. A number of other institutions in the country are participating in this work. The

main thrust of R & D work in this area is to develop low cost solar photovoltaic cells with reasonable efficiency.

- (vii) A solar energised desalination pilot plant of 1000 litres per day capacity for obtaining potable water from sea water was developed by the Central Salt and Marine Chemical Research Institute, Bhavnagar. Based on the performance of this pilot plant, the Institute has recently commissioned a 5000 litres per day capacity plant at village Awania in Gujarat and plants of larger capacities are under construction in Rajasthan.

Cadres of Police Force under the Ministry

2544. **SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY** : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the cadres of Police force functioning under the Ministry of Home Affairs and the total annual expenditure incurred to maintain them ; and

(b) whether Government have taken any measures to improve living conditions of various cadres of its Police forces ; if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) The following forces function under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs :—

- (i) Border Security Force.
- (ii) Central Reserve Police Force.
- (iii) Assam Rifles.
- (iv) Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force.
- (v) Central Industrial Security Force.

In each force, separate cadres are sanctioned at various levels according to requirement.

The total expenditure incurred on the above forces during 1977-78 was Rs. 19,55,344 lakhs.

(b) Yes, Sir. In addition to the benefits admissible to other Central Government employees, the personnel of these forces are entitled to concessions de-

pending on the areas and conditions of their deployment, such as :—

(i) Non-gazetted personnel are allowed rent-free accommodation at unit and battalion levels, including limited family accommodation. Construction programme have been taken up from year to year for providing additional family accommodation for personnel of these forces upto the prescribed percentages depending on the availability of funds. For example, Rs. 55 lakhs have been allotted to CRPF and about Rs. 35 lakhs to ITBP during 1978-79 for residential accommodation. When family accommodation is not available, the entitled personnel are allowed house rent allowance at enhanced rates.

(ii) In Assam Rifles and ITBP free ration is admissible to the non-gazetted personnel. A part of the cost of rations is also met by the Government in respect of such personnel in BSF and CRPF in certain areas of their deployment.

(iii) Free medical care is provided to the non-gazetted personnel and their families.

(iv) Every year Government gives grants-in-aid to these forces for reinforcing their welfare measures which include provision of schools and transport facility to school-going children at subsidised rates and also arranging training for family members of the personnel in tailoring, knitting and other useful jobs.

(v) Apart from normal leave travel concessions as available to other Central Government employees, the personnel of such forces are also allowed a free leave pass once a year when posted in difficult areas.

Palace of Ex-Maharaja of Kutch

2545. **SHRI YADVENDRA DUIT** : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Vijay Vilas Palace of the ex-Maharaja of Kutch has been taken for the use of the Indian Air Force ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). No, Sir, There has been no need for it.

Uranium from Britain for Tarapur Plant

2546. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether during his visit to Britain, he had a talk with the Britain Prime Minister to supply enriched nuclear fuel to Tarapur Plant as it is done by Japan;

(b) whether Government propose to consider the possibility of using the British Plant for recycling our nuclear waste and turning it into enriched nuclear fuel for our use; and

(c) if so, the terms in brief, if any ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Guidelines to Small Scale Industries to Generate optimum Employment

2547. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his ministry has evolved working guidelines for the small-scale industries to get the optimum benefit in terms of employment generation; and

(b) if so, the details regarding this scheme and the number of person going to be absorbed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) and (b). Small Scale Industries by their very nature tend to be employment oriented. The Industrial Policy of this Government has therefore laid special emphasis on the promotion and development of household, cottage, village and small scale industries with a view to provide the maximum employment opportunities within a defined timeframe. To implement this policy, District Industries Centres are being set up all over the country. While it is difficult to forecast the number of persons who could be absorbed in the small scale industries sector, the Planning Commission has estimated additional employment in this sector at 3 million persons during the Plan Period (1978-83).

सस्ते रेडियो सेट

2548. श्री उपसेन : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या देश में जनसाधारण को सस्ते रेडियो सेट उपलब्ध कराने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां; तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या प्रत्येक ग्राम पंचायत को प्रौढ़ शिक्षा योजना (जिसे केन्द्र द्वारा अक्टूबर 1978 में चलाया जाना है) को सफल बनाने के लिए एक रेडियो सेट मुफ्त सप्लाई किया जायेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण श्यामबाणी) : (क) और (ख). इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स ट्रेड एण्ड टेक्नालोजी डेवेलपमेंट कारपोरेशन, जो इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विभाग की सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की यूनिट है, में फैक्टरी पर लगभग 100 रुपए के मूल्य वाला दो बैंड का रेडियो सेट विकसित करने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। सरकार सस्ते रेडियो सेटों के निर्माण को प्रोत्साहन देना सामान्यतया जारी रखेगी। इस प्रयोजन के लिए उत्पादन शुल्क और रेडियो लाइसेंस फीस में विभिन्न रियायतें पहले ही दे दी गई हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं। राष्ट्रीय प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के लिए विकसित वित्तीय ढांचे में प्रत्येक ग्राम पंचायत को निःशुल्क रेडियो सेट सप्लाई करने का कोई विशिष्ट प्रावधान नहीं है।

Long Bus Queues in Delhi

2550. **SHRI UGRASEN** : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the lengthening bus queues near Central Secretariat, Connaught Place, Madras Hotel etc. in the Capital; and

(b) if so, what remedial action is proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (**SHRI CHAND RAM**) : (a) and (b). At the opening and closing timings of Government Offices and commercial and industrial establishments in Delhi, there is concentration of commuters travelling to work centres in the mornings and to their residences in the evenings. To clear the rush in these peak hours, a large number of additional work-trips are being operated by the Delhi Transport Corporation from important bus stops including Central Secretariat and Connaught Place. Besides, 85 private buses have been engaged specifically to cater to peak period traffic both in the morning and evening. The Corporation also deputes its Inspectorate staff to important bus stops during rush hours to ensure orderly clearance of traffic and make arrangements for provision of additional buses, whenever there is an unusual rush, which cannot be catered to by the scheduled services on the routes. Further, the Corporation expects to be able to acquire 303 more buses during the current financial year, including 66 out of the programme for the 1977-78. With this augmentation of the bus fleet of the Corporation, transport services in the Capital are expected to improve further.

Merger of Telefunken Unit, Faridabad with Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd.

2551. **SHRI P. K. KODIYAN** : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a proposal for merger of Telefunken units at Faridabad in Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited ; and

(b) if so, the details and Government's decision thereon ?

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

(b) No final decision in the matter has been taken.

Cash Subsidy for Stepping up Cement Production

2552. **SHRI P. K. KODIYAN** : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have proposed under consideration to offer cash subsidy to cement units to step up their production ; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (**SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI**) : (a) and (b). With a view to stepping up production of cement in the country Government have announced a cash incentive of Rs 30/- per tonne for every tonne of additional production of cement over the best production of each manufacturing unit during the last three financial years or 85% of its licensed capacity, whichever is higher. The reasons for this are the inadequate availability of cement as a result of the demand exceeding the production and the need to meet the gap between the demand and supply.

Congestion at Bombay Port

2553. **SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA** : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what are the reasons for the congestion at Bombay Port and how many ships were waiting during June-July at Bombay and what was their waiting time ;

(b) by how much have the shipping companies raised congestion charges during last 6 months on routes touching Bombay Port ; and

(c) what are the reasons for the go slow tactics of Bombay Port workers and how far have Government removed the grievances of port workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (**SHRI CHAND RAM**) : (a) The main reasons for congestion at Bombay are given below :—

(i) No. of ships entering Bombay Port has been increasing.

(ii) Increase in the number of bulk carriers which take long time in unloading.

(iii) Preference of user agencies to utilise Bombay Port despite its current problems.

(iv) Restricted hours of working by pilots and berthing masters.

(v) Labour problems.

The position of waiting vessels is as under :—

Date	No. of vessels waiting for berthing	Waiting time at Prince's & Victoria Docks	Waiting time at Indra Dock
1-6-1978 .	30	23 days	35 days
1-7-1978 .	30	28 days	30 days
31-7-1978	11	Nil	19 days

(b)

Sl. No.	Name of Conference	Dats of imposition/rise in congestion surcharge at Bombay	Impositiön/rise in congestion surcharge	Whether applicable for inward or outward or for both trades
1.	Karmahom Conference	17-4-1978	From 7.5% to 15%	Both
2.	Karmahom Conference	17-7-1978	From 15% to 25%	Both
3.	Japan/India/Pakistan/ Golf/Japan Conference, Bombay	1-5-1978	15%	Inward cargo only.
4.	India-Pakistan-Bangla-Middle East Conference	20-7-1978	30%	Both
5.	India-Pakistan-Sri Lanka-Bangladesh and Burma	Next loader after 8-7-1978	30%	Both

(c) Bombay Port has been beset, for some time now, with problems arising out of inter-union rivalry. The unions have been trying to increase their relative strength among port and dock workers and have been raising a number of competitive demands in respect of workers owing allegiance to them.

Stevedore labour and shore workers started an agitation from 1-4-78 by reporting to the work-spot only at the commencement of the shift instead of half-an-hour earlier, as had been the previous practice, in protest against certain guidelines issued by Government to the Port Authorities for revision of Payment by Results Schemes. The workers had also been restricting the output upto the level of datum only. It has been made clear to the unions

and Port Authorities that the guidelines issued by Government should not stand in the way of successful negotiations between them for revising the payment by Results Schemes. An appeal was also made by the Minister of Shipping and Transport to the union leaders to discontinue this practice. But the union has not responded and the agitation is still continuing. The matter is under conciliation.

A counter agitation had been started by workers belonging to another union which also affected loading and unloading operations. However, the same has since been withdrawn in pursuance of an appeal made by the Minister of Shipping and Transport.

In certain instances inter-union rivalry has been responsible for blowing out of proportion even minor problems, threatening stoppages of work.

Port Authorities are constantly holding dialogue with the union leaders to settle their demands bilaterally.

जिला रायपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में नया टेलीविजन केन्द्र

2554. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार की उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी क्षेत्रों को प्राथमिकता प्रदान करके रायपुर जिले में टेलीविजन केन्द्र की स्थापना करने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वहाँ इसकी स्थापना कब तक की जायेगी और इसकी स्थापना अथवा निर्माण में कुल कितनी धनराशि व्यय होगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण शहाबाणी) : (क) जी, नहीं। तथापि मसूरी रिले ट्रांसमीटर पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के काफी बड़े क्षेत्र में सेवा प्रदान करता है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

चालू वर्ष में जिला औद्योगिक केन्द्रों की स्थापना

2555. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वर्ष में देश में कितने जिला औद्योगिक केन्द्र स्थापित करने का विचार है ;

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश में जिला औद्योगिक केन्द्रों की संख्या क्या है ; और

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश में इन केन्द्रों के लिए कितनी धनराशि नियत की गई है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शारदा मयती) : (क) अब तक विभिन्न राज्यों एवं संघ शासित प्रदेशों में 215 जिला केन्द्रों के लिए स्वीकृति दी गई है। चालू वित्त वर्ष में ही यथासम्भव अधिकतम जिलों में ये केन्द्र खोलने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश में अब तक 13 जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों के लिए स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश में इन 13 जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों के लिए 113.75 लाख रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाने का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

Report of Baveja Committee on Cost of Coal Production

2556. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA :

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATTHUR :

SHRI ANANT RAM JAISWAL :

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Baveja Committee on economics in Coal Industry has recommended a number of major steps to reduce the cost of coal production and to help coal companies in reducing recurring losses;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). A statement showing the main recommendations of the Committee and the action being taken thereon is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2549/78.]

Central para-military forces in States

2557. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) the development of BSF and other
Central para-military forces in each State
at present;

(b) the deployment position during the
last year; and

(c) how far they have been helpful in
serving the purpose for which they were
sent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a)
and (b). A statement showing the State-
wise deployment of BSF, CRP and Assam
Rifles for internal security duties in 1977
and 1978 is attached. It is not in public
interest to disclose the deployment of BSF
and ITBP on the borders.

(c) The Central Police Force assisted the
State Governments in the maintenance of
law and order in the States, successfully.

Statement

S. No.	Name of State	B.S.F.	C.R.P.	Assam Rifles	B.S.F.	C.R.P.	Assam Rifles
		(as on 22-7-77)			(as on 22-7-78)		
1	Assam .		1 Bn.			1 Bn.	
2	Bihar		4 Bns.			6 1/2 Bns. . .	
3	Haryana .					2/3 Bn.	
4	J & K		5 Bns.			4 Bns,	
5	Kerala		1 Bn.			1 Bn.	
6	Manipur .		4 Bns.	3 Bns.		5 Bns.	3 Bns.
7	Meghalaya		1/2 Bn.	..		1/2 Bn.	..
8	Nagaland .		4 Bns.	8 Bns.		5 Bns.	8 Bns.
9	Tamil Nadu		2/3 Bn.			2/3 Bn.	
10	Tripura .		2 Bns.			2 Bns.	
11	U.P. . . .					1 Bn.	..
12	West Bengal . .		4 Bns.			4 Bns.	
13	Sikkim		1 Bn.		..	1 Bn.	..

Expenditure on M.I.S.A. Detenus

2558. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred by Government on M.I.S.A. detenus during the year 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): The information received so far from State Governments and Union Territory Administrations is indicated below :—

State/U.T.	Expenditure incurred
1 Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 152
2 Gujarat	Rs. 34,943.52
3 Meghalaya	Rs. 2,378.30
4 Chandigarh	Rs. 20,000.00
5 Himachal Pradesh	} No expenditure incurred
6 Nagaland	
7 Sikkim	
8 Andaman & Nicobar Islands	
9 Arunachal Pradesh	
10 Dadra & Nagar Haveli	
11 Lakshadweep	
12 Pondicherry	

Conspicuous Imbalance in the Scheme of Handloom Finance in States

2559. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is 'conspicuous imbalance' in the Scheme of Handloom Finance in different States;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is a lack of coordination between Industries Departments and the Co-operative Departments and particularly the weavers co-operative at primary Stages are not in satisfactory position with the present policy of Government; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The Study Group set up to review the working of the Reserve Bank of India Scheme of Handloom Finance has reported that there is conspicuous imbalance in the impact

of the Scheme of Handloom Finance in different States :

(b) There is no such problem of lack of coordination in a number of States such as Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Gujarat and Union Territory of Pondicherry in which the Director of Handlooms/Industries also functions as the ex-officio of Registrar/Additional Registrar for Handloom cooperatives. In some of the other States, where the development of handloom industry within the cooperative fold and outside it, is dealt with by different Departments, there is a certain amount of lack of coordination.

(c) The Government have taken up with the States concerned the need for bringing about greater co-ordination, emphasizing that for the proper development of handloom cooperatives, Director incharge of Handloom Industry in the State should also be made responsible for development of handloom cooperatives.

The recommendations of the Study Group are also under consideration in this context.

Use of services of Intelligence Bureau

2560. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to provide appropriate safeguards to protect the activities of I.B. (Intelligence Bureau) being used as an instrument of political spying either by Government or some one in the Government; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof, and if not, why not ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). In the light of the observations contained in the first two interim reports of the Shah Commission, it has been decided to review the working of the Intelligence Bureau with a view to ensure its proper functioning in the national interests safeguarding the rights of individuals and preventing harassment to citizens.

Coal shortage in Thermal Power Stations

2561. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to the shortage of coal certain thermal power stations are facing worst crisis; and

(b) if so, the names of those thermal power stations ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). The following power stations have been having low stocks of coal for some time :—

- (a) Koradi
- (2) Khaperkheda
- (3) Nasik

However, these power stations are not facing any crisis.

Violence at Paradip Port

2562. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) who are the Office bearers of the Utkal Port & Dock Workers' union who had resorted to violent action between November, 1977 to February, 1978 at the Paradip Port;

(b) what action has been taken against this Union by the Port Trust authorities;

(c) the circumstances under which violent action took place on 9-1-78 both in the procession and the public meeting;

(d) who were holding the said procession and the meeting and who had attacked on them; and

(e) the dates on which the said Port and Dock Workers' Union has again resorted to further stoppage of work without strike notice subsequent to those violent incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) No action has been initiated by the Port Trust against any of its employees belonging to this Union as it has no information regarding arrest of any such employee from the State Government, which is responsible for maintenance of law and order.

(c) and (d). on the eve of impending verification of membership of the Unions of Port workers operating at the Port, a procession was taken out by the Union led by Shri Nishamani Khuntia which also held a public meeting. Workers belonging to Utkal Port and Dock Workers' Union are reported to have launched an attack at the procession and the public meeting, involving exchange of assault and brickbats.

(e) Workers of Utkal Port and Dock Workers' Union stopped work without notice of strike on 4th March, 1978, 6th to 22nd April, 1978 and 25th to 28th June, 1978.

Sale of Centurian Tanks as scrap

2563. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 250 Centurian Tanks have been sold away as scrap at throwaway prices to overseas buyers, although they, after retrofitment were capable of giving better service and performance than Vijayant and T. 55 now in use and at lesser cost ;

(b) whether this retrofitment could have been done in India; and

(c) when and at what level was this decision taken and whether the Electrical & Mechanical Engineering Directorate was consulted ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). There is no foundation for the information conveyed to the Hon'ble Member—nor for the insinuations implied therein—on which part (a) of the question is based. Parts (b) and (c) do not arise.

Insufficient Funds for Coir Industry

2564. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of India's Coir having foreign markets, several coir units in Kerala are unable to produce them to demand because of insufficient funds;

(b) if so, whether Kerala Government have repeatedly asked for funds from the Central Government for Coir industry; and

(c) if so, the details and Central Government's response thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The present export trade of coir and coir goods is individualistic. Exports are left very much to individual attempts by the various exporting firms with the parties they know in foreign countries. The procedure adopted in the export trade is that on receipt of an order from a foreign purchaser, the production is distributed amongst decentralised units selected by the exporter. In the case of decentralised units in the cooperative sector, the financial requirements for working capital are met out of loans from the Reserve Bank of India on concessional rates of interest. During the years 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78, the amount received by the Coir cooperatives from the Reserve Bank of India was of the order of Rs. 842 lakhs. Other production units in the private sector have access to commercial banks for working capital.

(b) and (c). For the Fifth Plan period, the Government of Kerala formulated a proposal for an integrated coir development scheme with an outlay of Rs. 41.72 crores. In consultation with the Planning Commission, an outlay of Rs. 15 crores was considered to be adequate, which included a State Plan allocation of Rs. 12 crores and financial assistance from the Centre to the extent of Rs. 3 crores. The amount of Central assistance was later raised to Rs. 4.31 crores in the light of subsequent discussions. The funds allocated under Central assistance have been released to the State.

Power given to Delhi Police

2565. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that new powers have been given to the Capital's police for improving the law and order situation in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. More important of these are that powers of general control and direction over the Administration of the Police will now vest in the Commissioner of Police instead of the District Magistrate. Also, the powers and functions of the District Magistrate and executive Magistrate under such provisions of Code Criminal Procedure 1973 as may be specified by the Central Government will be exercisable by the Commissioner of Police and other Police functionaries. Powers of a District Magistrate under Section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure have been conferred on the Commissioner of Police and powers of an executive Magistrate under section 107 of Cr. P.C. have been conferred on the Commissioner of Police and other Police Officers not below the rank of an Assistant Commissioner of Police. In addition, powers and functions of the District Magistrate under enactments specified in the Delhi Police Ordinance will be exercised by the Commissioner of Police.

Take over of closed Private Cashew Processing Units in Kerala

2566. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Government have approved a scheme for taking over the closed private cashew processing units in the State ;

(b) whether Union Government have received it for its clearance; and

(c) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) to (c). The Kerala Cashew Factories (Requisitioning)

Ordinance, 1978, has been recieved from the Government of Kerala for instructions of the President, under Article 213(1) of the Constitution. The draft Ordinance is under consideration in consultation with the Ministries administratively concerned.

Nationalisation of All Sick Units

2567. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to nationalise all the sick units taken over by Government ;

(b) if so, what is the total number of such units in various industrial sectors; and

(c) what action has been taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI : (a) and (c). The Government's policy on sick industries announced in both Houses of Parliament on 15th May, 1978. In terms of this policy the following options will be available to Government after the take-over of management of an industrial undertaking under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951

(i) Under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, the industrial unit could be sold as a running concern.

(ii) A reconstruction of the undertaking could also be done under the provisions of the industries (Development and Regulation) Act. Such reconstruction would include restructuring the capital by writing down the share values, conversion of loans to equity acquisition of shares by Government, constitution of new Board of Directors etc.

(iii) The merger of unit with a public sector undertaking could also be considered.

(iv) Nationalisation of the undertaking would also be considered in appropriate cases. In any case, the management will not be returned to the previous owners.

Action regarding the long term management/ ownership of these units will be taken in the light of this policy statement.

(b) The number of industrial undertakings whose management has been taken over under the Industries (Development

and Regulation) Act, is 53. Their industry-wise break-up is as follows :

1. Engineering Industry .	16
2. Textile Industry .	13
3. Jute Industry .	5
4. Rubber & rubber goods .	5
5. Chemicals, Fertilizers and Drugs .	4
6. Food & Sugar .	4
7. Ceramic, Glass and Pottery .	2
8. Plywood .	2
9. Distillation .	1
10. Aluminium fabrication .	1
TOTAL	53

Abolishing Character Certificate for Government Jobs

2568. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether in view of the time and trouble involved in getting character certificates by applicants for Government jobs, particularly those belonging to the lower middle class and also in view of the fact that as a citizen of the Republic every applicant should be deemed to be of good character unless proved otherwise, and it is, therefore, derogatory for him to be going about collecting such certificates, whether Government propose to consider the desirability or abolishing them and substituting them by names of referees from whom verification could be obtained in the event of the selection of the candidate for the job applied for ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI S. D. PATIL) : The appointing authorities under the Central Government have to satisfy themselves that the candidates selected for appointment under the Government are suitable in all respects and also to ensure that there is nothing against a candidate which will render him unsuitable for Government employment. For this purpose, prescribed certificates are required to be produced by the candidates so as to avoid delay in appointment which may be caused, if independent enquiries were to be made from referees in every case. In case any candidate is unable to produce a certificate of character in the prescribed manner, it will be open to the appointing authorities to make such enquiries as may be necessary before making appointment.

in hrs.

RE. MATTERS UNDER RULE 377 AND CALLING ATTENTION.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ आज के समाचार के सम्बन्ध में। बिहार में भागलपुर यूनिवर्सिटी में एक हरिजन शोधकर्ता को जो रिसर्च स्कालर था, गधे पर बैठाया गया और उस का सिर मुंडवाया गया और उस को घुमाया गया और वहाँ श्री डी० एम० चोब जो वहाँ का प्रोफेसर है, उस ने घुमवाया है पूरी यूनिवर्सिटी में।...

MR. SPEAKER : There are rules governing these matters.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : मैंने दिया है मैंने पहले सूचना दी है आप के कार्यालय में।

MR. SPEAKER : This came to me at about 10.45 a. m.; you cannot thrust it on my table. I am looking into the matter.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : मैं आप को यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग प्रति दे रहे हैं .. **

MR. SPEAKER : Do not record.

If your intention is to make a statement without my permission, you are not succeeding; it is not being recorded.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barack-pore) : Sir, yesterday you had assured in this House, when Shri Sudheeran had risen to refer to you the serious situation prevailing in the Kanjhawla village, that you would allow a calling attention to be taken up in this House.

MR. SPEAKER : This practice must stop. Whatever assurance I give will be on the record.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : I checked up the record; you said: 'I will consider'.

MR. SPEAKER : It is one thing to say that I will consider, it is another thing to say that I will allow.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I have been writing to you for the last four days....

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : rose

MR. SPEAKER : My direction is that if your 377 is not selected....

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I am not speaking about 377, Sir. I am seeking your direction. If Members rising to raise some matter without your permission are allowed, we should also be allowed.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If anybody wants to raise anything, he must take my permission.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have taken your permission.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not given you permission you are making a mistake.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Your Secretariat telephoned me at 10.30 a.m. saying that it can be raised under appropriate rules. I have written back saying that I want to raise

MR. SPEAKER : I have not given the permission.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao) : On a point of order, Sir, You have already ruled some time back and we read it in Bulletin Part II that zero hour is not allowed in this House.... (Interruptions) It has been the practice of this House, convention of this House, to allow Members to raise important matters during zero hour. Will you kindly reconsider your decision so that Members are not deprived of this important device.

MR. SPEAKER : May I tell you that there is nothing like zero hour now? After consulting the house of the various parties. I have substituted five statements per day under Rule 377, so that there are orderly proceedings. otherwise twenty Members simultaneously get up during zero hour and is really turns out to be zero hour.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) : rose

**Committee's visit
to Villupuram**

MR. SPEAKER : I have not been able to give time today : it may be next week. There is no time at all. I will try to give you time next week.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR : (Pondicherry) : Sir, I obeyed your direction and have given a notice of a calling attention. You said, they have referred the matter to Pondicherry and would permit me to speak when Shri Vayalar Ravi brings the matter here. Yesterday that matter was taken up. It was put that at 2:00 clock we will have only the language issue, but at 2:00 O' clock, that matter was taken up. When I requested the Deputy-Speaker because my name was not there he never permitted me to speak on the subject. What has happened in Pondicherry is that there are six M. L. As, who were gharoing.....

MR. SPEAKER : No, no.....

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR : It is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : Every matter is a serious matter.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR : Only people obeying your orders here are the victims.

MR. SPEAKER : You are not one of them. If you are one of them, you will not do this.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR : You asked me the other day not to raise this and I kept quiet. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : So far as the calling attention is concerned....

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR : No; no. I am not on that subject. Yesterday, when the Prime Minister was pleased to reply on the subject : I was happy about it ; but when matters were not fully supplied to him, he said he will give a written reply. What is happening in Pondicherry ? Politics is being played. They want to topple the elected Government.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you raise it in a proper manner ?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) : rose (Interruptions)

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR : It is a very serious question.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry Mr. Pajanor. You are the leader of an important party...

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR : If they want to topple the Government by extra constitutional methods, let us face it. That is a different matter. But this House must take note of it. It is my duty..... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. No more recording.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not my Government. Do not attribute it to my Government.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Now I am on my legs. Mr. Lal, I am on my legs. First of all hear me. Don't record anything.

(Interruptions)**

**RE. VISIT OF A PARLIAMENTARY
COMMITTEE TO
VILLUPURAM, TAMIL NADU**

MR. SPEAKER : I am on my legs. Mr. Bala Pajanor, it is better that you know some more facts. After I said that a Committee will go there, I have received a telegram from the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. He is telling me that a judicial commission has been appointed. Therefore, it would interfere with the work of the Judicial Commission if I send a committee. Immediately I sent for the Chairman of the Committee and told him, "Do not go there for some days, till we consider the matter and decide the matter". Mr. Ram Dhan has been informed accordingly, because I did not want to interfere with the working of the Judicial Commission.

I have discussed the matter with Mr. Ram Dhan. He is not to go for the time being. I will examine the matter further. I may also tell you that there are several motions which have come, about the Press statement. I will deeply consider the matter. Therefore I have not given my orders because they all came to me at about 10:45 a. m. or so, I have not examined it, because it is a matter dealing with the Chief Minister of a State. It is a very important

[Mr. Speaker]

matter. Therefore, I do not want to take it in a very light manner. I want to give the deepest consideration to it. Therefore, you can rest assured that I am as much interested.

(Interruptions)

श्री श्यामसुन्दरलाल (बयना): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मेरी एक महत्वपूर्ण बात सुनिये। इन 15 दिनों में जो देश में हो रहा है श्रीमती मराठवाड़ा में हो रहा है, बिहार में श्रीमती हूमा ये सब महत्वपूर्ण विषय हैं। ये सब इम्पॉर्टेंट मसले हैं। इन पर देश की राजनीति निर्भर करती है, भविष्य निर्भर करता है। अगर ऐसे गम्भीर मसलों पर भी आप समय नहीं देंगे तो किन पर देंगे। आप बताएं कि कब आप समय देने वाले हैं। आज बिहार में झगड़ा हुआ है। किसी के लिए भी आप समय देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं ..

MR. SPEAKER : No. nothing more. Mr. Lal, I may tell you that a committee has gone to Bihar, Agra and everywhere.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no; I have not permitted you. If you want you can come and discuss the matter with me. (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No your Secretariat telephoned me at 10.30 saying that I could raise this matter under.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not permitted you to raise the matter. No, no; nothing of the sort.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are saying things which are not accurate.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, you must come and discuss the matter with me. Papers to be laid. Mr George Fernandes Do not record.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :

According to the import and control of cement order which has been published in the Gazette it has been dealt with in pursuance of import of cement to this country, because of shortage of cement. I would like to know whether Government has got any assessment...

MR. SPEAKER: That question does not arise now Papers to be laid,

12.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

IMPORTED CEMENT CONTROL (3RD (AMDT) ORDER 1978. REVIEWS AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF SAMBHAR SALTS LTD. JAIPUR AND HINDUSTAN SALTS LTD. JAIPUR FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 30-9-77 AND NOTIFICATION IN CONTROL OVER MANAGEMENT OF M/s. ANDHRA SCIENTIFIC CO. LTD. MACHILIPATNAM.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of the Imported Cement Control (Third Amendment) Order 1978. (Hindi and English versions). published in Notification No. S.O. 426(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd July, 1978 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act 1955 [Placed in Library See No LT-2524/78]

(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) Review by the Government on the working of the Sambhar Salts Limited Jaipur for the year ended 30th September, 1977.

(ii) Annual Report of the Sambhar Salts Limited Jaipur for the year ended 30th September, 1977 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon [Placed in Library See No. LT-2525/78].

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Salts Limited Jaipur for the year ended 30th September, 1977.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year ended 30th September, 1977 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and the Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2526/78].

(3) A Copy of Notification No. S.O. 410 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th June, 1978 regarding the continuance of control over the management of Messrs Andhra Scientific Company Limited, Machilipatnam, Andhra Pradesh, under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2527/78].

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF COTTON CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31.8.77 WITH STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A Copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section(1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Cotton Corporation of India Limited, Bombay, for the year ended 31st August, 1977.

(ii) A Annual Report of the Cotton Corporation India Limited, Bombay, for the year ended 31st August, 1977 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing for reasons for delay in laying the above papers. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2528/78].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English

versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :—

(1) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1978 published in Notification No G.S.R. 349(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1978.

(2) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Seventh Amendment Rules, 1978 published in Notification No G.S.R. 350 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1978.

(3) The Indian Police (Special Allowance) (Amendment) Rules, 1978 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 372(E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th July, 1978.

(4) The All India Service (Leave) Third Amendment Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 894 in Gazette of India dated the 15th July, 1978.

(5) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Third Amendment Regulations, 1978 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 918 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd July, 1978.

(6) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Selection) Amendment Regulations, 1978 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 919 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd July, 1978.

(7) The Indian Administrative Service (Probation) Amendment Rules, 1978 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 920 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd July, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2529/78].

NOTIFICATION RE: WITHDRAWAL OF CONCESSION IN RATES CUSTOMS DUTY ON STAINLESS STEEL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 927 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd July, 1978. together with an explanatory memorandum regarding withdrawal of concessional rates of Customs duty available to stainless steel of certain sizes under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2530/78].

12.15 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Tobacco Board (Amendment) Bill, 1978, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th July, 1978, has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 31st July, 1978, with the following amendment :—

Clause 2

That at page 1, lines 10-11, the words "or at such other place as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify" be *deleted*.

I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of rule 128 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha with the request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha to the said amendment be communicated to this House'.

TOBACCO BOARD (AMENDMENT)
BILL

RETURNED BY RAJYA SABHA WITH
AMENDMENT

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Tobacco Board (Amendment) Bill, 1978 which has been returned by Rajya Sabha with an amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we come to calling attention.

SHRI H. L. PATWARY (Mangaldoi): Some of the Members in the House show their thumbs like this. Is it not objectionable?

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right. Do not look at them. Mr. Phirangi Prasad.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): I will never make such impressions. I am very proud of him. Mr. Patwary is my very deep friend.

MR. SPEAKER: His difficulty is that his name is Patwary. Shri Phirangi Prasad. He is not present in the House. Mr. Brij Bhushan Tiwari.

12.17 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION

REPORTED HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE AND
PROPERTY CAUSED BY FLOODS

श्री ब्रज भूषण तिवारी (खलीलाबाद) : हमें कृपि मंत्री जी के वक्तव्य की प्रतिलिपि नहीं मिली है ।

श्री रामचारी शास्त्री (पदरोना) : हमें भी नहीं मिली है ।

AN HON. MEMBER: I have not received a copy of the statement.

MR. SPEAKER: You have not received it. What is this? Mr. Minister, this is not proper.

(Interruptions)

I will take it up in the afternoon.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): During the Parliament Session, you had given a ruling, I think, last year, you had given a ruling that no Minister should leave station. Mr. Barnala has left. This is a very serious matter. The Minister must be here. He is in Malaysia

MR. SPEAKER: He has taken my permission to go.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Why do you allow the Ministers to go abroad?

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right. That is a very urgent matter.

Copies of the answer to the Call Attention will be distributed. Now it will be taken up in the afternoon.

श्री प्रमोद प्रकाश त्यागी (बहराइच) : मंत्री महोदय बयान पढ़ दें । कापी की जरूरत नहीं है ।

(श्री रामचारी शास्त्री) : मंत्री महोदय यहां पर हैं वह बयान पढ़ दें ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : जो कापियां नहीं दी हैं, इनके लिए कौन दोषी है, कौन जिम्मेदार है इसके लिए । क्यों कापियां मेम्बरों को नहीं दी गई हैं ... (व्यवधान) हम लोगों को वक्तव्य की कापी अभी तक नहीं मिली है ।

श्री श्री प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

शाम को टालने का मतलब यह है कि इस का महत्व हो खत्म हो जाएगा।

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I am taking it up at 4.30 p.m.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): We have now supplied copies.

MR. SPEAKER: Copies have been supplied and they will be laid on the Table of the House now; we will take it up at 4.30 p.m.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: May I make a submission? I have to be in the Rajya Sabha from 4 to 6.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): On a point of order. The rules are clear.

MR. SPEAKER: Rules are clear. Call attention to be taken at any time which is fixed....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: It is a very serious matter; I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Very serious.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I rise on a point of order regarding call attention. We have given notice.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The Speaker does not give a reply; if you want you can meet him in the Chamber.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: There is lapse on the part of the Minister. The manner in which government is running the administration....

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a point of order.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): At what time do we take it up then?

MR. SPEAKER: At 3 O'clock it will be taken up.

12.17 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) TENSION IN MARATHWADA DUE TO CHANGE IN NAME OF MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY

श्री श्री जी० गवई (बुलडाना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय का उल्लेख करता हूँ :

“मेरे प्रदेश महाराष्ट्र के मराठवाड़ा के भाग में गत कुछ दिनों से महाराष्ट्र शासन द्वारा मराठवाड़ा विद्यापीठ औरंगाबाद, को बदल कर बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर विद्यापीठ नामांकन किया है। इस विषय को लेकर वहां के कुछ असामाजिक तत्वों द्वारा इसका विरोध करते हुए पूरे मराठवाड़ा के भाग में शासकीय संपत्ति की तोड़-फोड़ जैसे रेलवे, मोटर, बस जलाना, पथराव करना और भी असामाजिक तनाव बढ़ रहा है। शासन इसे रोकने में सक्षम नहीं है। अविलम्ब उपाय किये जायें जिससे शासन का नुकसान बचाया जा सके।”

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shafi Qureshi

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है कि मराठवाड़ा जैसा इण्डिया जो रोज की घटना है

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a point of order.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Paswan you are persistently obstructing. In regard to 377, the Minister can reply if he so chooses

(ii) REPORTED POLICE FIRING AT MATTAN
(JAMMU AND KASHMIR)

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: (Anantnag): I wish to draw the attention of the Minister under Rule 377 to the recent police firing in Mattan (Kashmir) resulting in the death of three persons and injuries to many others which is deplorable.

I wish to make it clear to the hon. members that it is not mutton or chicken, but it is a place in Kashmir, which I have visited.

The State Government, by its callous attitude, did not take timely action against certain miscreants. Instead, the leaders of the ruling party are indulging in all sorts of provocative actions and speeches.

"It has been age-old tradition in Kashmir that the pilgrims going to Amarnath Cave are given normal facilities of travel and protection also. It is on this occasion that people from all over the country join this religious congregation and go to the journey of Amarnath Cave.

"I wish to draw the attention of the Home Ministry that people from all parts of the country who go there should be given police protection for their safe yatra. The highhanded action of the State Government in resorting to firing is both inhuman and unwarranted. I strongly protest against such high-handed attitude on the part of the State Government. The State Government has failed so far to take any action against the miscreants and, it is hoped, that the Central Government will intervene immediately and apprehend all such people who are out to disturb the peaceful communal atmosphere in the State."

(iii) REPORTED CLASHES BETWEEN CASTE—
HINDUS AND HARIJANS AT K. JAGANNADHAPURAM
ANDHRA PRADESH

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY (Amalapuram): I wish to draw the special attention of this august House to a precarious situation prevailing for the last ten days in a village called K. Jagannadhapuram in Amalapuram Taluk in Andhra Pradesh. This village is situated in my parliamentary constituency namely Amalapuram. On 21st July, 1978 there were very violent clashes between the local Harijans and the Caste—Hindus resulted finally in six deaths and serious injuries to many others and consequently, there prevailed now a sense of complete insecurity to Harijans

who fled away from their homes in large numbers and so far none of them returned to the village. I have personally visited the place immediately after this incident and met the members of all the bereaved families. The root cause in this incident appears to be the evil practice of untouchability because it was clearly reported that the proprietor of a hotel in K. Jagannadhapuram did not serve tea properly and respectfully to four Harijans earlier. Then there were minor clashes between those four Harijans who were insulted and the hotel workers alongwith their proprietor. In fact, some communal elements interfered in this issue and thereby it was not allowed to be pacified. Almost after three weeks, there appeared to be open challenges and therefore, in order to be cautious enough a number of Harijans went together to a local regular Friday fair. But whatever might be their number on that day the Harijans have not indulged in committing even the slightest offence there. On the contrary, it is the caste—Hindus who brutally stabbed three of those Harijans there on that day and one of them died on the spot. I would like to make a humble submission to the Hon'ble House that this is an important and serious point of sequence to begin with in this whole issue and the entire press in India unfortunately gave an absolutely different version of this glaring fact and I have also found the B.B.C. was no exception to this misquoting the real cause of this communal crime.

Later, those Harijans who were enraged by that clear provocation by seeing an innocent Harijan was killed brutally and inhumanly before their own eyes, they wanted to catch the persons who stabbed Harijans and in their pursuit they were given the impression that their required persons were hiding in a particular house from which they were not coming out and then it appeared they lost all sense of proportion and set fire to that house wherein four persons were burnt alive and one succumbed to burns later. This is very unfortunate and ghastly human crime which I can never support at all.

However, I would like to draw the attention of this House firstly that neither any one of the national English newspapers nor our regional Telugu newspapers has reported the fact that there was a clear provocation by way of brutally killing a Harijan preceded the inhuman burning of a caste-Hindu house along with its inmates. In fact, the entire press in India gave a clear impression to the public that the Harijans committed first these atrocities whereas the fact is other way round. I am still unable to

understand how the entire press in India publicised this news in a distorted way and still the sequence of these clear facts have not come out in any one of the newspaper except the 'Hindu' so far. It is rather very painful to me to note this fact. Secondly, it is quite gratifying that the authorities have brought the situation immediately under control in order not to allow that situation to deteriorate any further. Apparently the entire situation there no doubt is silent but I personally believe it is a deceptive silence as it may flare up at any moment and suddenly become another Villupuram episode, because the entire Harijan population in that surrounding area now is under panic. All the places of Harijan habitation there gave a deserted look when I personally went there. It clearly appears meanwhile there is an indiscriminate harassment of Harijans and also an indiscriminate arrests of mainly Harijans and this must be stopped forthwith otherwise it would be very difficult to restore the sense of confidence in the innocent Harijans in order to enable them to return to their houses soon.

Thirdly, there should be a proper inquiry commission (a) Firstly, to find out whether and to what extent these incidents could have been prevented by timely and effective interference by the local police authorities when there were open challenges and counter challenges between those caste-Hindus and the Harijans for about three weeks earlier and (b) secondly, to conduct a thorough and unbiased enquiry to correctly find out the real culprits and bring them to book.

(iv) REPORTED INCIDENT OF SHOP-LIFTING IN LONDON BY A DEPUTY SECRETARY OF MINISTRY OF LAW

श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन (सिवनी) :
 अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की अनुमति से आविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ।

विभिन्न न्याय एवं कम्पनी मामलों के मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत काम कर रहे एक उप-सचिव को लन्दन में एक दुकान से चोरी करते हुए पकड़ा जाने पर लन्दन में उस पर मुकदमा चल रहा है। उससे न केवल विधि मंत्रालय

वरन् भारत की प्रतिष्ठा को धक्का लगा है। चाहिए तो यह था कि उस व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध तुरन्त कार्यवाही की जाती और उसे तुरन्त निलंबित कर के उचित दंड दिया जाता। परन्तु सरकार अभी उस की जांच की कर रही है। शानम से मेरा अनुरोध है कि ऐसे व्यक्ति पर शीघ्र उचित कठोर कार्यवाही करे, जिसने भारत के उज्ज्वल मुख पर कालिख पोती है।

(v) REPORTED ATTENDANCE OF 'INDIAN DELEGATES' AT THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE HELD AT KARACHI

DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh) : Sir, under rule 377, I wish to mention the following matter of urgent public importance in the House :

The reported attendance of Indian Delegates including journalists from India and Heads of Indian Muslim Organisations including representatives of Dawoodi Bohra Mullaji in the Islamic Conference recently held at Karachi, the passing of an unanimous resolution by that conference demanding plebiscite in Kashmir, the strange manner in which 'Indian Delegates' went for the conference at Karachi, the gross failure of C.B.I. and State intelligence to find out or warn the Government of this move, the inquiries and investigation done by the Indian Embassy at Karachi and the Government of India from the persons who participated in that conference

12.22 hrs.

INSOLVENCY LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN). Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Presidency-towns Insolvency Act, 1909 and the provincial Insolvency Act, 1920, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The Law Commission of India, had in its Third Report on the Limitation Act, 1908, recommended that the most effective way of instilling a healthy fear in the minds of the dishonest debtor who evades the execution of decrees would be to enable the court to adjudicate him an insolvent if he does not pay the decretal amount after notice by the decree-holder by specifying

[Shri Shanti Bhushan]

a period within which it should be paid on the lines of the Presidency-towns Insolvency and Provincial Insolvency (Bombay Amendment) Act 1939 (15 of 1939). The aforesaid recommendation was reiterated by the Law Commission in its Twenty-sixth Report on Insolvency Laws. To the same effect were the views of the Expert Committee on Legal Aid which observed that such a simple amendment may be done in the Insolvency Laws without waiting for the enactment of a comprehensive law on Insolvency.

The Bill seeks to give effect to the recommendations of the above expert bodies and provides for the amendment of the Presidency-towns Insolvency Act 1909 and the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920, for the purpose of including a new act of insolvency. The Bill enables the decree-holder to send an insolvency notice. The notice can be served in respect of any decree or order for the payment of money due to a creditor, the execution of which has not been stayed. If the judgment-debtor fails to pay the amount within the period specified in the notice which shall not be less than one month or furnish security for the payment of such amount to the satisfaction of the creditor this would deemed to be an act of insolvency. Where the judgment-debtor is residing outside India, the insolvency notice shall be served only after obtaining the leave of the Court and the period for compliance of the said notice will be specified by the Court. It would however, be open to the judgment-debtor to satisfy the court that he has a counter-claim or set-off which equals or exceeds the decretal amount or the amount ordered to be paid and which he could not lawfully set up in the suit or proceeding in which the decree or order was passed against him. The judgment-debtor would also be permitted to raise the defence that the amount is not payable by or under any law for the time being in force for the relief of indebtedness and is entitled to have the decree or order set aside under the provisions of that law. The Bill also seeks to amend the rule-making power to enable the High Court to make rules with regard to the form of the insolvency notice and the manner of service thereof.

As the subject matter of the Bill is relatable to a matter in the Concurrent List, the views of the State Governments were obtained regarding the proposed amendments. Most of the State Governments have agreed to the amendments.

A question has, however, been raised that by this provision, the judgment-debtors would be harassed by the decree-holders. There is no cause for apprehension on this ground as the proposed provi-

sion would apply only when the operation of the decree has not been stayed. The main object of the amendment is to prevent the harassment of the decree holders by dishonest judgement-debtors who tend to take advantage of every technicality to defeat and delay execution proceedings with the result that the decree often becomes virtually a scrap of paper. It may in this connection be mentioned that the Bombay Amendment has worked satisfactorily for about a quarter of a century and does not seem to have led to any abuse. The State of Karnataka has also adopted a similar amendment in 1963 by the Provincial Insolvency (Mysore Extension and Amendment) Act, 1962 (Mysore Act 7 of 1963) and the experience of the State Governments of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Karnataka had been that the Act had worked without any difficulty.

There were certain apprehensions that the judgement-debtors may be harassed in the execution of ex-parte decrees and by the non-service of insolvency notice. The Bill itself provides that insolvency notice may be served in the execution of a decree or order which has become final and the execution thereof has not been stayed. Ex-parte decrees become final only after the period for setting aside such decrees expires and no application is made for setting aside the decree within that period. The Bill empowers the High Courts to provide by means of rules the form of the insolvency notice and the manner in which such notice may be served. As such, there may not be any cause for apprehension that the insolvency notice will not be served at all.

An objection was also raised that the period specified in the Bill for compliance of insolvency notice is too short and it should be increased. It may be mentioned that the period specified is only the minimum period and it is open for the decree-holder to specify a longer period. In respect of persons residing outside India, the court has been given the power to specify a longer period depending on the circumstances of the case. Secondly the period of notice specified in the Bill is only for the purpose of enabling the judgement-debtor to arrange for the payment of money. He is already aware of the existence of the decree and, as such, it is felt that he will not be put to any difficulty.

Another point raised was that the recommendation of the Law Commission for comprehensive law on insolvency has not been brought out so far though the Law Commission had submitted its recommendations more than ten years before and only this minor amendment has been brought forward. It may be pointed out

that we had already taken action to implement the recommendation of the Law Commission to bring out a comprehensive law on insolvency. But as the House is aware, the subject of insolvency, is in the concurrent list and any legislation proposed to be brought forward should be done only after consultation with the State Governments. This would take some time. But as the Expert Committee on legal aid has recommended that this beneficial provision should be implemented immediately without waiting for a comprehensive law on Insolvency, the Bill has been brought forward.

The provision of the Bill are non-controversial and I hope, that it will receive acceptance from all sections of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Presidency-towns Insolvency Act, 1909 and the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

Mr. Ram Kishan has given notice of referring the Bill to the Select Committee. He is not here; so, that amendment falls.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madras South) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Bill brought before the House is not so innocuous as the Law Minister has tried to make it. It imposes onerous conditions on an honest debtor. The Law Commission which the Law Minister quoted, said as follows:

"The most effective way of instilling a healthy fear in the minds of..." (please note the words)... "dishonest judgment-debtors would be to enable the court to adjudicate him an insolvent..."

He has used this provision against even an honest judgment-debtor who has no resources, to be adjudicated as an insolvent. My objection is to that part of the Bill. You are aware, Sir, that in Roman times, a judgment-debtor who did not pay his dues, was flogged. Under the Common Law, a judgment-debtor who did not pay this dues was sent to jail. And our Civil Procedure Code also provided for a person who has not paid the dues to be sent to jail until nearly fifty years ago.

In 1936 the Civil Procedure Code was amended whereby a judgment-debtor who has no assets, who has no means to pay, could not be sent to a civil prison. I want to quote from the Civil Procedure Code the relevant portion which says that it is only a person who has dishonestly

dealt with his assets that could be sent to prison. It says:

"It must be proved to the satisfaction of the court that the judgment-debtor has or has had, since the date of the decree, the assets to pay the amount of the decree or some substantial part thereof and refuses or neglects to pay the amount."

It is only then he can be sent to jail.

If you take the Bill, this is what it says:

"Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (1), a debtor commits an act of insolvency if a creditor, who has obtained a decree or order against him for the payment of money (being a decree or order which has become final and the execution whereof has not been stayed, has served on him a notice hereinafter in this section referred to as the insolvency notice) as provided in sub-section (3) and the debtor does not comply with that notice within the period specified therein:"

There are honest debtors who have no means to pay, there are dishonest debtors who have means to pay and yet refuse to pay. What the Law Commission said as the easiest way to enforce payment is only of the dishonest judgment debtor, but in this case the clause provides that even if he is an honest debtor, if he has no means to pay, he can be adjudicated insolvent. Going to prison is a lesser evil than being declared insolvent. Some day he can become a Minister, but if he is declared an insolvent, he has no hope, his family will be ruined.

Under what justice can we say that a judgment debtor who has no means to pay and who cannot, under the present system of our Civil Procedure Code, be sent to jail, can be adjudicated insolvent. In order that a person may be adjudicated insolvent, he must have committed one of the acts of insolvency, and the various acts of insolvency, as you know are selling assets, making fraudulent payments etc. Here is a debtor who has no assets, who has not committed any of these offences, and yet merely because he has not complied with the notice which has been issued as an insolvency notice, he can be adjudicated insolvent. This, I consider, runs contrary to the spirit of the legislation which has been adopted in this country.

I know the arguments that will be advanced, and I will meet them even before they are raised. It will be said that we are only copying the provision of the British Bankruptcy Act, of 1914; it contains exactly the same provision as the one which is now before the House.

[Shri R. Venkantaraman]

But I want to point out: have we not travelled in ideas of social justice far from the days of 1914? Should what the British Bankruptcy law enacted in 1914 be re-enacted at this time, overlooking the protection which we have given in the Civil Procedure Code against arrest and detention of a debtor who has no means to pay? Therefore, the whole idea of trying to enforce payment of debts through the shortest method of providing for insolvency is contrary to the spirit of the Insolvency law.

The purpose of insolvency is two-fold. One is to give protection to the debtor against harassment by the creditor. The second is to give an equal distribution of the assets among the creditors. Where a man has no assets, what is the point in declaring him insolvent and putting him to social odium? That is why in the amendment which I have suggested, I have copied a phrase in the Civil Procedure Code, that "if a debtor having the means to pay refuses to pay, then he can be adjudicated insolvent. But a person who has no means to pay should never be adjudicated insolvent by barely giving a notice that he has not complied with the decree which has been issued against him. Therefore, I submit that this is not such an innocuous Bill as the Law Minister has brought it forward. He has overlooked the words in the Law Commission Report which says that it is the easiest and the best way of enforcing payment against a dishonest judgment debtor. He has used it against the honest judgment debtor who has no means to pay. That is my submission.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : Mr Speaker, Sir, I endorse the views of Mr Venkantaraman.

Sir, the position is this. The Law Commission in its 26th Report did not suggest the amendment for incorporation of this provision alone. They had suggested for a thorough revision of the insolvency law and for fusion of the Presidency-towns Insolvency Act and the Provincial Insolvency Act and for making it one comprehensive measure. That was in the 26th Report. After years the hon. Minister states that a study is still being undertaken, no decision has been arrived at and now this piecemeal amendment is being brought to the old Act of 1909. Is it a good legislative practice? When there is a recommendation of the Law Commission to enact a comprehensive legislation and to incorporate the entire insolvency law in one statute then one paragraph of the Law Commission Report after years suddenly becomes so important for which a separate amending Bill has to be brought. I do

not understand what is the logic behind it and suddenly why for the decree-holders the Government becomes so anxious that a special provision has to be made. Therefore on principle also we are having a surfeit of legislations some well-conceived, many ill-conceived and this is only giving rise to more and more litigation which is not good for the society.

Sir, the supposed objective of this amendment is that fear has to be instilled in the minds of judgment-debtors. Well the Law Commission says, 'dishonest judgment-debtors'. It is also known that the Privy Council said many years back that the trouble of the decree-holder in India starts from the date he gets the decree. That is true. So far as the procedures are concerned, I should have thought that the courts can also look into the matter. There is already an Act of Insolvency which provides that if an attachment is levied and remains not complied with, then it is an act of insolvency. The question is if there are *bona-fide* alert decree-holders we can find out the means also to execute the decree against those persons who are able to pay. A very vital point has been raised by Mr Venkantaraman. The Civil Procedure Code has been amended to give protection to a certain section of the people from civil arrests. Now they will come under this odium of being declared insolvent although they may not have means to pay. This attitude, I submit will not fulfil the objectives for which this is sought to be enacted. So, if there is no means to pay what is the good or how the society benefits by declaring such a person insolvent? How the decree-holder benefits by that? The answer is: Why should the decree-holder even give an insolvency notice to such a person? But taking advantage of a decree some personal animosity also sometimes is ruthlessly pursued in the form of various proceedings against the person who cannot defend. Therefore, I have not being able to follow what is the urgency for this piece of legislation. It does not serve such an important social objective for which we have to have an amendment. The Law Commission's recommendations are not being considered fully till today whether there should be one comprehensive law or not. The Ministry has not yet had the time to have a comprehensive survey or study of the matter in consultation with the State Governments. Sir, I have not understood the hurry or the basis on which this Bill been brought forward.

You kindly see one aspect. The Bill seeks to provide that an application may be made by the judgment-debtor for setting aside of the insolvency notices and sub-clause (5) of the proposed amendment under Clause 2 of the Bill provides that he

can make an application but on certain specified grounds. One ground is that he has a counter-claim or set-off against the creditor and the second one is that he is entitled to have the decree or order set aside under any provision for the relief of indebtedness and the third one is that the decree or order is not executable under the provisions of any law referred to in clause (b) on the date of the application that means, the law relating to relief of indebtedness. No other provision is mentioned, either claim for set-off or counter-claim or under some relief of indebtedness law.

There is some provision under which a decree can be set aside. Suppose, there is a suit challenging the decree on the ground of fraud. But that is not the ground on which an application under sub-section (5) can be made. Unless somebody is able to get an injunction in that suit, he will have no opportunity to make an application under the proposed sub-section (5).

The other provision is, under the ordinary law, as it is, if on the ground of attachment to a decree which is enforceable and which remains unsatisfied, then it is an act of insolvency. But there the so-called debtor can challenge the decree in that very insolvency proceedings, as you are aware and the Insolvency Court is not bound by the Civil Court's decree as such and can go behind the decree to find out either the basis of the date or the validity of the decree itself. Now that ground will not be open under sub-section (5). Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, whether a debtor who is entitled to make an application under sub-section (5) to get relief on specific grounds can make an application on other grounds. Will it be open to him? It is a doubt that I am having because the proviso to sub-section (2) of Section 2 says:

"Where a debtor makes an application under sub-section (5) for setting aside an insolvency notice—(a) in a case where such application is allowed by the Court, he shall not be deemed to have committed an act of insolvency under this sub-section; and (b) in a case where such application is rejected by the Court, he shall be deemed to have committed an act of insolvency under this sub-section on the date of rejection of the application or the expiry of the period specified in the insolvency notice..."

Therefore, now, only very limited grounds to resist an application for insolvency will be open to a judgement debtor who may not have even the means to pay. Apart from this, whose interest is going to be

served because of the sub-section (5) read with the proviso. I would like to know under the Bombay legislation, which is no doubt there for some years, how many persons have taken recourse to it. How many decree holders have been otherwise prevented from executing a decree in the normal manner? How was this provision in the Bombay legislation utilised for giving proper lessons to the dishonest judgement debtors, how was this used for the purpose of harassment? The hon. Minister says he has experience I do not know what material he has, what statistics he has. Therefore, on an impression that there is no harassment, I do not think that this was the reason for which this Bill was justified. I know that previously he has got the Bill passed by Rajya Sabha and he will pursue it, press it. There is no doubt about it. But at least let him give an assurance that a time limit would be indicated within which a comprehensive bill for bankruptcy legislation will be made.

Second, at least the rule should make ample provisions for giving as much protection as is necessary, because the law is going to be passed. What is the protection that this will not be utilised for a personal vendetta against persons who do not have the means to pay?

These assurances are not there. On the other hand, the grounds for resisting an application are being restricted. Therefore, these are the apprehensions and, I hope, the hon. Minister will consider and try to see that the honest judgment debtors who, unfortunately have not got the means to pay are not harassed.

श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन (सिवनी) आग्रह
महोदय, जितने एनशज इस में उठाये गये हैं वे तो प्रश्न को देखने के अलग अलग नजरिये से उत्पन्न होते हैं। दोनों प्रकार के कर्जदार हुआ करते हैं। ईमानदार और गैर ईमानदार। कुछ तो ऐसे भी हैं जो महर्षि चावर्कि की उक्ति मानते हैं जिग में यह कहा है कि घी पियों और जरूर पिया और आवश्यकता पड़े तो उधार लेकर पिया। ऐसे भी लोग हैं जिनका दिवालिचपन स्टेट्स रिम्यल है। कभी शादी के लिए उन के यहां जाना होता है तो कहा जाता है कि यह तो बहुत अच्छा घर है इस घर का चार बार दिवाला पिटा है। अतः दोनों प्रकार के लोग हैं।

[श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन]

कुछ लांग ईमानदारी से पैसा देना चाहते हैं लेकिन उनके पास पैसा नहीं है। वे परिस्थितियों की मार के कारण परेशान हो जाते हैं। इन के अन्तर्गत एक अनुभव हुआ है। अभी जो वर्तमान कानून है, उस में डिफ्री तो मिल जाती है और जल्दी मिल जाती है लेकिन सालों लग जाते हैं पैसा वापस नहीं हो पाता है। कुछ ऐसे भी लांग हैं जिनके पास पैसा नहीं है लेकिन कुछ सरकारी कर्मचारी भी हैं जिनके ऊपर डिफ्री हो जाता है ना भी वसूली नहीं होती। उनका स्वास्तक्षण हो गया है, लिखते रहते हैं पता ही लगता कि कहीं हुआ है। कभी उनको नोटिस नहीं मिलता है, कभी नोटिस लेते नहीं हैं। इस प्रकार का परेशानियां होती हैं। कई साल इस प्रकार लग जाते हैं। कहीं से डिफ्री हो गई है लेकिन वसूल नहीं हो रहा है। अब वह डिफ्री एक कागज का पृष्ठमात्र बन कर रह जाती है। इसके अलावा उसका और कोई कामन नहीं रहता।

इन सब दुष्टियों से अगर देखा जाए तो यह जो कानून बना हुआ है, वह स्वागत योग्य है और इसमें स्वागत किया है। इसमें एक संशोधन में दिया है जिसका कारण में मैं अपने विचार रखता हूँ? ऐसे मामलों में सबसे बड़ी परेशानी नोटिस देने और नोटिस प्राप्त करने में होता है। जिस तरह से नोटिस जाते हैं और जिस तरह से अवाइड किया जाते हैं वह हम सब को जानते हैं। जिस एड्रेस पर नोटिस जाते हैं वहाँ वे प्राप्त हो नहीं किये जाते। यदि आप नाचे की अदालतों में देखें, दीवानी अदालतों में देखें तो पावेंगे कि नोटिसों का तामिल करना इतना कठिन हो गया है कि तलशाना देने के आठ-सठ, दस-दस साल बाद तक नोटिस तामिल नहीं हो पाते। मैंने यह संशोधन दिया है कि इनमें एक यह प्रावधान होना चाहिए कि नोटिस एक्नॉलिजमेंट रजिस्टर्ड डाक से भेजा जाए। अगर नोटिस उसके रजिस्टर्ड एड्रेस पर भेजा जाता है और

वह मिलता नहीं है, या वह एवाइड करता है तो भी नोटिस को तामिल किया जाना माना जाना चाहिए। यह संशोधन मैंने दिया है।

एक मैंने संशोधन और दिया है। इस बिल में एक प्रावधान है कि कितनी रकम है, कितनी रकम उधार दी है, उसके बारे में चाहे तो कोई विरोध कर सकता है कि इतनी रकम मैंने उधार नहीं ली है। अब मान लो मैंने दस हजार रुपए की रकम का नोटिस दिया है कि यह रकम तुम्हें देनी है। वह यह कह सकता है कि दस हजार रुपए की रकम नहीं है और इस पर फिर गवाही चलेगी कि कितनी रकम है। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि जब कोई यह एतराज उठाता है कि इतनी रकम नहीं है तो उसको उस समय यह भी बताना चाहिए कि कितनी रकम है, उसके ऊपर कितनी रकम नहीं है। उसे यह बताना चाहिए कि मैंने दस हजार रुपया उधार नहीं लिया है, आठ हजार रुपया उधार लिया है। उसके ऊपर इसकी जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिए कि वह यह बताये कि इतनी रकम है। इसलिए मैंने यह संशोधन रखा है।

जहाँ तक ईमानदार वर्जदार का स्वागत है, धारा दो और धारा तीन की उपधारा पांच में उसका प्रावधान बड़े निश्चित रूप से दिया गया है। वह मामले आए, अदालत में वह कि इस कारण से पैसा उसका नहीं देना है, इस कारण से मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि मस को दिवायिदा घोषित न किया जाए। चूंकि इस प्रकरण में इसमें प्रावधान है इसलिए जो ईमानदार वर्जदार है उसका संरक्षण इस बिल के द्वारा भी होता है, ऐसा मैं मानता हूँ।

इन शब्दों के साथ श्री मेरे संशोधनों का विधि मंत्री जी स्वीकार करें इस निवेदन के साथ मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ।

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): It is really very unfortunate that an efficient Minister, a Law Minister of Shri Shantibhushan's eminence has come forward with such piece-meal amendment to the Act enacted in 1909 and 1920 i.e. 60 to 70 years ago. He

should have come forward with a comprehensive Bill, stating the details therein.

I do not understand how honest Judgment debtors who have no assets to repay, who are very eager to repay the debt but have no assets, can be declared insolvent. I do not understand. This is really very wrong under the present social conditions of our country, in our free country. This Act was enacted when India was under foreign rule, but we are now living in a free country: we have got our freedom. The social conditions have to be taken into consideration.

It is not only unfortunate, but we expected that a comprehensive Bill about the Insolvency Act—an Act which was enacted in 1909—would be placed here. But, instead of placing a comprehensive Bill, he has placed an Amendment in a very tactful way, and in his introductory speech he made us understand that this is not very important, it is of a technical nature. This is not only of a technical nature, but is very important, and this fact has to be taken into consideration that the social conditions of the country must be given careful attention.

Honest judgment-debtors and dishonest judgment-debtors should not be taken on par, as explained by Mr. Venkataraman and the eminent lawyer Shri Chatterjee. I would request him to at least accept this modification as suggested by Mr. Venkataraman.

Also, on p. 3, Clause 3(2) (a) and (b) say :

- (a) in a case where such application allowed by the District Court, he shall not be deemed to have committed an act of insolvency under this sub-section ; and
- (b) in a case where such application is rejected by the District Court, he shall be deemed to have committed an act of insolvency under this sub-section on the date of rejection of the application or the expiry of the period specified in the insolvency notice for its compliance, whichever is later.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Basu, are you likely to take some time ?

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU : I am likely to complete within two to three minutes.

13 hrs.

So, he should not have depended on District Courts: he should have stated that the decision of the High Court should be taken into consideration.

In such important cases, the judgment of the District Courts should not be enough. I have seen this on various occasions, and I can show many examples, where dishonest judgment-debtors have come out, they are not going to pay, they have been declared insolvent—merely by transferring their assets in other names. If you go through the Balance Sheets of the Bank of Baroda or the Balance Sheet of the United Commercial Bank, you will see that an amount of Rs. 2 crores has been written off due to declaration of insolvency.

Now I would like to say that the dishonest judgment-debtors should not be spared. The money must be realised from them. Let them be sent to prison; let all steps be taken by the Central and State Governments. But in the case of honest judgment-debtors, why should you try to send them to prison? why should they be declared insolvent? By this, not only the person concerned, but the whole family will not be able to come out in public life.

So, I would appeal to the hon. Minister to withdraw this Bill. This should not come in a piecemeal way. He should withdraw this Amendment Bill and come forward in this House with a comprehensive Bill which will receive all support.

MR. SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned for lunch till 2 o' Clock.

13'02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at six minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

INSOLVENCY LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL.—contd.

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो दिवाला फिधियां (संशोधन) विधेयक प्रस्तुत हुआ है उसे काश्चर्य है कि विरोध दल के सदस्यों ने क्यों उम वा इतना विरोध किया है जहाँ राज्य सभा में उन्हीं के लोगों ने उसका समर्थन किया है। विरोधी

[डा० रामजी सिंह]

दल के माननीय सदस्यों ने तो यहां तक कह दिया कि इस विधेयक का वापस ले लेना चाहिए। शायद उन्होंने थर्ड ला कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को नहीं देखी है जिस में उसमें यह अनुशंसा की थी :

"Such provisions should be inserted in the Provincial Insolvency Act."

मई, 1973 में एक्सपर्ट कमेटी ने अपनी अनुशंसा में स्पष्ट कर दिया था :

"It would also be necessary to make the process of execution simpler, at least insofar as simple money claims are concerned. In this connection attention is invited to the amendments made to the Presidency-towns Insolvency Act and the Provincial Insolvency Act of Bombay, by Act XV of 1939, by which if a money decree is unsatisfied and no stay has been obtained, the decree-holder may serve a notice of insolvency requiring the judgment-debtor to pay the money or to furnish security for its payment. Non-payment would be regarded as an act of insolvency."

मैंने यह बात इसलिए कही है कि यह कोई ऐसा विधेयक नहीं है जिस का विरोध किया जाये। विधि मंत्री जानते ही हैं कि यह विधेयक इतना संतोषप्रद नहीं है इसलिए इस बारे में एक कॉम्प्रोमिज विल लाना चाहिए था।

ला कमीशन ने अपनी 26 वीं रिपोर्ट में इस बारे में अनुशंसा की है कि एक कॉम्प्रोमिज इन्साल्वेंसी ला बनाया जाना चाहिए। यह तो मालूम ही है कि प्रेजिडेंसी-टाउन्स इन्साल्वेंसी ऐक्ट, 1909 और प्राविशियल इन्साल्वेंसी ऐक्ट 1920 इंग्लैंड के बैकरोड्स ला के आधार पर बने थे। इसलिए इस विधेयक को और ज्यादा ब्राड कनटेक्ट में बनाया जाना चाहिए था। लेकिन फिर भी जो संशोधन

हमारे सामने उपस्थित है उसके चार उद्देश्य हैं।

पहला उद्देश्य यह है कि डिब्री-होल्डर्स को परेशानी से बचाया जाये और यदि यह संशोधन डिब्री होल्डर्स की थोड़ी सी भी परेशानी बची देता है तो वह काफी अच्छी बात है।

इस का दूसरा उद्देश्य है कि सचमुच में हम लोगों को देखना चाहिए कि ऐसे कर्जखोर होते हैं जो कर्ज को पचा जाते हैं उन के ऊपर कोई भय और आतंक नहीं होता है, इस लिए इस संशोधन का दूसरा उद्देश्य यह भी है कि —

"That a person who is really entitled to the enforcement of a legal right can get the legal right enforced and the other person who is defying it will not be able to defy it for a very long time."

एक्सपर्ट कमेटी ग्रान लीगल एड ने भी इस बात की अनुशंसा की थी। वस्तुतः भारत-वर्ष में जो कुछ पेशेवर कर्जखोर हैं वे पचा जाते हैं और खाम काफ़ के इस लिए कर्ज ले लेते हैं कि उन को पचाना है और फिर दिवाला निकाल देते हैं। इन्साल्वेंसी के इतिहास में अगर हम जायें तो हमें पता चलेगा कि दिवाला कानून जो पहले प्राचीन काल में रोमन कानून के सम्बन्ध में था तो वहां सिविल राइट में भी वंचित कर दिया जाता था। लेकिन वर्तमान काल में हम लोग जानते हैं कि केशव बहुत आर्थिक सहायता देते हैं जिस के कारण ही दिवाला निकाला जाता है, इसलिए जो ऐसे इन्साल्वेंट लोग हैं उन को रिहैबिलिटेड करने के लिए भी यह इन्साल्वेंसी कानून लाया जाता है। इसलिए रोमन कानून में जो प्राचीन समय में था कि उन को नागरिक अधिकार से वंचित कर दिया जाए, ऐसा आज मान्य नहीं है। मध्य युग में भी इटली जैसे देशों में बड़े से बड़े डण्ड की व्यवस्था थी जिस को Rumpentes et fallitti कहते हैं। यह भी मध्य युग की बात थी। आज के समय में भी इंग्लैंड जैसे देशों में 1542-43 से ही यह चीज चल रही है

लेकिन वहाँ भी ऐसी व्यवस्था है कि लोग स्वच्छता से अपना दिवाला घोषित कर सकें। अभी जो हमारे यहाँ कानून का संशोधन हो रहा है उस से जहाँ तक इस का ताल्लुक है, उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं आप से कहता हूँ कि हमें दो उद्देश्य तो इस के भाग ही हैं। तीसरा उद्देश्य जो थर्ड ला कमीशन ने भी कहा था अपनी अनुशंसा में वह यह है —

“It would also be necessary to make the process of execution simple at least in so far as simple money claims are concerned. Non-payment would be regarded as an act of insolvency.”

सचमुच मैं अगर हम अपना कर्ज चुकता नहीं करते हैं तो हम को दिवालिया घोषित कर देना चाहिए। लेकिन एक बात है कि एक तो पेशेवर दिवालिया है और एक सच्चा दिवालिया है। इन दोनों के बीच में, फेक इन्साल्वेंट और रियल इन्साल्वेंट के बीच में भी हमें विभेद करना चाहिए। इसलिए जो संशोधन आया है उस में ख़ास कर आर्टिकल 182 में विधि, मंत्री जी देखेंगे, वह स्वयं एक वकील पढ़े हैं, मैं उन की कदर करता हूँ। सूकिन इस आर्टिकल 182 के अन्तर्गत मुकदमे और वकीलों के लिए एक उर्वर भूमि है क्योंकि इस का इस्तेमाल वेईमान डिग्रेडरी भी कर सकता है और वेईमान कर्ज देने वाला भी कर सकता है। इसलिए हमें लगता है कि अदालत की जा चीज इस में दी गई है शायद उस पर पुनर्विचार करने की जरूरत है।

एक चीज और है। कर्ज ख़ार के साथ साथ कर्जदार को भी देखना चाहिए। दूसरे देशों में ख़ास कर के जो क्रेडिटर्स हैं उनके हितों के विषय में भी बाकी ध्यान दिया गया है कि किस तरह से उनके स्वार्थों की मुद्दा की जाए। ख़ास कर के इंग्लैंड में यह है —

“Creditors gained an active role. With the legislation of 1716 they have been vested with important power except for the interval of 1831 to 1869.”

उस में भी क्रेडिटर्स आटोनामी की बात

कही गई है। इंग्लैंड के कानून में आफिशियल रिसीवर तक की बात की गई है। कौनाडा के कानून में भी ट्रस्टीज एक्साइट किये गये हैं और आस्ट्रेलिया में आफिशियल रिसीवर की बात कही गई है। इसीलिए जहाँ हम कर्जख़ार के हितों की तरह देखते हैं वहाँ कर्ज देने वालों के हितों को भी हम लोगों को इस में देखना चाहिए।

एक चीज और है। उन्होंने कहा है कि यह काननक्रेन्ट लिस्ट में है और इस पर ज्यादा विचार अन्य राज्यों से नहीं लिया गया है लेकिन संशोधन के लिए तो उनकी राय मिल गई है। जैसा कि मुझे ज्ञात है, संशोधन उपस्थित करने के लिए उन्होंने राज्यों से राय ले ली है। दस वर्ष पहले 26वीं रिपोर्ट में ला कमीशन ने कहा था कि एक कांफ्रिहेंसिव बिल लाया जाये। हमारे बिधि मंत्री जी इतने कुशल हैं, सम्पूर्ण संविधान जब गारंटी कर दिया गया था उसके पुनर्संशोधन का बिल वे ला सकते हैं तब यह तो उनकी रुचि अभिरुचि का मवाल है, इसके सम्बन्ध में भी डेढ़ वर्ष में वे बिल ला सकते थे या फिर 6 महीने और ठहर जाते तो कोई बात नहीं होती और तब हमारे बैकटरमन जी और दूसरे लोगों को कहने का कोई अवसर नहीं मिलता।

जैसा मैंने पहले विवेदन किया है, इस संशोधन में अदालत का क्लेम्स और काउंटर क्लेम्स के लिए थोड़ा छूट मिल जाती है। यह इस बिल का आम्बेजेंट्स ऐंड रीजंस में स्पष्ट ही कहा गया है। मुझे लगता है क्लेम्स और काउंटर क्लेम्स की बात तो चलती रहेगी पर कौन से इन्साल्वेंट आर्टिफिशल हैं और कौन से रियल हैं इसके सम्बन्ध में विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। फिर भी यह संशोधन बूकिएस लिए आया कि कुछ लोगों को परेशानी से बचाया जाये अतः हम इसका इस शर्त के साथ समर्थन करते हैं कि निकट भविष्य में इसके लिए एक कांफ्रिहेंसिव बिल लाया जायेगा और

[इ।० रामजी सिंह]

हमारे सदस्यों की जा आपत्तियाँ हैं उनको निर्मल कर दिया जाएगा।

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI (Junagadh) : Sir, I rise to support the Bill.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons which has been given to us explains the necessity for having this kind of provision.

Now, such a provision does exist in the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra for the last 40 years and in my opinion, such an amendment was long overdue.

A doubt was expressed about the soundness of including such a ground for declaring an individual as an insolvent.

Sir, if we look at the existing grounds of insolvency,—apart from the law which is amended in the two States of Gujarat and Maharashtra—it would be seen that there is generally some element of dishonesty on the part of persons who are sought to be adjudicated insolvent.

It has been suggested that an honest person may find himself in financial difficulties and he may not be able to meet his demands; then, such a person should not be visited with the consequence of being declared an insolvent. But, Sir, I do not see any force in this kind of approach. A person may be temporarily in a genuine difficulty may have sufficient assets, but he may not be able to convert them into cash to pay off his debts. He may be in such a situation. As every prudent man knows, he could then easily raise funds or easily satisfy the creditors about the need for postponing his demand for some time and even after all what would happen if such a man is declared an insolvent? What would be the position? Temporarily he might find himself in a difficulty. Once a receiver, or an official assignee in cities like Bombay, Calcutta, etc. is appointed, he would look into the affairs of his estate and if there are sufficient assets all his creditors will be satisfied and in any event he would get clear discharge if there is no fraud or dishonesty involved on his part.

This difficulty is sought to be pointed out in respect of a person who may probably only temporarily be in genuine difficulty. But against this it has to be borne in mind that the creditor faces the difficulties even after getting a decree. While on this aspect of the difficulties of a creditor I would like to point out how legislation has

rather not kept abreast of the economic situation; it lags behind and it falls far short of the realities of the situation because even after a final decree is passed, the real difficulties of a judgement creditor begins. The judgement debtor tries to delay or defeat execution of the decree, amongst other reasons, for the simple reason that on the decretal amount he has to pay an interest at the rate of 6 to 9% per annum whereas particularly in rural parts the ruling rate of interest is 16 to 18%. Even in cities in respect of commercial transactions whereas after a decree is passed—I am subject to correction, the Hon. Minister may correct me if I am wrong—under Section 34 of Civil Procedure Code the maximum rate of interest is 6% only. But even the nationalised banks charge generally more than 15% rate of interest. Therefore, a debtor finds it to his own advantage to try to resort to every kind of device to delay or defeat the execution of the decree. It has been repeatedly pointed out very forcefully and cogently that the difficulties of a creditor begin after he obtains a decree. I am sorry to say that. When I was last at Bombay I was talking to some lawyer friends and they pointed out to me that even for executing decree in the first instance, they have to obtain a certified copy of the decree and it takes 6 to 9 months. I am sorry to say this. I am referring to a situation prevalent in cities like Bombay, in Civil Courts even to get a certified copy of a decree within a reasonable period, some monies have to be paid. Unless you do it, you may not get it for six or nine months. Therefore having regard to all these difficulties and having regard to the experience available to the public from the courts in two States of Maharashtra and Gujarat, I can say that there should be no fear of any difficulty being experienced by honest debtors from such a provision being enacted. By this sort of legislation it would help creditors to recover their dues within a reasonable time. I therefore, wholeheartedly support this Bill and I may repeat that such a legislation exists in these two States for the last 40 years with no adverse effect on honest debtors. With these words I support this Bill.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am happy that the Bill has received whole-hearted support from some hon. Members. I am sorry that it did not get that kind of approval from some other hon. Members. I would like to dispel the doubts which perhaps have arisen in the minds of some hon. Members in regard to some features of the Bill.

Shri Venkataraman, particularly felt, and he quoted from the report of the Law Commission and as he read it it seemed to him, if I have understood him rightly that the Law Commission did not intend,

a provision of this kind to be brought and they probably intended that a provision would be brought which would make a distinction between the so-called dishonest judgement debtors and the so-called honest judgement debtors; namely that the Law Commission had in mind a classification of the judgement debtors both of them unable to pay their debts or pay the amount of a decree on service of a notice, but some who were not prepared to pay the same even though they had the means to pay and therefore could be regarded as dishonest judgement debtors as well as those who did not have the means to pay and therefore that inability was responsible for their not being able to pay those decreed debts and therefore could not be regarded as dishonest debtors. Firstly I would like to dispel this impression of Shri Venkataraman that there was any such intention on the part of the Law Commission when they recommended in their report on the Insolvency Act that such a distinction should be made. The Law Commission probably thought that the judgement debtor is not taken by surprise. There are so many steps. First of all even before a person files a suit for the recovery of the amount due to him he tries not to go to a court and he approaches the person from whom the amount is due to pay the amount. It is no pleasure for any person to proceed in a court of law because it is known that it is quite inconvenient; a person has to suffer a fair amount of harassment even for invoking his legal rights which are due to him. Then ultimately when he cannot receive payment of the amount which is due to him he has perforce to take recourse to a court of law and file a suit. The suit also goes on for some time because the reply of the debtor has to come, evidence has to be recorded, issues have to be framed and judgement has to be delivered. Normally, there is recourse to a higher court also either by way of appeal or a revision or otherwise before the decree can become final. This Bill stipulates that it is only after the decree has become final that it will be open to the decree holder to serve a notice of insolvency on the judgement debtor giving a certain period of time within which he should receive payment of the decreed debt. Now if having all this time he still does not find it possible even at this stage when a notice is served on him to make the payment of the amount evidently, Shri Venkataraman is right that there can be only two reasons either he has no desire to make the payment, he wants to take advantage of the protracted litigation etc. and the steps which are available to him to defeat the true and justified claims of the decree holder or that he is not in a position to pay the debt. Shri Venkataraman agrees that in that case in which the decree holder has the means to pay and does not pay it is quite right for this Bill to provide that he can be

declared an insolvent on that ground. His anxiety is that if the judgement debtor is not in a position because he does not have the means, he does not have the assets, he is a poor person and unfortunately he had happened to take some debt, but according to his current financial position he does not just have the assets to pay the debts, then why punish him. He cited the instance of civil prison, namely in what circumstances a person can be sent to a civil prison. He said that the provision which provides for sending a person to a civil prison says that if he having the means to pay, fails to pay then only there is a ground for sending him to a civil prison. Quite true because civil prison is a punishment but to equate a person being sent to civil prison with his being declared to be or adjudicated to be insolvent I submit, with great respect to Shri Venkataraman is to miss the point.

We must be clear as to what was the purpose of the Insolvency law. In fact what he has suggested, with great respect to him, would amount to this, that only those persons who have the means to pay their debts, can alone be insolvent, but a person who is unable to pay his debt cannot be and should not be insolvent; it would just be the reverse of the situation. This is because we conceive and we understand an insolvent primarily to be a person who does not have the means to pay his debts, viz. whose debts are so large that his total assets would not suffice to clear those debts. Then we say "All right; this man has become insolvent." He might have incurred loss in a business, or whatever might have been the reason. He might have been a spendthrift. But whatever be the reason, if unfortunately the situation is such that the value of his total assets falls far short of his debts, then the society says, "All right; this man has declared insolvent." But the insolvency law is not merely to punish the insolvent. In fact, it is not stipulated in that manner.

So far as sending a person to civil prison is concerned, yes; it is intended as a punishment to a person, because this is a dishonest conduct. He is in a position to pay, and yet he does not pay his rightful dues. All right; he deserves going to prison. But so far as adjudicating a person to be an insolvent is concerned, I would submit with great respect that it would be a complete misconception to think that the main intention of the law of insolvency is to punish him and to visit him with punishment. There are a host of provisions of the insolvency legislation which are for the benefit of the so-called insolvents. Let us see this: if a person is not declared insolvent, what happens? Even though he may not be possessed of sufficient property which might go to discharge the debts which are due by him

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to-day, every income that he gets his every earning in future and every property that he gets in future—either by inheritance or otherwise—would also become liable for payment for the recovery of those debts; and, therefore, a situation might arise when he thinks that there are such heavy debts against him and so, what is the point in his working or earning? Because everything that he earns can be got hold of, except to the extent to which protection has been given on humanitarian grounds to every debtor, viz. wearing apparel tools of trade, etc. which are made exempt even by the insolvency legislation and the Code of Civil Procedure.

Apart from that, the very incentive to start a new life, to turn a new leaf would not be there, but for the insolvency laws. It was in that spirit that insolvency laws were conceived. The idea was, "All right; if the situation is such that a person is unable to, or does not have assets enough, pay his debts, let us call a stop to this situation. Let us declare him an insolvent." As a result, the creditors must forego part of the amounts which are due to them, because here will be an Official Assignee or Official Receiver or somebody, who will get hold of the entire property, except those which cannot be proceeded against, on humanitarian grounds. And thereafter rateably, it will be distributed, i.e. after the value of those assets have been realized, it will be rateably distributed among the creditors who are entitled to their claims. Thereafter, when he has discharged the insolvency, it will be a new life, even though the creditors have not been able to recover the whole of their debts and even if they have been able to recover only 1/10 of their debts and 9/10 of their debts will be deemed to be wiped off. The debtor would be in a position to start a new life, with new hope, new vision and new aspirations because why should he be in a life-long sentence, in some kind of civil debt that he has no incentive etc. to work, earn and so on? What was the main spirit behind it.

Of course, there were certain provisions for the benefit of the so-called creditors also. For instance, there is a provision in these laws, viz. that so long as a person is an undischarged insolvent, he cannot incur a fresh debt of more than Rs. 50/- without informing the person from whom he is taking that debt, viz. by telling him "I am an undischarged insolvent." The idea is this. Will any hon. Member like that even though a debtor is not in a position even to discharge his existing debts, he should be able to dupe other people, law-abiding citizens, without disclosing to the latter the fact that he was

not in a position and he did not have the assets, even to meet his present liabilities? Should he be able to get and contract loans from them? Should not the law introduce the safeguards and say: "All right; upto Rs. 50/- i.e. for daily needs, etc. you can have it; but if you want to contract a larger debt and if you are not in a position to discharge your existing debts, you must at least inform the person from whom you are taking the debt that your position is such-and-such. You are an undischarged insolvent." Of course after discharge it will be a new life. He will be entitled to all the rights and so on; but that is why this law has been conceived. It is not a measure of punishment on the insolvent, but it is to adjust the rights and liabilities; and that is why the Law Commission had said this. In fact, the Law Commission had not merely made their recommendation. They had actually drafted a bill. A draft bill had been appended; and this was precisely the provision which was contained in the draft bill—i.e. in these terms:

"A debtor commits an act of insolvency." I am reading the relevant provision from the draft bill drafted by the Law Commission itself.

"A debtor commits an act of insolvency—if a creditor who has obtained a decree or order against him for the payment of a sum of money being a decree or order which has become final and the execution whereof has not been stayed has served on him an insolvency notice as provided hereunder and the debtor does not comply with such notice within the period specified therein."

Although in one of their reports, they happened to refer to dishonest debtors, it was not the idea that they proceeded on that basis that if a person was not in a position to pay his debt, then all the more reason why he must be declared to be insolvent; because then he is truly an insolvent; he is truly and literally insolvent; he must be declared to be insolvent and get the benefit of his insolvency as well as not being able to exercise those rights which should not belong to insolvent people who are not in a position to pay their debt. Therefore, this was precisely the recommendation of a high-powered body and expert body which has gone into this question.

It was reiterated by the law Commission on two occasions and then it was said: well, even if it is a good provision, even if it would be for the peoples' benefit—because these days we hear so much and so loudly and very correctly criticism of the

administration of justice—The procedures are there so dilatory. In fact, in classic words, it has been said that the trouble of a decree holder starts when he has obtained a decree. Of course, there is lot of trouble even in the process of obtaining a decree. He has to go through so many courts. And thanks to the ingenuity of a large number of people belonging to the tribe to which I have the honour to belong. These miseries are protracted to a considerable extent. The society is trying to tackle that problem as to how these miseries should be reduced, if not eliminated altogether. How the delays in procedures etc. could be tackled.

We have launched an assault on this problem and we hope to overcome this problem and see that no person is denied justice within a reasonable time. Of course, due to backlog, etc. it will take some time to achieve that ideal, but the Government hopes that we shall be able to achieve that ideal because that is the basis of rule of law. Unless a person has not only the right to go to a court of law but also is assured that within a reasonable time—which reasonable time shall not be measured in years but will be measured in months—he would be able to get an adjudication so that his right will be enforced, till then it will not be possible to say that rule of law has been brought about in this country or enforced in this country. So, there has been an attempt which has been highlighted so many times by the Law Commission, an expert body, that this is an easy method, that such a person will be prevented from going to a potential creditor and ask for a loan of more than Rs. 50 without having to tell him that look here, this is my financial condition. I am not in a position to discharge my debt. I am an undischarged insolvent. Therefore, I should be declared insolvent. Of course, a person, who is not in a position to pay, certainly he will not pay in spite of this notice also. But then there is a very good reason that he should be declared as insolvent so that he is unable to drop many other potential creditors, etc. But if he is in a position to pay, this will act as a salutary safeguard, because then he would not like to be a person who has the means to pay, who is earning a lot of amount, etc. and yet he does not pay, then in that case, as soon as he receives this notice, he would like to comply with the notice; he will promptly pay with the result that a creditor, a poor creditor will not have to undergo all these miseries of the execution....

(Interruptions)

You would welcome being declared what?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think he has understood your point.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN : The other point which was made was why this piece-meal legislation; this insolvency has so many aspects. Why only one aspect of it is brought out? I think I had said in my opening speech that it is a comprehensive....

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I believe you have a legacy.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN : Of course, the responsibility for those ten years.... The mere fact that we are sitting on this side cannot be fastened to us only in one year and four months.

(Interruptions)

As I said, this being a concurrent subject we must consult the States. Otherwise, my hon. friend Shri Somnath Chatterjee would protest; many other hon. Members would protest.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : If you go against the Constitution, I shall protest.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN : No, no; in a concurrent legislation, in a concurrent field, it may not be constitutionally obligatory to consult the State Governments.

But it has been the convention since in the concurrent field both the state and the centre have a say; the convention has been to consult the State Governments also before you finalise your scheme of things, etc. That process has been going on. There are a large number of States who are preoccupied also. So, they take time in expressing their views and therefore it has not been possible. There are two courses. One is this; so long as you are not in a position to do the ultimate good, do not try to do even a little good which you are capable of; that is one philosophy, that unless we are in a position to bring about utopia in this country, why should we do anything; it is only when we make this land a full heaven where honey and milk are flowing, we should do; until then why should we try to attempt a little—that is one philosophy. This Government does not subscribe to that philosophy. Whatever good we can do in the shortest possible time, let us keep on doing that good without waiting for the maximum good that may come some time. The other side perhaps has been the believer of that ideology; they did not do even a

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small good to people because they were waiting for the day when they would be in a position to do people full good; that day never came and that is an alibi for not doing even small good.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) : You were a party to it till 1969.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN : If we have learnt our lessons, we would expect you also to change your views. After all one lives and learns. I suppose with this clarification the Bill will receive whole-hearted approval from all sections of the House.

Shri Jain raised the point that so far as service of notice is concerned in all the proceedings of the court, sometimes it is very portracted and it becomes very difficult to serve a person in this county. I fully share his sentiments. He has suggested that notice by registered post acknowledgement due should be substituted. He would see from the Bill that it is a matter of procedure and therefore it has not made any definite procedure for serving notices. It is stated; prescribed form, prescribed manner of service. So that, it has been left to the court to determine. What kind of decree is there, whether the notice could be registered post, etc. are left to the Court. In many civil cases, there is a provision in the Code of Civil Procedure for filing registered notice to an address. For some other thing there may not be a similar provision. The court would know best as to which method of service would be available and should be applied. It is a matter of detail which has been left to the court. *(Interruption)* I am saying that the court would be in a position to adopt the suggestion which the hon. Members had made. There may be certain situations where it may not be able to adopt that suggestion and some other suggestion may be more convenient. Therefore this rigidity was not required and the matter had been left to the courts.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Presidency-towns Insolvency Act, 1909 and the Provincial Insolvency Act 1926, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2--(Amendment of Act 3 of 1909)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We take up clause 2. There are two amendments.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madras South) : I am moving only 3 not 2. I beg to move :

Page 1, line 17—

after "debtor" insert—

"having the means to pay the amount" (3)

You have heard a very elaborate and laboured explanation from the hon. Law Minister. In fact it has been very unconvincing. The first point he said was that under the present law a person who was unable to pay his debts could be declared insolvent I should like to remind him that according to the law as it stands to day a person who is unable to pay his debts cannot be declared insolvent under the Presidency-towns Insolvency Act. Apart from various factors the debtor must have property which has been either sold or under attachment for 21 days to constitute an act of insolvency.

Under the Provincial Insolvency Act, a debtor's property must be sold in order to constitute an act of insolvency. Only when the property of a debtor, is under attachment and sold, can a person be declared insolvent as the law exists to-day ? If a person has no property and if it is not under attachment, as he has no property, it cannot be attachment, therefore, under the existing law it is not an act of insolvency and he cannot be declared insolvent. But what does the law propose ? If a person is a debtor, even though he has no means to pay he has no property, still a notice of insolvency is served, and if he does not comply with it, then he can be declared insolvent. I ask the Law Minister, is it not a great change in the law of insolvency to-day that he proposes to make. At the present moment, as I have stated if a person has no property, a property which is not under attachment, a property which has not been sold, it does not constitute an act of insolvency. Therefore, the man is saved under the odium of being declared insolvent. But under the law which the hon. Law Minister proposes, a debtor who has no property or no means to pay and who has not committed any of the other offences can be said to have committed an act of insolvency on his being served with a notice and he fails to comply with it. Therefore, to say that a man who is unable to pay his debts is insolvent and he must be declared insolvent is not the legal position. It may be etymological position. It is not the legal position.

The hon. Law Minister said it is to save the poor man from harassment from the creditor that he should be declared insolvent. There are two types of petitions the debtor's petition and the creditor's petition. The debtor can go to the insolvency court and ask himself to be

declared insolvent irrespective of whether he has property or not. But a creditor cannot go to a court and ask a person to be declared insolvent unless he complies with the provisions of the Provincial Insolvency Act and Provincial insolvency Act provides that there must be attachment of the property or sale of the property. Therefore, if the debtor feels that he is being harassed by the creditors, it will be open to him to go to the court and then to present a debtor's petition for insolvency. How can a creditor go and declare a debtor insolvent when under the law, as it exists to-day, he cannot be declared insolvent? Then, it is my view that under this provision you are putting a great strain on an honest debtor, without means to pay, in order to avoid the odium of being declared an insolvent to go and beg, steal and borrow to pay the debt. The odium of being an insolvent is much greater, as I said, than the odium of having gone to jail.

The Law Commission itself has referred to the odium of being declared insolvent. The Committee on Legal aid, presided over by an eminent judge, Mr. Justice Krishna Iyer also said, this provision of using insolvency for the purpose of enforcing a debt will bring an odium on the debtor and that odium will compel him to pay. Is it fair and just to compel a man who has no means to pay to subject himself to the odium of being declared an insolvent? After all, we have been shouting from house-tops that poverty is no sin; poverty is no crime and the entire structure of the insolvency law is to restore concealed property and fraudulent transfers for the benefit of the creditors and not to compel expeditious payment of debt. It is a distortion of the insolvency law to say that we can use it for the purpose of expeditious payment of debt. Therefore, I should like to make it clear that by bringing this particular provision and saying that an honest debtor who has no means to pay can be declared an insolvent, you are subjecting him to a social odium which will compel him and in fact it will be exercising undue pressure on him to resort to some means somehow to pay it.

The third point which the Law Minister made was that the Law Commission itself has recommended it. That is why I read that portion. The Law Commission, when it came to this conclusion must have had in its mind the case of a dishonest debtor who all the time goes on evading payment of the debt. I have quoted it in the morning. If as a consequence of this particular provision some person who is not a dishonest debtor is roped in unintentionally and subjected to a certain social odium, is it proper to say that the Law Commission recommended and therefore we must accept it? I would like to go one step further and say, to err is human. The Law Commission is also a human

being. In my opinion, to the extent to which they ignored the provisions of the amended C.P.C. which gave protection to an honest debtor from being arrested and detained in prison, that should be extended also to the case of an honest debtor not being subjected to the odium of insolvency. Therefore, I press my amendment.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN : The hon. member said that the existing law does not provide for a person being declared an insolvent merely because he is, not in a position to pay the debt. If that was the situation there would have been no need for this amendment. This was a lacuna which was noticed by the Law Commission not once but twice and for the third time, the Krishna Iyer Committee stressed the fact that this should be done. So there is need for such a provision and that is why it is being brought. The hon. member referred to the odium of being declared an insolvent. But the law of insolvency is not based on sentimental considerations. On the one side the hon. member says it is an odium. On the other side, some hon. members say, it is a slates symbol. If you had been declared insolvent, it enhances your status. People are prepared to offer their daughters' hand to you if you had been declared insolvent. The more the number of times a person is declared insolvent, the higher the status he gets! There are these two competing view-points, some people considering it an odium and others considering it a great honour. The law is impartial in the matter.

It is not considered an odium. It is merely a matter of an arrangement namely, what is in the interest of society and the idea was that a person who does not have the means to pay his debts, should not be able to borrow at least a heavy sum from another person without cautioning that person that he was not in a position to pay his debts. Therefore, the recommendation of the Law Commission was perfectly right. It was reiterated by another Law Commission after 7 years and by the Legal Aid Committee.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी (बहराइच) :
यदि वही आदमी अपने लड़के श्रीर गरी के नाम से फर्म खोल कर फिर कर्जा ले नेता है तो उस के लिए क्या है ?

श्री शान्ति भूषण : वह तो अलग बात है । उस के लिए तो अलग से होगा ।

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : अलग क्या है ? वह तो एक ही बात हुई ।

श्री शक्ति भूषण : इस में वह बात नहीं है । इस में तो यह है कि अगर वह नहीं पे कर सकता है तो कोई वजह नहीं है कि उस को वह सब ऐडवांटेज रहें फिर से कर्जालेने के बिना यह बताए और वह वहां बढ़िया कपड़े पहन कर जाय, अपने को भेठ दिखलाए और फिर कर्जाले ले जब कि वह आज भी इस हालत में नहीं है कि अपने कर्जों को दे सके । इस के लिए वह यह प्रावधान कर रहे हैं कि ऐसी मूरत में या तो वह डिग्री का रूपया दे दे अगर देने की हैमियत में है और नहीं है तो उस को इन्फाल्वेंट होकर जो उस की लिमिटेशन है उस के अंतर्गत यह कर काम करना होगा ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं श्री बेकट मन से फिर अपील करूंगा कि वह अपने संशोधन का प्रेम न करें, वापस ले लें ।

15 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 1, line 17,—

after "debtor" insert—

"having the means to pay the amount"

The Lok Sabha divided

Division No. 3]

[15.03 hrs.

AYES

Ashan Jafri, Shri

Badri Narayan, Shri A. R.

Banatwalla, Shri G. M.

Barman, Shri Paras

Bhagat Ram, Shri

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Chandrappan, Shri C. K.

Damor, Shri Somjibhai

Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.

Faleiro, Shri Eduardo

Gopal, Shri K.

Gotkhhinde, Shri Annasaheb

Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra

Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.

Joarder, Shri Dinesh

Kisku, Shri Jadunath

Kolur, Shri Rajshekhar

Kosalram, Shri K. T.

Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi

Krishnappa, Shri M. V.

Lakkappa, Shri K.

Mallikarjun, Shri

Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram

Mohanarangam, Shri Ragavahu

Mukherjee, Shri Samar

Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna

Naik, Shri S. H.

Patel, Shri Dwarikadas

Pertin, Shri Bakin

Pradhan, Shri Amar Roy

Rachaiiah, Shri B.

Ramamurthy, Shri K.

Rangnekar, Shrimati Ahilya P.

Reddy, Shri G. S.

Sangma, Shri P. A.

Seyid Muhammad, Dr. V. A.

Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb

Venkataraman, Shri R.

NOES

Argal, Shri Chhabiram

Bal, Shri Pradyumna

Baldev Prakash, Dr.

Basappa, Shri Kondajji

Berwa, Shri Ram Kanwar

Bharat Bhushan, Shri

Borole, Shri Yashwant

Chakravarty, Prof. Dilip

Chandan Singh, Shri

Chandrashekhar, Shri

Chaturbhuj, Shri	Pandit, Dr, Vasant Kumar
Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath	Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh
Chaudhry Shri Ishwar	Parmar, Shri Natwarlal B.
Chauhan, Shri Nawab Singh	Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb
Chavda, Shri K. S.	Patel, Shri H. M.
Dave, Shri Anant	Patnaik, Shri Biju
Desai, Shri Morarji	Pradhan, Shri Pabitra Mohan
Dhara, Shri Sushil Kumar	Raghvendra Singh, Shri
Digvijoy Narain Singh, Shri	Raghavji, Shri
Dutt, Shri Asoke Krishna	Rai, Shri Gauri Shankar
Gawai, Shri D. G.	Rai, Shri Narmada Prasad
Godara, Ch. Hari Ram Makkasar	Ram Awadhesh Singh, Shri
Gulshan, Shri Dhanna Singh	Ram Charan, Shri
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal	Ram Dhan, Shri
Jain, Shri Nirmal Chandra	Ram Gopal Singh, Chaudhury
Jaiswal, Shri Anant Ram	Ram Murti, Shri
Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar	Ram Sagar, Shri
Kasar, Shri Amrut	Ramji Singh, Dr.
Khan, Shri Kanwar Mahmud Ali	Ranjit Singh. Shri
Kishore Lal, Shri	Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda
Kotrasletti, Shri A. K.	Rao, Shri Raje Vishveshvar
Krishan Kant, Shri	Rathor, Dr. Bhagwan Dass
Kureel, Shri Jawala Prasad	Rodrigues, Shri Rudolph
Kureel, Shri R. L.	Sai, Shri Larang
Machhand, Shri Raghubir Singh	Sarangi, Shri R. P.
Mahata, Shri C. R.	Sarkar, Shri S. K.
Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal	Satpathy, Shri Devendra
Mangal Deo, Shri	Shaiza, Shrinati Rano M.
Mankar, Shri Laxman Rao	Shastri, Shri Ram Dhari
Mehra, Shri Prasannbhai	Shastri, Shri Y. P.
Mhalgi, Shri R. K.	Shejwalakr. Shri N. K.
Miri, Shri Govind Ram	Sheo Narain, Shri
Nathu Singh, Shri	Shrikishna Singh, Shri
Nathwani, Shri Narendra P.	Shukla, Shri Chimanbhai H.
Nayak, Shri Laxmi Narain	Singh, Dr. B. N.
Negi, Shri T. S.	Suraj Bhan, Shri
	Suryanarayana, Shri K

Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan

Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash

Varma, Shri Ravindra

Varma, Shri Raghunath Singh

Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad

Yadav, Shri Ranji Lal

Yadav, Shri Sharad

Yadava, Shri Roop Nath Singh

Yadvendra Dutt, Shri

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The

result* of the division is : A yes; 38. Noes : 92

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Mr. Venkataraman.

SHRI R. Venkataraman : I am not moving.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed"

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.05 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY
CAUSED BY FLOODS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE
COUNTRY.

श्री ब्रज भूषण तिवारी (खलीलाबाद) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी आज्ञा से अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की श्री कृपि श्री सिचाई मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

"दिश के विभिन्न भागों, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और असम में आई भीषण बाढ़ से जन-जन की भारी हानि और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपेक्षित माहृत देने में असफलता का केन्द्र से महायता की मांग ।"

कृपि और सिचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : 1 जून, 1978 से 26 जुलाई, 1978 तक समूचे देश में कुल मिलाकर, अधिक या मामान्य वर्षा हुई 1 26 जुलाई, 1978

* The following members also recorded their votes.

AYES : Sarvshri A. K. Roy, Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan, A. Sunna Sahib, Jalagam Kondala Rao, D. K. Borooah, V. Tulsi-ram, Chhitubhai Gamit and M. V. Chandrashekhara Murthy;

NOES : Sarv shri Narsingh Yadav, Surendra Jha Suman, Vinayak Prasad Yadav, Mahendra Narayan Sardar, L.L.Kapoor, Yuvraj, Birendra Prasad, Vinodbhai B. Sheth, Shiv Ram Rai, Prafulla Chandra Sen, Mukhtiar Singh Malik, Ramapati Singh, Chandra Pal Singh, Heera Bhai, Parmar Lal and Bagum Sumbrin.

को समाप्त होने वाले सप्ताह के दौरान असम और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में कम वर्षा हुई। बिहार के पठारी और मैदानी भागों में सामान्य वर्षा हुई। सौराष्ट्र, कच्छ, दीव, रायलसीमा तथा कर्नाटक के दूर-दराज के इलाकों में छिटपुट वर्षा हुई है। असम, बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में जुलाई, 1978 के अंत तक बाढ़ की स्थिति निम्न-लिखित रही है :—

असम

असम की ब्रह्मपुत्र घाटी में मई के तीसरे सप्ताह से पांच बार बाढ़ आई। ब्रह्मपुत्र और इस की सहायक नदियों के बांधों में 19 स्थानों पर दरारे पड़ गई, जिससे ऊपरी असम में सड़क तथा रेल संचार व्यवस्था अस्त-व्यस्त हो गई। तेजपुर, बब-डिबीजन में बचाव तथा राहत-कार्यों के लिए सेना बुलाई गई। 28 जुलाई को पांचवीं बार बाढ़ आई थी, जो अभी मौजूद है। कछार जिले में बड़क तथा इसकी सहायक नदियों में जुलाई के पहले सप्ताह के दौरान मध्यम से उच्च स्तर की बाढ़ें आई थी, जो बाद में घट गई। जुलाई के अंतिम सप्ताह में थोड़े असे के लिए फिर मध्यम स्तर की बाढ़ें आई। राज्य सरकार द्वारा, बाढ़ से हुई क्षति के बारे में लगाए गए प्रारम्भिक अनुमान के अनुसार, घाटी में 440 गांवों का 2.10 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र और दो लाख की आबादी बाढ़ से प्रभावित हुई है। 0.19 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में पटसन तथा धान की फसलें भी बरबाद हो गई। दो मनुष्यों और पांच मवेशियों की मौत हुई।

राजस्थान

राजस्थान में भारी वर्षा के कारण लगभग 2.81 लाख हेक्टेयर बांया गया क्षेत्र और 75,000 की आबादी प्रभावित हुई है। लगभग 91,000

मकान क्षतिग्रस्त हो गए हैं और 61 व्यक्तियों तथा 491 मवेशियों की मौत हुई है। राज्य सरकार ने लगभग 5 करोड़ रु० की क्षति होने का अनुमान लगाया है। राजस्थान सरकार ने राहत के कार्य शुरू कर लिए हैं। इनके पास प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के मामले में राहत देने के लिए 10.19 करोड़ रु० की माजिन धनराशि है। झुनझुनू, सीकर, चूरु, भरतपुर, अलवर, जयपुर, बीकानेर और श्री गंगानगर जिले बाढ़ से प्रभावित हुए हैं।

बिहार

खण क्षेत्रों में निरन्तर वर्षा होने के फलस्वरूप गंगा नदी की लगभग सभी उत्तरी सहायक नदियां, गंडक, बूढ़ी गंडक, बागमती, अघवाड़ा समूह की नदियों, कमला बालन, कोसी, महानदी तथा पश्चिम कनकई में जुलाई के तीसरे सप्ताह में बाढ़ आ गई और इन्होंने खतरे के स्तर को पार कर लिया। अघवाड़ा समूह की नदियां 24 जुलाई, 1978 को सीलीघाट में 54.55 मीटर पानी के रिकार्ड स्तर पर पहुंच गई। बागमती 20 जुलाई, 1978 को बेनीबाद में 49.51 मीटर पानी के रिकार्ड स्तर पर पहुंच गई। बाढ़ों से पश्चिम और पूर्व चम्पारन, सीतामढ़ी, मुजफ्फरपुर, समरतीपुर, मुंगेर, सहरसा, दरभंगा तथा बेरिया जिले प्रभावित हुए हैं। राज्य सरकार द्वारा बाढ़ से हुई क्षति के बारे में लगाए गए प्रारम्भिक अनुमान से पता चलता है कि 5.17 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र और 30.0 लाख की आबादी बाढ़ों से प्रभावित हुई है। 1258 लाख रु० के मूल्य की 1.70 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र की फसलों, 24,000 मकानों तथा 0.47 लाख रु० के मूल्य की सार्वजनिक सुविधाओं को क्षति पहुंची है। 27 मनुष्यों तथा 4 मवेशियों

[श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह]

की मीत हुई । अनंतिम रूप से 1267.47 लाख रु० की फसलों तथा सार्वजनिक सुविधाओं की क्षति होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है ।

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव (सहरसा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ये गलत आँकड़े पड़े जा रहे हैं। विहार में एक करोड़ आदर्मी बाढ़ से प्रभावित हुआ है और दोन्तीन करोड़ पये की फसल का नुकसान हुआ है ।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : राज्य सरकार ने प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में बचाव तथा राहत के लिए आवश्यक उपाय किए। बचाव के प्रयोजन के लिए साँतामर्डी और पश्चिम चम्पारन जिले में सेना की नौकाओं का काम पर लगाया गया ।

उत्तर प्रदेश

अभी तक मारे राज्य में गंगा नदी में निम्न से मध्यम स्तर तक बाढ़ आई हुई है । पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में घाघरा तथा राप्ती नदी में जुलाई के दौरान मध्यम से उच्च स्तर तक बाढ़ आई हुई है ।

भारी वर्षा/वाढ़ों से अभी तक काँस जिले प्रभावित हुए हैं जिन में से पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के गोंडा, बस्ती, देवरिया और बहराइच जिले बुरी तरह प्रभावित हुए हैं ।

बहराइच जिले में मिर्गा सब-डिविजन बुरी तरह से प्रभावित हुआ है और बहुत से गाँव बरबाद हो गये हैं । जिला मुख्यालय और मिर्गा के बीच संचार-व्यवस्था छिन्न-भिन्न हो गई । बचाव और राहत कार्यों के लिए सेना की सहायता ली गई है ।

बस्ती जिले में राप्ती, बूढ़ी राप्ती और खुन्ड नाले का बाढ़ का पानी किनारों के और उमड़ पड़ा जिससे

बड़ी संख्या में गाँव प्रभावित हुए हैं । रास्ते की संचार व्यवस्था कई स्थानों पर अस्त-व्यस्त हो गई । कई बांध भी बह गए हैं ।

गोंडा जिले में बलरामपुर से तुरतीपार तक रेलवे लाइन को क्षति पहुँची और यातायात ठप्प हो गया । सौ गाँव बाढ़ से बरबाद हो गये । बलरामपुर से होकर बहने वाले सुवान नाले में बाढ़ आ गई और कस्बे के एक पुल को क्षति पहुँची । फलस्वरूप कस्बे में पानी भर गया । सहायता के लिये सेना को बुलाया गया ।

मुलतानपुर जिले में फैजाबाद से राय-बरेली तक की मड़क 60 कि० मी० तक क्षतिग्रस्त हो गई जिग से मार्ग संचार में बाधा पहुँची ।

गोंखपुर जिले में घाघरा नदी तथा रोहिणी नाले में बाढ़ आ जाने के कारण एक सौ सत्रह गाँव बरबाद हो गये । बचाव कार्य के लिए नावों का उपयोग किया गया । गोंखपुर जिले में डामिन-गढ़ के पास होवार्ट बांध में दरार पड़ने या पानी के ऊपर चढ़ जाने का खतरा बताया गया है जिससे गोंखपुर कस्बे में बाढ़ का खतरा है । सेना को मर्क कर दिया गया है ।

मारे उत्तर प्रदेश में बाढ़ के कारण हुई क्षति के बारे में राज्य सरकार द्वारा 30 जुलाई तक के लिए लगाये गये पूर्वानुमानों से पता चलता है कि 8100 गाँवों में 12.55 लाख हेक्टा क्षेत्र और 37 लाख की आबादी प्रभावित हुई है । 4.86 लाख हेक्टा से अधिक क्षेत्र की फसलों 61,073 मकानों और 32.94 लाख रु० मूल्य की जन-सुविधाओं की क्षति हुई है । एक सौ सोलह व्यक्तियों और 284 पशुओं की मीत हुई है । फसलों, मकानों और जनसुविधाओं की कुल क्षति

के बारे में अस्थायी अनुमान लगभग 10 करोड़ रु० का लगाया गया है ।

राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यों द्वारा बाढ़ से हुई हानि के बारे में 31 जुलाई, 1978 तक के लिए लगाए गये पूर्वानुमानों से पता चलता है कि 23.46 लाख हेक्टर क्षेत्र तथा 72.47 लाख आबादी पर प्रभाव पड़ा है । 9.80 लाख हेक्टर क्षेत्र को फसलों को 1.90 लाख मकानों को और 90.53 लाख रु० के मूल्य की जन-सुविधाओं को क्षति पहुंची है । दो सौ साठ व्यक्तियों तथा 820 पशुओं की मौत हुई है । सन्देश देश में फसलों, मकानों और जनसुविधाओं की कुल क्षति के बारे में अनुमान लगभग 30 करोड़ रु० का लगाया गया है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश के सिवाय अन्य किसी राज्य ने अभी तक अग्रिम योजना सहायता की मांग नहीं की है । भारत सरकार से सिफारिश करने के लिये अग्रिम योजना सहायता की माता के बारे में निर्धारण हेतु स्थिति का मोके पर ही अनुमान लगाने के लिए एक केन्द्रीय दल 31 जुलाई, 1978 को उत्तर प्रदेश गया हुआ है । बाढ़ से प्रभावित लोगों में निःशुल्क राहत के रूप में मुफ्त वितरण करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को 5,000 मीटरी टन गेहूं का अंतरिम अनुदान दिया गया था ।

राहत तथा बचाव के कार्य करना राज्य सरकार की प्रत्यक्ष जिम्मेदारी है । फिर भी, केन्द्रीय सरकार रक्षा-प्रतिष्ठानों तथा केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य संगठनों के जरिए सब सम्भव सहायता प्रदान कर रही है ।

बिहार सरकार ने ग्लोबींग पाउडर, हैजा के टीके और सर्प विष प्रतिरोधी सीरम के लिए अनुरोध किया था । दो सौ मीटरी टन ग्लोबींग पाउडर भेजा गया है । केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान संस्थान, कसौली ने बिहार को अब तक हैजा के टीकों की 2 लाख मात्राओं की सप्लाई की है । हाफूक्तिकन इंस्टिट्यूट, बम्बई ने सर्प विष प्रतिरोधी सीरम के 900 ऐम्पूल भेजे हैं । दिनांक 29 जुलाई, 1978 को एक जेट टीका दल मुजफ्फरपुर को चला गया है । उत्तर प्रदेश को अनुदेश जारी किए गए हैं कि वे अपने स्टॉक में से हैजा के टीके तथा टी० ए० बी० के टीके और सर्प विष प्रतिरोधी सीरम की काफी मात्रा विमान द्वारा भेजें । लखनऊ को विमान द्वारा डिहाइड्रेशन पाउडर के दस हजार पैकेट भेज दिये गये हैं और झांसी को सामान्य लवण (नार्मल सेलाइन) की 10,000 बोतलें भेज दी गई हैं । दिनांक 27 जुलाई, 1978 को दो जेट टीका दल लखनऊ भेजे गये हैं । दिनांक 31 जुलाई 1978 को तीसरा दल फैजाबाद भेजा गया है । राज्य सरकारें राहत तथा बचाव कार्यों के लिए सब सम्भव उपाय कर रही हैं ।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने राहत उपायों के लिए जिला अधिकारियों को 1.12 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन किया है और 1.02 करोड़ रुपये तकाबी ऋण के रूप में आवंटित किए गए हैं । उनके पास 2.18 करोड़ रुपये की मार्जिन धनराशि पहले ही उपलब्ध है । मृत व्यक्तियों के आश्रितों को अनुग्रहपूर्वक अनुदान भी दिये जा रहे हैं और 6 प्रभावित जिलों अर्थात् गोंडा, बहराइच, बस्ती, गोरखपुर, देवरिया और आजमगढ़ में बचाव कार्यों के लिए लगभग 2,500 नावें लगाई गई हैं । बाढ़ से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में किसी महामारी की सूचना नहीं मिली है । भारतीय रेड क्रॉस के जरिए तम्बू भी भेजे

[श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह]

गय हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार के मुख्य त्रियों के बीच वयवितक विचार-विमर्श करने के पश्चात, बिहार तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के इंजीनियरों द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से गंडक पर मधुबनी बा. की दरार को बन्द किया जा रहा है।

नवीनतम जानकारी के अनुसार बिहार सरकार ने खाद्यान्नों, तयार खाद्य-पदार्थों, तम्बुओं आदि की सप्लाई के लिए राहत उपायों पर 20.56 लाख पये खर्च किए हैं। प्रभावित व्यक्तियों को सुरक्षित स्थानों में भेजा जा रहा है। प्रभावित लोगों को मिट्टी का तेल, नमक, मार्चिस, आदि का मुफ्त वितरण किया जा रहा है। राज्य सरकार के पास 4.61 करोड़ पये की मार्जिन धनराशि उपलब्ध है।

मैं सदन को आश्वासन देता हूँ कि राज्य सरकारें प्रभावित लोगों को राहत देने तथा बचाव कार्य करने के लिए सभी सम्भव उपाय कर रही हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थिति नियंत्रण में है। बिहार और असम ने अब तक कोई अग्रिम योजना सहायता नहीं मांगी है। इससे पता चलता है कि वे अपने मौजूदा खोतों तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दी जा रही अन्य सहायता से स्थिति का सामना करने में समर्थ हैं। इस स्थिति पर निरन्तर निगरानी रखी जा रही है और राज्य सरकारों को आवश्यकता-नुसार सभी सम्भव सहायता दी जा रही है।

श्री ब्रजभूषण तिवारी : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी का बयान अभी हम लोगों को सुनने का मिला। उस में बाढ़ की भयावह स्थिति का जो चित्रण होना चाहिए था वह नहीं हो पाया है। क्योंकि उन्होंने जो आंकड़े दिये हैं वे आंकड़े भी सही नहीं हैं। जैसे इस बयान में बिहार की तीस लाख आबादी बाढ़ से प्रभावित होने की बात कही गई है जब कि अभी हमारे संसद

सदस्य ने बिहार में एक कोड़ आबादी बाढ़ से प्रभावित होने की बात कही है।

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने पचास लाख आबादी बाढ़ से प्रभावित बताया है। मेरा साधा क्षेत्र बाढ़ में डूबा हुआ है। वहाँ न कमिश्नर पहुँचा है न कलेक्टर पहुँचा है और न बी० डी० आ० पहुँचे हैं। वहाँ खाने को एक दाना भी नहीं पहुँचा है।

श्री ब्रजभूषण तिवारी : मान्यवर बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने 50 लाख लोग बाढ़ से प्रभावित बताये हैं। असम में पांच बार बाढ़ आई है। उत्तर प्रदेश में 22 जिले बाढ़ से प्रभावित हुए बताए जाते हैं। जो ताजे आंकड़े प्राप्त हुए हैं उनके अनुसार कुल 26 जिले प्रभावित हुए हैं। इन जिलों के दस हजार से अधिक गांव बाढ़ से प्रभावित है पचास लाख से ज्यादा आबादी प्रभावित हुई है और चौदह लाख हैक्टर से अधिक कृषि योग्य भूमि बाढ़ से प्रभावित हुई है। मरने वालों की संख्या 165 हो गई है। कुल क्षति तीस करोड़ की हुई बताई जाती है। जो आंकड़े मंत्री महोदय द्वारा दिए गए हैं वे भ्रामक हैं। इसलिए मेरा पहला निवेदन यह है कि बाढ़ प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लिए राहत कार्य करना है लोगों की सहायता करनी है तो पहले क्षति के बारे में आंकड़ा दुर्भुत होना चाहिए।

उत्तर प्रदेश में सर्वाधिक बाढ़ से प्रभावित देवरिया और बस्ती जिले हुए हैं। बस्ती जिले के हमारे स्वयं सिंचाई मंत्री जी हैं। वह वहाँ गये भी थे। उन्होंने जो रिपोर्ट प्रधान मंत्री को दी है उसके अनुसार उन्होंने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है कि एक लाख से अधिक लोग उनके जिले में बेघरबार हो गए हैं, चार हजार से अधिक गांव बाढ़ से प्रभावित हुए हैं, एक हजार से ऊपर गांव चारों तरफ से पानी से घिरे हुए हैं और जिले की जो प्रमु

महसीले हैं, डुमरिया गांव, खलीलाव द नवगढ़, बांसी, हरैया आदि ये सब की सब या इनका अधिकांश हिस्सा बाढ़ से प्रभावित हुआ है। जिस तहसील के हमारे सिचाई मंत्री जो हैं वहां उन्होंने स्वयं अपनी आंखों से देखा है कि दर्जनों गांवों में एक भी मकान नहीं बचा है नवगढ़ में ऐसा लोग हैं जिन्होंने चार-चार दिन तक केवल छतों पर या पेड़ों की डालियों पर रह कर अपना समय काटा है। ऐसी भयावह और भीषण स्थिति इस बार बाढ़ की है। जब ऐसी स्थिति हो तो सरकारी तौर पर सरसरी साहान दे देना उचित नहीं है। उसकी गम्भीरता को स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिए।

बाढ़ हर वर्ष आती है। हर वर्ष जो रिपोर्ट आती हैं उनसे पता चलता है कि 730 से अधिक लोग मरते हैं, 42 हजार पशु मरते हैं और लगभग 45 अरब रुपये की फसल नष्ट होती है। जब बाढ़ इतना भयावक रूप धारण कर लेती हो तो उसकी रोकथाम और साथ साथ राहत के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है या की जा रही है यह भी मैं जानना चाहता हूं। इसके बारे में सरकार को स्पष्ट रूप से देश की जनता को बताना चाहिए।

तीस करोड़ का नुकसान उत्तर प्रदेश में हुआ है। बीस करोड़ की मांग वहां के मुख्य मंत्री ने की है। लोगों को बसाने और राहत कार्य के नाम पर आप पांच सौ तम प्रति युनिट गेज देते हैं, आधा लिटर मिट्टी का तेल देते हैं और एक माचिस देते हैं एक सप्ताह के लिए। अब आप बतायें कि आधा लिटर तेल एक सप्ताह तक कैसे चल सकता है और कैसे आधा लिटर तेल में लोग रात गुजार सकते हैं। पानी बरस रहा है, मकान ध्वस्त हो गये हैं, सिर पर छत नहीं है, उनके लिए आप क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं, यह स्पष्ट होना चाहिए।

साथ ही साथ बाढ़ का स्यायी हल भी आपको खोजना होगा। पहले 1951 में बाढ़ आई तब नेहरू जी ने कहा कि बड़े बड़े बांध बनाए जाएं। 1953-54 में फिर बाढ़ आई और सारे बांध टूट गए। उसके बाद गंगा नियंत्रण कमिशन बैठा। उसके बाद राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ नियंत्रण कमिशन बैठा। इन कमिशनों ने जो रिपोर्टें केन्द्रीय बाढ़ कमिशन को दी उसके अनुसार 1974 तक केवल 7375 किलोमीटर लम्बे बांध बनाए गए 6600 गांव को पाट करके उंचे स्थानों पर उनको बसाया गया, कीब 200 नगर ऐसे हैं जिन को बचाने के लिए कच्ची पक्की ढीवारे बनाई गईं। इस प्रकार से केवल दस प्रतिशत के कीब रकबे में कुल रकबे में से सुरक्षा के कुछ काम हुए हैं। शेष जो 80-90 प्रतिशत रकबा है उसका क्या होगा? 25-26 बरस में केवल दस प्रतिशत में काम हुआ है शेष में काम करने के लिए आपको कितना समय लगेगा यह आप बताएं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इसके बारे में सरकार साफ उत्तर दे।

डा० के० एल० राव साहब ने एक अपनी योजना दी थी कावेरी-गंगा लिंक योजना। ऐसी योजना भी आयी कि बा की वजह से सारी नदियों का स्तर चढ़ा जा रहा है उनका गहरा किया जाय, दस्तूर साहब की योजना और जल स्रोतों का उचित इस्तेमाल करने के लिये एक ऐंगी योजना बने जो वैज्ञानिक हो और जिसका सम्बंध आर्थिक और विकास की योजनाओं से जोड़ा जाय यह बहुत आवश्यक है। इसलिये मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जह तक राहत कार्य का सब लक्ष्य उसके लिये उत्तर प्रदेश को तत्काल किटना पंसा दिया जा रहा है? दूसरी बात यह कि 30 वर्ष में प्रतिवर्ष बाढ़ से कितनी क्षति हुई?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: you will have to wind up now,

श्री ब्रजभूषण सिवारी : श्रीर सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का कोई भी मंत्री बाढ़ ग्रस्त इलाकों में नहीं गया, केवल हमारे राज्य मंत्री जो वहाँ गये बस्ती में श्रीर इसके लिए बस्ती की जनता एहसानमन्द है, श्रीर उन्होंने स्वयं भयावह स्थिति देखी। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी को वहाँ जाना चाहिए, केन्द्रीय मंत्रि मंडल के किसे वरिष्ठ सदस्य को जाना चाहिए क्योंकि लोगों के दिल में दर्द है कि अगर श्रीनगर जाया जा सकता है, विदेश में जाया जा सकता है तो इस संकट के समय जरूर केन्द्रीय मंत्रि मंडल में से किसी को वहाँ जाना चाहिए था। प्रधान मंत्री जी द्वारा क्यों नहीं दौरा किया गया है? भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री जले पर नमक छिड़कने के लिए वहाँ गई हुई हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude. I am calling the Minister to reply.

श्री ब्रजभूषण सिवारी : इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग का गठन दो वर्ष पहले हुआ या उसकी क्या सिफारिशें हैं, हाई पावर्ड कमेटी की क्या रिक्मे डेशनस हैं? श्रीर इस बारे में देश की बनता को बतायें एक ठोस तरीके से समयबद्ध रूप में कितने समय में आप इन सारी योजनाओं को शुरू करेंगे, श्रीर वह कौन सी योजना है जैसा कि हमारी सरकार मास्टर प्लान योजना की बात करती है?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : श्रीमन्, सबसे पहले तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने जो कुछ भी आंकड़े पढ़े हैं वह वही हैं जो हमको राज्य सरकार द्वारा उपलब्ध कराये गये हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास जानकारी इकट्ठा करने के लिए ऐसे मामलों में श्रीर कोई दूसरी एजेंसी नहीं है, सिवाय इसके कि राज्य सरकारों से पूछे। यह मैं जरूर स्वीकार

करता हूँ कि इन आंकड़ों से जो बाढ़ आयी हुई है, उसके जो भयंकर परिणाम हैं, उसका अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता है। जो लोग बाढ़ देखने जाते हैं उन्हें ही पता चल सकता है कि किस प्रकार से कितना कष्ट है लोगों को। मैं इसको मानता हूँ, कम से कम जो दृश्य मैंने देखा है जिस क्षेत्र में, वहाँ श्रीर सालों की अपेक्षा इस साल बाढ़ बहुत भीषण रही है। एक तो समय से पहले आ गई, फसल बहुत छोटी थी। अगर ऊँची फसल होती, जैसे सितम्बर या अगस्त के अन्त में बाढ़ आती है तो उस समय फसलें दान, तीन फीट की हो जाती हैं। मगर यह बाढ़ जुलाई की तीसरे सप्ताह में आ गई इसके कारण जो फसलें अभी 8, 10 इंच ऊँची हुई थी वह सब बरबाद हो गई, श्रीर पानी जितना पहले कभी नहीं गया उतना ऊँचा गया। श्रीर बाढ़ आई भी बहुत सड़नली, यानी कोई इसकी आशा नहीं करता था क्योंकि बाढ़ आने के पहले वहाँ सूखा पड़ा हुआ था और बाढ़ सिर्फ 24, 36 घण्टे के अन्दर आ गई जिसके कारण बहुत से लोग अपने घरों से अपना अनाज भी नहीं निकाल सके हैं। तो मैं बाढ़ से जो कष्ट हो रहा है उसको कम करने नहीं बताना चाहता। लेकिन जैसा मैं कह चुका जो आंकड़े हैं वह राज्य सरकार द्वारा उपलब्ध कराये गये हैं।

श्री नाथू सिंह (दौसा) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मंत्री जी ने अभी कहा कि जो आंकड़े दिये गये हैं वह राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त हुए हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हर प्रान्त की सरकार ने जो आंकड़े दिये हैं वास्तव में वही आंकड़े आपने लिये हैं या दिल्ली में बैठ कर कहीं बना दिये गये हैं?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is not a point of order.

श्री नाथू सिंह : राजस्थान में 75 हजार लोग बाढ़ से प्रभावित हुए हैं। क्या राजस्थान

सरकार से 75 हजार के आंकड़े आपके पास आये हैं ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It will not go on record—if you persist, because every member under the garb of point of order, wants to say something.

श्री नाथू सिंह : **

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It will not go on record—so that no other member gets up like this. When I say that there is no point of order, the hon. Member should kindly resume his seat.

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : जहाँ तक राहत कार्य के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायता का प्रश्न है, उसकी एक प्रक्रिया है कि जब राज्य सरकारों का बजट बनता है, उनके अनुदान की बात आती है तो सारी धनराशि को जोड़ने के बाद कुछ और धनराशि दी जाती है जिसको माजिन मनी कहते हैं और वह केवल ऐसी विपदायों का सामना करने के लिये दिया जाता है। लेकिन यदि उससे काम न चले तो राज्य सरकारों को चाहिये कि वह केन्द्रीय सरकार को लिखें कि भारी संकट आया है, तब यहाँ से सट्टल टीम जाती है और वह यह इकट्ठा करती है कि कितनी क्षति हुई है और फिर उसके अनुसार उनको एडवांस दिया जाता है जो कि उस राज्य के प्लान के खर्चों में फिर आगे एडजस्ट होता है। तो हमारे आंकड़े तब आयेंगे जब हमारी भेजी गई टीम वापिस आयेगी।

अभी तक जो सूचना है वह राज्य सरकार द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई सूचना है।

मैं इस ओर भी ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि अभी केवल उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने हमसे टीम भेजन को कहा है और वह टीम 31 जुलाई को गई है। वह वहाँ पर हुई हानि और क्षति का अनुमान लगा रहे हैं। जब वह

आकर अपनी रिक्वेस्टेशन देंगे उसके बाद जो कुछ भी आवश्यकता होगी उसकी पूर्ति की जायगी।

स्थायी दल की बात भी कही गई है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे विशेषज्ञों का अनुमान है कि इस देश में 25 मिलियन हेक्टेयर ऐसी भूमि है जिसमें बाढ़ आती है और अब तक जो कार्य बाढ़ से बचने के लिये किया जा चुका है, वह 10 लाख हेक्टेयर के लिये है। यह 40 फीसदी कार्य हुआ है। तो ऐसा कहना कि अभी कुछ काम नहीं हुआ, ठीक नहीं होगा। लेकिन इस काम को करने की दो कठिनाइयाँ हैं जिनकी ओर मैं सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

एक तो कम-से-कम उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में जो बाढ़ आती है उनका स्रोत वास्तव में नेपाल में होता है। इनको अगर कंट्रोल करना है तो हमको नेपाल सरकार से मिलकर योजनाएं बनानी चाहियें। उसके लिये हमारे प्रयत्न जारी हैं, हम अपनी तरफ से पूरी तत्परता के साथ इस बात की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि नेपाल सरकार और भारत सरकार की ऐसी मिली जुली योजना बने जिससे बाढ़ का पानी एक जखीरे के रूप में एकत्रित किया जाये जिससे तत्काल बाढ़ न आये।

श्री नाथू सिंह : राजस्थान के बारे में क्या कर रहे हैं ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : ठहरिये, आपकी बारी आयेगी, तब पूछिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : उनकी बारी नहीं आने वाली है, इसलिये वह बारबार प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर उठा रहे हैं और पूछ रहे हैं। मैं उनको एलाऊ नहीं करने वाला हूँ।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दूसरे देशों में बाढ़ के नियंत्रण के लिये यह व्यवस्था होती है कि नदी के दो किलोमीटर इधर और दो किलोमीटर उधर बोड़ा दूरी पर बांध बनाया जाता है। अपने देश में यदि ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाती है तो इसमें जो गांव वाले हैं, जिनके खेत होते हैं वह उसका विरोध करते हैं क्योंकि उनके लिये मूसीबत और बढ़ जाती है। अपने देश में जमीन की कमी है, आबादी बहुत घनी है, इसलिये यह तुलना करना कि और देशों में बाढ़ पर नियंत्रण हो गया यहां क्यों नहीं होता, तो नियंत्रण तो यहां भी हो सकता है परन्तु इस बात के लिये कोई तैयार नहीं होता कि दो किलोमीटर इधर और दो किलोमीटर उधर इसके लिये जगह मिल जाये। अगर नजदीक बांध बना दें तो कठिनाई यह होती है कि उसके टूटने पर और अधिक क्षति होने का डर रहता है।

प्रो० पी० जी० मावलंकर (गांधीनगर):
कदम क्या उठा रहे हैं ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : मैंने बताया कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की बाढ़ों का हल बो नेपाल सरकार से एक एग्रीमेंट कर के कुछ बाढ़ रोकने, वहां बिजली बनाने और सिंचाई की मिलीजुली योजनाएं बनाने से ही संभव होगा।

दस्तूर प्लान की बात भी कही गई है। वह बहुत बड़ा प्लान है और उस की जांच कराई जा रही है। उस की जांच करने में भी साल दो साल लगेंगे। वह जल्दी से, ग्रामानी से, होने वाला नहीं है।

श्री मोम प्रकाश त्यागी (बहराइच):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने बाढ़ के सम्बन्ध में जो विचार व्यक्त किये हैं, उससे मैं बो मचमुच थोड़ा निराश हुआ हूँ—आशा नहीं

बंदी है। वह स्वयं किसान हैं और उस क्षेत्र के रहने वाले हैं, जो कि खुद बाढ़ग्रस्त है। उन्होंने जिस ढंग से जबाब दिया है, उससे मैं अनुभव करता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर बनने के बाद आदमी का रूप कैसे बदल जाता है। मैं तो खुद बहराइच को देख कर आया हूँ।

मैं आंकड़ों में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय से यह आशा थी कि आज वह प्राप-टु-डेंट आंकड़े देगे। लेकिन राज्य सरकारों ने जो पुराने आंकड़े निकाल कर उन को दिये हैं, वे उन्होंने यहां पढ़ कर सुना दिये हैं। अगर मंत्री महोदय आज के समाचार-पत्रों को ही पढ़ कर आते, तो उन्हें अपने आंकड़ों का खोखलापन मालूम हो जाता। इस स्टेटमेंट में मंत्री महोदय न उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में कहा है कि वहां 8100 गांव, 12.55 लाख हैक्टर क्षेत्र और 37 लाख की आबादी बाढ़ से प्रभावित हुई है, जबकि अखबारों में आया है कि वहां 8315 गांव, 31 लाख एकड़ भूमि और 40 लाख जनता बाढ़ से प्रभावित हुई है।

इसमें अलावा बूढ़ी गंडा के बांध के टूटने के कारण लगभग और 150 गांव तथा 6,63,000 जनता बाढ़ की चपेट में आ गई है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि बिहार सरकार को कहा गया है कि बूढ़ी गंडा पर मधुबनी बांध को ठीक करने के लिये इन्तजाम किया जाये। वह बांध करीब डेढ़ दो किलोमीटर तक टूट चुका है। पूरी देवगिया तहसील बाढ़ग्रस्त हो गई है। बिहार का विशाल क्षेत्र पानी में डूब गया है, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय को उसका पता ही नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय को कम से कम समाचारपत्र पढ़ कर आना चाहिए था।

मंत्री महोदय ने बहुत उपेक्षा के दृष्टिकोण से एक बात कही है, और मुझे उस पर आपत्ति है। आपत्ति इस बात पर है कि उन्होंने कहा कि बाढ़ की समस्या एक प्रांतीय समस्या

है और प्रांतों को उसे हल करना है। मैं समझता हूँ कि बाढ़ की समस्या इतनी भयंकर बन गई है कि किसी भी एक प्रांत के लिए उस का मुकाबला करना मुश्किल है—कोई भी प्रांत नहीं कर सकता है। जब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार बाढ़ की समस्या को सिद्धान्ततः एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या नहीं मानेगी और राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर इसे हल करने का तुरन्त प्रयत्न नहीं करेगी, और इस को प्रांतों पर छोड़ देगी, तो जनता मरेगी। हम ने देखा है कि बाढ़ से लाखों गांव तबाह हो गये हैं, कितने ही लोग मरे हैं और खेती का अरबों रुपयों का नुकसान हुआ है।

तीस साल से गवर्नमेंट बाढ़ की समस्या पर लगातार विचार कर रही है। कमिशनरों पर लाखों रुपये खर्च किये जा चुके हैं। उन की रिपोर्टों को रद्द की टोकरी में फेंक दिया जाता है। हर साल अरबों रुपये की खेती बर्बाद हो जाती है। लोग तबाह हो जाते हैं। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि इस समस्या को हल करने में वर्षों लगेगे। यह जो कुम्भकर्ण की नौद में आप सो रहे हैं मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस स्थिति में आप जनता की भावनाओं और जनता के जीवन के साथ खिलवाड़ क्यों करना चाहते हैं? आप हमारे बीचों बीच अनुभव कीजिए। जिन क्षेत्रों में जनता तबाह हो गई है, आज वह अपने प्रतिनिधियों से, मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट से पूछते हैं कि तुम्हारी गवर्नमेंट क्या कर रही है? हम क्या जवाब दें? आप ने जो कुछ जवाब दिया है इस जवाब को ले कर हम जनता के पास जाएंगे? इस जवाब के साथ नहीं जा सकेंगे।

इस समस्या को आप राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर तुरन्त हल करने की कोशिश कीजिए। तमाम जो बाढ़ से प्रभावित प्रान्त हैं उनके मन्त्रियों को साथ लेकर एक कमेटी बना कर राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर इसका इलाज सोचिए और चाहे वह दस्तूर की कमेटी हो या राय की कमेटी हो, उनके जो सुझाव हैं उन सुझावों को आप तुरन्त क्रियात्मक रूप दीजिए। आपने कहा कि दो-दो किलोमीटर हम बांध बनाएंगे तो क्या होगा? जब लाखों जनता बेचैन है, लोग बाढ़ से प्रभावित हो जाते हैं तो अगर आवश्यक है तो बांध बनाइए। बांध बनने में तो थोड़ी जमीन ही लगेगी, और खेत तो लोगों के रहेंगे ही। जनता इसका विरोध नहीं करेगी। यह आपकी केवल कल्पना मात्र है। उस क्षेत्र की जनता को यदि पता लगेगा कि गवर्नमेंट हमारी रक्षा के लिए बांध बना रही है तो जब सड़कों के लिए जगह दे रहे हैं, नहरों के लिए जगह दे रहे हैं तो अपनी रक्षा के लिए, बांधों के लिए जगह नहीं देंगे? मैं समझता हूँ यह आपकी कल्पना मात्र है। आप ने क्षेत्र की जनता की भावनाओं को समझा नहीं।

मन्त्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में यह कहा है कि हमने बिहार को दवाइयां भेज दी हैं, हमने उत्तर प्रदेश को 8 हजार मीट्रिक टन अनाज भेज दिया है जबकि ये बाढ़ें मई के महीने से शुरू हुई हैं। मई के महीने में 19 बाढ़ तो आसाम में आ चुकी हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ मन्त्री महोदय से कि क्या आपका कर्तव्य नहीं है आप सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की ओर से प्रत्येक प्रान्त में जहाँ जहाँ बाढ़ आई है उसका अध्ययन कराते? अपनी ओर से आप क्यों नहीं कराते? प्रान्तीय सरकार कहेगी तब जांच कराएँगे?

[श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी]

यह आपका भी कर्त्तव्य है कि आप कम से कम सिचुएशन जानें तो। यह तो सामुहिक जिम्मेदारी हम लोगों की है। लेकिन नहीं, आपने टाल दिया। एक जगह आपने दवा भेज दी...

(व्यवधान) यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है, इसलिए मैं यह सब कहना चाहता हूँ। इन्होंने हैज के टीके भेजे हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ, उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मन्त्री ने आपसे तीस से पचास करोड़ रुपये तक की मांग की है, आप देने के लिए तैयार हैं क्या? आपने क्या किया है? इससे कैसे लोगों के घर बनेंगे? जो लोग बरबाद हो गए, जिनके जानवर मर गए, वह लोग जानवर कहां से खरीदेंगे? उनको सबको मुआवजा देना होगा। आपने इस स्तर पर विचार किया है कि किस-किस प्रान्त को और अतिरिक्त सहायता देनी होगी? आपने कह दिया कि प्रान्तों ने नहीं मांगा है। जिसने मांगा है उसको दिया आपने? आपने पूछा नहीं प्रान्तों से कि क्या जितना फण्ड तुम्हारे पास है उससे अतिरिक्त राशि की आवश्यकता तो नहीं है? जनता की बेचैनी को आपके यहां भी महसूस किया जाना चाहिए था। लेकिन आपने तो महसूस किया नहीं। तो यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी योजना क्या है? इस बाढ़ की समस्या के हल के लिए और जितने लोग तबाह हो चुके हैं और जो लोग तबाही में हैं उनकी सहायता के लिए क्या आपने कोई योजना बनायी है या आप इंतजार करेंगे प्रान्तीय सरकारों का? इस सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर आप कोई योजना बना रहे हैं या नहीं बना रहे हैं, इस पर मुझ जवाब बीजिए।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : श्रीमन्, मैं वही सूचना दे सकता हूँ जो राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त हो। मैंने तो तारीख भी बता दी थी कि 31 जुलाई तक की सूचनाएं हैं। मैं समाचार पत्रों की सूचना यहां नहीं सुना सकता हूँ न उसकी आवश्यकता है। उसको आप स्वयं पढ़ सकते हैं। समाचार पत्रों में कितनी बात सच छपती है कितनी झूठ छपती है, हर बात को सच नहीं माना जा सकता। मैंने 31 तारीख तक की बात बतलायी।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : ये सरकारों के धाकड़े हैं। उन्होंने प्रान्तीय सरकारों से लेकर दिए हैं।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : हम समाचार पत्रों पर विश्वास नहीं कर सकते। हम तो जो सूचनाएं राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त होंगी उन्हीं पर विश्वास कर सकते हैं।

श्री नाथू सिंह : राज्य सरकारों ने धाकड़े दिए हैं समाचार पत्रों के माध्यम से।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : समाचार पत्रों का माध्यम मैं नहीं स्वीकार कर सकता। अभी मुझे यहां आने के बाद उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का एक टेलीग्राम मिला है, वह मैं पढ़ कर सुना देता हूँ—

"Daily flood report dated August 1 about flood situation. (Stop) Situation sent by post. (Stop) Damage reported is as under. (Stop) Number of districts affected twenty-three. (Stop) Total number of villages affected 8,394. (Stop) Population affected 28.37 lakh. Total area affected nearly 31 lakh acres which includes 12.22 lakh acres of crop area. (Stop)

Houses damaged/destroyed 61,546 (Stop).
Number of human lives lost 119 (Stop).
Number of cattle heads lost 297 (Stop).
Relief operation already undertaken to provide necessary help to the flood-affected people (Stop). In Districts Basti, Gonda Baharai, Gorakhpur, Doeria, Barabanki, Azamgarh realisation of tuition fee from Class Seven to University Stage has been stayed from the Wards of those whose holdings have suffered more than fifty per cent loss due to floods (Stop)".

यह मैंने इसलिए पढ़ा कि जो लेटेस्ट आया है और जो मैंने बयान दिया उसमें कोई विशेष अन्तर नहीं है। इसी प्रकार से और राज्यों से भी प्रति दिन सूचनाएँ प्राप्त होती हैं। यदि प्राप्त नहीं होती हैं तो टेलीफोन से बात करके मालूम किया जाता है। हमारी मारी सूचनाएँ राज्य सरकारों द्वारा दी गई सूचनाओं पर ही आधारित हैं।

श्री० हरी राम मन्नासर गौदारा (बीकानेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मंत्री महोदय से पूछें कि राजस्थान में कितनी वर्षा हुई है। राजस्थान में इस साल 40 इंच वर्षा गई है जब कि वहाँ की वर्षा का एवरेज दो ढाई इंच का है। पहले कभी वहाँ पर इतनी वर्षा नहीं हुई। हजारों मकान गिर गए हैं और तबाही मच गई है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जायें, आपका नाम नहीं है। आपने कह दिया जो कहना था।

श्री रामचारी शस्त्री (पदरीना) : मान्यवर, सरकार की ओर से बाढ़ के सम्बन्ध में आज जो रिपोर्ट आई है उसको पढ़ कर हमारी गर्दन शर्म से झुक गई कि इस तरह की गैर जिम्मेदाराना और झूठे रिपोर्ट, कोई भी सरकार जो जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है वह कैसे प्रस्तुत करती है। मंत्री जी ने अभी वायरलेस की नकल पढ़ कर सुनाई लेकिन देश में जो सब से ज्यादा प्रभावित जिला देवरिया है उसका नाम तक कहीं पूरी रिपोर्ट में नहीं आया। असलियत यह है कि 43 किलोमीटर लम्बा बांध जो छितीनी

से लेकर मधुबनी होते हुए बिहार में जाता है वह एक किलोमीटर की लम्बाई में टूट गया है और उसके टूटने की वजह से पश्चिम बिहार, चम्पारन जिले का पश्चिमी भाग तथा देवरिया का पूर्वी भाग बिल्कुल नष्ट हो गया है। यहाँ तक स्थिति हो गई है कि बिहार का सबसे बड़ा थाना ठुकरहा और वहाँ का ब्लाक, उसके रिकार्ड की बात तो छोड़ दीजिए वह पानी में बह गए, वह पूरा का पूरा थाना स्योरही शगर फैक्टरी में शरण लिए हुए है। बचे हुए 50 हजार मवेशियों और बच्चों को ले कर लाग सड़क पर घूम रहे हैं लेकिन इस रिपोर्ट में उसका कोई पता नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश में 23 जिले बाढ़ से प्रभावित हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में गोरखपुर बस्ती, झांझमगढ़, बहराइच, गोंडा, मुरादाबाद सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावित हैं। सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार 8315 गांव प्रभावित हैं लेकिन असल में दस हजार से ज्यादा गांव प्रभावित हुए हैं। ऐसे गांव हैं जहाँ पर सरकारी आदमी पहुँच नहीं सकते हैं। 60 लाख लोग बाढ़ से प्रभावित हैं। और 70 हजार से अधिक घर गिर गए हैं। अभी रिपोर्ट 190 की आई है लेकिन मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूँ कि 300 से ज्यादा लोग मरे हैं। आज बहुत से ऐसे गांव हैं जिनमें पहुँचना मुश्किल है। मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के स्योहरी और दुधही, दो ब्लाक हैं जिनके सौ से ज्यादा गांवों में 3-4 फिट पानी 20 तारीख से आज तक भरा हुआ है। वहाँ जाने का नाव के अलावा कोई दूसरा साधन नहीं है। मैं वहाँ गया था, वहाँ पर झाड़ियों में बदबू आ रही थी, जानवर मरे पड़े हैं और उनका निकालने वाला कोई नहीं है। ऐसी दशा में ऐसा हलका फुलका बयान देख कर मुझे बड़ा कष्ट हो रहा है। अकेले मेरी कांस्टीट्यूंसी में स्योहरी और दुधही ब्लाकों में 105 गांव 3-4 फिट पानी में घिरे हैं। वहाँ लोगों को खाना नहीं मिल रहा है, बच्चे खूबों

[श्री रामशारी शास्त्री]

पर घूम रहे हैं। उसमें बिहार के लोग भी आ गए हैं। वहां पर यह झगड़ा था कि उत्तर प्रदेश को सरकार किसको रिलीफ बांटे। बिहार की सरकार के लिए वहां पर पहुंचना मुश्किल है। यह वहां पर झगड़ा है। आप कम से कम इतना कर सकते हैं कि जो खाने वाले लोग हैं, अनाज के बारे में, कटारा हाथ में लिये घूम रहे हैं—उन को बांट दीजिये। वे खोपड़े दाने-दाने के लिये तरस रहे हैं। यह बड़े धर्म की बात है कि उन को खाने के लिये नहीं दिया जा रहा है। आप रिजोक्त की बातें बहुत करते हैं—बहुत यह तय हुआ था कि सब को बल्ला मिलेगा, लेकिन अब यह आदेश हो गया है कि एक एकड़ से कम जिस के पास खेती होगी, सिर्फ उस को ही गल्ला मिलेगा। वे लोग दाने-दाने के लिये तरस रहे हैं, फसल बरबाद हो गई है, जानवर मर गये हैं, भूकान गिर गये हैं, बच्चे इधर-उधर हो गये हैं, कम से कम इतना आदेश तो करा दीजिये कि कोई फसल आने तक बा बा जब तक उन को फसल डूबी हुई है, आप उन को खाना पहुंचावें।

आपने कहा है कि हम ने राहत दो है। उत्तर प्रदेश में 50 लाख लोग प्रभावित हैं, वहां की सरकार ने 1 करोड़ 12 लाख रुपया दिया है—जो 2 रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति के लगभग पड़ता है, इससे उन का क्या भला होगा। आप केन्द्रीय सरकार का किस्सा सुन लीजिये, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने सहायता कोष से वहां के 50 लाख लोगों को 5 लाख रुपया दिया है, जो 10 पैसे की आदमी पड़ता है 10 नया पैसा फ्री आदमी सहायता हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार के प्रधान मंत्री ने दी है। मैं, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ—इतनी

बड़ी घटना हो गई है, इतनी बड़ी जनसंख्या बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में बाढ़ से प्रभावित हुई है, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी वहां जा नहीं सकते हैं, कृषि मंत्री जी बिदेश जा सकते हैं, लेकिन उन भूखे लोगों, नर-कंकालों को देखने के लिये, जो बाढ़ में बहे जा रहे हैं, जा नहीं सकते हैं। इस तरह की सरकार क्या करेगी, कैसे करेगी—मुझे कुछ भी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है।

ये कहते हैं कि देवरिया जिले में छिर्त्तानी बांध दो किलोमीटर में बनाना चाहते हैं। दो किलोमीटर नहीं, बल्कि तीन किलोमीटर की दूरी में आप ने बांध बनाया, लेकिन 27 गांव बह कर चले गये, केवल नकशे पर नाम बाकी है, धरती खरम हो गई। यही हालत आगे भी होने वाली है, क्योंकि बिहार की सरकार अलग काम कर रही है, उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार अलग काम कर रही है। दोनों में कोई सहकार नहीं है, केन्द्रीय सरकार कान में तेल डाले पड़ी है। वहां का सारा इलाका डूब गया है, बह गया है और यही हालत रही तो अभी भी सैकड़ों गांव बह जायेंगे।

इसलिये मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—आप कम से कम तीन काम करा लीजिये—(1) क्या आप इस बात के लिये तैयार हैं कि सरकारों को आदेश दें—जितना भी गल्ला अगली फसल आने तक जरूरत है—हर इन्सान को, जिसकी फसल बह गई है, जिस का घर नष्ट हो गया है, दिया जायगा (2) क्या आप इस बात के लिए तैयार हैं कि इस तरह की व्यवस्था कर दें कि जिन लोगों के घर नष्ट हो गये हैं, सरकार की ओर से उन को घर बनाने के लिये अधिक से अधिक सहायता दी जायगी? (3) क्या आप इस बात के लिए तैयार हैं—जो

300 लोग मर गये हैं, उन के आश्रितों को आप कम से कम 5 हजार रुपया फ्री-आदमी देकर उन की तत्काल सहायता करेंगे ? (4) क्या आप उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के एक्सपर्ट्स को बुला कर और अपने एक्सपर्ट्स की मदद से बांध को बनाने का काम शुरू करेंगे जिससे उन करोड़ों लोगों की जिन्दगी को बचाया जा सके, जो खतरे में पड़ गई है।

मैं इन बातों के जवाब चाहता हूँ।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य की भावनाओं और सुझावों को बहुत आदर करता हूँ और उनको बहुत गौर से सुनता रहा हूँ। लेकिन जो सूचना मुझे देनी है...

श्री रामधारी शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात रह गई है—राजस्थान के बारे में इन्होंने जो रिपोर्ट दी है, उसके अनुसार लगभग 91 हजार मकान क्षतिग्रस्त हुए हैं और 75 हजार आबादी प्रभावित हुई है। इनकी इस सूचना में कितनी सच्चाई है—आप स्वयं देख लीजिये—यह कैसे हो सकता है कि 91 हजार मकान क्षतिग्रस्त हों, और आबादी केवल 75 हजार प्रभावित हो ? ... (ध्यवधान) ...

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री (उदयपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन फिगर्स को करैक्ट करवा दीजिये, ये बिल्कुल गलत है।

श्री नाथू सिंह : ये क्या भांवड़े हैं, क्या मंत्री जो पहले से पढ़ कर नहीं आते हैं ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : श्रीमान्, देवरिया जिले के बारे में यदि श्री रामधारी शास्त्री जी सुनना चाहें, तो वहाँ से जो रिपोर्ट अभी-अभी प्राप्त कराई गई है, वह मेरे पास है, मैं उसे पढ़ कर सुना देता हूँ—

till the 31st July, 1978, 554 villages, a population of 3,53,042 and 56,627 acres of agricultural land have been affected by floods. 2818 houses have been damaged. Relief operations are in progress. 2777 families and 212 cattle have been taken to safer places. 212 boats have been pressed into service for assistance and rescue work. Foodstuffs are being distributed among the affected people. Inoculations and other remedial measures are being taken to save the people from diseases etc.

और मधुबनी के बारे में जो लेटर सूचना है, वह यह है :

"Madhubani bandh breach has been plugged with sand bags and engineers of UP and Bihar are on the site for joint restoration work".

तां जिस बात का आप सुझाव दे रहे थे दोनों राज्यों के इंजीनियर वहाँ मौजूद हैं और वह ब्रीच प्लग किया जा चुका है। उस पर पहले ही हमने एक्शन ले लिया है। बिहार से जो लोग आश्रित हों कर इधर आए थे उन को सहायता देने के लिए पहले ही प्रादेश दिये जा चुके हैं। अब जैसा मैंने पहले कहा था कि जो अन्य सुझाव दिये गये हैं उन पर हम विचार करेंगे।

श्री नाथू सिंह : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। ... (ध्यवधान) ...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है। बिना रूल के कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

श्री युवराज ।

श्री नाथू सिंह : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मंत्री महोदय ने जो ...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं आता। श्री युवराज, आप शुरू करें।

श्री युवराज (कटिहार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय इस रिपोर्ट में चार प्रान्तों का जिक्र है लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बाढ़

[श्री युवराज]

से कर्नाटक और महाराष्ट्र भी पीड़ित है। मैं यह बतला देना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार के बारे में जो इन की रिपोर्ट है वह तथ्यों से बिल्कुल परे है। बिहार में जो भयंकर बाढ़ आई है, उससे बिहार के अन्दर 16-17 जिले प्रभावित हुए हैं और उससे 80 लाख आबादी पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा है और लाखों परिवार बेघर-बारहो गये हैं। आज भी गंगा नदी फाँका के निकट खतरे के चिह्न से 17 सेंटीमीटर ऊपर बह रही है, कोशी नदी का जल स्तर वालतारा में खतरे के चिह्न से 76 सेंटीमीटर बह रहा है और बागमती का जल-स्तर ढेंग में 9 सेंटीमीटर ऊपर बह रहा है। हरियाणा में खतरे के चिह्न से 98 सेंटीमीटर, अजमेर में 41 सेंटीमीटर, एकमीठा में 47 सेंटीमीटर, बूढ़गंडक में 71 सेंटीमीटर, रामड़ाघाट में 110 सेंटीमीटर और खगड़िया में 42 सेंटीमीटर पानी खतरे के निशान के ऊपर बह रहा है। बागमती, मान, गंडक, गंगा और कोशी, इन नमाम नदियों के किनारे जा-जा जिले पड़े हैं वे 16-17 जिले सब बाढ़ से पीड़ित हैं। महाराष्ट्र, पश्चिमोत्तरप्रदेश, पूर्वी चम्पारण, मधुबनी, समस्तीपुर, दरभंगा, मुंगेर, भाजपुर और पूर्णिया आदि जो जिले हैं वे सब बाढ़ से प्रभावित हैं। मैं यह भी कह देना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में जब बाढ़ आई और बाढ़ को विभीषिका बढ़ने लगी, तो वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्रों ने प्रधान मंत्री जी का एक टेलीग्राम भेज कर कहा कि 'ब्राहिमाम' बचाओ। इसकी कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती है कि 40 लाख लोग आज से 15 दिन पहले जब बाढ़ आनी शुरू हो गई थी, बाढ़ से पीड़ित थे और वहाँ से एक टेलीग्राम भेजा गया था 'ब्राहिमाम' लेकिन कोई मदद नहीं

मिली। अब जो और बाढ़ आई है। उस से 80 लाख लोग बाढ़ से पीड़ित हैं। इन लोगों की क्या दशा होगी इस की कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती है। आपने इस बारे में कुछ नहीं किया। बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने स्पेसिफिक रूप से मदद की अपील की थी लेकिन अपने इस रिपोर्ट में आपने यह बताया है कि सिवाय उत्तर प्रदेश के और किसी ने अन्तरिम सहायता की मांग नहीं की। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बाढ़ का जो मामला है, यह बहुत पुराना मामला है, और दिन प्रति दिन बाढ़ की स्थिति संगीन होती जा रही है। बिहार में लगभग 57 हजार पशु रांगों से ग्रस्त हैं और जो आँकड़े वहाँ पर दिये गये हैं मुझे यह देख कर बड़ा ताज्जुब होता है। लोगों को फसल तो बर्बाद हो गई है लेकिन आप का यह पता होगा कि अब जब दो महीने के बाद वे खेती करनी चाहेंगे तो जो पशु बच गये हैं, उन के चारे का क्या इन्तजाम होगा। यह समस्या भी सामने है। लोगों के घर गिर गये हैं, लोग बेघर-बारहो गये। लोग बीमार पड़ने लगे हैं। उन के पास खाने का कुछ नहीं है। जो लोग इस सब से प्रभावित हैं वे साधारण किसान हैं, मध्यम कंटि के किसान हैं। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि जब तक नेपाल सरकार और भारत सरकार दोनों मिल कर इस काम को नहीं करेंगी तब तक इन बाढ़ों का आना नहीं रुकेगा। मैं उन से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब से जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनी है, उसको बने 16 महीने हो गये हैं, इन 16 महीनों के भीतर आप ने कोई कल्पना की है कि नेपाल की सरकार से मिल कर किसी बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजना पर विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। यह ठीक है कि पिछले तीस साल में जो सरकार रही उस

ने इस दिशा में कुछ नहीं किया। अगर आपने इस दिशा में विचार किया है तो कितनी प्रगति हुई? इस बीच आपने कितनी बार बैठकों की और कितनी बार नेपाल के प्रतिनिधियों से बातें की? बातों का नतीजा क्या निकला?

16 hrs.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की ओर से इस सम्बन्ध में शिथिलता बरती जा रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह सब क्यों हो रहा है? उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि असम में बिल्कुल समुद्र बना हुआ है। असम में बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए, ब्रह्मपुत्र घाटी में बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए एक ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी बोर्ड की स्थापना हुई थी। वह फाइल जहाँ का तहाँ पड़ी हुई है। 1972 में गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग बना था। 1976 में राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग बना। उसके अन्तर्गत अभी तक क्या काम हुआ है? इस बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम को राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम माना जाना चाहिए था और इसे हमारी योजना में प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए थी। चीन में जब से कम्युनिस्ट गवर्नमेंट बनी तब से उसने बाढ़ नियंत्रण के कार्य को अपने देश में प्राथमिकता दी है। अगर आप इस काम को प्राथमिकता नहीं देंगे तो घर-रहते लोग बेघर-बार बनेंगे, जमीन रहते लोग भूखे मरेंगे और हर तरह की मुशकिल का सामना करेंगे। इसलिए मैं कृषि मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि वे उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक, राजस्थान, असम में जितने भी लोग बाढ़ से पीड़ित हैं उन सब की वे सहायता करें। वहाँ के किसानों, मछूरीयों और मछूरीयों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करें। इस सब के

लिए जितने अनुदान की आवश्यकता है, उस की वह व्यवस्था करें।

मैं मंत्री जी से यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि आने वाले समय में बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए सरकार के सामने क्या योजना है?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : पिछले एक साल में, हमारी सरकार ने नेपाल की सरकार के साथ मिलकर इस समस्या को मूलज्ञान की कोशिश की है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जब काठमांडू गये थे, उस समय सिद्धान्त रूप में यह बात स्वीकार कर ली गयी थी कि दोनों सरकारें मिलकर इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करेंगी। उस के बाद निरंतर हमारे इंजीनियर काठमांडू गये हैं और वहाँ से लॉग हमारे यहाँ आये हैं। इस पर योजना बन रही है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं केवल इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश के अन्दर जो भी योजना बनती है उस के बनने में भी माल-डेढ़ माल लग जाता है फिर यह तो एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय योजना होगी। उस के बनने में समय तो लगेगा ही। लेकिन हम इस में उदासीन नहीं हैं। इस मामले में हमारी ओर नेपाल का सहमति हाँ गयी है और इससे उन को भी लाभ होगा और हम को भी लाभ होगा।

SHRI NATHU SINGH : On a point of clarification, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No point of clarification. Now Mr. Dhanu Lal Mandal will move the bill. He is moving the bill now. (Interruptions). There is no point of order. The matter is over. If there is any point of order,

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

you can raise it after he has moved the bill. He has to move the bill. Only after he has moved it, can there be a point of order. There can be no point of order. (Interruptions)

There is no point of order. Please take your seat. There is no point; there is no business unless he moves the Bill. You cannot have your say in a vacuum.

(Interruptions)

श्री नाथू सिंह : मंत्री महोदय जा रहे हैं।

इन को आप रोकें। मैं एक स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have your point of order after he moves the Bill. You move the Bill.

(Interruptions)

श्री नाथू सिंह : उन्होंने कहा है कि नेपाल सरकार से बात चल रही है। बात करने से कुछ नहीं होगा। बाढ़ की भयंकर समस्या है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Calling attention is over. Please take your seat. Just because you want to have your say, You get up and say that you have a point of order. This is not the way to conduct yourself. Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

श्री नाथू सिंह : आपने कॉलिंग अटेंशन स्वीकार किया है तो...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will not allow the Lok Sabha to turn into a fish market. Please understand this. Mr. Patwary, please take your seat.

16.07 hrs.

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES ORDERS (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide for the inclusion in, and the exclusion from, the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, of certain castes and tribes, be taken into consideration."

महोदय यह बिल बहुत सीमित उद्देश्य से लाया जा रहा है। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्यों को मालूम है शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एंड शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स आर्डेंस (एमेंडमेंट) एक्ट 1976 के लागू होने से गुजरात में मोची जाति जो पहले टांग और बलसागर जिले की एक ही तहसील में अनुसूचित जाति थी इस बिल के लागू हो जाने से पूरे राज्य में मोची जाति अनुसूचित जाति बन गई है। ऐसा होने से वहाँ आन्दोलन उठ खड़ा हुआ आन्दोलन इस बात को लेकर हुआ कि डांग जिले और बलसागर जिले की एक तहसील में जहाँ यह मोची जाति पहले से अनुसूचित जाति थी पूरे राज्य में अनुसूचित जाति बन गई। लोगों का इस से विरोध हुआ। विरोध इस कारण से हुआ कि इन दो इन स्थानों को छोड़कर बाकी जगहों पर मोची जाति के लोग उन अयोग्यताओं से पीड़ित नहीं हैं जो अप्रस्थिता से पैदा होती है। दूसरे जिला में इस जाति के लोग कम्पेरेटिवली एडवांस्ड हैं। डांग जिले और बलसागर जिले की एक तहसील को छोड़कर जो दूसरे जिले हैं गुजरात के उन में जब यह जाति अनुसूचित जाति बन गई एरिया रस्ट्रिक्शन रिमूवल एक्ट के अनुसार तो इस के विरोध में आन्दोलन खड़ा हो गया और आन्दोलन इसलिए खड़ा

हुआ कि—उन लोगों का यह कहना था कि यह जाति दो जिलों को छोड़कर बाकी जिलों में अस्पृश्य नहीं है, अनटचबल नहीं है न पहले कभी थी और न आज है। इसलिए अस्पृश्यता से जो अयोग्यता पैदा हो गई है डिस्पैलिटीज पैदा होती है वे इन पर लागू नहीं होती। इसलिए यह जाति अन्य जिलों में पहले से ही औरों के मुकाबले में अधिक तरक्की किए हुए हैं एडवांसड हैं। इसलिए जब यह अनुसूचित जाति बन गई तो यह खतरा पैदा हो गया कि मोची जाति के लोग जो पहले अनुसूचित इन जिलों में थे और इन को जो सुविधाएँ मिल रही थीं वे सुविधाएँ वड़े पैमाने पर बंट जाएंगी जिससे उन को नुकसान होगा। राज्य सरकार ने भी इस बात को स्वीकार किया। और राज्य सरकार ने यह अनुशंसा की कि राज्य सरकार से कि इस पर पुनर्विचार होना चाहिए। एरिया रेस्ट्रिक्शन रिमूवल ऐक्ट से जो इस जाति के लोग पूरे राज्य में अनुसूचित जाति बन गये हैं उन को फिर से पहले की स्थिति में ला देना चाहते हैं जो स्थिति इस कानून के बनने के पहले थी। कौन कानून? शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स आर्डर अमेंडमेंट ऐक्ट, 1976 के पहले जो स्थिति थी उसी को फिर से ला दिया जाय, ऐसी राज्य सरकार ने अनुशंसा की है। और इस में बहुत दम है राज्य सरकार के कहने में, और इसलिये यह विशेषक लाया गया है। खाली गुजरात के लिये। और एक दो और बातें हैं जिनका मैं उल्लेख करूँगा। इसलिए यह बिल लाया गया है कि जो स्थिति पहले थी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स आर्डर अमेंडमेंट ऐक्ट, 1976 के पहले की जो स्थिति थी गुजरात में इस जाति के मामले में, सिर्फ मोची जाति के मामले में, वही स्थिति फिर से ला दी

जाए। ऐसा होने से मोची जाति के लोग सिर्फ डांग और बलसर जिले में अंबरगांव ताल्लुका में अनुसूचित जाति के होंगे और स्थानों में नहीं होंगे।

16.11 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair]

इस के अतिरिक्त जो कुछ अशुद्धियाँ थीं पंक्चुरेशन की शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स आर्डर अमेंडमेंट ऐक्ट; 1976 में उन को भी इस में ठीक करने का उपबन्ध किया गया है। यह बहुत साधारण सी बात है। दूसरी चीजों में जो उपबन्ध किया गया है वह है कि कर्नाटक में ऐंट्री 63 में जो शब्द है “वणकर माहवणकर” इसमें वणकर के आगे कोमा लगा दिया जाय यानी “वणकर माहवणकर”। ऐसे ही ऐंट्री 75 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि रखी जाएगी अर्थात् “75. मशी”। ऐसे ही आन्ध्र प्रदेश में ऐंट्री 20 में शब्द “मेदकनलगीड” के स्थान पर “मेदक नलगीड” रखे जायें। ऐसे ही असम में ओटोनोमस डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में ऐंट्री 14 में यह शब्द जोड़ने के लिये कहा गया है “सिन्तेग”। ऐसे ही महाराष्ट्र में ऐंट्री 18 में “गौड राजगौड” के स्थान पर “गौड” के आगे कोमा लगाकर “गौड, राजगौड” सबस्टीट्यूट करने के लिये कहा गया है।

तो इस तरह से महोदय एक तो गुजरात में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स आर्डर अमेंडमेंट ऐक्ट, 1976 के पहले की जो स्थिति थी मोची जाति के सम्बन्ध में उसी स्थिति को फिर से कायम करने के लिये उपबन्ध किया गया है। और दूसरी कुछ जगहों पर जहाँ उस आर्डर के पंक्चुरेशन में जो भूल हो गई थी, उसमें उसको शुद्ध कर लिया गया है और उसी के लिये उपबन्ध किया गया है। इस आबादी पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा और सीट पर भी उसका कोई प्रभाव नहीं होगा। इसलिये हमने उसके लिये कोई उपबन्ध नहीं किया है।

[Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal]

यह बहुत छोटा सा, सीमित उद्देश्य वाला बिल है, इसलिये मैं माननीय सदस्यों से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह इससे सहमत हो जायें।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to provide for the inclusion in, and the exclusion from, the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, of certain Castes and tribes, be taken into consideration."

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : (Ratnagiri) : In entry No. 18 Government is making an amendment as far as Maharashtra is concerned. I would like to know whether Gonda and Rajgonda according to Government are two different castes or is one caste.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would request the hon. member that he can raise this point in the course of his speech. I do not think it is a proper stage to raise now.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) : There is a Commission for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. There is also a Committee for the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. I would like to know from the Minister whether this Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes or the Commission, whatever they may be, do they submit any report to the Government asking to delete these castes ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think that can also be put at a later stage and not now.

Now I take up amendments to be moved.

The movers of amendments Nos. 3, 6, 15 and 16 are not here.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mongao) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st December, 1978." (23)

SHRI DURGA CHAND (KANGRA) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide for the inclusion in and the exclusion from, the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, of certain castes and tribes, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 8 members, namely :—

Dr. Baldev Prakash, Shri Baldev Singh Jasrotia, Shri Mukhtiar Singh Malik, Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal, Shri Nathu Singh, Shri Y. P. Shastri, Shri Ugrasen ; and Shri Yuvraj

with instructions to report by the first day of the next Session." (42).

SHRI SURAJ BHAN (Ambala) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide for the inclusion in, and the exclusion from, the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, of certain castes and tribes, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 15 members, 10 from this House, namely :—

Shri Bharat Singh Chowhan, Shri Morarji R. Desai, Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai, Shri R. L. Kureel, Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal, Shri Kusuma Krishna Murthy, Shri Nathuni Ram, Shri Ram Dhan, Shri Shiv Narain Sarsonia, Shri Suraj Bhan; and 5 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee.

that the Committee shall also be instructed to examine the lists contained in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 and to suggest amendments thereto in their report;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the next session;

that in other respect the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha to join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 5 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee." (45)

SHRI CHHABIRAM ARGAL
(Morena) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th April, 1979." (48)

"That the Bill to provide for the inclusion in, and the exclusion from, the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, of certain castes and tribes, be referred to a Joint Committee of the House consisting of 15 members, 10 from this House, namely :-

Shri Subhash Ahuja, Shri Shyamlal Dhurve, Shri S. S. Lal, Shri Raghubir Singh Machhand, Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal, Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya, Shri Raghavji, Shri Ram Charan, Shri Suraj Bhan, Shri Chhabiram Argal ,
and 5 from Rajya Sabha ;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee ;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session ;

that in other respect the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committee shall apply with such variation and modifications as the Speaker may make ; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 5 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee." (49)

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY
(Ambalapuram) ; I beg to move :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 1st December, 1978." (53)

"That the Bill to provide for the inclusion in, and the exclusion from, the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, of certain castes and tribes, be referred to a Joint Committee of the House consisting of 23 members, 15 from this House namely :-

Shri Balak Ram, Shri Chand Ram, Shri Bharat Singh Chowhan, Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai, Shri B. C. Kamble, Shri R. L. Kureel, Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal, Shri Nathuni Ram, Shri Ram Dhan, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda Rao, Shri Shiv Narain Sarsonia, Shri Sheo Narain, Shri Suraj Bhan, Shri Bhausahab Thorat, Shri V. Tulsiram, and 8 from Rajya Sabha ;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall

be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall also be instructed to examine the list contained in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 and to suggest amendments thereto in their report;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committee shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 8 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee." (54)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The amendments are as so before the House.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY
I would like to express my views on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1978.

In my notice I have specifically stated that the Bill may be circulated for eliciting public opinion because this is only the Bill which has received a number of notices either to delete from or to include in different types of castes of this Schedule.

In our Constitution certain castes were included in the schedule and made it a schedule of castes. It clearly emphasises the fact that whenever a particular caste is to be included in or deleted from this schedule, the Government have a Constitutional responsibility to refer it to the States and ascertain their views. The main criterion taken into consideration by the founding fathers of the Constitution to include a caste in the Schedule was social disability. There is a basic difference between social problem and economic problem. As the minister has specifically stated, untouchability was one of the main criteria based on which the list was prepared and put into the schedule. But in due course, as we have seen from our experience in a number of States, different advanced communities also wanted to get themselves included in the schedule to have the advantages specifically guaranteed by the Constitution to these Scheduled Castes. We know that even some very well advanced communities try to get themselves included in these lists. In fact, this amounts to absolute mockery. It is a clear paradox that on the one hand

[Shri Kusuma Krishna Murthy]

they hate communities for their social disabilities and on the other hand, they try to get the advantages and preferences earmarked for those communities. Therefore, this matter cannot be considered in a haphazard manner. Many hon. members have given notices of amendments and I have also given a notice for an amendment specifically requesting that this Bill may be referred to a Joint Committee consisting of members from both Houses, so that the committee can go round the various States, meet the concerned people and discuss the matter and elicit their opinion. Based on those opinions, the question of inclusion or deletion of a particular community in the schedule can be taken into consideration. This is the proper approach, particularly because this is a very important Bill concerning about more than 22 crores of people in this country. If this is done in a haphazard way, without giving proper opportunity to the cross-section of these people in various States to express their opinion. I am sure, it will jeopardise the interests of these communities. This is my clear view and therefore I strongly plead, and request the hon. Minister to accept my amendment.

श्री दुर्गा चव्वा (कांगड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, मैंने इस विधेयक को सिलेक्ट कमेटी को रेफर करने के बारे में अपनी एमेंडमेंट दी है। यह विधेयक महज एक स्टेट, गुजरात, में मोची कम्युनिटी के बारे में एमेंडमेंट करने के लिए लाया गया है। शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एंड शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज (एमेंडमेंट) आर्डर एक्ट, 1950 के मुताबिक गुजरात में मोची कम्युनिटी की जो पोजीशन थी, उस को शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एंड शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज (एमेंडमेंट) आर्डर एक्ट, 1976 के द्वारा बदल दिया गया था। उसको ठीक करने के लिए यह बिल लाया गया है।

पिछले नवम्बर सेशन में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एंड शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज कमिशनर की 1970-71, 1971-72 और 1972-73 की रिपोर्ट्स के बारे में मेरी स्पीच के कुछ एक्स्ट्रेक्ट होम मिनिस्ट्री ने निकाले थे और बाद में उन के बारे में यह कमेन्ट्स दिये गये :

can be considered at the time of undertaking legislation for a comprehensive revision of the lists of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in due course."

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज का मसला बहुत बड़ा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एंड शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज (एमेंडमेंट) आर्डर एक्ट, 1976 में भी बहुत खामियाँ हैं। और कई कम्युनिटीज जो हैं वह रह गई हैं। कइयों की ऐडिशन कर दी गई हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि काम्प्रोहेंसिव तरीके से जैसी लिस्टें बननी चाहिए थीं शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट की और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की उसमें बहुत खामियाँ हैं और खास कर पिछले सेशन में जब शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की रिपोर्ट पेश हुई थी, उस में जो बहस हुई थी उस बहस में बीसियों बातें मैं लाया था। तो जब तक कि काम्प्रोहेंसिव बिल न बने तब तक यह एक अमेंडमेंट लाने से मैं समझता हूँ कि मसला हल नहीं होगा। यह पहला बिल है जिसमें पचास आदमियों ने अमेंडमेंट दिए हैं। इतने अमेंडमेंट जिस कानून में सदन के मेम्बरान की तरफ से आए हों उस कानून को इस तरीके से पास करने से मसला हल नहीं होगा। कई कम्युनिटीज इंतजार कर रही थी कि कुछ दिनों के बाद जब जनता पार्टी की सरकार आएगी तो काम्प्रोहेंसिव अमेंडमेंट बिल लाएगी जिस में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की प्रोवांसेज को दूर किया जायेगा। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस को सेलेक्ट कमेटी के पास रेफर होना चाहिए ताकि फिर रिवाइज्ड लिस्टें बनाई जायं जिस में कि अपने सारे भाई अपने विचार रख सकें और जो कम्युनिटीज इग्नोर की गई हैं उन को उस में शामिल किया जाय। जो नहीं हैं उन को एक्सक्लूड भी किया जा सकता है। लेकिन इसके लिए काम्प्रोहेंसिव बिल आना चाहिए।

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister, Mr. Mandal, took some time and dwelt at length on the reasons to bring forward this Bill. But I do suppose that the reasons which have motivated this Government to bring forward this Bill can be put more briefly and pithily. The main reason to my mind is the same which led the Government to constitute recently the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and not so recently, the Commission on Minorities. Since this Government came into power, there has been an outcry all over the country, there has been a fear in the minds of the Harijans and of the minorities that this Government is the Government of the upper classes, that this Government is the Government particularly of the rural rich and, therefore they are not safe in the hands of this Government. It is not I who is saying so but no less a person than Mr. Jagjiwan Ram, the second senior most Minister in the Janata Party Cabinet, did say it in his now famous speech in Chandigarh more than a year ago. And no less a person than Mr. Chandra Shekhar, President of the ruling party, did say the same thing and voiced the same grievances and the same fears.

I should like to think that merely by bringing forward legislation, merely by throwing a sop to the Harijans the problem will not be solved as it was not solved in the case of the minorities by constituting the Commission on Minorities. This problem cannot be solved by adding cosmetic trimmings to an ugly situation. To my mind, this problem can only be solved if we have the political will, if we have the courage to give a definite bias, a decisive inclination, a strong bias in all Government programmes towards improvement of the general living conditions of the Harijans of their educational conditions, their health conditions and, of their economic conditions.

I should like to take the question of educational conditions first, because we see that the reservations are there but the backlog of non-filled reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes' seats is increasing every year. Today, I read in the newspaper a letter to the editor. The writer was complaining that a man from the Scheduled Castes just walks in and gets a job because the backlog of reservations is there but another man who is not of the Scheduled Castes and who is more qualified than the Scheduled Castes' man, does not get any job. This problem of reservation is there and because seats are not available to them a resentment is growing among the caste Hindus against this reservations.

The problem has to be tackled at its roots. The seats are not being filled because there are not educationally qualified people in sufficient numbers to fill the seats, and one of the most shocking disclosures, so far as the Harijans problem is concerned, is made in all those Government reports which relate to the educational progress of this section of our society. May I refer to a publication of the Ministry of Home Affairs of 1975 entitled "Development of Scheduled Castes—An Appraisal". This tries to bring out the great amount of progress that has been made, but it cannot shut out the actual facts and figures, and it does reveal, for instance . . .

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : How far is it relevant ?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : I should not repeat this because I am cutting on my own time, but the point I am trying to make is this that while I welcome this Bill because some sections of our society are going to get some benefit, I am saying don't, think that by bringing for this legislation, you are really giving substantial benefit in solving the problem.

I am now on my second proposition, that you cannot solve the problem unless you give educational facilities and see that these educational facilities are utilised. I am on the point that educational facilities so far have not been utilised and in this context I am referring to the publication of the Home Ministry which is to this effect that in Standards 1 to 5, 62.2 lakhs and 68.33 lakhs students had enrolled respectively in 1968-69 and 1973-74. Then the publication goes on to say that in Standards 6 to 8 their number went down from 62 lakhs to 12 lakhs, and when the students came to standards 11, they were only 5 lakhs of them. The point I am trying to make is the enormous amount of drop-outs among Harijans students as they go on progressing in education which is not good for the system which is a wastage of money, and what is much more important, the opportunity for bringing out the real talent in the Harijans to the forefront is not really being utilised by this community which deserves all protection.

Then, what is happening in the primary and secondary education is again happening, and much more so, in higher institutions of learning. I am just quoting from the *Economic Political Weekly* for January 28/February 4, which has a very interesting article and a study about the I. I. T. I. Bombay. In the IIT, Bombay, which is a very sophisticated institution of technical learning, there is a reservation of 20 per cent in

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

admission for students from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The students do come there and out of a fair number of students, hardly any one gets through. What are the reasons for this? Again I should say that the reason for this is that it is not sufficient to have reservation in the educational system. The students of this particular section of the population are basically economically under-privileged, and to a large extent their disabilities flow from their poor economic condition. It is necessary that the provisions relating to free lodging, free food and free allowance for clothing should be strictly implemented and increased. Provision is already there, but a larger provision must be made.

Until recently I have been a college student myself, and I do know how much for a college student good dress does count. A student who comes from a poorer environment, because he cannot dress properly or as well as the other students, creates serious problems. He is isolated, he does not get into the mainstream and develops lack of confidence which will harm him in his future life and future career. The point I would like to make is this, that as far as possible the Harijan students should be admitted to urban schools where they begin to realise that caste does not matter at all, that all are basically the same when they study in the same school.

The problem of educational facilities is rooted in the problem of economic disability. We do find that if students from the Harijan community, the minority communities, the poorer sections drop out, it is because their parents require them to work in the fields and earn some money. Why do the parents require them to do so? Because they are not able to earn well, because they are not properly paid, because the scheme and legislation concerning fair wages are not being implemented in the rural areas.

The rural rich have been and are today more than ever in collusion with the police and they will not tolerate any grievances, any allegations, any attempt of the Harijans to demand what is due to them. They will put it down cruelly and ruthlessly. We have to break down, we have to cut at the very knot which links in all our rural areas, the police and the rural rich.

These are some points that I have made. Again, I will repeat this that we must go to the root of the problem. Reservation is no solution. What has started as protection to Scheduled Castes ultimately will lead to perpetuation of caste. What is required is the political will and the

statesmanship. In the case of the particular Scheduled Castes who have now attained the higher level, they should be de-scheduled, and the other castes which are really poor and which are not in the scheduled list, should be brought in. This requires political courage and this requires statesmanship, but it is necessary if we are really going to achieve the dream which is the dream of all of us, or at least of most of us a truly classless and casteless society.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I take this opportunity to invite the attention of the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs to a matter of immense significance to all of us where the question of extending to neo Buddhists the concessions and privileges guaranteed under the Constitution to Scheduled Castes is concerned.

Sir, I have given an amendment, Amendment No. 5. I am, however, aware that that amendment is with reference to Scheduled Tribes. But as I have already said, taking this opportunity I would like to highlight this point as far as the debate on this Bill is concerned.

Sir, the question has remained a burning question ever since their conversion to Buddhism in October, 1956 and as every one of us knows the whole of the State of Maharashtra was afire a few months back and you are also aware that the leaders of the neo Buddhists were on hunger strike here at the Boat Club some months back and many Call Attention notices and other motions were raised in this particular House. And as every one of us knows, all the parties are actually committed to the solution of this particular problem. I feel that the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs should assure this hon. House as to what would be the policy of his Government on inclusion of these neo Buddhists in this particular schedule of Scheduled Castes. The agitation and movements are still erupting and the whole Buddhist community in this country is put into turmoil, as revealed in the press, practically every day.

I would invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the definition of "Scheduled Castes". I will not read that. It is embodied in Article 366(24) of the Constitution. Then Article 341(1) empowers the President, after consultation with the Governor thereof, to specify by public notification the castes which are to be treated as Scheduled Castes, and Article 341(2) empowers the Parliament to include or exclude from the list of these particular Scheduled Castes. When this question of

inclusion of neo-Buddhists in Scheduled Castes is raised, the usual defences that are raised by the Government are mainly two. Firstly, it is said that Section 3 of the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, mentions that no person who professes a religion different from Hindu-Sikh religion shall be deemed to be a member of Scheduled Castes and neo-Buddhists being not Hindus, this facility or this advantage cannot be given to this particular community of neo-Buddhists.

The second argument that is advanced against this proposal is that if these facilities are extended to neo-Buddhists, the same will have to be extended to the Scheduled castes people who have embraced other religions such as Christianity or Islam. Now in this connection, I feel that both the arguments that are advanced are fallacious. But before going into the merits of the two arguments, I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the opinion expressed by Jayaprakashji in December, 1977. His statement was published in the papers. I quote :

"Problems of neo-Buddhists deserved consideration and the Government should give them due attention. Conversion to Buddhism has neither improved their economic condition nor in practice, enhanced their acceptability to caste Hindus. While conversion may have been inspired by the wish to practise an inherently more attractive religion it appears to have been motivated, too, by their desperation at their wretched status as to untouchables and their desire to throw off the humiliating rigours of a system from which there was no escape for them but outright rejection; surely, it is far from such an action being condemnable it is both courageous and praiseworthy."

Now the only point that we will have to consider is, only because they have converted themselves to Buddhism in the year 1956 and the status and the sufferings are not changed, whether we have to deny to this community the facilities and advantages which were available to them before they converted themselves to neo-Buddhists.

Now in this connection, I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to Article 25 of the Constitution which lays down that the fundamental freedoms guaranteed under the Constitution of India include the freedom of conscience and the freedom to practice any religion of one's choice.

If that right has been guaranteed under the Constitution to every citizen of this country to practice any religion he wants and then unless and until his status

and sufferings are changed can we say that only because they have converted to Buddhism, the facilities shall be denied to them?

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : Or Christianity.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKER : No doubt about it. Not only that, as I said the argument that these neo-Buddhists are not Hindus is *prima facie* not acceptable to me because if one reads the explanation to Article 25 of the Constitution which lays down that Hindus include Sikhs, Buddhists and all other persons and if we take into consideration all the Acts of the Government of India, viz., Hindu Succession Act, Hindu Marriage Act, Untouchability Act, Protection of Civil Rights Act and Section (3) of this particular Act, which is referred to as Protection of Civil Rights Act, we find that the word 'Hindu' has been defined as follows :

"Hindu includes a Sikh, a Buddhist and a Jain and other persons". So, when the word 'Hindu' includes neo-Buddhists, I fail to understand the logic in the argument that Section (3) of the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order applies to Hindus and therefore, this cannot be made applicable to neo-Buddhists. In my opinion, this argument does not hold any water. On the same grounds, the argument that if these facilities are extended to neo-Buddhists it will have to be extended to persons who have embraced Islam or Christianity also does not, in my opinion, hold water.

Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to assure the House after taking into consideration all the submissions I have made ; that all the facilities which these Scheduled Castes people who converted themselves to Buddhism in 1956, were enjoying will be given to them. If that is not possible, I would ask him to give the reasons as to why the Government feels that these facilities should be denied to them.

The second point, and a small point, is that in entry No. 18 as far as Maharashtra is concerned the word "Gond Rajgond" is tried to be amended by putting a comma after the word 'Gond'.

Therefore, I would like to know—I have moved an amendment—whether, according to the Government, Gond Rajgond is a caste or whether Gond Rajgond, Gond and Rajgond are three different castes because, we find, in this particular Schedule, there is Gond Gawari and, if you are going to take Gond and Rajgond

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulker]

as two different castes, why not apply the same rule to this community, Gond and Gawari. As far as Gawari community and caste is concerned, since 1950, they are making repeated attempts to get this included as Gawari. I would seek that particular clarification from the hon. Minister.

I would request the hon. Minister to give us an assurance on the issue of neo-Buddhists. The remaining points I would submit when I move the amendments.

श्रीमती अहिल्या पी० रांगेकर (बम्बई उत्तर-मध्य) : समापति महोदय, यह जो बिल लाया गया है, यह पूरे तरीके से विचार कर के नहीं लाया गया है। जैसा कई मेम्बरों ने कहा और मैं भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि इस बिल के द्वारा कुछ कम्प्यूनिटियों को निकाला गया है और दूसरी जगह पर कुछ कम्प्यूनिटियों को एड किया गया है। गुजरात में बौद्धों को निकाला गया है। लेकिन यह सब कौन-सी कसौटी लगा कर किया गया है, इसका खुलासा मंत्री जी ने नहीं किया है। जिन कम्प्यूनिटियों को निकाला गया है, उनकी कौन-सी तरक्की हो गयी है, इसके बारे में कुछ लिखा हमारे पास आना चाहिए था वह भी नहीं आया है। उन्होंने कहा कि इन कम्प्यूनिटियों में कुछ भागों में प्रगतिशीलता आ गयी है लेकिन कौन-सं हिस्सों में प्रगतिशीलता आ गई है, एजुकेशन में उन में प्रगति हो गई है, उनकी इकोनोमिक कंडीशन अच्छी हो गयी है, किस किस तरीके से वे प्रगति कर पाये हैं, इसके बारे में उन्होंने कुछ नहीं बताया है। खाली उनको निकालने के लिए यह बिल लाने की कांशिश की है। यह एटीच्यूड सरकार का गलत है, ऐसा मैं मानती हूँ।

हमारे देश में अब बहुत सी बड़ी-बड़ी कम्प्यूनिटियां भी मांग करने लगी हैं कि हम पिछड़े हुए हैं। अभी हमने महाराष्ट्र में देखा, वहां कई कम्प्यूनिटियों की कांफेंसिज हुईं जिनके द्वारा उन्होंने यह मांग रखी कि

हम पिछड़े हुए हैं, हमें पिछड़ा हुआ समझा जाना चाहिए और हमें पिछड़ी जातियों के बराबर सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिए। तीस साल की आजादी के बाद भी यह चीज देखने में आ रही है। कई कम्प्यूनिटियों की महाराष्ट्र में कांफेंसिज हुईं और सब ने एक ही मांग की कि हमें पिछड़ा हुआ समझा जाना चाहिए। वे ये सब मांगें इसलिए करते हैं क्योंकि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों को सरकार से सहुलियतें मिलती हैं, अगर वे भी पिछड़ी जातियों में आ जायेंगे तो उन्हें भी ज्यादा सुविधाएं मिलेंगी। अधिक सुविधाओं के लिए वे यह सब मांगे करते हैं। इसके बारे में सरकार को कोई दूसरा तरीका निकालना चाहिए और कोई दूसरी चीज उनके बारे में सोचनी चाहिए।

शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को जो सहुलियतें आप देते हैं, उनके बारे में मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि वे पूरी तरह से अमल में नहीं आती हैं। हमारे गवर्नमेंट के डिपार्टमेंट्स में कुछ चीजें जानबूझ कर ऐसी की जाती हैं जिनसे उनको जो सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिए वे उन्हें नहीं मिल पातीं। अखबारों में एडवर्टाइजमेंट्स आते हैं कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों को नौकरी मिलेगी। अभी अखबार में उनके लिए एडवर्टाइजमेंट आया है कि उन्हें नौकरी दी जाएगी। लेकिन अगर आप उसकी क्वालिफिकेशन देखेंगे तो पायेंगे कि इस तरह की क्वालिफिकेशन रखी गयी है जिस से कोई भी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का आदमी चुना नहीं जा सके। फिर बाद में यह कहा जा सके कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का आदमी नहीं मिलता है। उसके बाद आपके डिपार्टमेंट में दूसरी जाति का आदमी नौकरी पर रखा जा सके। अभी अभी एडवर्टाइजमेंट अखबार में आया है और

उस एडवर्टाइजमेंट के बारे में मुझे मालूम है कि किस आदमी को बिठाने के लिए वह एडवर्टाइजमेंट लाया गया है। एडवर्टाइजमेंट में कहा गया है कि पोस्ट रिजर्व्ड है लेकिन बाद में कह दिया जाएगा कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का आदमी नहीं मिलता है। जो आदमी अभी बैठा है, पूरी क्वालिफिकेशन उसकी उसमें रख दी गयी है। इस तरह से आप देखेंगे कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज को मिलने वाली सहुलियतें उन्हें नहीं मिल पाती हैं। इसलिए मैं आपको वार्निंग देना चाहती हूँ कि इस बारे में पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में एक बड़ा धोखा हो रहा है।

इस वजह से यह सब हो रहा है। आप कहते तो बहुत कुछ हैं लेकिन अमल में उसको नहीं लाते हैं। इस वास्ते मांग होती रहती है कि हम को लिस्ट में शामिल करो। अभी डा० पुरुलेकर ने एक संशोधन रखा है और मांग की है कि नव बौधों को भी ये सब अधिकार मिलने चाहियें, उनको भी जो इन लोगों का सुविधायें मिलती हैं मिलनी चाहियें। आपने देखा होगा कि नोडर चाहे किसी भी पार्टी में हों जब नव बौध उनके पास जाते हैं और कहते हैं कि वे शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के हैं तो वे मान जाते हैं और फार्म पर हस्ताक्षर कर देते हैं, खुद लिख देते हैं तो मैं समझती हूँ कि यह उचित ही होगा कि जो सुविधायें शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और ट्राइब्ज को मिलनी हैं वे उनको भी मिलें। नव बौधों का सब से गम्भीर सवाल महाराष्ट्र का है। बाबा साहेब डा० अम्बेदकर नव बौध बने थे और उनके पीछे चल कर, उनका अनुकरण करते हुए बहुत से माहर कम्युनिटी के लोग महाराष्ट्र में नव बौध बन गए थे। लेकिन उनकी स्थिति वैसी की वैसी है, उस में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आया है, इकोनोमिक कंडीशन उनकी बिल्कुल वैसी है जैसी पहले थी। सामाजिक स्तर पर उन्होंने धर्म बदल लिया है लेकिन उनके लिए पानी की

सुविधा तक आज भी उपलब्ध नहीं है। देहातों में उनका बायकाट किया जाता है, उनको कुआँ से पानी नहीं भरने दिया जाता है। आज भी उनको माहर ही देहातों में कहा जाता है, न्यू बुधिस्ट नहीं कहा जाता है, इस नाम से कोई उनको पुकारता नहीं है। उन्होंने बौद्ध धर्म स्वीकार किया है लेकिन उनकी आर्थिक दशा में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और ट्राइब्ज की लिस्ट में न्यू बुधिस्ट्स को शामिल करने के बारे में डा० पुरुलेकर का जो संशोधन है उसको आपको स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिये।

शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्ज को आप जो सुविधायें देते हैं इसको ले कर आप देख ही रहे हैं कि पूरे भारत में एक बड़ी हलचल मची हुई है। आपने निस्सन्देह इनको सुविधायें दी हैं लेकिन जनता के मन में इन लोगों के प्रति कोई परिवर्तन आ गया है ऐसा दिखाई नहीं देता है। अभी की घटना है जो आप देख ही रहे हैं। एक यूनिवर्सिटी का नाम बदल दिए जाने के कारण मराठवाडा में क्या हो रहा है, इसको आप अपनी आंखों से देख ही रहे हैं। सहुलियतें देने से या किसी का नाम सूची में रख देने से या किसी का नाम निकाल देने से जो मूल समस्या है वह हल नहीं होगी। हमें पूरी सोसाइटी में चेंज लाना होगा। अब तक हम ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तब तक यह जो लिस्ट है यह बढ़ती ही जाएगी। इसके सिवाय और कुछ भी इसका लाभ नहीं होगा। मैं चाहती हूँ कि बेसिकली जहां से उनका जीवन शुरू होता है उस स्तर पर उन सब को आप सहुलियतें देना शुरू करो। बाद में जा कर आपने एक दो प्रतिशत अधिक सहुलियतें उनको दे दीं तो उससे कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। इस तरह से आप इस समस्या पर विचार करेंगे तो लिरट अच्छे तरीके से आप पूरी कर लेंगे। ऐसा आपने नहीं किया और सोन कोली रखा तो बाकी सब कोली कहेंगे कि हम सोन कोली हैं हम को भी शामिल किया जाए ताकि

[श्रीमती अहिल्या पी० रांगनकर]

हमें भी ये सुविधायें उपलब्ध हो सकें। खाली लिस्ट बदलने से कोई सुधार नहीं होगा। जल्द ही इस बात की है कि एक कमेटी आप रखें जो पूरे तौर पर जितनी शड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की समस्याएँ हैं, लैंड प्रोब्लेम है, इकानॉमिक प्राब्लेम है, प्रमोशन का सवाल है, नौकरियों का सवाल है, इन सब सवालों पर गहराई से विचार करके पूरे स्ट्रक्चर को ही बदल दे। जब तक पूरे स्ट्रक्चर को नहीं बदला जाएगा तब तक किसी को शामिल कर देने से या किसी को निकाल देने से कुछ फायदा नहीं होगा, यही मेरा कहना है।

डा० बलदेव प्रकाश (अमृतसर) : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि बहुत छोटी सी बात को लेकर इस बिल को पेश किया गया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ क्यों नहीं एक व्यापक बिल पेश किया गया जिसमें सभी संशोधनों का समावेश होता? भिन्न भिन्न प्रदेशों में जो जो संशोधन इस समय आवश्यक हैं उनको लेकर एक व्यापक बिल क्यों नहीं पेश किया गया? हाउस में अब इस छोटे से बिल को लेकर बहस होगी और फिर जब बड़ा बिल आएगा सभी संशोधनों को लेकर फिर उस पर भी बहस होगी और इस तरह से दो बार हाउस का समय लगेगा। इस बिल पर पचास से अधिक संशोधन माननीय सदस्यों ने पेश किये हैं। और मैंने सभी संशोधन देखे हैं, मंत्री महोदय ने भी देखे होंगे, सभी इसी प्रकार के हैं कि फलों प्रदेश में फला फलों जातियों, उपजातियों को अनुसूचित जाति की सूची में रखा जाय। अगर इतनी समस्याएँ हमारे सामने हैं कि हर प्रदेश में किसी न किसी जाति को इस सूची में रखना चाहिये या न रखना चाहिये, तो क्या यह सरकार के लिये आवश्यक नहीं हो जाता कि सभी प्रदेशों से एक एक व्यक्ति को रख कर के इस बिल को सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजें जिससे वहाँ अच्छी

तरह विचार हो और यह समस्या हमेशा के लिये समाप्त हो सके। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि गुजरात में क्योंकि सारे प्रदेश के लिये मोची अनुसूचित जाति में रखे गये इसलिये वहाँ पर आन्दोलन हुआ और उस आन्दोलन के दृष्टिगत सरकार सारे प्रदेश से हटा कर एक जिले के लिये प्रबन्ध कर रही है। ऐसी ही सिफारिशें बाकी प्रदेशों से भी सरकार को आयी हैं। पंजाब प्रदेश से पिछले दो, तीन साल से धोबी विरादरी अनुसूचित जाति में रखी जाय सरकार की तरफ से वह सिफारिश केन्द्र को आयी है और वहाँ पर इस समस्या को लेकर कई प्रकार के आन्दोलन हुए, मीटिंगें हुई, सरकार को मेमोरेन्डम दिये गये और सरकार ने यह मांग वहाँ पर भेजी। सारे देश में धोबी अनुसूचित जाति हैं, लेकिन पंजाब में नहीं है। दिल्ली में रहने वाला एक भाई अनुसूचित जाति में है, लेकिन पंजाब में रहने वाला दूसरा भाई नहीं है। उसको सभी सहूलियतें प्राप्त हैं, लेकिन दूसरे भाई को जो पंजाब में रहता है वह सहूलियतें प्राप्त नहीं हैं। हरियाणा, हिमाचल के अन्दर है, पंजाब के अन्दर नहीं है। तो यह समस्याएँ हैं जिन पर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये। इसलिये मैं मंत्री जी से मांग करूंगा कि इसको पास कराने की जल्दीबाजी न करें और बहुत जल्दी एक व्यापक बिल, जिसमें अनुसूचित जातियों की सभी समस्याओं का ठीक वर्गीकरण हो सके, वह सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत करें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

*SHRI A.V.P. ASAITHAMBI (Madras North) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, through this Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill the Government seeks to restore the position in respect of the Mochi community in the list of Scheduled Castes of Gujarat State which obtained prior to the enforcement of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Amendment) Act, 1976, and certain mistakes of spellings and punctuations committed by the careless officials in the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders

(Amendment) Act, 1976, are also proposed to be corrected. Many hon. Members of this House have proposed several amendments to this short Bill. They want to include certain communities and castes in their regions to be included in the SC and ST list. As the hon. Member who preceded me pointed out, the Government should have taken this opportunity for bringing a comprehensive Bill incorporating all the communities and castes which the hon. Members want to be included in the list.

I want to know whether the Minister has been prompted to introduce this Bill just because the Prime Minister hails from Gujarat. Only in 1976 the Mochi community was included as a scheduled caste in the list. Within two years this amending legislation has been brought in for treating them as scheduled caste in a district or in just two taluks and this community has become an advanced community in other parts of Gujarat. Is it the aim of the Janata Government to undo everything that has been done by the former Government? The hon. Minister of State of Home Affairs in his introductory speech referred to the necessity of introducing this Bill because of the agitation of certain sections in Gujarat. Supposing there is again agitation after the enactment of this Bill, what will the Government do? The Government should not be afraid of agitation for just causes. Similarly, it is also the duty of the Government to suppress agitations for wrong causes.

It is not proper to exclude one community after treating it as a scheduled caste. How can this community continue to be scheduled caste in one part of the State and in other parts an affluent one? We have reserved constituencies for the scheduled castes. A citizen of India, according to our Constitution, can contest for any elective office anywhere in India. I would like to ask: can a representative of Mochi community contest for an elective office from Delhi. If Mochi community has been included in the list of Scheduled Castes in Gujarat, it should be treated as scheduled caste throughout the country. It should not be—it is constitutionally improper and morally wrong—to say that Mochi community is scheduled caste in one part—that too in one or two taluks—and not so in other parts. A few people belonging to this community might have become rich and it does not mean that the entire community has become affluent to be excluded from the list of scheduled caste list.

17 hrs.

I would go to the extent of saying that there should be no difficulty in including communities in the list of

Scheduled Castes. Whoever is a *sudra* is a scheduled caste man. Many communities which are to find a place in the list have not been included so far. For example, the Dhobis, barbers, fishermen etc. in Tamil Nadu do not find a place in this list. They should be included in this List.

Here I would refer to another anomaly in the policy of the Government. The scheduled caste people who became Buddhists or Christians are denied the amenities and facilities for their development. It must be analysed why they change their religion of birth. If they continue to remain as Hindus, they will be for their life sudras, untouchables and down-trodden to be dominated by the caste-Hindus. That is why Dr. Ambedkar advocated the cause of conversion of Scheduled Castes. Periyar Ramaswamy in Tamil Nadu pleaded for their religious conversion so that their posterity can be free from oppression and domination by caste-Hindus. We should not deny the concessions, amenities and facilities to the Buddhist and Christian converts of Scheduled caste communities. It is necessary to transform our attitude and approach before we condemn their religious transformation. I am a pucca Hindu. Asaithambi can become in a jiffy Abdul Khader. Asaithambi can change his name to Stephen and become a Christian. Can a Muslim or a Christian become a Hindu easily? Even if he becomes a Hindu, to which community he would belong? Which community will embrace a Muslim convert or a Hindu convert as its own? Hindu society is caste-ridden. I would warn that the bane of Hindu society is its caste distinctions. It should be the constant and conscious endeavours of the Government to raise the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes economically and educationally so that they become an inalienable part of the main-stream of our country. Then only the shackles of casteism and the chains of slavery can be cut as under in this country of ours.

I understand that Mochi community is engaged in manufacturing and repairing chappis, shoes etc. It cannot be that they have become rich in all parts of Gujarat except in two Taluks where they continue to be scheduled caste. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes must engage himself in a comprehensive study in depth to find out what other communities in the country are to be brought in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The upliftment of the down-trodden should be the cornerstone of all legislative efforts of the Government and not tinkering with a legislation

[Shri A. V. P. Asaithambi]

here and there. Before I conclude I demand that the officials responsible for the mistakes in spellings, punctuation etc. must be taken to task, if such lapses have led to the loss of concessions to any particular Scheduled Caste Community.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tezpur): Sir, I have got an amendment already tabled. I want to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What do you want?

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: When you called me, I was in the Business Advisory Committee meeting. I want to speak on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anyway, we shall see.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं चाहता हूँ कि "शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स" शब्द की उत्पत्ति कहाँ से हुई, इस पर थोड़ा सा प्रकाश डालूँ। जिस समय शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का सृजन किया गया था, उस समय शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स को डेफ़ाइन्ड किया गया था और उस में डिप्रेस्ड क्लासिज, एक्सटीरियर क्लासिज, एक्सक्लूडिड क्लासिज और बैकवर्ड क्लासिज को इनक्लूड किया गया था।

इस बारे में इंडियन लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल में 1916 में डिसकशन हुआ था और वहाँ यह निर्णय किया गया था कि डिप्रेस्ड क्लासिज में इन को इनक्लूड किया जाये : (1) क्रिमिनल एंड वॉटरिंग ट्राइब्स, (2) एवॉरिजिनल जिनल ट्राइब्स और (3) अनटचेबल्स।

1917 में भारत सरकार के एजुकेशनल कमिशनर, सर हेनरी हार्प, ने डिप्रेस्ड क्लासिज की एक लिस्ट तैयार की, जिस में उन्होंने इन को इनक्लूड किया : (1) एवॉरिजिनल या हिल ट्राइब्स, (2) डिप्रेस्ड क्लासिज और (3) क्रिमिनल ट्राइब्स। इस बारे में उन्होंने कहा था :

"The depressed classes from the unclean castes whose touch or even shadow is pollution."

साउथवॉरो कमेटो, 1919, स्टेट्यूटरी कमीशन और इंडियन सेंट्रल कमेटो ने डिप्रेस्ड क्लासिज में शामिल करने के लिए कबल अनटचेबलिटी के सिद्धांत को ही स्वीकार किया। इंडियन फ़ेचर्ड कमेटी ने कहा :

"The term Depressed Classes should not exclude primitive or aboriginal tribes, nor should it exclude those Hindus who are only economically poor and in other ways backward but are not regarded as untouchables."

लेकिन डा० अम्बेडकर ने कहा कि डिप्रेस्ड क्लासिज के स्थान पर एक्सटीरियर क्लासिज या एक्सक्लूडिड क्लासिज जैसा कोई नाम होना चाहिए। मैं यह सब इसलिए बता रहा हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय के विधेयक का मुख्य मुद्दा यह है कि किस कास्ट को शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स में रखा जाये और किस को न रखा जाये।

1931 की सैन्सस में इस बात के लिए पांच मापदंड निश्चित किये गये कि किस को अछूत माना जाये : (1) जो ब्राह्मण के यहाँ सेवा नहीं कर सकता है, (2) जिस का काम नाई, धोबी, दर्जी आदि नहीं कर सकता है, (3) जो सार्वजनिक कुएं और सड़क आदि को व्यवहार में नहीं ला सकता है, (4) जिस के लिए मंदिर में प्रवेश निषिद्ध हो, और (5) जो सामाजिक रूप से अछूत है।

इंडियन इंडिपेंडेंस एक्ट, 1947 में कहा गया है :

"The "Scheduled Castes" means such castes, races of tribes or parts or groups within castes, races or tribes, being castes, races, tribes, parts or groups which appear to the Governor-General to correspond to the classes of persons formerly known as the "Depressed Classes" as the Governor-General may by order specify."

After Independence, the term "Scheduled Caste" is used in the Constitution to specify the untouchables.

341(1) में इस प्रकार है —

"The President may with respect to any State or Union Territory, and where it is a State after consultation with the Governor thereof, by public notification, specify the castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes, which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to that State or Union Territory, as the case may be."

उसकी दूसरी धारा में कहते हैं—

"Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Castes specified in a notification issued under clause (1) any caste race or tribe or part of or group within any caste, race or tribe, but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification."

इस के अलावा भी बहुत सी चीजें हैं, लेकिन मैं उन को पढ़ कर आप का समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय वकील रहे हैं, उनको सारी चीजों का ज्ञान है। जो शेड्यूलड कास्ट्स के सम्बन्ध में बहुत सारी बातें हैं, वे मैंने रखी हैं कि अछूत कौन है। इस के सम्बन्ध में एक जगह ऐसा आया है—मैं अभी देख रहा था—कांस्टीचूशन का ही एक भाग था, उस में कहा गया है, जब आर्यों ने हिन्दुस्तान पर चढ़ाई की तो जिस ने उन को अधीनता को मान लिया; उस को कहा कि इस को सब काम दो और जिस ने कहा कि हम नहीं मानेंगे, उस को कह दिया गया कि तुम अछूत हो। मतलब कि जो अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन जाति के सदस्य हैं, वे यहां के मूल निवासी हैं।

दूसरी थ्योरी यह है —

"The untouchables were secluded because they were outside the scheme of creation. This is the reason why they were termed as Antyajas."

लेकिन डा० अम्बेदेकर ने कहा कि अन्त्यज का मतलब है कि जिस का घर गांव के किनारे हो। आज भी आप जा कर देख, तो जो अनुसूचित जाति के लोग हैं, उन के घर गांव के किनारे पर पायेगे मनु स्मृति के मुताबिक उन के घर इस लिये

गांव के किनारे रखे गये हैं, जिस में उस की हवा गांव में प्रवेश न करे।

यह सारी चीजें हैं और इन के आधार पर अनुसूचित जाति का क्रियेशन किया गया। महात्मा गांधी ने इन का नाम हरिजन रखा, लेकिन आजादी के तीस साल के बाद भी जो हरिजनों की दुर्दशा है, वह हम को और आप को, सब को मालूम है। उस में भी वही लोग आज कुछ तरक्की कर पाये हैं जो इकानामिक दृष्टिकोण से डेवेलप्ड हैं। आज हम जितने पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य हैं उन के आंकड़े ले लीजिये, वे वही हैं जिन के पास खाने भर का अनाज है और जिन के पास कुछ बुद्धि है। लेकिन आज जो आप के यहां नौकरी कर रहा है; अनुसूचित जाति का सदस्य उस का कहीं भी भविष्य नहीं है। हम को आश्चर्य होता है हमारे साथी ने ठीक ही कहा कि बहुत दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है, क्या कारण है कि मैं पासवान हूँ और दिल्ली का पासवान हमारे पास आ कर कहता है कि हम 16 साल से यहां दिल्ली में रह रहे हैं, लेकिन हमारी गिनती अनुसूचित जाति में नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय के पास हम ने दो-दो बार पत्र लिखे; पार्लियामेंट में क्वेश्चन पूछा, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने 1921 का, या कब का, पता नहीं कौन-कौन सा रूल पढ़ दिया दिल्ली का, कि यह रूल है कि 21 साल के अन्दर के जो लोग रहेंगे उन को अनुसूचित जाति में नहीं माना जायगा। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में अनुसूचित जाति की जो लिस्ट है, जिस के सदस्य सिर्फ बिहार में ही है, दिल्ली में नहीं हैं वे अगर बिहार से दिल्ली में नौकरी करने के लिये आते हैं, आप उन को रोजगार नहीं दे पाते हैं, अपना पेट पालने के लिये दिल्ली आते हैं, तो उन को आप ने कह दिया कि तुम अनुसूचित

[श्री राम बिलास पासवान]

जाति के नहीं हो, इस से ज्यादा घोर शमनाक चीज और क्या हो सकती है मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की अच्छी तरह से जानकारी है। इस लिये आप सर्वप्रथम तो एक बात कर दें शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग जहां भी हैं वे देश के किसी भी कोने में जाये, तो वे शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स में रहें। यह तो सब से पहली चीज है। यहां दिल्ली में हम लोगों के पास प्रति दिन तमाम लोग सर्टिफिकेट के लिए आते हैं। आपने तीस हजारी कोर्ट में आफिस कायम किया हुआ है जहां से 6-6 महीने तक सर्टिफिकेट नहीं मिलता है। वहां जो अफसर बैठे हुए हैं उनका काम क्या है कि वे देखें कि यह 25 साल से है या नहीं। तो इस नियम को आप तुरन्त खत्म कर दें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि अभी हमारे साथियों ने कहा कि यह छोटा सा बिल है इसको बाद में लाना चाहिए था, मैं कहता हूं मुझे खुशी है क्योंकि यह तो सेलेक्ट कमेटी में जायेगा और मंत्री महोदय हमारी भावनाओं से परिचित होंगे। मैं स्पष्ट रूप से कहना चाहता हूं कि आप एक फार्मूला बनायें और जैसा उन्होंने कहा, आप निकालने की बात छोड़ दीजिए। प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां नहीं हैं, सब से बड़ा घबरा प्रधान मंत्री जी पर लगा क्योंकि गुजरात से हरिजनों को हटाया जा रहा है। वही से यह हुआ है। इसलिए आप हरिजनों को हटाने की बात मत कीजिए। आप हरिजनों को जोड़ने की बात कीजिए। आप देखें कि कौन लोग एकोनामिकली सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण से और शैक्षणिक दृष्टिकोण से गिरे हुए हैं। इन तीनों दृष्टिकोणों से जो गिरे हुए हैं उनकी आप सूची बनायें और उनको इनक्लूड किया जाये। जो यह कहा जाता है कि अन्-

सूचित जाति के लोगों को इससे हानि होगी तो ऐसी बात नहीं है। आज आप 14 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन दे रहे हैं जबकि हमारी संख्या 20 प्रतिशत है। अगर आप उनको भी इनक्लूड कर देंगे तो वह 30 परसेंट हो जायेंगे और फिर हम 30 परसेंट की मांग करेंगे और पापुलेशन के अनुपात में आरक्षण आपको देना होगा। इसलिए इसमें हमारा कोई घाटा नहीं है। आप एक ध्यापक नीति बनाकर जो लॉग सोशली, एकोनामिकली और एजुकेशनली गिरे हुए हैं उनको अनुसूचित जाति में सम्मिलित करें। इसको आप सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजे और दोबारा बढ़िया तरीके से बिल बनाकर लायें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

SHRI G. S. REDDI (Miryalguda) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members to the speeches made by Mr. Parulekar and Smt. Ahilya Rangnekar, who said that because of their conversion to Buddhism, people do not become less-depressed. They are belonging to the same Scheduled Caste origin; therefore, they should get all the benefits which the Hindus get. Under our Constitution, we have got the Scheduled Castes Order of 1950, which has included a clause, namely, Clause 3. It says that those who do not profess 'Hinduism' are not scheduled castes. But later on we added the Sikh Community also along with the Hindus.

Therefore, Sir, now, as things stand today, those belonging to Hinduism and Sikhism alone are called Scheduled Castes. Not others. Now the question is whether those belonging to Buddhism or Christianity or Islam are to be deprived of the benefits, in spite of the fact that they are scheduled castes and they suffer from all the disabilities which the Hindu Harijans suffer from. This is the question.

This Clause, Clause No. 3, of the Scheduled Caste Order of 1950, I say, is a discriminatory clause. The discrimination is based on religion. Those who profess Islamic religion, or Buddhism or Christianity are discriminated against.

Sir, should we say that in this country of ours, where we preach and practice secularism, discrimination should be based on religion and religion alone?

Now, those Scheduled Caste people who have converted themselves to Christianity are subjected to the same type of untouchability and the same type of caste discrimination in our villages—leave alone those few Christians whom you may see in the towns. We see all this in the case of people of other religions also. They are scheduled castes though they may come to the towns and they may appear as advanced classes. Therefore, I would appeal to the Hon. Minister to appoint Committee so that it can go into this problem and also examine whether these people after their conversion to Islam, Buddhism or Christianity are not discriminated in the villages. They are discriminated and untouchability is rampant in the villages. Now because they are converted to Christianity or Buddhism or Islam, you should not consider them that they are advanced. It is very bad to consider that those who belong to above religions should not be given these facilities. Now, in our country, we take pride that we are secular country and we should see that secularism is practised in our country.

Now, this is a very daring clause, that is, clause 3 of the Scheduled Caste Order, 1950, where religion is taken as the basis. Now, some of you may argue that there is no casteism in Christianity or in Islam or in Buddhism. If you go to the villages and examine the present situation, you would find that casteism is still practised. Now, because they have converted themselves into other religions, untouchability has not disappeared or diminished. It is there and it is very much rampant. Therefore, I appeal to the hon. Minister to see that we do not practice any kind of discrimination based on religion.

Now, if our basis is economic backwardness, we have no quarrel. Whether he belongs to Brahmin Caste or Reddi caste or any other caste, if it is merely a question of economic backwardness, nobody has any quarrel. But the whole basis of Scheduled Caste Order, 1950, is based on religious discrimination. This religious discrimination is so rampant that all those belonging to Buddhism, Christianity or Muslim Religions are suffering under this. Now, we want that socially backward and down-trodden people should be given help. It should be the policy of the Government of India to see that these people are uplifted. It is a very good policy, but that should not be based on religion. I can quote an example. Today, if a person named Paul who is a Christian, is denied all those benefits, tomorrow if he becomes 'Gopal', Government will offer him all the facilities.

SHRI A.V.P. ASAITHAMBI : Gopal

can become Paul but Paul cannot become Gopal.

SHRI G.S. REDDI : A person called Mr. Paul, who is considered to be belonging to an advanced community in our country is denied all benefits but tomorrow if he converts himself to Hinduism as 'Gopal' he has all the benefits. If a person named Mr. Paul brings a certificate that he has converted himself to Hinduism and called himself 'Gopal', he is given all the benefits. Now what more example you want to show that the discrimination is based on religion? Therefore, while the Government of India helps all the down-trodden people, all the poor people and backward class people, they should help these people also. Now, some of us feel that by giving help to Christians, Muslims and Buddhists, it will cut away the slice of the benefits given to the Hindu Scheduled Caste people. It is wrong to think so. But more funds should be set apart for this purpose rather than cutting away the grant. Now, when the Government of India considers these people as down-trodden who are scheduled castes and treat them in an equal way, they should not discriminate against them on the basis of religion. Here I would like to give an example. Mr. Charan Singh in his book has mentioned "you can change religion but you cannot change the caste. Our Indian Society is caste-ridden. We are divided into castes". Therefore our basis of help should be on economic backwardness and not on caste basis or on the basis of religion.

This Bill provides for the inclusion in, and the exclusion from, the lists of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes of certain castes and tribes. These inclusions should be made. Several hon. Member have sent their amendments to the effect that the converts from the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to other religions should also be included in this list. This should be accepted by the hon. Minister so that equal justice is done to them and there is no discrimination on the basis of religion.

श्री कचरु साल हेमराज जैन : (बाला-घाट) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे तो ऐसा लग रहा है कि जब से यह सत्र चालू हुआ है, 17 तारीख से, इस सदन में केवल एक ही चर्चा चल रही है और वह है कुर्सी-ढोड़ की और इस बिल को पेश कर के माननीय गृह राज्य मंत्री ने यह काम किया है कि जैसे तो वे चिंतित हैं कि चारों तरफ देश में शान्ति भंग न हो और वह बनी रहे लेकिन इस बिल के द्वारा वे ऐसा ही काम कर रहे हैं जैसे जले

[श्री कचरू लाल हेमराज जैन]

पर नमक छिड़कना और अग्नि में घी डालना ।

समापति महोदय, कल जब इस बिल के बारे में सारी जनता के सामने ब्रह्मचारियों में बातें आएंगी, तो आप समझ सकते हैं कि इन की क्या परिस्थिति बनेगी । मैं इस बारे में कुछ कह नहीं सकता । मंत्री महोदय ने इस बिल को पेश करते हुए यह कहा कि यह तो एक साधारण सा और छोटा सा बिल है । 1974 में गुजरात में श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण जी ने एक नारा दिया था और उस से इस देश में एक नई क्रान्ति आई जिस के कारण यह नई सरकार बनी और आप मंत्री बने । इस तरह का बिल ला कर गुजरात में एक आग भड़केगी और वह एक ज्वालामुखी के समान हांगी और उससे आप भस्म होने से नहीं बच पायेंगे । क्या आप यह समझ रहे हैं कि यह एक साधारण सी बात है । आपको मालूम होना चाहिए कि यह एक साधारण सी घटना एक बड़ा स्वरूप ले सकती है । मैं इस पर ज्यादा विस्तार से चर्चा करना नहीं चाहता लेकिन मेरा आप से यह निवेदन है कि माननीये सदस्यों ने जो आप को संशोधन दिये हैं, उन को आप मानें । मैं आप को एक चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ । मैंने यहां पर 22 फरवरी को अनुसूचित जातियों से सम्बन्धित बनारस कांड पर एक स्पोच दी थी और याद दिलाया था कि बाबू जगजीवन राम का अपमान करने के लिए जो शर्मनाक घटना घटी थी, उस के लिए चौधरी चरण सिंह को इस्तीफा देना चाहिए । आज स्थिति तनावपूर्ण है और इस विषय को ले कर पुनः इस देश में ज्वाला भड़केगी । नव-बौद्धों के बारे में आज हम देख रहे हैं कि एक बहुत बड़ा आन्दोलन सारे देश में चल रहा है, महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश के कई भागों में यह

आन्दोलन चल रहा है । इसलिए इस बात को आप साधारण बात मत समझिये । आज मोची समाज की बात कही जा रही है । गुजरात में गोड़ गोभारी समाज है, उन के बारे में कुछ करना चाहिए । चारों तरफ आज देश में अशान्ति फैली हुई है और इस विधेयक को ले कर देश के अन्दर एक विस्फोट हो सकता है । इसलिए मेरा यह निवेदन है कि इसे आप वापस ले और विस्तृत तैयारी कर के और सभी तरीके से अच्छे ढंग से बड़े रूप में आप इस को लाएं । यह साधारण विषय नहीं है । पिछली सरकार ने इस विषय को इतना पेचीदा बना दिया है कि आज करोड़ों लोग इस के अन्तर्गत आने वाले करोड़ों लोग, बड़े गुमराह हो रहे हैं और सारे देश के अन्दर इस बारे में अशान्ति फैल रही है । इस अशान्ति को मिटाने के लिए, मेरा निवेदन है कि आप एक विस्तृत विधेयक लाएं । हम लोगों के बीच में रहते हैं और उन्हीं के द्वारा हम इस पार्लियामेंट में आए हैं और अच्छे तरीके से जानते हैं कि उन के हृदय में क्या है, हम उन के हृदय की आवाज को जानते हैं । वे बाहर क्या कह रहे हैं, वह हमें मालूम है और आप ने कह दिया कि यह छोटी सी बात है । इस पार्लियामेंट के भवन में यह छोटी सी बात दीखती हो लेकिन अगर आप बाहर देखें तो आप को पता चलेगा कि लोगों के दिलों में ज्वाला भभक रही है और वह आप की इस टीपी और चोटी को नहीं रहने देगी । इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि इस विधेयक के साधारण स्वरूप को न देखते हुए, पूरे तरीके से इस पर आप को विचार करना चाहिए । यहां पर कई लोगों ने गोंड जोभारी के बारे में कहा । ये लोग आप के यहां बर्तन मांजते हैं और आप की बीवियों के कपड़े धोते चले आ रहे हैं । तीस साल से वे लोग चिल्ला रहे हैं कि हमें भी

इन जातियों में जोड़ा जाए : वे लोग हमारी गऊं चराते हैं, हमारे घरों के बर्तन मांजते हैं। न पिछड़ी सरकार ने उन की बात सुनी और न आप सुन रहे हैं। आप ने भी उन के लिए इसमें कुछ नहीं किया। वह गौड़ गुआरी जाति आपकी गऊं चराती हैं, आपके घरों के बर्तन मांजती है। उस जाति को इसमें नहीं जोड़ा गया है। यह कोई साधारण सवाल नहीं है, यह एक बड़ा विस्तृत सवाल है। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आप इस जाति का इसमें नहीं जोड़ते हैं तो आपका कौन बहुमत देगा, कौन आपका साथ देगा यह बात मेरी समझ से परे है। हमें अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जा कर शकल दिखाती पड़ती है और लोगों से मिलना पड़ता है। हम वहाँ जा कर बना कहेंगे और कौन हमें और आपको इस सदन में आने के लिए बहुमत देगा। इतना ही मैं कहना चाहूँगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN : We shall now take up Half-an-Hour discussion.

17.31 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

PENSION TO HEIRS OF DECEASED MISA AND DIR DETENUS

SHRI R.K. MHALGI (Thana) : Sir, thousands of patriotic sons and daughters of the motherland participated in the "People's Great Struggle" against the Emergency. Participation in the satyagraha and the underground resistance movement earned for them detention under MISA or imprisonment under DIR. As a result they were subjected to untold sufferings and economic ruin.

As many as hundred and more have embraced death during detention. Hundreds have become physically unfit and invalid. Many more are still under medical treatment because of the ill-treatment and continuous beating in jails. The former Government under Indira Gandhi was more barbarous than the British rule. But now a new era has been ushered.

Detenus and satyagrahis under Emergency, therefore, deserve all sympathy and assistance.

Sir, the subject under discussion is sentimental and sensitive. Government should therefore, come out with concrete proposals. It is true that Government have announced some of its schemes. But they are insufficient and fall short, to meet the hard requirements of every-day life.

For that purpose, Sir, I categorize the jail sufferers during Emergency in three groups:

(1) Those who died in jails in detention or on parole or during the period of 3 months immediately after their release and also those who died in the underground movement, against whom the warrant of arrest was issued.

(2) Those who have become physically unfit or invalid, partially or in full.

(3) Those who are subjected to economic ruin.

As regards the first category, firstly, out of 74 MISA detenu deaths, according to Government, only for 63 recommendations have been received by Union Government. Have the State Governments assigned any reasons for the delay in the case of the remaining 11 cases? If yes, please give the same, State-wise. Secondly, rejection of as many as 20 applications for pension, out of these 63 is undoubtedly a large number. Please give the reasons for each case, in the case of all those 20 rejected recommendations. May I also know whether under the new scheme formulated on 7-7-1978, detenus under DIR would get pension retrospectively i.e. from 1-5-1977 when the first scheme came into being

* Thirdly, the word dependant is circumscribed by various conditions. They must be relaxed to a reasonable limit. Sir, how it has been presumed by the Government that the sons of the deceased, if he attains the age of 21, becomes economically independent? Whether the Government expects the fatherless boy to relinquish his education and get a job and that too who is going to provide it to him in these hard days of unemployment? Unless the said son economically becomes independent upto the age of 25, he must be provided the benefit of the Scheme.

It may be true that there would not be any one dependant economically upon

[Shri R. K. Mhalgi]

the deceased MISA or DIR detenu but loss of life in the family is great loss in the ultimate analysis of things. The said family must, therefore, be paid at least a lump sum amount whatever Government thinks right and proper.

Fourthly, the families of MISA victims should be given the same facilities now available to the families of freedom fighters.

Fifthly, a book should be brought out by Government giving information in details regarding the circumstances under which the MISA and DIR detenus died.

Lastly, Sir, I humbly request that the suitable memorial in the vicinity of Parliament be raised in honour of these great souls.

Now, Sir, regarding the second category, it is needless to say at length. Their cases also must be considered on par with the deceased detenus for the scheme of pension. I know some of my friends who have become permanently disabled during detention. Because of the delayed treatment, one of my close friends of Puna, Shri Raghuvir Kshirsagar had to get one of his legs amputated. Why such persons are to be deprived of the announced pension scheme? A number of detenus after their release have also to undergo the expensive medical treatment. There are some whom I know well, they have still to attend the dispensaries regularly. These detenus must be given the required financial aid and assistance urgently.

With regard to the third category, I have a few suggestions to make. I like the Hon'ble Minister to consider and reply.

Economic ruin is a malady of thousands of detenus and even after sixteen months of lifting of Emergency, these persons could not come out of the same.

(a) About 4,000 employees in the country, most of them in private sector, who were dismissed during the period of Emergency, are still to be reinstated, despite a Government's directive 'that all such persons should be taken back. Sir, I like to know the special efforts made by the Government during the last three months. These employees must be taken back in service giving them all their dues immediately.

(b) A rehabilitation grant scheme must be announced by the Government soon. Provision of grant of rehabilitation loans

to MISA and DIR detenus on liberal terms with adequate safeguards is a 'must'. Loan should be made available at low interest rates, say, about 4 percent recoverable on easy monthly instalments. Recovery to begin after a lapse of three years from the date of loan disbursement. Such Rehabilitation Grant Scheme is really meant to help to rehabilitate the MISA detenus in their former vocations, trade, business or other pursuits which are irreparably damaged in the wake of their detention.

Sir, it shall be said that some of the State Governments have already undertaken such of the schemes. But, Sir, it is very essential that the Union Government take immediate measures to give relief to those in the whole country who rendered service to the motherland. Many of them shall not ask for it, but we shall do our duty. May I know the reaction of the government to the various suggestions I made on such vital subjects.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister....(Interruptions) I have ruled on an earlier occasion that according to the rule the Minister has to reply first and thereafter questions can be asked. I, know the convention but a convention cannot overrule a rule.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : In July 1977, the Government of India sanctioned a scheme for the grant of pension from central revenues to dependents of MISA detenus who died while in custody or within three months from the date of release and persons who died as a result of police firing during the emergency, i.e. from 25th June 1975 to 21st March, 1977. The State Governments were requested on 12-7-1977 to issue instructions to the district authorities to initiate immediate action: (i) to prepare a list of persons within their jurisdiction who had died during detention during the emergency or while on parole or in the course of police firing; (ii) to make enquiries about the financial circumstances of the bereaved family in all such cases; (iii) where the district authorities are satisfied that family assistance would be justified to get the application form filled in by the intended beneficiary and also to assist them in obtaining the necessary documents which are to accompany the applications; (iv) where they are of the view that assistance would not be justified to record the reasons for their conclusions in detail; and (v) to forward to the state government the particulars of all cases recommended as well as not recommended together with all connected papers.

On receipt of the information/recommendations from district authorities, the state governments were requested to examine them and forward them together with all the documents and their positive recommendations/advice to this Ministry.

The state governments reported that the total number of such MISA detenus who died while in custody or during their release on parole is 73. Figure of deaths within three months after release have not been furnished by the State Governments. However, it has been reported that it may not be large. 63 cases have so far been forwarded by the state governments, including cases of death within three months of release.

In my answer to starred question No. 151 on 26th July, 1978 I had stated that out of the 63 cases, pension had been sanctioned in 26 cases, 20 cases were rejected and 17 cases were pending consideration for want of information/clarification from the state governments. Three states, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Madhya Pradesh have yet to send their reports though ten death cases have occurred in those States. It will thus be appreciated that the response from the state governments has been quite satisfactory.

Five cases of deaths each have been reported from Delhi and Bihar, but they have recommended only two cases and one case, respectively. West Bengal have sent reports in respect of six cases as against eleven deaths. All these state governments have been requested on 20 July, 1978 to check up and confirm that they have no further cases to recommend. Their replies are awaited.

Out of 17 cases reported by me on 26-7-1978 as pending, pension in 9 more cases has since been sanctioned. This will reduce pending cases to 8 and increase the number of sanctioned cases from 26 to 35.

An analysis of the rejected cases is given below:

	No.
Detention not under MISA	1
Under DIR (Now it will come)	4
Sound financial position	5
No legal heir	1
Murdered while under parole	1
Ineligible dependents (Adult son 45 years—1; wife of elder brother (sister-in-law)—1 adopted daughter—1; brother—2; father not dependent on son—1)	6
Detained prior to emergency	2

TOTAL 20

It will be seen that as dependents of DISIR detenus applied under the MISA scheme, their cases were not then covered under that scheme. These four cases are now being reviewed under DISIR Scheme which has been sanctioned recently. Actual rejection will therefore come down to 16. The above analysis will also show that a case is rejected only on valid grounds.

An assurance to the House for grant of pension to dependents of the DISIR detenus was given on 6-7-1977. In order to gauge the extent and quantum of relief to be given, relevant data had to be collected from the State Governments. 31 cases of death of DISIR detenus during custody/parole have been reported by the State Governments. A scheme was prepared and approved by the Cabinet on 4-6-1978, on the pattern followed in the case of MISA detenus dependents. All the State Governments were requested on 7-7-1978 to obtain applications from eligible dependents and forward them to this Ministry after necessary verifications along with their recommendations. These applications are yet to be received. On their receipt, immediate action to sanction pension in eligible cases will be taken.

So, I have explained to the hon. members questions No. 1, 2 and 3. As regards the point that facilities and pensions extended to the freedom fighters should also be made available to the MISA detenus, the pension sanctioned is from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 which is also the pension sanctioned to the freedom fighters.

SHRI R.K. MAHALGI: Other facilities are also there.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: About rehabilitation scheme, loans and 4,000 employees yet to be reinstated in private firms, steps are being taken.

I may say that as regards loans, directions have been given that genuine MISA detenus should be helped. Direction has been given to the financing institutions that loans should be given to them.

SHRI R.K. MAHALGI: What is the rate of interest in that case?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: That is at the moment not with me. I will give you later on.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Hon. Minister has not replied to three important questions raised by Shri Mahalgi.

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar]

1. Is Government going to give retrospective effect to this particular scheme? That is very important thing here.

2. Detenus have been physically disabled because the negligence of the jail authorities. For example he quoted that a leg of a detenus was required to be amputated because no medical facilities were made available in jail.

3. Underground workers also suffered. Is Government going to treat them on par with the detenus under MISA?

These are three important points.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He will cover at the end.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao) : Mr. Chairman, according to the Scriptures : Bhagwan told Arjuna, "I am creating four classes of people according to their actions and qualities." Now the Janata Party has thought fit to create a fifth class according to their qualities and their actions during Emergency.

I want to make it clear that the grant of pension to heirs of MISA detenus who truly and genuinely were political workers and were political sufferers is absolutely justified. Though these political sufferers never thought of getting any political benefit or financial benefit it is perfectly justified. I do know that scores of such people were brutally treated and many of them died in jail during emergency. The point I am trying to raise, which the Government is well aware of, is, there are scores of genuine freedom fighters for whom all of us have great respect, but many anti-social elements managed to infiltrate into the category of freedom fighters and those fake freedom fighters drew all the advantages under the scheme meant for freedom fighters. What steps have Government taken, what criteria have they laid down, to see that only political workers, only people arrested for their political convictions, are covered by this scheme and others are not?

Secondly, what steps have been evolved by the Government to see that only indigent families and heirs of MISA detenus who are poor and who have no other sources of income are protected? Although all MISA detenus who died in jail are most meritorious only their heirs who are indigent and poor should be protected. The Press Note issued by the Press Information Bureau of the Government of India, dated 22nd July 77

mentions under the heading "Pension to heirs of MISA detenus" that heirs of MISA detenus as such will be given pension. We are aware that under MISA many anti-social elements were also booked. For instance, under section 3 of MISA, black-marketeers and hoarders were booked. These people should not be protected. The second point in the Pressnote is that only families in indigent circumstances will be given pension. What will be the criteria to determine indigency? Thirdly, will you apply the same scheme to genuine freedom fighters in other movements? I come from Goa and I know that there were many people who sacrificed their lives for the Liberation of that territory. But they have not been given any benefit. Will you consider their cases also?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : Sir, though the Minister has quoted some figures, still I want to know the total number of detenus who died in jail under MISA and DIR. I want State-wise breakdown. In his reply, he has given reasons, but he has stated that recommendations from the District Magistrates are necessary for granting pension for the detenus' families. You know that those D. Ms. were the persons who issued the warrants under MISA and DIR. If you entrust the task of making recommendations to the same D. Ms. how can justice be done? I cannot understand it. This system should be reviewed or changed.

In the list, I do not find the names of many States. Only 11 States have been mentioned. I do not find the name of Assam I can mention one instance. Mr. Robin Kalita was detained under MISA in Gauhati jail. He died in jail during his detention period. At that time he was in handcuffs. The petition of his wife for pension was recommended by our leader in Lok Sabha. Shri Samar Mukherjee. The Home Ministry first informed that more information was necessary. But afterwards, this petition was rejected. I want to know this particular petition was rejected and whether he will reopen this case. His wife and small daughter are living in a precarious condition. They are practically starving. Will you consider this case?

He was a political prisoner. He was Secretary of the District Kisan Sabha but his family was not granted political pension. I want to know what are the criteria for granting pension or other benefits to the families of the victim for MISA and DIR detenus. I want a

categorical answer from the hon. Minister.

श्री युव राज (कटिहार) : सभापति महोदय, तारांकित प्रश्न 151 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह चर्चा हो रही है। इस के सम्बन्ध में राज्य गृह मंत्री ने यह कहा है कि भारत रक्षा अधिनियम तथा आंतरिक सुरक्षा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत मृतक नजरबन्दों के आश्रितों और उत्तराधिकारियों को पेंशन मन्जूर करने की योजना सरकार ने अनुमोदित की है। लेकिन आप देखेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश से एक भी आवेदन पत्र अब तक नहीं प्राप्त हुआ और बिहार से मात्र एक ही आवेदन पत्र मिला है, जिसके लिये सिफारिश की गई थी, लेकिन वह भी नामन्जूर कर दिया गया। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि विभिन्न राज्यों में जो व्यक्ति नजरबन्दी की हालत में या भारत रक्षा कानून के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तारी की हालत में मृत हुए हैं, उन की संख्या क्या है और अब तक उस दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है।

सभापति महोदय : यह प्रश्न अभी पूछा जा चुका है।

श्री युव राज : जो पेंशन देने का आधार है, इन्होंने यह बताया है कि नजरबन्दी से या डी०आई०आर० से मुक्ति के तीन माह के भीतर जो मर गये, उन के उत्तराधिकारियों या आश्रितों को पेंशन मिलेगी। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस को तीन माह के बजाय एक वर्ष कर देना चाहिए। नजरबन्दी या डी० आई० आर० में गिरफ्तारी से मुक्ति के एक वर्ष के भीतर यदि किसी की मृत्यु हो जाय, तो उस के आश्रितों या उत्तराधिकारियों को पेंशन दिया जाये, ऐसा प्रावधान सरकार करेगी।

तीसरी बात यह है कि डेथ सर्टिफिकेट कौन देगा। डिप्टी मजिस्ट्रेट के रैंक का आफिसर या पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर या

विधान मंडल का सदस्य यह सर्टिफिकेट देंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस पंचायत का वह रहने वाला है, जहां ग्राम पंचायत काम करती है, वहां उस का डेथ रजिस्टर है और जन्म का रजिस्टर भी वहां मेंटेन होता है, और उस की मृत्यु जेल में हुई है तो जेल से सर्टिफिकेट मिल जाएगा, अगर बाहर मरा है तो उस ग्राम पंचायत की तरफ से अगर यह सर्टिफिकेट मिले कि यह व्यक्ति अमुक गांव का रहने वाला था और उस की मृत्यु हो गई, तो उस को एक प्रमाणिक आधार मानना चाहिये।

चौथी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह कोई फीज में काम करता है, तो उस को पेंशन मिलता है, नजरबन्दी मृतक ने एक बहुत बड़ी कुरबानी दी है कि जाँ लाश्तन्व खत्म हो गया था, उस को उन्होंने अपनी वला दे कर वापस लाया, तो क्यों न ऐसा प्रावधान किया जाय कि ऐसे लोग जिन की आमदनी सीमित हो या जो गरीब आदमी हैं और जिन को पेंशन देने का प्रावधान है, उन को पेंशन तो जरूर मिले ही, लेकिन पेंशन के लिये शर्त है कि मृतक व्यक्ति के पुत्र की आयु 21 वर्ष तक होना उस को पेंशन मिलेगा, तो से ज्यादा होगी तो पेंशन नहीं मिलेगा या 21 वर्ष से पहले उस को नौकरा मिल जाय, तो पेंशन बन्द हो जायगा। तो क्यों न ऐसा प्रावधान किया जाय कि ऐसे व्यक्ति को राज्य सरकार की जो जमीन उपलब्ध हो उसकी बन्दबस्ती भी उस के साथ किया जाय, क्योंकि जाँ पेंशन है वह तो कण्टीशनल है, वह तो किसी भी समय बन्द हो जायगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, one more Member has to put questions and then the hon. Minister will reply. Is it the pleasure of the House to extend

Mr. [Chairman]

the time of the House by the time the hon. Minister finishes his reply ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

श्री भानु प्रकाश शास्त्री (उदयपुर) : समापति महोदय, पहले भी मैं सदन में रख चुका हूँ लेकिन खेद की बात है कि हमारे गृह मंत्रालय का ध्यान 17 जलाई, 1978 को गया कि जो डो आई आर, मोसाबन्दी में जेलों में मर गए उनको पेंशन दी जाये। एक 24 वर्षीय नौजवान उदयपुर जेल में नवम्बर, 1976 में गिरफ्तार करके बन्द किया गया जिसका नाम मेरू लाल लखा था। उसका किडनी ट्रबल हुई लेकिन उसका इलाज नहीं किया गया। इलाज के लिए स्थाग्न करने के बाद उसका इलाज प्रारम्भ हुआ। मैं इस बात को इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि कहीं सरकार ने कोई गड़बड़ी तो नहीं की है। वह व्यक्ति जब हास्पिटल में भर्ती हुआ तो पुलिस ने जाकर उसकी पत्नी से कहा कि आप माफीनामा लिख दो तो हम उसको छोड़ देंगे नहीं तो तुम्हें लाश भी नहीं मिलेगी। उसकी पत्नी से माफीनामा लिखवाकर उसे छोड़ दिया गया। दो दिन बाद उसका देहावसान हो गया। आज उस घर में केवल डेढ़ साल को बच्चा है और कोई भी सहारा नहीं है। उसकी विधवा पत्नी को सहारा देने के लिए आज 15-18 महीने निकल जाने के बाद भी गृह मंत्रालय की आँखें नहीं खुली हैं। मैं जाना चाहूँगा कि इस प्रकार के परिवारों, जिनका कोई सहारा नहीं है, को क्या गृह मंत्रालय जल्दी से जल्दी पेंशन देगा और यदि देगा तो कितनी मात्रा में देगा ?

18 hrs.

श्री धनिकलाल मण्डल : महोदय, मैं ने भावनाय सदस्यों के प्रश्नों के उत्तर

दे दिए थे। मैं ने कहा था कि रेस्ट्रा-स्पेक्टिव इफेक्ट का क्या अर्थ होता है, मैं नहीं समझता क्योंकि योजना के अनुसार जिस आदमी की मृत्यु हुई है, जिस महीने में उसकी मृत्यु हुई है उसके बाद सर्वसीडिंग महीने से पेंशन स्वीकृत होती है। अब इसमें रेस्ट्रास्पेक्टिव इफेक्ट क्या होता है मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। जो डिरेबिल विकलांग हो गए हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में मैं ने कहा कि एक स्कीम रिहैबिलिटेशन की है, बैंकों से लोन दिलाने की बात है और इसके लिए डायरेक्शन्स दे दिए गए हैं। उनको लोन मिलेगा जिससे कि वे रिहैबिलिटेड हो सकें, वे अपना कोई धंधा प्रारम्भ कर सकें। मैं नहीं समझता कि मैंने किस प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया है। (व्यवधान)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR :
The man was physically handicaped because of negligence in jail. No proper attention was paid and therefore his leg had to be amputated. He could not get treatment from private doctors. What action are you going to take, what compensation are you going to give him ?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL :
That is a suggestion for action.

(व्यवधान) जो लॉग जेल नहीं गए, ग्रैंड-प्राउन्ड थे उनके लिए यह नहीं है।

हाल्दर साहब ने जो नाम बतलाया है उसके बारे में मालूम करके सूचना दे देगा कि उसमें क्या हो सकता है। (व्यवधान)

श्री युबराज : आपने तीन महीने की बात कही है लेकिन जो 6 महीने में मरा उसका क्या होगा ? (व्यवधान)

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : जिनका केस रेजेक्ट हो गया है उसका आप कारण बतायेंगे या पेंशन भी देंगे। (व्यवधान)

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : यह सब सजेरेशन फार ऐक्शन है इसलिए मैं इनका जवाब नहीं दे सकता । (अवधान)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : The Minister completely dropped me out of the picture. I had asked three simple questions. Will the Minister kindly reply?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhi Nagar) : On a point of order. This is a half-hour discussion. If it is the Question Hour, the Minister is entitled to say that it is a suggestion for action and stop there, but the whole purpose of the half-hour discussion is not only to elicit information but to get concrete assurances from the Government. Therefore, I would request the Minister not to go away by merely saying that it is a suggestion for action. He must reply whether he is accepting it.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Sir, he has not answered my points.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can seek my help. If any particular question of yours has not been replied or considered, I would request the hon. Minister that he should just explain that also.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI Sir, I request the hon. Minister to give the list of those 20 recommendations which were rejected and the reasons thereof assigned to each. May I get a list? Why can't he read them in the House?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL : The analysis of the rejected cases is given below:

- | | | |
|------|--------------------------|---|
| (i) | Detention not under MISA | 1 |
| (ii) | Under DISIR | 4 |

They will come now.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI : Why don't you give the names?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL : You want names?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think there can be one way out. The hon. Minister can furnish a list later on. That is better.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is the break-up of this?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think that is the desire of the House and he is ready to do that.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : I am on a point of order. We asked the questions here so that the Minister would reply. He cannot just overlook the questions and close the whole matter. I had asked three questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Will you please just give some reply to the three questions that only poor persons should be given pensions, secondly, that really political persons should be given, what is your suggestion regarding that, and the third though it does not concern with this, the third was whether other political pensioners who are already having pensions, will you give that thing or not.

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : मैंने इस का उत्तर पहले ही दे दिया है—एलिजिबिलिटी की जो कण्डीशन है, यह उस में नहीं आता है । मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य है कि पांच हजार रुपये से ऊपर जिन की आमदनी है, वे एलिजिबिलिटी काइटेरिया में नहीं आते हैं । जो पोलिटिकल डेटेन्यू रहे हैं और जिन की मृत्यु हो गई है, यह स्कीम उन के लिये सैंडेशन हुई है । अब जहाँ तक गोआ के सम्बन्ध में लागू होगा या नहीं, मैंने कहा है...

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is a different thing.

श्री सुशील कुमार धारा (तामलुक) :

यह पांच हजार रुपये का नियम 1972 में बनाया गया था, अब 1978 है, अब 8 हजार रुपये सालाना इन्कम तक देना चाहिये ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am afraid the hon. Member should not raise this question at this stage. He is giving information to the questions raised.

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : यह सहायता है या उसके माये पर वजन है

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think I will, request the hon. Minister to give a specific reply to the case which Mr. Halder referred to separately.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR : The hon. Minister said with reference to the question of dependants of the persons who died. It is a suggestion for action. My friend, Prof. Mavalankar rightly said that this reply need not be given. He should reply as to whether he is going to accept it or not.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think he will make a note of that.

The House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. tomorrow.

18.09 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 3, 1978/ Shrawana 12, 1500 (Saka).