

Wednesday, May 4, 1983
Vaishakha 14, 1905 (Saka)

Eleventh Session (Seventh Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, May 4, 1983/Vaisakha 14,
1905 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Yesterday, there was the musical performance given by our MPs. I request you to congratulate all those people who participated. It was very nice.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने देखा है।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : मैं आपके पीछे बैठा था।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Now there should be an MPs circus also!

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : दूसरी बात यह है कि वाजपेयी जी एक कलरफुल आदमी हैं। उन्होंने यह कार्यक्रम क्यों एटेंड नहीं किया, मैं उनसे इस बारे में एक एक्सप्लेनेशन चाहता हूँ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे समझ में कुछ बात नहीं आई।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं मेहफिल का आदमी नहीं हूँ, मैदान का आदमी हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ समझ में आई।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : He will think as "maida", not maidan.

पर्यावरण वन विज्ञान की शिक्षा दिया जाना

*872. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि क्या हिमालयन क्षेत्रों के पर्यावरण के महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों को अपने क्षेत्रों के लोगों को पर्यावरण के विभिन्न पहलुओं के बारे में शिक्षित करने के लिये अपने विश्वविद्यालय और कालेजों में पर्यावरण वन विज्ञान की शिक्षा अनिवार्य कर देने की सलाह देगी?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : The concerned Ministries are devising suitable inputs relating to social forestry and environmental studies in the curricula at various stages. Governments of the States and Union Territories are being advised to incorporate suitable curricula on environmental sciences at all levels.

श्री हरीश रावत : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पर्यावरण व पर्यावरण संतुलन को बनाए रखने में वनों के महत्व को देखते हुए वन-विज्ञान व पर्यावरण को सम्मिलित करने की सलाह राज्य सरकारों को दिए जाने की बात माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में कही है तथा यह भी कहा है कि इस हेतु एक योजना संबंधित मंत्रालय बना रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह योजना कब तक तैयार हो जाएगी और अन्दाजन कब तक राज्य वानिकी को अपने पाठ्यक्रम में शामिल कर लेंगे? केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा दी गई अब तक की सलाह के क्रम में राज्यों से किस प्रकार की प्रतिक्रिया प्राप्त हुई है? हमारा अनुभव है कि अभी तक जितने भी मंत्रालय जिनका सम्बन्ध किसी न किसी प्रकार पर्यावरण संतुलन बनाए रखने से है, उनमें राज्य स्तर पर को-आर्डिनेशन नहीं है। आपस में को-आर्डिनेशन बनाएँ रहे इस क्रम

में आपका मंत्रालय क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहा है? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि सारे देश भर में ऐसे कितने इन्स्टीचूशन्स हैं, जहां पर फॉरेस्ट्री की शिक्षा दी जाती है? इन इन्स्टीचूशन्स में जो सब्जेक्ट पढ़ाए जाते हैं, उन सब्जेक्ट्स में को-ऑर्डिनेशन बनाए रखने के लिए आपके मंत्रालय के पास ऐसा कोई इन्स्टीचूशन है, जो इनकी सारी कार्यवाही को रेगुलेट कर सके?

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : As far as coordination is concerned, there are 8 States that have their own State Departments of Environment which does the coordination at all levels as far as environment is concerned.

So far as the other parts of the question of the Hon. Member are concerned, as regards 'education' which the Hon. Member wants to know, forestry education as such can be divided into two portions. One is that which is given in Universities and there are 5 Universities which impart education specially on forestry. These are Himachal, Punjab, Kumaon, Garhwal and Ranchi and, there are, of course, institutions run by the various States and Central Government which impart education on forestry like the Indian Forest College at Dehra Dun and the various Colleges in the States of Bombay, Tamilnadu, U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Gujarat. Then there are various colleges which impart education to those who are in the Forest Service.

As far as the general aspect of education in environmental science is concerned, there are 12 Universities which impart education and have various curricula in environmental science in various universities.

श्री हरीश रावत : माननीय मंत्री जी ने डिफरेंट इन्स्टीचूशनज के नाम बतलाये हैं। मैंने पूछा था कि जितने भी इन्स्टीचूशनज हैं जिनमें इस प्रकार की शिक्षा दी जाती है उनके वर्क को कोऑर्डिनेट करने के लिए ताकि उनकी टीचिंग में कोऑर्डिनेशन स्थापित हो सके, इसके लिए क्या आपके मंत्रालय के पास कोई इन्स्टीचूट है? यदि है तो वह कहां है! यदि कोई नया इन्स्टीचूट

खोलने का विचार उनके मंत्रालय के पास है तो उसकी कहां स्थापना की जाएगी?

इस समय तो पर्यावरण और फॉरेस्ट्री में अर्बन और एलीट लोग ज्यादा इन्वाल्ड हैं, इन में रूरल मासेज को कैसे इन्वाल्ड किया जाए, चूंकि उनका सीधा सम्बन्ध वन-वर्धन से है, इसलिये उनको इसके साथ जोड़ने के लिए क्या आपके मंत्रालय द्वारा कोई स्कीम बनाई जा रही है? यदि बनाई जा रही है तो वह किस प्रकार की स्कीम है?

अभी तक देखने में आया है कि सिर्फ पार्लियामेंट के लेवल तक कमेटी बना पाए हैं, स्टेट लेजिसलेटर्स को इन्वाल्ड नहीं कर पाये हैं, इस दशा में आप का मंत्रालय क्या करने जा रहा है?

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह : केन्द्र की तरफ से अलग-अलग योजनाएं हैं। उनमें ऐसा कोऑर्डिनेशन किया हुआ है कि अलग-अलग यूनीवर्सिटीज में, स्कूलज में, प्राइमरी स्कूलज तक पर्यावरण का करीकुलम तथा टैक्स्ट-बुक्स में समावेश होना चाहिये, ऐसा निदान किया हुआ है। हर स्टेट में इसका अनुकरण किया जाए ऐसा केन्द्र की तरफ से आदेश भी दिया गया है। बहुत-सी स्टेट्स ऐसी हैं जहां पर्यावरण एक कोर्स बनता है, कोई पांच-छः स्टेट्स में प्राइमरी स्कूल में पर्यावरण का समावेश टैक्स्ट बुक्स और करीकुलम में हुआ है, जिनमें एक स्टेट गुजरात है। जिन स्टेट्स में नहीं है, वहां केन्द्र और स्टेट के डिपार्टमेंट के थ्रू करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। दूसरा प्रश्न यह था कि अलग-अलग कौन सी इन्स्टीचूशनज हैं जहां यह हो सकता है...

श्री हरीश रावत : हिन्दी शायद मंत्री जी समझ नहीं पाये। मैंने यह पूछा था कि वे इन्स्टीचूशनज जहां इसकी शिक्षा दी जाती है उनके करीकुलम में किसी प्रकार का आपस में समन्वय रहे, कोऑर्डिनेशन रहे, इसके लिए कोई इन्स्टीचूशन उनके मंत्रालय के पास है? यदि है तो कहां है? नई खोलनी है तो कहां खोलेंगे?

क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के कुमायूं, गढ़वाल के जो एरियाज हैं, उनके महत्व को देखते हुए वहां पर इस प्रकार का इंस्टीट्यूट खोलेंगे और खोलेंगे तो क्या अलमोड़ा और रानीखेत में इसको खोलेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो हिन्दी अच्छी जानते हैं। आप हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी को मिलाकर खिचड़ी पका रहे हैं।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह : हिमालयन इंस्टीच्यूट की बात माननीय सदस्य ने कही है। वह अन्डर स्कूटिनी है। वह इंस्टीट्यूट का आर्डीनेशन जरूर करेगी। वैसे कोई ऐसी इंस्टीच्यूट अभी नहीं है जो कि सारे देश का आर्डीनेशन कर सके मगर डिपार्टमेंट आफ एनवाइरेन्मेंट, गवर्नमेंट आफ इन्डिया का जो है, वह अलग अलग डिपार्टमेंट्स जो स्टेट्स के हैं या जो बनेंगे उनके साथ आर्डीनेशन करके, हर एक स्टेट में एनवाइरेन्मेंट एजुकेशन अच्छी तरह से इम्पोर्ट हो, ऐसा आर्डीनेशन करने की योजना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वे जो कह रहे थे, उसके लिए अगर आप कह देते कि उस पर विचार कर लेंगे, तो उनकी तसल्ली हो जाती।

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : I speak with no rancour, but I speak with grief because I know that the Prime Minister is trying to keep the forests in this country but the point is that, whatever schools you have opened, whatever training you have given and whatever conditions you are making, the fact remains that forests are disappearing fast. So long as there was no Forest Department, forests remained allright, but with the Department coming into being, the forests are disappearing. This is our experience. I had occasion to visit Kalimpong on the 24th of last month and I had visited Kalimpong earlier too. I saw the Himalayas in that area completely deforested. Naturally my question is this. Different States may be doing different things : something is being done in U.P., something is being done in Bihar, something in West Bengal and something in Orissa. But in one matter, regarding deforestation, all the States are doing the same thing in the same manner and all through contractors.

Naturally it is not a question relating to schools. But since our Prime Minister is very much interested in keeping the forest resources of this country, I want to know actually what steps you are going to take at least to save whatever forests we have, whether it is possible on the part of the administration to issue orders that there would be no cutting down of trees at least for the coming five years and no contractor will be allowed to enter the forest areas for the coming five years, whether the Government will consider this.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : This is one aspect—prohibiting the cutting of trees. But I must say that this has caused great hardship to some of the Adivasis and others living in that area. This is the problem. We have to save the forests, but we have to save them in such a way that the needs of the people who are dependent on forests for their livelihood or who need them for fuel are also met. The scale of the problem is so big that it is not an easy to solve. I am simply inundated with requests asking 'Why is felling of trees stopped in such and such area ?' So far we have not relaxed the rules, but we have to look into the matter. Unless some other alternative fuel is provided or a programme of social forestry where people living there can earn a living is more successful, this will be a very real problem.

(Interruptions)

निजी क्षेत्र में औद्योगिक इकाइयों के लिए
अपेक्षित अतिरिक्त धनराशि

*873. डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :
प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना की शेष अवधि के दौरान निजी क्षेत्र में औद्योगिक इकाइयों के लिए लगभग 1,000 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त धनराशि की आवश्यकता थी;

(ख) क्या अब यह धनराशि मूल्यों में वृद्धि के कारण लगभग 7,000 करोड़ रुपये तक बढ़ गई है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या निजी क्षेत्र में इस समस्या को सरकार ने समझ रखा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी):
(क) से (घ) यह स्पष्ट नहीं है—

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी: यह 'अस्पष्ट' है या 'स्पष्ट' है। ठीक है, बिहारी होते, तो कुछ संदेह होता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: फिर तो इनको निगेटिव को पाजीटिव कर लेना था लेकिन अब आप कीजिए।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी: इनके शुभ नाम में दो 'स' लगे हैं, इसलिए ये ऐसा कहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह कोई एलजबरा है कि माइनस इन्टू माइनस प्लस हो जाता है।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी: (क) से (घ) यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि प्रश्न के भाग (क) में उल्लिखित 1,000 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त आवश्यकता और प्रश्न के भाग (ख) में उल्लिखित मूल्य वृद्धि के कारण 7,000 करोड़ रुपये की राशि निजी कम्पनी क्षेत्र से सम्बन्धित है या निजी क्षेत्र के समस्त औद्योगिक एककों से सम्बन्धित है जिसमें लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र भी आता है। योजना आयोग की सूचना के अनुसार इस प्रश्न के बारे में उन्हें कोई ज्ञापन आदि प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में (1979-80) के मूल्यानुसार निजी कम्पनी क्षेत्र में 17,582 करोड़ रुपये के निवेश की प्रकल्पना है। 2000 करोड़ रुपये की सहकारी उत्पादन की राशि इससे पृथक है।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am very sorry that the Industry Ministry is not keeping the Minister well informed. I had asked this question and he has said that he is not clear whether I mean this or that. Obviously when I set the question, I gave 21 days time and the Secretariat could have written to me saying what I meant. Instead he has wriggled out of the whole question.

The question was based....

SHRI R.R. BHOLE: How can he ask?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You read the answer. He has asked whether I mean this or that. He says that it is not clear. Well, the Secretariat could have written to me. But the Minister has chosen the easy way out. Obviously he does not want to answer this uncomfortable question.

I based this question on a news conference given by the President of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry—FICCI, to whose dinners and annual conferences the Minister goes and presides and gives speeches. So it is not an unknown organisation. This question is based on what he said in that news conference. Besides, not only this news item appeared in a two column news item in the *Hindustan Times*—maybe he does not read *Hindustan Times*—but the *National Herald* which is compulsory reading for them, had a three column story on it by Ravin Chandra Joshi....

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Put a specific question, and not give a lecture.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I always ask a specific question. If I depart from the usual rule, there must be some special thing. Mr Daga has come back? God knows from where? ... (*Interruptions*) He has gone to Canada and come back?...

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: He should put a specific question.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Is this what you have been taught in Canada?...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr Swamy, it is only for a change that he is fighting against you.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Maybe

he is getting practice, before he takes on Mr Tiwari.

I would like to know whether the Minister's attention has been drawn to the Press Conference of the President of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in which he has made a number of points including that the Government is asking them to increase the private sector investment to meet the plan target. But the Government policy is not consistent with that increase. I will ask the first question whether he realises that the new demand on the industrial part of the plan requires the internal funds of the private sector to rise from 43 to 70 per cent and without commensurate incentives in taxes, this is not possible.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : We have been informed by the FICCI about their views on investment estimates for the private corporate sector. They have estimated that investments in the private corporate sector have increased both in 1981-82 and 1982-83 by 20% over the previous year....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The prices have gone up also.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : They have also said that because the cost of investment has shot up by 15% in 1980-81 and 10% in 1981-82, the gross investment in real terms in these years is higher by 5 and 10 per cent respectively over the previous years.

Now, our study shows that at 1981-82 prices we would be requiring Rs. 16,085 crores investment in the private corporate sector for the remaining period of 1982-85. Out of this our study shows that the private corporate sector should be in a position to generate internal resources of at least around Rs. 8000 crores. This Rs. 8000 crores would comprise of about Rs. 5400 crores as depreciation funds and Rs. 3149 crores as retained earnings. This works out to 53.7% of the total investment of Rs. 16,085 crores as I mentioned. Even on a conservative estimate, our studies show that the private corporate sector should be in a position to generate internal

resources of at least of the order of fifty per cent, that is, about Rs. 8,000 crores.

For the rest, an amount of Rs. 3,700 crores could be expected by way of total net disbursements by the term-lending institutions. The commercial banks would also be expected to provide on a conservative basis about Rs. 2,600 crores. So, the balance required would be Rs. 1,650 crores which can be raised from the capital market and through public deposits. Whatever incentives have been given recently are very wellknown to the hon. Member and, if there are any further incentives required, that may be considered appropriately.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : From the answer it seems that the Minister is well prepared. But, obviously, he did not answer my question. To begin with I wanted statistics. But, I have lost my supplementary for nothing. Anyway, my second question is this. I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether he realises that the Government is at liberty to increase the deficit financing outside the plan. For example, our Five Year Plan had envisaged a total deficit financing in five years to be not more than Rs. 5,000 crores. But, it has already exceeded Rs. 10,000 crores.

So, I want to know whether the Government will now consider or, at least, the Ministry would recommend—really it is not directly in his power but he has got the power to recommend—a change, a major overhaul, in the present licensing system as far as financing is concerned.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Sir, the hon. Member would agree that our licensing policy should be kept in mind. As far as the question of financing is concerned, it is not necessarily coterminous with our term-lending policy. It should not be because, whenever we license any capacity, sometimes, it is beyond what is actually in demand. That is because of infrastructural constraints and because of production constraints. So, we have to go a little beyond what is in demand. I do not think that we can plan the way as the hon. Member has suggested.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : अभी हाल ही में सरकार ने विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीयों के लिए उद्योगों में पूँजी निवेश की सीमा पाँच प्रतिशत तक तय की है।

MR. SPEAKER : How does it concern this question ?

Yes, Sir. It concerns this question.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : इसके कारण उद्योगों में घबराहट है। वे यह समझते हैं कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि सारी चीजों पर उनका कब्जा हो जाए। ऐसी परिस्थिति में उनका कहना है कि यह सीमा दो-तीन प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में क्या सरकार उनकी माँग पर पुनर्विचार करने के लिए तैयार है ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : He can give his opinion. He is ready to give his reply. Or, the Prime Minister can reply.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not relevant to this question.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : It is an interesting question.

MR. SPEAKER : Relevancy and interesting are quite different.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : यह प्रश्न इसलिए पूछा है क्योंकि "फिकी" के चेयरमैन ने प्रधान मंत्री से मुलाकात करके अपनी बात उन्हें बतायी थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रोफेसर साहब, आप तो आचार्य हैं। आप जानते हैं कि जिसका संबंध नहीं है; उसका वे कैसे जवाब दे पायेंगे।

Supreme Court's Directions Re : Life Convicts Release on Good Conduct

*874. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of directions given by the Supreme Court for expeditiously acting on the petitions sent by life convicts for release on the ground of remissions for good conduct ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b). The hon'ble Member is perhaps referring to the judgment of the Supreme Court dated 24th March, 1983 in the case Sher Singh and others Vs. The State of Punjab. In this judgment the Supreme Court does not refer to petitions of life convicts for release on ground of remission for good conduct. The Supreme Court has, however, emphasised in this judgment that the Government of India and the State Governments should expeditiously dispose of petitions filed under Articles 72 and 161 of the Constitution or under Sections 432 and 433 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. It has suggested that a self-imposed rule should be followed by the executive authorities that every such petition shall be disposed of within a period of three months from the date on which it is received.

(c) Government of India are taking all possible steps to dispose of the petitions pending with them expeditiously. The officers concerned have been instructed to follow the time schedule. A majority of the petitions pending with them have since been disposed of. The observations made by the Supreme Court in the above case have also been brought to the notice of the State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations.

SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Sir, as we know, the lifers who serve life imprisonment in our jails frequently give a good account of good conduct and behaviours probably because of psychological change or repentance for or realisation of their past mistakes. There is provision to give remission in the sentence on the basis of good conduct. This provision provides incentive

to the lifers to get remission and earlier release from jail and permits them to make a sincere and deliberate effort at self improvement and development of good conduct. There should be a suitable mechanism to assess properly the improvement in conduct and this can help create an atmosphere of reformation and self-improvement in our jails. I want to know from the hon. Home Minister whether he is contemplating steps for expeditious disposal of the petitions of the lifers for remission of their sentence and early release.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : The hon. Member is not clear with regard to the remission of sentence to life sentence of a convict and his commutation. It rests entirely with the State Governments. Even if he gets remission of sentence for his good conduct and he is sentenced for life, he has to undergo imprisonment. But only after he gets commutation from the State Government will he then be released. This is the position. Even if he gets remission for good conduct, unless the State Government agrees for his commutation, it cannot be operated. That is the exact position.

AN HON. MEMBER : It cannot be automatic.

SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Those prisoners who have received death sentence submit their mercy petitions. But unfortunately there is an inordinate delay in the disposal of the mercy petition and during this period they spend a life of mental torture and agony. There is some sort of suspension and uncertainty which impose strain on their mind. Does the Government contemplate some action so that these mercy petitions can be disposed of within a stipulated time-limit ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : The sentence of capital punishment and also mercy petitions are given to the President and the Government is taking all possible steps to see that these are all expeditiously disposed of. In many cases, it is not the case of delay. But the convicts who are accused would resort to several writ petitions in the court and try to delay the matter

and get a sort of reprieve from the court. I would like to quote the following in this context :

“It is not uncommon that a series of review petitions and writ petitions are filed in the court to challenge judgements and orders which have assumed finality without any seeming justification. Stay orders are obtained in those proceedings and then at the end of it all comes the argument that there has been a prolonged delay in implementing the judgement or order”.

These are the causes for delay in the proceedings for disposal of mercy petitions. We have taken steps to see that all the mercy petitions are disposed of expeditiously. On 14th March, 1983, thirty petitions were pending with us, of which sixteen have been finally disposed of by the President and the remaining petitions are at various stages of decision making. The Home Secretary has issued instructions to the dealing officers to process the pending petitions as also the fresh ones expeditiously and to follow a time-table so that the mercy petitions are disposed of within three to four months of their receipt in the Ministry. All possible steps are being taken in this regard.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अच्छा महोदय, मैं फिर से मूल प्रश्न पर जाना चाहता हूँ। क्या यह सच नहीं है कि आजीवन कारावास का मतलब है 14 साल की सजा ? और अगर यह सच है तो क्या वजह है कि अनेक जेलों में ऐसे कैदी पड़े हुए हैं जिन्होंने 14 साल की सजा काट ली, लेकिन जिनकी रिहाई नहीं हुई है क्योंकि राज्य सरकारें इस सम्बन्ध में समय पर कदम उठाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र से कोई निर्देश दिए गए हैं, क्या निर्देश स्पष्ट हैं ? फिर भी अगर निर्देश स्पष्ट हैं तो इस तरह की घटनायें प्रकाश में क्यों आती हैं ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, केन्द्रीय सरकार से इस सम्बन्ध में स्पष्ट निर्देश राज्य सरकारों को दिए गए हैं कि ऐसे

कैदी जिनको आजीवन कारावास की सजा हुई है और उन्होंने अपनी सजा पूरी कर ली है उन्हें तुरन्त रिहा कर दिया जाना चाहिए। कई सरकारों ने उस पर अमल किया है, लेकिन खास-तौर से...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मध्य प्रदेश में बहुत गड़बड़ है।

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : इसमें कुछ सरकारों द्वारा विलम्ब भी किया जा रहा है। हम फिर से इस सम्बन्ध में उनका ध्यान आकर्षित कर रहे हैं।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : आपके निर्देश के बाद मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आजीवन कारावास कैदियों को आपके निर्देश के बाद कितनों की गुड कंडक्ट के तहत रिहाई की गई है और राज्यवार इसका ध्यौरा क्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो स्टेटिस्टिक्स की बात है।

SHRI P.C. SETHI : We will supply the information.

"Construction on Sea Coasts"

*875. **SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any guidelines have been communicated to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to permit any constructions of any nature within 500 metres of sea coast ;

(b) if so, full implications of the said restrictions and their details ;

(c) whether Government are aware that some State Governments are raising structures in violation of such restrictions ;

(d) its impact on existing structures ; and

(e) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to protect environment background of sea coast ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) to (e). Statement is being laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Prime Minister has addressed the Chief Ministers of the Coastal States suggesting that beaches be kept clear upto 500 metres from the water at the maximum High Tide levels. Pollution from industrial and Municipal wastes be avoided totally and areas vulnerable to erosion be planted with suitable trees and plants without marring the beauty of the area. This was primarily to conserve the environmental and aesthetic value of beaches from degradation or mis-utilisation by building and other activities.

No reports contrary to the above suggestions have been received. However, there are no legal restrictions as yet. Existing structures will not be affected by these suggestions. The Department of Environment has appointed a Working Group for formulating environmental guidelines for the development of beaches for the guidance of the maritime States.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Although there is no statutory basis for the protection of the environment, yet under Article 48A of the Constitution, Directive Principles, it is the obligation of the State Governments to protect the environment. In that background, I would like to know what is the response of the State Governments to the suggestions given by the Prime Minister. Have any positive steps been taken by the State Governments, and whether the Union Government has checked up on those steps.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : In response to the suggestions given by the hon. Prime Minister to the Chief Ministers, all the Chief Ministers have reacted favourably and they have put a freeze on all activities. But it is not to be backed by any legal sanction. Subsequently, the Department of Environment set up a working group which has gone into the details. It met at three places, and in March, 1983 has formulated detailed guide-

lines on how we could see that the coastal areas, specially the beaches are properly managed and not spoiled for posterity. When you talk of the coastal areas, the areas are so varying, and a lot of agencies are involved before you can arrive at any definite conclusion. We have also seen which are the areas which require this kind of legislation and which kind of activities would need what kind of guidelines of development. It has also been seen how far is the distance from the high tide level. All this has been gone into in great detail and now we are inter-acting with the various State Governments in this connection.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : What do you mean ? Which activities have got what allocations ?

MR. SPEAKER : Don't get into the snares of Mr. Swamy. You always try to ensnare the people.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : I would like to know from the Hon. Minister that after the Prime Minister's instructions or advice has been intimated to the Chief Ministers, whether the Union Government will take this up and see if any violation has taken place and see whether any construction or structures have been raised within the distance of 500 metres from the sea-coast ?

My second question is whether a legislation will be legislated to make such violations punishable like a criminal offence ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Does anybody dare to violate the Prime Minister's directions ?

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Sir, the Hon. Member has asked two questions. In reply to the first question I would say that there have been formal requests from the Kerala Government for certain development projects which they have and they are now in abeyance as a result of this freeze. As far as the second part of the question about the cognisable offence, is concerned, I would say that since the agencies are several at the State level, the legislation that

will have to be envisaged, would have to go into laws that may have to be passed by the various State Governments and this whole thing will have to be gone into in detail.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : May I draw the attention of the Hon. Prime Minister that in several maritime States, particularly in Maharashtra, there have been large scale schemes of indiscriminate reclamation of land due to which beaches on the other side have been wiped out ? The entire Western coast-line of Konkan where there have been twelve major ports, they are not operating now. So, as the Government is contemplating a new legislation, merely drawing a line of 500 metres from the maximum tide land would not be enough. I would request the Government to go into the entire question of reclamation and erosion as a compact plan based on Oceanographic studies so that the law which will be finally passed, will take care not only of erosion of beaches, but also erosion of coastlines as well as the reclamation schemes by various States which result into erosion somewhere else.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Sir, this is a useful suggestion, but widening the terms of reference will naturally lead to delay.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहो : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रश्न समुद्र के किनारे से संबंधित है, लेकिन इससे यह सवाल भी उठता है कि जहां महानदियां हैं, जैसे कि बिहार में गंगा महानदी बहती है, इसके किनारे सैकड़ों मील में लोगों ने ईंटों के भट्टे का व्यापार कर रखा है और मकान बन रहे हैं, क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई रिपोर्ट मंगाकर पर्यावरण को दूषित होने से बचाने का प्रयास करेगी ?

Survey to Explore Mineral Resources

*876. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether survey for the exploration and exploitation of mineral resources avai-

lable in off-shore areas has since been completed ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

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

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

Statement

The exploratory survey of the continental shelf of the west coast of India has been completed and the minerals of the sea bed in this zone have been fully mapped out. Nearly 1/3rd of the continental shelf of the east coast of India has also been surveyed and the remaining region will be completed within the next two to three years. With the new ship 'Sagar Kanya' which will be joining the other research vessels in June this year and another research ship which is likely to come next year, the pace of exploration of mineral resources of the sea bed will be further accelerated.

Under the new international regime of the oceans, the total off-shore area of India has been extended to nearly 2 million square kilometres. The Ocean Policy statement calls for a coordinated and cost effective system of integrated surveys. Programmes for this are being worked out.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Sir, after going through the Statement, I am very grateful to the Government of India in general and our revered Prime Minister in particular, for moving in the right direction by taking the programme for exploration of off-shore mineral resources of the country. It is also praiseworthy that the Government has completed exploratory survey of the West Coast of India. May I know what is the result of these explorations, and whether it contains minerals—if so, the details of minerals found, and whether any qualitative and quantitative analysis of the various minerals found have been made ? If so, kindly give details of their results. Has any programme

for exploitation of these resources been drawn up ? If so, please give details of the scheme prepared in this regard, and the allocation made for this purpose. How far will the new findings go to meet our country's demands ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : The results have been very encouraging. We have found some poly-metallic nodules. We have found some minerals which are useful for our purposes. When we get the material from the sea-bed—it may be nodule, it may be earth, it may be sand—it is sent to laboratories and analyzed there. We try to find out as to what is available in those things.

We have a certain programme with us ; but the programme does not cover the entire sea which would be available for us. In Kerala and Orissa, we are exploiting the mineral which is available on the sea shore. It would not be possible for me at this point of time to give the actual allocation made for this purpose, but the information will be given.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : The timely action taken by the Government of India to complete the exploration of sea coast by adding Sagar Kanya and another research ship with the existing research vessels, is really good news for us, especially those who come from the east coast like me. May I know the mind of the Government about setting up of industries for processing the minerals after exploitation ; and whether any area has been identified for such processing industries ? If so, please give details thereof.

May I know from the hon. Prime Minister whether her Government have decided to frame a new legislation to regulate and develop mineral resources in the off-shore areas of the country, to ensure proper and scientific mining, and to remove the bottlenecks in the grant and renewal of mining lease ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sagar Kanya is coming ; and it will help us in exploring the sea. As far as the establishment of industries is concerned, we have already established industries on the west coast in Kerala ; and we have some industries in Orissa also, exploiting the minerals.

The hon. Member wants to know the detailed plan about the establishment of the industries, for all the resources that would be available there. As far as the sea is concerned, it is unexplored and unexploited, having lots of resources. We shall have to prepare very elaborate plans after surveying the resources that are available ; and then only we would be able to have a plan, and have a plan for the establishment of industries in different areas of the country. (*Interruptions*) At this stage, it is not under consideration.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : The hon. Minister has stated that the results of the exploration are encouraging. He has said something which is not concrete and convincing. In his reply, he has stated that the survey of the west coast of India has been completed, and the minerals of the sea bed in this zone have been fully mapped out. About the east coast, he has said that nearly 1/3 of the continental shelf of the east coast of India has also been surveyed, and the remaining region will be completed within the next 2 to 3 years.

I would like to know from the Minister—the Prime Minister is also here—when will the East Coast be mapped up ? What are the names of different minerals which are there within the sea bed of West Coast which you have mapped up ? As you know, on-shore, some of the different minerals will be exhausted after 50 years and some of the different minerals will be exhausted after 100 years. So, it is very necessary to explore and plan them properly in a concrete manner so that the minerals which are there in the sea bed at least on the West Coast, will be found out. When will the exploration work be started ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I suggest that a Parliamentary Delegation should be sent to Antartica.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Polymetallic nodules are available. If the hon. member wants to know the names of the minerals that are available in polymetallic nodules, they are : sillimanite, monozite and silicon, etc.

MR. SPEAKER : You send him a list so

that he can study it leisurely, because it will not make any sense to anybody here.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Only I shall be able to know about them. The country will not be able to know about them.

MR. SPEAKER : I have asked him to lay it on the Table of the House so that everybody will be able to know the names, because if he reads the names it will not benefit anybody here.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : The Minister has said that there is a good possibility of availability of important minerals in our sea bed. But, today, the position is that neither we have the necessary latest technology for mapping up and surveying the area, so far as off-shore is concerned, nor have we the organisation. We have also not prepared any comprehensive scheme how much and within what period we will be able to survey and map up the entire sea which comes within the jurisdiction. Will the government make a policy and prepare a final plan that within such period the entire survey and mapping up will be done ? Will they also build a proper organisation for exploring all these minerals ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : It is very well realised by the government that ocean is rich with resources. Probably, it has more resources than the land. Probably, the resources can help the man to a very great extent. The Government of India has formulated a policy with regard to utilization of the ocean and that policy is already laid on the Table of the House. I would be sending a copy of that policy to the hon. members who have asked this question and who are interested in it. At present, we have organisations which are carrying out the survey in the ocean. They are : the National Institute of Oceanography, Geological Survey of India, National Geo-Physical Research Institute, Hyderabad and there are other institutes also, which are carrying out this job. Now, to carry out this survey in the ocean, what is, first of all, required is a ship. We have already acquired one ship. The other ship is also coming. The Geological Survey of India is also acquiring one more ship. Four

ships will be there. So, the process of acquiring the necessary equipment for the survey of the ocean is going on. We are establishing a laboratory also for this purpose. But it has to be realised by us that at present we have two-thirds of the area of our land mass under the control of India. To survey two-third of the area of our land mass in a short time is not going to be a very easy job. Probably when we develop the remote sensing facilities for this purpose, it would be possible for us to survey this area. But at present we are proceeding in the correct direction. As we get information, we will be elaborating upon the plans and we will be trying to exploit the resources which are available in the ocean.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : He has replied to only one part of the question. The other part he has not replied. I asked : what about the technology for exploration because as we go on surveying, immediately exploitation has to be started ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : This hon. House would be very happy to note that we are the only developing country which is recognised as pioneering country in this matter. We are developing the technology. The technology is not readily available in the world also for the development of the ocean. The technology is being developed.

Now, as far as the survey is concerned, the ships are required for extracting poly-metallic nodules and for extracting resources of the sea. For example, oil is extracted from the sea. That technology is already available with us. We are exploiting it. Supposing you want to take nodules from there or food material which is available under the sea or cultivate the food material on the sea-bed which is possible, for that the technology has to be developed. It is in the process of development. As this will develop in our country and other countries also, we will use it. But it would be very difficult to give a time frame within which this technology will be available.

Production of Copper

*877. **SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of copper and the long term plans formulated by the Hindustan Copper Ltd. ;

(b) whether the company has faced constraints in copper production and how these are proposed to be solved ;

(c) whether the company has any plans for expansion ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) The total production of blister copper during the last three years is as under :—

Year	Production (in tonnes)
1980-81	25307
1981-82	27440
1982-83	34634

On long term basis Hindustan Copper Ltd. has plans for the integrated development of the Singhbhum Copper Belt.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Company has been facing severe power shortage at the Khetri Copper Complex (KCC) in Rajasthan and frequent power interruptions and restrictions at the Indian Copper Complex (ICC) in Bihar. Steps to increase the captive power generation capacity of these units are under way.

(c) and (d). The Company has plans to expand the existing mines, and the smelter and refinery, both at KCC and ICC in addition to development of some new mines.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस प्रकार का उत्तर मंत्री महोदय ने दिया है, उसको देखकर ऐसा लगता है कि देश के अन्दर कापर के सफिशियेन्ट डिमाजिट होते हुए भी जिस मात्रा में उसको एक्सप्लाइट करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए वह नहीं की जा रही है। वर्तमान

में जो कापर की डिमाण्ड है वह लगभग 80 हजार टन है और ऐसा आंका जाता है कि 1990 तक यह लगभग 1 लाख 57 हजार टन हो जाएगी। उसके मुकाबले में जैसा कि अभी मंत्री महोदय ने फिगर्स दी हैं—1982-83 के अन्दर 34634 टन प्रोड्यूस किया है। इसका मतलब है कि जितनी देश की मांग है उसका लगभग 40 प्रतिशत ही हम देश के अन्दर उत्पादित कर पा रहे हैं। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से इस आधार पर यह जानना चाहूंगा कि हमारी जो दो प्रोजेक्ट्स खेतड़ी कापर कम्पलैक्स और हिन्दुस्तान कापर लि० हैं, इन दोनों की इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी कुल कितनी है और इस इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी के मुकाबले में जो ये उत्पादन कर रहे हैं, वह कुल उत्पादन कितना है। स्मेल्टर की दृष्टि से हो या रिफाइनिंग की दृष्टि से हो, कैपेसिटी के मुकाबले में कुल कितना उत्पादन हो रहा है। क्या यह सही है कि केवल पावर शार्टेज ही इस उत्पादन की कमी का कारण नहीं है?

श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे : माननीय सदस्य ने जो आंकड़े दिए हैं कि गुल्क की डिमाण्ड कितनी है और हम कितना उत्पादन कर पा रहे हैं, उसमें थोड़ा फर्क है। हमारे जो प्रोजेक्शन्स हैं, उनके हिसाब से लगभग 55 से लेकर 57 प्रतिशत तक हम पूरा कर पाएंगे। हम चाहे जितना प्रोडक्शन करना चाहे और कापर का, विलिस्टर कापर का और रिफाइन्ड कापर का, इससे ज्यादा नहीं हो पाएगा। जो माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न पूछा था, यह मूल उसका जवाब है। हम उत्पादन क्षमता ज्यादा से ज्यादा कर लें, तो भी 57 से 60 प्रतिशत तक ही हो पाएगा। हमारे यहां क्रोनिक पावर शार्टेज का मसला तो रहा ही है मगर साथ ही साथ यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आपने पूछा है कि खेतड़ी की कुल कैपेसिटी क्या है और हमने कितना पैदा किया है। इसकी कैपेसिटी 31 हजार टन की है और वहां पर जो खदान है, उसकी 1 लाख 94 हजार टन की कैपेसिटी है। जहां तक घटशिला, डिस्ट्रिक्ट सिन्धुभूम का सवाल है, वहां 16,500 टन की कैपेसिटी है। इसकी

तुलना में जो प्रोडक्शन हुआ है रिफाइन्ड कापर का, वह 4981-82 में 24730 टन हुआ है। यह दोनों को मिलाकर मैं आंकड़े दे रहा हूं।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : कैपेसिटी के अलावा जो प्रोडक्शन हुआ है, उसके अलग-अलग आंकड़े बताइए।

श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे : वही बता रहा हूं। कुल जमा 28226 टन हुआ है एकचुअल प्रोडक्शन के अलग अलग आंकड़े इस समय मेरे पास नहीं हैं। अगर आप आंकड़े चाहेंगे, तो मैं बाद में दे दूंगा लेकिन दोनों को मिलाकर कुल प्रोडक्शन 28226 टन हुआ है।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : आपने देखा होगा कि जो कैपेसिटी है, उसके मुकाबले में उत्पादन नहीं हो पाया है और आप यह मानते हैं कि जितनी कैपेसिटी है, अगर फुल प्रोडक्शन कर भी लें तो भी नीयरएवाउट 55 प्रतिशत मांग को ही आप पूरा पाएंगे। तो इस आधार पर मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि देश के अन्दर, जो जिया-लोजिकल सर्वे हुआ है, उसके अनुसार कापर की डिपोजिट हमारे यहां 495 मिलियन टन है। इस हैवी डिपोजिट को देखते हुए हम अपनी मांग को प्लाइन्ड वे में पूरा कर सकें, उसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार की स्वयं की क्या योजना है और जो मेनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर कम चेयरमैन, हिन्दुस्तान कापर प्रोजेक्ट के हैं, उनको पेट्रोपेट के अन्दर जो लेख निकला है, उस तरफ मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान गया है। उसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि आज हमारे यहां जो इस प्रकार की तकनीकी है, टेक्नोलॉजी है, वह बहुत पुरानी है और उसका माड्रनाइजेशन किया जाना हर दृष्टि से आवश्यक है। क्या इस सम्बन्ध में भी सरकार गंभीरता से विचार कर रही है?

श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे : जहां तक पहले प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है, मेरे पास खेतड़ी और घटशिला के अलग-अलग आंकड़े आ गए हैं। 1982-

83 में कैपेसिटी खेतड़ी की 21 हजार टन थी जबकि एकचुबल प्रोडक्शन 21600 टन हुआ और घटशिला का 14,000 टन हुआ।

जहां तक एक्सपेंशन का सवाल है, मैं माननीय सदस्य से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा :

- (1) Rakha Mine Expansion Phase I from 1,000 tonnes per day to 1,400 tonnes per day at a capital cost of Rs. 737.44 lakhs ;
- (2) Surda Mines Expansion Phase I from 1,300 tonnes per day to 1,800 tonnes per day at a capital cost of Rs. 688.86 lakhs ;
- (3) Surda Concentrator Expansion to 3,000 tonnes per day at a capital cost of Rs. 3885.34 lakhs, etc.

Sir, the main step which we are taking besides this is KCC smelter expansion from 31,000 tonnes to 45,000 tonnes per annum at a cost of Rs. 941 lakhs and KCC Refinery expansion from 31,000 tonnes per annum to 45,000 tonnes per annum at a cost of Rs. 2,642 lakhs.

These are the main steps which we are taking for augmenting the copper production.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Eve Teasing in Delhi

*869. SHRI GULSHER AHMED :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of eve-teasing in the Capital have been on the increase, particularly in the University area and in D.T.C. buses ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that on the eve of holi festival a number of girl students abstained from classes apprehending harassment from boy students ; and

(c) if so, the measures taken or proposed to be taken to end this menace for good ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). During the period from 1.1.1983 to 31.3.1983, 382 persons were arrested for eve teasing in 248 cases in Delhi. During the corresponding period of 1982, 1093 persons were arrested in 664 cases of eve teasing. As far as the Delhi University campus area is concerned, vigilance of the police resulted in the arrest, on their own, of 98 persons on charge of eve teasing during the first quarter of 1983 as against 23 persons during the corresponding period of 1982. Delhi Police also arrested 4 persons for eve teasing in D.T.C. buses during the first quarter of 1983 as against 14 persons during the corresponding period of 1982.

2. This year, Holi was celebrated on the 29th March, 1983. 27th March, was Sunday and 28th March, was declared a holiday by the University. Reports received from Principals of women's colleges do not indicate that there has been any abstention of girl students from classes, apprehending harassment from boy students.

3. However, in order to curb the menace of eve teasing, policemen are detained on duty at the girls colleges and schools and also at important market places, bus stops and other places frequented by women. A special telephone number 279789 besides the telephone number 100, has been installed in the Police Control Room for immediately attending to any complaints of eve-teasing.

Shifting of Industries from Maharashtra

*870. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Maharashtra has publicly expressed the fear that many industries from Bombay are likely to be shifted to places outside Maharashtra as a result of the impact of the trade union movement in Bombay ;

(b) if so, whether the Centre has taken cognizance of the Chief Minister's utterances ;

(c) if so, the findings of the Centre regarding the likely shift of industries ; and

(d) the steps proposed by the Centre to ensure that Maharashtra State does not face the likely shift of industries ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Government have seen the Press Statement, appearing in *The Times of India* of April 10, 1983.

(b) to (d). Shifting of industrial undertakings from one State to another requires prior approval of the Central Government. Each case is considered on its own merits. In 1982, there were only two proposals for shifting from Bombay to places outside Maharashtra and both were rejected by the Central Government.

Violation of Tenure Rule by I.A.S. Officers

*878. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many IAS officers have been managing to stay on at the Centre by changing assignments and violating the tenure rule ; and

(b) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement the tenure rules ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The officers belonging to IAS and other Central Group 'A' Organised Services hold posts at the level of Under Secretary and above, covered by the Senior Staffing Scheme, for specified periods of tenure on the expiry of which they ordinarily revert to their parent cadres. The tenure of individual officers could, however, be extended/curtailed for administrative considerations and in public interest.

Tribunals to Detect Foreign Nationals in Assam

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

(a) whether Government have decided to set up Tribunals to detect foreign nationals in Assam ;

(b) if so, how many Tribunals have since been set up ; and

(c) the progress of work made by the Tribunals already set up ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The Foreigners' Tribunals set up under the Foreigners (Tribunal) Order, 1964 have been in existence in Assam since 1964. Their numbers vary from time to time. Certain modifications in the existing scheme of Foreigners Tribunals so as to make them more effective are under consideration.

(c) Data of the cases disposed of by the Tribunals are not maintained by us.

Clock Industry, Morvi

*880. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the clock industry at Morvi in Gujarat State is sinking due to lowering of the limit of Central Excise ;

(b) whether many of such units have to be closed down on this account and a number of workers and employees will be unemployed and lose their jobs ;

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to increase the Central Excise limit or to extend full facilities to this industry ;

(d) whether the local authorities and the Industry Ministry have received letters, representations and memoranda from the Morvi Chamber of Commerce in the matter ;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in the matter and the outcome thereof ;

(f) whether the President of Morvi Chamber of Commerce had also met him and various officials of his Ministry ; and

(g) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c).

Modification in the General Small Scale Exemption Scheme has since been made increasing the full exemption limit from Rs. 5 lakhs to the pre-Budget level of Rs. 7.5 lakhs. Further, the upper ceiling for concessional rate of excise duty for small manufacturers has been raised from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 25 lakhs.

(d) Ministry of Industry has not received such representations.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

Panel for Review of Wholesale Price Index

*881. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a panel to review the wholesale price index with a view to make wholesale price index more realistic ; and

(b) if so, at what stage the proposal is ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). A Working Group for the Revision of Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India has already been constituted in the Ministry of Industry (Department of Industrial Development). A copy of the relevant Memorandum is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6589/83]

Bajaj Scooters

*882. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is shortage of two wheeler Bajaj scooters in the country ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the demand during January, 1980 to January, 1983 ;

(d) the production during the above period and whether any measures have been taken to increase the production ;

(e) the price of Bajaj scooter in January 1980 and now in January 1983 ; and

(f) the reasons of price increase and action taken by Government to bring down the price to reasonable level ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c). There is a substantial waiting list for the Bajaj scooters which are presently preferred. The waiting list as reported by the company was 6.27 lakhs approx. on 1.1.80 and 7.15 lakhs approx. on 1.1.83.

(d) The production during the year 1980-81 to 1982-83 was as follows :

Year	
1980-81	1,16,110
1981-82	1,07,117
1982-83	1,50,546

As would be noted, the production has registered a sharp increase in 1982-83 over the production of 1981-82. The company has been granted permission to expand its capacity from 1.6 lakhs per annum to 4.6 lakhs per annum.

(e) and (f). The retail sale price of the Bajaj Super scooter in Delhi was Rs. 6806.90 in January 1980 and Rs. 8255.34 in January 1983. The increase in price has been attributed to the increase in the cost of inputs and the cost of manufacture. Government has been impressing upon the manufacturers to hold the price line. The existence of public sector scooter manufacturing unit has also helped in maintaining the prices at reasonable levels.

बिहार में उद्योग का विकास

*883. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार इंडस्ट्रीज एसोशिएशन ने बिहार में उद्योगों के विकास के संबंध में उनके मंत्रालय को कोई ज्ञापन अथवा योजना भेजी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) :

(क) से (ग) बिहार स्मॉल इन्डस्ट्री एसोशिएशन से एक पत्र मिला था जिसमें बिहार के लघु उद्योग सेवा संस्थानों के कार्यकरण को बेहतर बनाने के लिए सुझाव दिए गए थे।

बिहार में लघु उद्योग सेवा संस्थानों के निदेशकों को यह सलाह दी गई है कि वे राज्य में लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिए गहन अभियान चलाएं और अन्य समुचित अभ्युपाय करें।

Filling up of Posts Requiring Specialisation by Union Public Service Commission

*884. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :
SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA
RAO :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether it is a fact that the UPSC is finding it difficult to get candidates for posts requiring specialisation in different fields ;

(b) if so, the number of such posts unfilled during the last two years and in which fields ; and

(c) the steps being taken to attract suitable candidates for such posts and fill them up without further delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) The Union Public Service Commission in their Report for the year 1981-82, have reported that the Commission could not find suitable candidates for 352 posts at different levels requiring specialisation in different fields.

(b) The number of posts in different fields which could not be filled up during 1980-81 and 1981-82 were 361 and 352 respectively. The details of the fields to which these unfilled posts related are given in Appendix IX of the 31st and 32nd Reports of the UPSC. These Reports have already

been placed on the Table of the House on 28.4.1982 and 2.3.1983 respectively.

(c) Apart from giving wide publicity to the vacancies by advertisement in national and regional newspapers, the UPSC have been adopting the "personal contact method" with experts in the relevant fields for obtaining suitable names for specialised disciplines and areas.

Foreign Money Received by Voluntary Agencies Engaged in Family Planning in India

*885. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some international organisations and some other foreign social organisations contribute funds for the voluntary agencies engaged in family planning in India ;

(b) if so, the manner in which this help is being sought in our country ; and

(c) the estimated amount of money received by these agencies during past three years through such sources ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (c). The Ministry of Home Affairs receives intimations under Section 6(1) of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 in respect of foreign contributions received by various associations having a definite cultural, educational, economic, religious or social programme. From the intimations received it has been observed that voluntary agencies engaged in family planning received the following foreign contributions during the past three years :

1980 :	Rs. 2,59,79,803.72
1981 :	Rs. 2,13,03,333.45
1982 :	Rs. 2,42,93,752.61

(b) No information is available in this Ministry. The information may be sought from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare who are concerned.

गरीबी की रेखा की परिभाषा करने के लिए कार्यकारी दल की नियुक्ति

*886. श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :
श्री बापू साहिब परलेकर :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गरीबी की रेखा की परिभाषा करने के लिए अगस्त, 1982 में एक कार्यकारी दल की नियुक्ति की गई थी ;

(ख) क्या दल की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो चुकी है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके कब तक प्राप्त होने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) यदि रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो चुकी है तो उसकी मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) केलोरी की आवश्यकता के अलावा वैकल्पिक मापदण्ड के रूप में गरीबों की पहचान के लिए एक मान्य रीतिविधान को विकसित करने हेतु, कार्यकारी दल की नियुक्ति सांख्यिकी विभाग द्वारा अगस्त, 1982 में की गई।

(ख) कार्यकारी दल ने अभी अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं की है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Establishment of a Titanium Factory in Kanyakumari District

*887. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the ample scope and opportunities for the establishment of a Titanium factory close to the Indian Rare Earths Factory at Manavalakurichi in Kanyakumari District ; and

(b) if so, whether Government would come forward to take early steps for the establishment of a Titanium factory there ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The prevailing domestic demand of titanium products is being met by the Travancore Titanium Products Ltd., a Kerala Government undertaking. In addition to this, one more titanium plant is being set up by the Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd., also a Kerala Government undertaking. A private party of Bangalore has also been granted a letter of intent to set up a Titanium Dioxide Plant at Manavalakurichi to produce 10,000 tonnes of titanium dioxide per annum. In view of these factors, establishment of one more titanium factory at Manavalakurichi is not being considered by the Government.

Setting up of Industry-wise Productivity Boards

*888. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up industry-wise productivity boards ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). As recommended by the Central Advisory Council of Industries, the National Productivity Council on a direction of the Central Government has constituted Productivity Boards for the following 7 industries :—

1. Cement.
2. Paper, Pulp and allied industries.
3. Leather and Leather goods.
4. Automobiles and Ancillaries.
5. Machine Tools.
6. Industrial Machinery.
7. Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution Equipment.

Modernisation and Upgradation of Technology in Industry

*889. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether steps have been taken by Government for modernising industry ;

(b) whether circulars have been issued to the industry to upgrade their technology ;

(c) if so, whether steps have been taken by the industries set up in different States for upgradation of the technology ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Government have been stressing the need for modernisation and up-gradation of technology in various sectors of industry. Government have also recognised the importance of Modernisation and Research and Development for industry as a major factor in bringing about rapid technological development. The Industrial Policy Statement of July, 1980 specifically referred to this need. One of the important objectives of the Technology Policy as elucidated in the Technology Policy Statement of January, 1983 is the need to identify obsolescence of technology in use and arrange for modernisation of both equipment and technology. The statement also outlines the various incentives to be provided for modernisation and up-gradation of technology.

2. In the Budget for 1983-84, it has been proposed to create a Modernisation Fund in the Industrial Development Bank of India for capitalising a part of the surcharge payable by the companies. The Import and Export Policy of 1983-84 also includes a number of provisions to help up-gradation of technology and modernisation.

3. Assistance for modernisation is also being extended by the financial institutions under various schemes such as Soft Loan Scheme, Project Finance Scheme and Bills Re-discounting Scheme.

4. In the small scale sector, 20 industries have been selected on all-India basis and 38 industries on the basis of concentration in different States for intensive programme of modernisation. The selected industries are provided assistance through inplant studies, educational and motivational programmes etc. by the Small Industries Development Organisation. The SIDO also proposes to undertake a review of these industries.

5. A Soft Loan Scheme for provision of assistance on concessional terms to units in five selected industries, namely, cotton textiles, jute, cement, sugar and engineering was introduced in November, 1976. This was to enable such units to overcome the backlog of modernisation/renovation/replacement of plant and equipment so as to improve their productivity and competitiveness both in the domestic and international markets. The sanctions under the Soft Loan Scheme actually commenced in February, 1977 and upto 31st December, 1982, total assistance sanctioned under the Scheme aggregated Rs. 954 crores and the disbursements Rs. 528 crores.

Subsequently, in July, 1980 it was decided that the institutions would provide modernisation assistance to industries other than the five industries covered by the Soft Loan Scheme in the normal course of their operation. The Soft Loan Scheme for the specified industries was, however, not to be discontinued. Modernisation assistance sanctioned to industries other than those eligible under the Soft Loan Scheme had amounted during 1980-1981 to 1982-83 (July-June) to Rs. 85.70 crores.

New Policy of Holidays in Central Government Offices

*890. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have adopted a new policy of holidays in Central Government Offices ;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ;

(c) the criteria adopted therefor and the

consultation made by Government therefor ; and

(d) the steps envisaged to put the policy of holidays on a sound footing ?

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

(b) to (d). A statement is enclosed.

Statement

With effect from the calendar year 1983, it has been decided to observe the following pattern of holidays in the Central Government Offices, namely :

- (i) Central Government Offices will observe 16 holidays in a calendar year.
- (ii) of these 16 holidays, 13 holidays consisting of 3 national holidays, namely, Republic Day, Independence Day and Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday and the following 10 occasions will be compulsorily observed in all Central Government Offices throughout India :

1. Buddha Purnima
2. Christmas Day
3. Diwali
4. Dussehra (Vijaya Dashami)
5. Good Friday
6. Guru Nanak's Birthday
7. Idu'l Fitr
8. Idu'l Zuha
9. Mahavir Jayanti
10. Muhurram

- (iii) the three remaining holidays may be chosen from out of the following festive occasions on year to year basis :

1. An additional day for Dussehra
2. Holi
3. Janmashtmi
4. Rama Navami
5. Maha Shivratri
6. Ganesh Chaturthi/Vinayak Chaturthi

7. Makarasankranti
8. Rath Yatra
9. Onam
10. Pongal
11. Sripanchmi/Vasant Panchmi
12. Vishu/Vaisakhi

The remaining nine occasions, after choosing the three optional holidays out of the occasions indicated in sub-para (iii) above, will be included in the list of Restricted Holidays.

- (iv) Central Government employees will also be entitled as before, to avail of two restricted holidays from out of a list of such holidays. Such a list of restricted holidays may be drawn up each year by including the remaining occasions as mentioned in sub-para (iii) above as also other occasions of local importance.
- (v) The lists of holidays will be notified by the Department of Personnel and A.R. in respect of Central Government offices in Delhi/New Delhi and in respect of offices outside Delhi/New Delhi by the Central Government Employees Welfare Coordination Committees where they exist or by the Heads of Offices in consultation with the employees' representatives on the basis of local importance of occasions.

2. The principles mentioned above will be applicable to the offices of Government of India doing work of secretariat nature.

3. Central Government organisations which include industrial, commercial and trading establishments (i.e. other than those doing work of secretariat nature) would observe 16 holidays in a year out of which three, namely, Republic Day, Independence Day and Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday will be compulsory. The remaining 13 occasions may be determined by such establishments/organisations themselves on year to year basis.

4. Taking into account the views expressed in and outside Parliament and various

shades of opinion of different organisations and individuals including those of the Staff Side of the J.C.M., Government have arrived at the policy mentioned above. The holiday pattern, as adopted now makes possible maximum accommodation of the various occasions of religious and social importance of the different communities in the country in the context of widely varying socio-cultural customs and traditions in different regions, within, however, limited framework of 16 holidays.

5. The demands had been made that the majority community holidays should also be made compulsory and 16 effective holidays should be given. Under the new policy, the two more or less universally observed, Hindu festivals have been made compulsory for observance throughout the country and, having regard to the wide variation in the customs and traditions of the different regions, three festivals of the majority community can now be chosen on an year to year basis out of a specified list of 12 important occasions. This is a step towards national integration as well as accommodating, as far as possible, occasions of local importance.

क्राउन एजेंसी द्वारा प्रतियोगिता का विज्ञापन

9909. श्री रामसिंह शाक्य : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या क्राउन एजेंसी 6299, कोल्हापुर रोड, दिल्ली-7 दिनांक 28 दिसम्बर, 1982 को समाचार पत्र "दैनिक जागरण" में एक "प्रतियोगिता" का विज्ञापन दिया था और इसका परिणाम सफल उम्मीदवारों को जनवरी 1983 को भेजा था और साथ ही उन्हें टेपरिकार्डर भेजने के लिए केवल 55/- रुपये जमा करने के लिए मनी-आर्डर फार्म भी भेजे थे ;

(ख) क्या अनेक सफल उम्मीदवारों ने उपरोक्त एजेंसी को मनीआर्डर भेजे थे और अब उपरोक्त एजेंसी द्वारा उन्हें 510/- रु०, की वी० पी० पी० द्वारा टेप रिकार्डर भेजे जा रहे हैं और इस प्रकार लोगों के साथ हजारों रुपयों की धोखाधड़ी की जा रही है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार उपरोक्त एजेंसी की गतिविधियों की जांच करके दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करेगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) जिन व्यक्तियों ने धन भेजा था उनकी वास्तविक संख्या अभी ज्ञात नहीं है ।

(ग) दिल्ली पुलिस को एजेंसी की गतिविधियों की आगे जांच करने के लिए कहा जा रहा है ।

Material Missing from Bokaro Steel Plant

9910. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the series of articles published in the Hindi Daily of Patna 'Pradeep' from 12th February, 1982 on the alleged loot of 70 crores of material from the Bokaro Steel Ltd. by issuing forged and blank gate passes, photo copies of which were also published, if so, facts in details and steps taken thereon ;

(b) whether any contradiction to that report was also published or any news from the B.S.L. on the corrective step taken ; and if so, details thereof ; and

(c) whether Government would give a correct guidelines to the management to make its stand clear through the press to maintain its credibility ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (c). Attention of Government has been drawn to the news item concerning Bokaro Steel Plant published in the news paper "Pradeep" dated 12th February, 1982. The plant had earlier received a letter dated 19th December, 1981 from Akhil Bhartiya Jana Morcha regarding irregularities in issue of gate

passes. On receipt of this letter, the Plant had immediately constituted a fact finding committee and on the basis of its recommendations, charge-sheeted one employee and warned others. Disciplinary inquiry against the employee who was charge-sheeted is at an advanced stage.

Another Committee was constituted to examine the working of Pass Section of the Plant after publication of news items in "Pradeep". The Committee has suggested several remedial measures which are under examination of the Plant management. The Plant had, however, transferred the issue of gate passes, which was earlier done by Security Department of the Plant to the Central Industrial Security Force as an immediate measure from 15th April, 1982.

The Plant management has not gone to the Press in respect of this matter and neither does it appear necessary.

Grants to Widow, Mother and other Dependents of Martyrs in Freedom Struggle

9911. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any provision for adequate financial grants to the widow, mother and other dependents of martyrs in the freedom struggle.

(b) if so, details thereabout ;

(c) whether, two martyrs, Akabu Sah and Ganesh Thakur (Ganeshi) fell victims to the bullets of the British Police on 14 August, 1942 at Madhubani in Bihar but no aid or grant was ever given to their wives and mothers ; who were without means if so, reasons therefor ;

(d) whether any memorial was erected in their honour and in honour of the martyrs at Koluabi, Khajouli in Madhubani District ; and

(e) whether on Jalianwala Bagh Day, any adequate grant is proposed to be given if so, the details thereabout ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Central Government grants pension to widow, unmarried daughter, mother and father of a martyr under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme. The quantum of pension is Rs. 200/- for the principal eligible dependent with additional Rs. 50/- p.m. each for the subsequent eligible dependents upto maximum of Rs. 300/- p.m. In case there is more than one dependent, the sequence of eligibility is widow, unmarried daughter, mother and father. Various State Governments and UT Administrations also operate separate additional pension schemes for freedom fighters and their dependents. In addition, most of the State Governments including Bihar provide free medical facilities to these persons. All these provisions taken together are substantial enough for sustenance of the families of martyrs.

(c) In the absence of details, it is not possible to say whether or not the widows of these martyrs are receiving Central pension. This is being checked up with the Government of Bihar.

(d) This is a matter which concerns the State Government. However a reference will be made to the Bihar Government conveying the suggestion of the Hon'ble member.

(e) There is no proposal in this regard under the consideration of the Govt. of India.

Deputationists of Cement Control Organisation

9912. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as per Government Resolution No. 1-16/70-CEM dated 22 July, 1976 the then deputationists of the Cement Control Organisation who did not opt for absorption in the new set up i.e. office of the Cement Controller, were required to be reverted to their parent offices ;

(b) if so, were there any deputationists who had not opted for absorption in the

new set up and had they been paid pay and allowances admissible as per Resolution ;

(c) if not, reasons for denying them the pay and allowances, particularly House Rent Allowance @ 30 per cent when they were retained in the administrative interest despite their options ; and

(d) the time when Government would pay them the arrears of H.R.A. @ 30 per cent till the date of their retention ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :
(a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d). Since persons with suitable qualifications and experience were not readily available, 28 employees who did not opt for absorption in the Cement Controller's Organisation, were retained beyond the prescribed period of two months. While 27 out of these employees were reverted to their respective parent offices, one officer has been absorbed permanently in the Cement Controller's Organisation.

The question of grant of allowance in terms of the resolution of 22-7-1976 to such of those employees retained on deputation beyond the permissible period of two months, is still under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

"Pollution of Ganga Water"

9913. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether about 10,000 half-burnt bodies are pushed into the holy river Ganga in Varanasi every year polluting and contaminating the water thereof ;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to ensure the non-contamination of Ganga water ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to direct Government of Uttar Pradesh to ban the pushing of half burnt bodies into river Ganga and also to install electric crematorium to rid the Ganga of carcasses ; and

(d) if not, reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) to (d). The Ganga water at Varanasi is getting polluted due to throwing of half-burnt bodies into the river. However, the exact number has not been determined. The attention of the Uttar Pradesh Government regarding this problem has been drawn by the Uttar Pradesh State Pollution Control Board for taking effective control measures. An electric crematorium is being constructed at Varanasi to take care of this problem.

Supply of Cement to Group Housing Societies in Delhi

9914. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK :
SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Group Housing Societies, constructing flats in Delhi from 1981, had applied for supply of cement from quota of Ministry as quota from Cement Controller was not available ;

(b) if so, particulars of Group Housing Societies which had applied to Ministry for providing cement instead of supply of cement from Cement Controller ;

(c) how many such Societies have been provided cement from Civil Supplies Department and how many requests are still pending for the same ;

(d) whether the Ministry are considering to help these Group Housing Societies to provide cement as Cement Controller had not been in a position to supply the same and if not, the main reasons for not considering their requests ;

(e) whether Government will consider supply of cement to those Group Housing Societies who have not applied so far ; and

(f) if so, to what extent and conditions therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). Allocation of levy cement to the Group Housing Societies is made by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations from the bulk allocations placed at their disposal every quarter. As such the question of such societies applying to the Ministry of Industry of the Cement Con-

troller for supply of levy cement would not arise.

(c) Details of demand, quantity allocated and number of Co-operative Group Housing Societies against whom release orders were issued since 1982, as reported by the Delhi Administration, are as under :

Period	Demand	Balance Entitlement	Qty. allotted	No. of Cooperative Societies
Qr. 1/82	855358	1846055	57500	37
Qr. 2/82	626142	868371	31100	27
Qr. 3/82	441254	1022818	41300	31
Qr. 4/82	467493	927269	37500	31
Qr. 1/83	529634	1009315	43100	38

(d) to (f). Allocation and supply of levy cement to Co-operative Group Housing Societies in Delhi is made by the Delhi Administration to whom bulk allocations are made by the Cement Controller. Increased allocations of levy cement to the Delhi Administration are possible only when there is a significant increase in the domestic production of cement for which every effort is being made.

State Recognition to Languages/Dialects

9915. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that a large number of languages/dialects declared by millions of people as their Mother tongues have no State recognitions and patronage in the sense that they are not encouraged as media of education, administration and communications by the Central/the State Governments and as such are languishing for want of support and encouragement at the hands of the States ;

(b) if so, the exact names of such langu-

ages/dialects as have more than (i) 5 lakhs (ii) one million speakers claiming them as their mother tongue as per 1971 and 1981 censuses respectively, State-wise ; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government for the preservation and promotion of these languages/dialects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VEKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c). It is open to the various State Governments to accord recognition to the various languages used in their respective States. So far as the Central Government is concerned, the policy for preservation and promotion of various languages is as under :—

The various provisions of the Constitution such as Articles 29, 30, 345, 347, 350, 350A and 350B ensure an in built safeguard for the promotion and development of all the languages. The National Policy on Education adopted by the Parliament in 1968, provides for the promotion and development of all the Indian languages. The Union Ministry of Education and Culture have specific schemes for the promotion

and development of all languages. Some of these schemes are under :—

- (i) Scheme of prizes on books/manuscripts in Indian Languages other than Hindi, Sanskrit and author's mother-tongue ;
- (ii) Scheme of production of University level books in Hindi and regional languages ;
- (iii) National award of prizes to authors of original standard work in Hindi and other Indian languages ; and
- (iv) Financial assistance to voluntary organisations for promotion of Indian languages.

2. The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore among its various activities is also engaged in the task of promotion and development of tribal and other border languages with a view to helping their use in school education and adult education. The Sahitya Academy has been giving awards for excellence in literary writings to various languages like Nepali, Manipuri, Dogri, Maithili, Konkani, Rajasthani etc. apart from those in the eighth Schedule.

3. The language-wise census data as per 1981 census has not yet become available. The State wise language data for the 1971 census is available in the printed publications of the Registrar General of India.

Death of Undertrial Prisoners in Tihar Jail

9916. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Police are trying to suppress a magisterial inquiry report implicating two of their officers in the mysterious death of an undertrial prisoner in Tihar Jail last year ;

(b) whether the report submitted in December last held responsible some Station House Officers, which had led to the death in Tihar Jail on September 27, 1981 ; and

(c) if so, what action Government have taken on the report and number of undertrial deaths occurred during the months of October to December, 1982 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b). The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, who had conducted the inquest proceedings under Section 176 Cr. P.C. into the death on 27-9-1981 of Shri Naeem Ahmed, an undertrial prisoner in Tihar Jail, held police officers of Police Station Jama Masjid responsible for giving physical beating to Shri Naeem Ahmed.

(c) A case under Section 330/342 has been registered at Police Station Jama Masjid against the then Station House Officer, Jama Masjid, and the Investigation Officer. The investigation of the case has been entrusted to Special Staff of Central District Police. There has been no death of any undertrial prisoner in police custody during the period October to December, 1982.

Denial of Facilities to Government Servants Under Suspension During Leave

9917. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether placing a Government servant under suspension during the course of service simply means that no work is to be taken from him during the period of suspension as a Government servant does not work on a post during the period of suspension if he was suspended while actually discharging the duty of a certain office but if at the time of his suspension he was on leave, no question of his actually ceasing to work arises ; and

(b) if so, the reasons why the identity card of a Government servant suspended is taken from him and denied the facilities which normally a Government servant actually performing the duty is entitled to ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Suspension is ordered in the circumstances indicated

in the disciplinary rules on considerations of public interest and a Government servant may be on duty or on leave at the time of suspension.

(b) It is not in the public interest to leave an identity card with a Government servant under suspension.

Demand and Production of Pig Iron

9918. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the country's demand of pig iron is more than its indigenous production ;

(b) if so, the production of pig iron during the years 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and what was the demand ;

(c) the quantity of pig iron imported during the said period to meet the demand ; and

(d) what measures are being taken to increase the production of pig iron in the country according to need and to save foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (c). The figures of estimated demand, production and imports by SAIL in respect of pig iron during the last three years are as follows :—

(Million tonnes)

Year	Demand	Production	Import by SAIL
1980-81	1.7	1.43	—
1981-82	1.68	1.27	0.117
1982-83	1.7	1.18	0.43
	(provisional)	(provisional)	

Import figures in the above statement are for imports made by SAIL as the canalising agency. These do not include imports made by private parties when these were allowed under OGL and imports under REP entitlements. These figures are not readily available.

(d) SAIL have planned for higher production of pig iron during 1983-84. Also efforts are being made to improve productivity from the available blast furnaces in steel plants by the following methods :—

(i) adopting latest technology including injection of coal dust and lime ; and

(ii) making efforts through coal sector to improve the quality of coking coal.

Representations Regarding Public Grievances by A and N

9919. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Andaman and Nicobar Administration has received representations containing a list of public grievances from Congress delegation by the end of 1982-83 ;

(b) if so, what are the demands ; and

(c) action Government have taken on each of the demands upto 31 March, 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c). The requisite information has been called for from A and N Administration and is awaited. It will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Arms Licences for Security of Scheduled Castes in Affected Areas

9920. SHRI BANWARI LAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been lot of atrocities on the Scheduled Caste communities at places like Sadupur, Belchi and Bharatpur in the past ;

(b) whether it is a fact that after every such happening Government declared to arm some of the persons of these communities and also infuse more officials in police ;

(c) if so, how many persons have been

issued armed licences and loans to purchase the arms particularly in the worst affected areas till date, area-wise ;

(d) how many more police officials of the Scheduled Caste community have been recruited in Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan and posted in these areas ; and

(e) how many of those affected persons have been settled and families allotted land for their livelihood area-wise so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Incidents in which some scheduled castes were killed had taken place in Sadhupur and Belchi. There was also an incident at Bharatpur.

(b) to (d). In the Union Home Minister's D.O. letter dated 10th March, 1980, the States were requested to bring the representation of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe officials in the police to the required level.

There was no proposal to arm persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It was only stated that it would be an appropriate administrative measure to consider the applications for arms licences for self protection in situations which warrant such a course of action. Caste-wise record of arms licences and posting of police officials is not maintained.

(e) Available information on some cases is given below :—

In Pipra 27 bighas of land were acquired and distributed to Scheduled Caste families. 8 persons were taken in the police force. Loans were granted to some families and 35 houses were reconstructed.

In Deholi and Sadhupur, schemes for total economic rehabilitation of the Scheduled Caste families were taken up. These include benefits to 54 families under the Special Component Plan in Sadhupur and coverage of the affected scheduled caste families in Deholi.

“Administrative machinery for environmental programmes in States”

9921. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) which of the State Governments have set up administrative machinery to function as nodal agencies for environmental programme ;

(b) the progress these States have made for the purpose ; and

(c) the reason why rest of the States have not made any administrative machinery for the purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) All the states and Union Territories have either set up departments of environment separately or as parts of combined departments, or have entrusted the work to other related departments, and/or have set up state boards/committees or councils for environmental protection.

(b) The state governments and Union territories have initiated eco-development and afforestation programmes. Specific developmental proposals are screened from environmental angle and pollution laws are implemented through State Pollution Control Boards. The Department of Environment at the Centre has already initiated a dialogue with all the States and Union Territories for concerted action on all facets of environmental protection.

(c) Does not arise.

चुनाव अधिकारियों तथा हिन्दी अनुवादकों को
आसाम में चुनाव कार्य के लिए नियुक्त
किया जाना

9922. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आसाम में चुनाव
के लिए मतदाता सूचियां असमिया भाषा में थीं
और चुनाव अधिकारी दिल्ली से भेजे गये थे ;
और

(ख) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली तथा अन्य राज्यों से भेजे गये अधिकारी कौन कौन सी भाषाएं जानते थे और उन अधिकारियों की सहायता के लिए हिन्दी अनुवादक किन किन विभागों से भेजे गये थे ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) मतदाता सूचियां राज्य की राजभाषा में मुद्रित हैं। असम में चुनाव ड्यूटी के लिए दिल्ली से लगभग 4200 केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी भेजे गए थे।

(ख) बाहर से भेजे गए अधिकारियों द्वारा ज्ञात भाषाओं के संबंध में ब्यौरे नहीं रखे जाते हैं। हिन्दी अनुवादक नहीं लगाए गए थे।

"Pollution in sea due to discharge of Oil and chemicals from ships"

9923. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether discharge of oil from ships and chemicals is polluting the sea water, which is very harmful for fish ;

(b) whether it is a fact that this poisonous pollution effects salt also which is made from sea water ;

(c) if so, whether any efforts have ever been made to ascertain such poisonous pollution ; and

(d) if so, the result thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be furnished soon.

Smoking by Government Employees in Offices

9925. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his ministry has ever issued guidelines, in respect of allowing or prohibiting smoking by Government employees at their seats to the various Ministries/Departments of Government of India ;

(b) if so, whether it is permissible to smoke at the seats ; and

(c) if not, steps proposed to curb smoking by Government servants on their seats ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise in view of the reply to (a) and (b) above.

"Killing of a Tiger in Corbett National Park"

9926. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a tiger of the Corbett National Park in Nainital district was found killed in mysterious circumstances with the whiskers, teeth and paws of the animal removed ;

(b) whether any inquiry was ordered into the killing of the tiger ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) A male tiger of West Forest Division of Uttar Pradesh was found killed on April 1, 1983 at about 19 kms. from the boundary of Corbett National Park. All the four paws, whiskers and canines of the dead tiger were found cut and removed.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. A detailed inquiry is being carried out by the local Wildlife Warden of Western Region of U.P. Forest Department.

Production of Pig Iron

9927. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the directives of the SAIL to the Bokaro Steel Plant for providing on an average 250 metric tonnes of Pig Iron per month to a Government Controlled Company whose factory/foundry is situated in Bihar, could not be carried out by the Plant due to sharp decline in the production of Pig Iron in 1982 ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and facts of average monthly production of Pig Iron by the Plant during the years 1981, 1982 and till 31 March, 1983 ; and

(c) what further steps are being contemplated to allow the said Government of India managed company to receive 250 metric tonnes of Pig Iron per month from the Plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b). Hon'ble Member is perhaps referring to a directive of August 1981 of the SAIL corporate office, New Delhi to Bokaro Stockyard to supply 250 tonnes of pig iron per month to M/s. Saran Engineering Co. Ltd.

SAIL offered 1500 tonnes of pig iron between April, 1982—January, 1983 to M/s. Saran Engineering Co. Limited from Patna and Bokaro stockyards. The party did not make financial arrangements for this quantity and lifted only 680 tonnes. SAIL could have supplied the full quantity of 1500 tonnes offered to the party if the party had made necessary financial arrangements.

The average monthly production of pig iron at Bokaro Steel Plant during 1980-81 was 60,800 tonnes, during 1981-82 it was 37,600 tonnes and during 1982-83 it was 32,700 tonnes.

(c) SAIL will make efforts to supply 250 tonnes of pig iron per month to the party if they make financial arrangement. SAIL have offered 250 tonnes to the party in April, 1983, but payment is still awaited.

"Effect of B.H.E.L.'s Unit on Corbett National Park"

9928. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU :
SHRI B.D. SINGH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the ecology of Corbett National Park has been affected to a large extent after the establishment of an electrical panel manufacturing unit by Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd. ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government for the proper preservation and protection of eco-system in the above mentioned National Park ;

(c) whether BHEL has been advised for the shifting of that industry ; and

(d) other steps proposed to be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : No, Sir. The BHEL unit has been started by utilising the abandoned facilities of workshops etc. created for the construction of Ram Ganga Dam at Kalagarh, close to the boundary but within the National Park. The area was initially transferred to the State Irrigation Department temporarily without altering its status as National Park and as a Reserved Forest. After construction of the dam the area should have been handed over back to the Director, Corbett National Park.

(b) to (d). The Central Government has taken up the matter with the State Government for removal of the manufacturing unit from the National Park.

Tribal Unrest in North Eastern Region

9929. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) The main reasons and causes responsible for tribal unrest and uprisings in North-Eastern region so far identified by Government based on different sources of information and agencies reported to his Ministry ;

(b) whether Government had constituted any committees during all these years of

disturbance and unrest to make in depth study of the problems faced by tribals of this region and to suggest the remedial measures therefor ;

(c) if so, the suggestions of different committees and the measures taken by Government in this regard so far ; and

(d) the findings of the committee appointed by Government to study the tribal uprising in Tripura in the year 1980 in detail and the measures taken by Government on the basis of the suggestions made therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c). Some extremist elements in Mizoram, Manipur and Tripura are indulging in violent activities. Strict vigil is being maintained and security measures have been taken against the activities of the extremists.

In order to accelerate economic development and prevent discontentment among the tribal population in the North Eastern Region because of economic backwardness, the North Eastern Council was constituted in August, 1972 to look into the matter of common interest in the field of economic and social planning, inter-State Transport and communications and power/Flood Control Projects and to draw proposals for securing a balanced development of the region. Another Committee has also been constituted in April, 1980 with the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs as the convener for over-seeing development of the North East.

To safe-guard the interests of tribals in land statutory provisions exist such as provisions in the Sixth Schedule and Article 371 A of the Constitution, Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council Act, 1979, Manipur (Hill Areas) District Council Act, 1971, Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873, Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms (2nd Amendment) Act, 1975 etc.

(d) A Committee headed by Shri Dinesh Singh, Member of Parliament was constituted by the Government on 8th July, 1980 to suggest measures for (i) speedy restoration of normalcy and relief and rehabilitation of

the victims of violence in Tripura in June, 1980 ; and (ii) to bring about harmonious relationship among the different sections of the population. The report of the Committee was laid on the Table of the House on 11.8.1980. The recommendations in the Report have been accepted by the Ministry of Home Affairs and sent to the Government of Tripura/Central Ministries for necessary action.

राजभाषा अधिनियम और नियम, 1976 का उल्लंघन

9930. श्री कुंवर राम : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजभाषा अधिनियम और राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजन के प्रयोग के लिए नियम) 1976 के प्रावधानों का निरंतर उल्लंघन हो रहा है और इसके कार्यान्वयन के लिए उत्तरदायी अधिकारियों द्वारा इसके कार्यान्वयन को गौण समझकर इसकी उपेक्षा की जा रही है ; और

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

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) संविधान की धारा 343 (1) के अनुसार संघ को राजभाषा देवनागरी लिपि में हिन्दी और संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए अंकों का रूप भारतीय अंकों का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रूप है। संविधान के प्रारंभ से 15 वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अंग्रेजी भाषा के प्रयोग की भी व्यवस्था की गई थी। राजभाषा अधिनियम 1963 के अनुसार हिन्दी के अतिरिक्त अंग्रेजी भाषा का प्रयोग उस समय तक के लिए बढ़ा दिया गया है जब तक कि ऐसे सभी राज्यों के विधान मंडलों द्वारा जिन्होंने हिन्दी को अपनी राजभाषा के रूप में नहीं अपनाया है अधिनियम की संबंधित धाराओं में दिए गए प्रयोजनों के लिए अंग्रेजी भाषा का प्रयोग समाप्त कर देने के संकल्प पारित नहीं कर दिये जाते। अधिनियम के अंतर्गत बनाये

गये राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम-8 (1) के अनुसार किसी भी केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी को फाइल पर टिप्पणी या मसौदा हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी में लिखने की छूट है। केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में सरकार की राजभाषा नीति का अनुपालन उपरोक्त प्रावधानों के अनुरूप हो रहा है। राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा-3 (3) द्वारा पुरस्थापित द्विभाषिक स्थिति एवं नियमों के कार्यान्वयन की जिम्मेदारी कार्यालय अध्यक्षों पर डाली गई है। वर्तमान संविधिक/विधिक नियमों के परिपेक्ष्य में जब कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के सभी कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी का पूरा कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त नहीं है, हिन्दी में काम करने की कठिनाइयों को जानबूझकर लापरवाही कहना उचित प्रतीत नहीं होता।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Applications for Export-Oriented Units

9931. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received during 1982-83 from manufacturers for setting up export-oriented units ;

(b) the number of them cleared and those which are still pending ; and

(c) the export potential of the units already sanctioned ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). 253 applications for setting up 100% export oriented units were received during the year 1982-83. Out of these, 186 applications have been disposed of and 67 applications are still pending at various stages of consideration.

(c) The export potential of the units which have been approved, will be known only after effective steps have been taken by the concerned entrepreneurs to implement the projects and the units are actually set up.

Replacing of 1959 Arms Act

9932. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Police Commission has recommended scrapping of the 1959 Arms Act and replacing it with a new one ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the recommendations of Police Commission regarding the 1958 Arms Act, and

(c) what are the major changes recommended by the Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (c). The National Police Commission had expressed the opinion that the experience of the implementation of the Arms Act, 1959 and various problems related to increasing involvement of fire-arms in commitment of crimes, necessitate a new Arms Act. The major changes recommended by the Commission are given in the statement enclosed.

(b) The question of amending the Arms Act, 1959 has been under consideration of the Government. The Arms Amendment Bill, 1981 prepared for this purpose has already been passed by the Rajya Sabha. Subsequent to the passing of the Bill by the Rajya Sabha, certain additional suggestions for amendments have been received from Members of Parliament as well as from others. These suggestions have been duly considered and some additional amendments are proposed to be incorporated in the Arms Amendment Bill 1981 and certain amendments are also proposed to be made in the Arms Rules, 1962.

Statement

Summary of Major Recommendations Made by the National Police Commission Regarding Arms Act Amendment.

1. Antecedents of applicant for fire-arms licence should be thoroughly verified before grant of licence.

2. The new Arms Act and its operation should be the exclusive responsibility of the Central Government and the working of the Arms Act/Rules should be entrusted to a Central Board who should review the issue of arms and other licences and supervise and exercise check on the manufacture, sale, purchase and distribution of arms, ammunition and explosives. The State Governments and the authorities at the districts can be delegated with the necessary powers by the Central Government.

3. An individual should not be allowed to hold more than one fire-arm.

4. The firearm licensee may be made to account for the ammunition issued to him.

5. The words 'shall grant' appearing in section 13 (3) of the Arms Act should be substituted by the words 'may grant'.

6. The applicant should be in a position to ensure safe custody of the arms and ammunition in his possession.

7. All police officers not below the rank of Sub-Inspector should be empowered to conduct searches for illicit arms and also to check gun licences.

8. Special task forces should be constituted to unearth illicit arms.

9. Offences committed with firearms which are unlicensed or have been illegally or unauthorisedly acquired should be taken serious note of and should be punishable with much more deterrent punishment than at present prescribed. Similarly the possession etc. of illicit firearms and other offences should be punishable with deterrent punishments. Similarly the punishment for knowingly purchasing the arms from unauthorised persons and punishment for contravening of the conditions of the licence by violation of Arms Rules, etc. should also be enhanced.

साम्प्रदायिक दंगों में मरने वालों के परिवार के सदस्यों को मुआवजा और रोजगार देना

9933. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के पास साम्प्रदायिक दंगों में मरने वाले प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के परिवार को एक लाख रुपया मुआवजा एवं उसके परिवार के एक सदस्य को सरकारी नौकरी देने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार जाति एवं साम्प्रदायिक दंगे वाले इलाकों में प्रत्येक परिवार पर, मुआवजा देने हेतु स्थायी कोष बनाने की दृष्टि से, कर लगाने का है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) हाल ही में, अन्य बातों के साथ साथ साम्प्रदायिक और जातीय दंगों में मारे गए व्यक्तियों के प्रत्येक परिवारों को एक एक लाख रुपये के मुआवजे का भुगतान करने के बारे में कुछ व्यक्तियों से सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं। साम्प्रदायिक और जातीय दंगों में मारे गए व्यक्तियों के परिवार के सदस्य को सरकारी नौकरी देने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) जातीय और साम्प्रदायिक दंगों वाले इलाकों में प्रत्येक परिवार पर इस प्रकार का कर लगाने का कोई विशिष्ट प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Revised Recruitment Rules for Indian Statistical Services

9934. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have amended Rule 8 (a) (ii) of the Indian Statistical Service Rules, 1961 on 15 August, 1981 by substituting the words '40 per cent' in place of '25 percent' for departmental promotees in Grade IV of the Service ;

(b) if so, what are the standing instructions issued by his Ministry for the enforcement of the revised recruitment rules in case of unfilled posts existing on the date of promulgation of the Revised Rules and particularly when the Departmental Promotion Committee met after more than 1½ years after that date ; and

(c) the procedure followed in case of all other All India Services except IAS, IPS and IFS, in such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) The words and figures "not more than 25 per cent" were substituted by the words and figures "40 per cent".

(b) There are no standing instructions for the application of revised Recruitment Rules in case of unfilled posts existing on the date of promulgation of the revised recruitment quotas. Like any other Rules, the Recruitment Rules take effect from the date of publication in the Official Gazette or from a prospective date, unless a specific provision is made to the contrary in the Rules. The promotions made in December, 1982 to Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service were in respect of the vacancies which existed as on 30.9.1978 and which had been apportioned between the direct recruits and the promotees in accordance with the provisions of the ISS Rules as on that date. Hence, the question of applying the revised percentages for promotion which came into effect only on 15.8.1981 in respect of the vacancies which existed prior to that date did not arise.

(c) The question does not arise as there are no other All India Services except the IAS, IPS and the IFS.

Setting up of Research Institute in Palghat

9935. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a research institute in the Instrumentation Limited, Palghat ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) by what time it will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c). It is proposed to set up a Fluid Control Research Institute at Palghat with UNDP

Assistance at an estimated capital expenditure of Rs. 305 lakhs out of which US \$ 2.2 million (Rs. 180 lakhs) is expected to be financed by UNDP. First phase of the project consists of preparation of 'Detailed Project Report' by a team including one foreign expert. The plan of activities of the proposed institute will be drawn in the detailed project report. The Institute is expected to be set up within a period of 2 to 3 years from the date the project report is approved by the Government and the UNDP.

Recruitment method of Deputy Directors in S.I.D.O.

9936. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Deputy Directors (Administration) in position and sanctioned posts as on 10 March, 1981 and whether any Deputy Director (Administration) drawn salary against some technical posts ;

(b) who was the representative officer for reserved posts in February/March, '81— and whether the roster register verified by him for promotions as Deputy Director (Administration) reserved quota posts ;

(c) the list of last twenty Deputy Directors (Administration) indicating the reserved quota personnel ;

(d) how has the transfer, deputation and promotion quota been decided for promotion in February/March 1981 ; and

(e) the number of years of regular service as Assistant Director (Administration) Grade I, including probationary period, was put in by the officer promoted as Deputy Director (Administration) in February/March 1981 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) As on 10th March, 1981, against six sanctioned posts of Deputy Directors (General Administration Division), four officers were in position. None of the officers drew salary against any technical post.

(b) Shri B.L. Srivastava, Deputy Director was the Liaison Officer for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in February/March, 1981. Since promotion from Assistant Director (Gr. I) to the post of Deputy Director (GAD) is within Group 'A', reservation provisions do not apply. Hence, question of verification of the roster by the Liaison Officer does not arise.

(c) Only 18 officers held the post of Deputy Director (GAD) on a regular basis and their names are as follows :—

1. Shri C. Jagannathachari
2. Shri B.S. Narula
3. Shri V. Sawhney
4. Shri M. Roy
5. Shri R.S. Kanwal S/C
6. Shri W.S.C. Hayward S/T
7. Shri Pyare Lal
8. Shri M.S. Ananthakrishnan
9. Shri K.V. Narayanan
10. Shri D.R. Mahajan
11. Shri A.K. Dhar
12. Shri N.K. Govil
13. Shri V. Venkatarayulu
14. Shri B.L. Srivastava
15. Shri H.L. Juneja
16. Shri B.P. Singh
17. Shri A. Vishwanathan
18. Shri C.C. Roy

(d) These were decided in accordance with Recruitment Rules.

(e) The two Deputy Directors (GAD) who were promoted in February/March, 1981 had put in 7 years and 3 years respectively of regular service as Assistant Director (Gr. I) (GAD) inclusive of the probationary period.

Bauxite Reserves in India

9937. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has over 2250 million tonnes Bauxite reserves ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that present consumption of Bauxite is restricted to 2 million tonnes ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in no probability this demand would exceed 5 million tonnes during next three decades ; and

(d) whether taking into account highest figures of consumption and recovery of consumable Bauxite even at 40 per cent, it would last over 200 years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) According to inventory as on the 1st January, 1980 prepared jointly by the Indian Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey of India, the total estimated reserves of bauxite of all categories and grades is about 2,489 million tonnes. Out of this, 463 million tonnes belong to the measured category, 574 million tonnes to the indicated category and 1,452 million tonnes to the inferred category. Of the total reserves, about 1,949 million tonnes are of metallurgical grade and consist of 358 million tonnes of measured reserves, 423 million tonnes of indicated reserves and 1,168 million tonnes of inferred reserves.

(b) According to information available, the total consumption of bauxite in the country was about 1.65 million tonnes in 1980. Later figures are not available.

(c) The Sixth Plan envisages output of 0.7 million tonnes of aluminium metal by 1994-95. This level of metal production would consume 4.2 million tonnes of bauxite. Including the demand from refractories, chemical, abrasives, cement and other industries and also production of alumina for export, the domestic demand for the mineral may well exceed 5 million tonnes by the turn of the century.

(d) The life of the existing reserves of bauxite would depend on how the demand develops.

Public Transport System

9938. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any success has been achieved in expanding and strengthening the public transport and to introduce electric based public transport in urban areas like electric multiple unit rail service and electric trolley buses ; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof ; and in which cities these have been introduced ?

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

(b) Prior to the Sixth Plan, Electric Multiple Unit (EMU) rail services were in operation only in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. EMU rail services for Delhi (Ring Railway) were sanctioned in the Sixth Plan and commissioned in August 1982. In Calcutta, the underground Railway which will also be electric based, is at present under construction. Strengthening of the electric based metropolitan rail transport systems in Bombay and Madras has also been sanctioned recently. Action in regard to electric trolley buses would need to be taken mostly by the State Governments. Planning Commission have already requested the State Governments to initiate necessary action in this regard after examining, in each case, the techno-economic feasibility, availability of funds etc.

परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग में वरिष्ठ हिन्दी अधिकारी की नियुक्ति

9939. श्री भीखा भाई : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग में हिन्दी का काम करने के लिए नियुक्त किए गए वरिष्ठ हिन्दी अधिकारी बम्बई प्रधान कार्यालय का काम काज दिल्ली बैठकर करते हैं

और प्रधान कार्यालय का काम करने के लिए बार-बार बम्बई जाना पड़ता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों में वरिष्ठ हिन्दी अधिकारी ने कितनी बार सरकारी काम-काज से बम्बई का दौरा किया है और इस संबंध में सरकार को कितनी वित्तीय हानि उठानी पड़ी है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार उक्त अधिकारी को प्रधान कार्यालय में तैनात करने के एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में निर्णय कब तक ले लिया जाएगा ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, परमाणु ऊर्जा, अंतरिक्ष, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक और महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल) : (क) इस विभाग का हिन्दी से संबंधित कामकाज नई दिल्ली स्थित शाखा सचिवालय में किया जाता है तथा इसलिए वरिष्ठ हिन्दी अधिकारी उस शाखा सचिवालय में नियुक्त हैं। वे जब आवश्यक होता है तब बम्बई में सरकारी बैठकों में भाग लेते हैं।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में वरिष्ठ हिन्दी अधिकारी लोकहित में सरकारी कार्य के लिए आठ बार बम्बई गए।

(ग) ऊपर (क) के उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह प्रश्न उठता ही नहीं।

Export Orders secured by B.H.E.L.

9940. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) physical export orders from outside India secured by BHEL in each of the last three financial years along with year, agency/country from which order secured, scope of supply, value in rupees, name of the agent, commission to agent (in rupees) ; and

(b) profit/loss earned (in rupees) by BHEL on physical export contracts from outside India in each of the last three financial years inclusive of subsidies from Government ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) In the last three years, BHEL secured export orders to the following extent :

1980-81 Rs. 80 lakhs approx.

1981-82 Rs. 1910 lakhs approx.

1982-83 Rs. 1050 lakhs approx.

Information regarding the countries concerned, the scope of supply and the value of the contracts in rupees is given in Annexure I laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6590/83]. It is regretted that the information in regard to the agents and the commission paid/payable to them cannot be disclosed, this being purely of a commercial and confidential nature.

(b) A Statement indicating the profits earned or losses incurred in the major contracts completed by BHEL during the years 1979-80 to 1981-82 is at Annexure II. The accounts for 1982-83 are yet to be finalised and a clear picture on the profits earned or losses incurred on the export orders during 1982-83 will be available only later.

Concern over the grant of Licences for "No Industry Districts"

9941. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka etc. have expressed their deep concern over the Central Government's recent policy of preferring "No Industry Districts" for grant of new industrial licences ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that these States and several other States, do not have "No Industry Districts" in them which would benefit from the new location policy of the Central Government ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that very large areas in these States are as backward as the areas comprising "No Industry Districts" so far as general development is concerned ; and

(d) whether Government would work out a more scientific definition of backwardness which would be fair to all States in the matter of location of industrial undertakings ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (d). A statement is enclosed.

Statement

Government have been aware of the need for providing further incentives to backward areas for development of industries. While according over-riding priority to 'no industry districts, for grant of new industrial licences, Government have also announced from 1st April, 1983 a new comprehensive package of incentives covering all backward areas in the country.

The backward areas have been divided into the following three categories :

Category 'A' will comprise of no-industry districts *plus* special regions ;

Category 'B' will comprise of the districts currently eligible for Central Subsidy *minus* districts included in category 'A' ;

Category 'C' will comprise of existing concessional finance districts *minus* those included in categories 'A' and 'B'.

Central Investment Subsidy will be as under :—

Category 'A' 25% of the investment subject to a maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs.

Category 'B' 15% subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs,

Category 'C' 10% subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 lakhs (MRTP/FERA Companies shall however not be eligible for Central subsidy in category 'C').

All the above three categories will also be eligible for concessional finance. Further, blocks/talukas/urban agglomerations/extension of townships in categories 'B' and 'C' where investments have exceeded Rs. 30 crores as on 31st March, 1983 shall not be eligible for further investment subsidy or concessional finance.

It has also been decided to permit entry of MRTP/FERA companies into non-Appendix-I industries which are not reserved for the small scale sector with an export obligation of 50% for setting up of industries in Categories 'B' and 'C' and 30% in respect of category 'A' districts.

It has also been decided that after being duly certified as a Nucleus Plant in a backward area such plants will be entitled to subsidy as under :

Category 'A' 25% upto a ceiling of Rs. 25 lakhs.

Category 'B' 20% upto a ceiling of Rs. 20 lakhs.

Category 'C' 15% subject to a ceiling of Rs. 15 lakhs.

The following concessions and incentives will also be available to nucleus plants :—

- (i) Inter-corporate investments will be allowed on case to case basis upto a ceiling of 30% instead of the present ceiling of 10% under Section 372 (1) of the Companies Act. This would be adopted as a guideline by the Deptt. of Company Affairs which would consider applications on case to case basis.
- (ii) Convertibility clause imposed by the

term lending institutions will not apply to Nucleus Plants located in categories A, B and C for a period of 7 years from the date of sanction on 5 years from the date of disbursement, whichever is later.

- (iii) State Governments will extent to nucleus plants composite package of assistance similar to the Pioneer unit scheme in force in Maharashtra like exemption from Sales Tax liability, interest free sales tax loan, capital investment subsidy from State funds, etc.

It will thus be seen that Government have taken into consideration the need for all backward areas and not merely the 'No Industry' Districts.

Setting up of Industries in Rural Areas

9942. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has taken steps to increase the number of industries in rural areas ;

(b) if so, the number of industries set up villages in 1982-83 ;

(c) the number of villages in different States which have been identified for the establishment of industries in 1983-84 ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (d). Under the Centrally sponsored District Industries Centres (DIC) Programme, utmost emphasis is being laid on establishing small, tiny, cottage and village industries in rural areas and small towns of the country. The information relating to the establishment of artisans oriented units and SSI units under this Programme during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 and the share of rural areas out of the total units is given below :

Item	1980-81	(All India)	1981-82	(All India)
	Total	In Rural areas out of total	Total	In Rural areas out of total
Artisans Oriented units established	177236	147039	238241	204608
SSI Units established	<u>60328</u>	<u>30493</u>	<u>69980</u>	<u>36004</u>
Total	237564	177532	308221	240612
Percentage	100	74.73	100	78.06

**LDC Test Held by Staff Selection
Commission in 1981**

9943. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether large number of candidates had qualified in L.D.C. test held in 1981 by Staff Selection Commission and have not so far been absorbed ;

(b) whether large number of vacancies for the post of L.D.C. are lying unfilled for the last many years and persons appointed on *ad hoc* basis are working against those posts ;

(c) whether result of another examination held by Staff Selection Commission in 1982 is expected shortly and soon thereafter remaining unabsorbed qualified candidates of 1981 batch will not be offered any appointment ;

(d) if so, whether a number of persons of 1981 batch will become over-age for such appointments and not eligible to reappear for the test ; and

(e) steps Government propose to take to remove this discontentment amongst young, unemployed and qualified candidates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) 9398 candidates were declared qualified in the Clerks Grade Examination, 1981 and all of them have since been nominated to various offices.

(b) No, Sir. A small number of *ad hoc* Lower Division Clerks are working in the various Ministries.

(c) The results of the Clerks Grade Examination 1982 was announced on 30th April, 1983. No candidate, who was declared qualified in the 1981 Examination, is now left un-nominated.

(d) Since no candidate who was declared qualified in the 1981 Examination is now left un-nominated the question of their becoming over-aged does not arise. As regards those who did not qualify in the 1981 Examination, if some of them become over-aged for the subsequent examinations this cannot be helped.

(e) In view of reply to part (c) of the Question, this does not arise.

Purchase of a Crane by HMT, Bangalore

9944. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM : Will

the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a 20 tonnes crane was bought at a cost of about Rs. 20 lakhs by HMT, R and D Building, Bangalore from M/s. Garlick Engineering sometime in early 1982 and it is still lying unused ;

(b) whether it is a fact that for testing of the above machine another Rs. 2 lakhs were spent ;

(c) whether it is also fact that the warranty period of the above machine is over ; and

(d) if so, whether Government intend to fix responsibility for wasting such huge public funds ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). HMT purchased from M/s. Garlick Engineering in September, 1982 a 20-tonne crane at a cost of Rs. 8,59,269/- which includes erection and commissioning charges. Various tests have been carried out at the workshop of M/s. Garlick Engineering at their cost in the presence of HMT engineers ; HMT has not incurred any testing charges. Erection of the crane is awaiting modification of structures now under process.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Migration of Specialists from H.M.T.

9945. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is lack of requisite incentives for specialists in the R and D Organisation of HMT ;

(b) whether as a result there is large scale migration of specialists from HMT ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to remedy the above alarming situation ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Joint Secretaries/Deputy Secretaries/Under Secretaries in Ministries

9946. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the number of Joint Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries and Under Secretaries in the Ministries of Home Affairs, Commerce, Labour, Irrigation and Shipping and Transport as on 1 January, 1974 and also as on 1 April, 1983 ; and

(b) whether the increase in strength of officers, if any, is due to increase in work load on each of these Ministries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) A Statement indicating the requisite information is enclosed.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Statement

Number of posts of Joint Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries and Under Secretaries in the Ministries of Home Affairs, Commerce, Labour, Irrigation and Shipping and Transport (excluding attached and subordinate offices) as on 1 January, 1974 and also as on 1 April, 1983.

Ministry/ Department	As on 1.1.1974			As on 1.4.1983		
	Joint Secretaries	Deputy Secretaries	Under Secys.	Joint Secys.	Deputy Secys.	Under Secys.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Ministry of Home Affairs	14	26	63	20	38	78
2. Ministry of Commerce	7	7	13	10	14	24
3. Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation	6	12	18	8	13	21
4. Ministry of Irrigation	—*	3*	4*	2	8	8
5. Ministry of Shipping and Transport	4	6	15	5	8	17

* As on 1.11.1974 : the date when Ministry of Irrigation came into existence consequent upon the bifurcation of erstwhile Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

Loan Outstanding Against Delhi Municipal Corporation

9947. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total loan of Delhi Municipal Corporation from Central Government on 31 March, 1980, 31 March, 1981, and 31 March, 1982 ;

(b) how much was paid by the Delhi

Municipal Corporation during the afforesaid three years ; and

(c) what was the total deficit of Delhi Municipal Corporation including D.E.S.U. on 31 March, 1980, 31 March, 1981 and 31 March, 1982 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Figures of loan outstanding against the General Wing of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi are as under :—

- (i) On 31-3-80 Rs. 1743.47 lakhs.
 (ii) On 31-3-81 Rs. 1785.82 lakhs.
 (iii) On 31-3-82 Rs. 1848.73 lakhs.

(b)

- (i) On 31.3.80 Rs. 125.52 lakhs
 (ii) On 31.3.81 Rs. 1.90 lakhs
 (iii) On 31.3.82 Rs. Nil

(c) The closing balance of General Wing of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi for the aforesaid period is as under :—

- (i) On 31.3.80 (—) Rs. 268.61 lakhs
 (ii) On 31.3.81 (—) Rs. 103.58 lakhs
 (iii) On 31.3.82 (+) Rs. 305.64 lakhs

According to DESU authorities the following are the net operating deficits during 1979-80 to 1981-82 :—

- (i) 1979-80 Rs. 5.47 crores.
 (ii) 1980-81 *Rs. 14.87 crores.
 (iii) 1981-82 *Rs. 40.09 crores.

* Provisional.

आणविक ऊर्जा संयंत्रों का कार्यकरण

9948. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 4 सितम्बर, 1982 के "कामर्स" साप्ताहिक में "स्क्रैप एटोमिक पावर" से प्रकाशित शीर्षक समाचार की ओर आकृष्ट किया गया है ; और

(ख) इन दो संयंत्रों पर अब तक कितनी धनराशि खर्च हुई है और आज तक कितनी ऊर्जा का उत्पादन होना था और कितनी ऊर्जा का उत्पादन अब तक हुआ है ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, परमाणु ऊर्जा, अंतरिक्ष, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और महासागर विकास

विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल) : (क) "कामर्स" के 4 सितम्बर, 1982 के अंक में सम्पादक के नाम छपे एक पत्र की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है।

(ख) तारापुर परमाणु बिजलीघर पर दिसम्बर, 1982 तक कुल 101.05 करोड़ रुपए व्यय किए जा चुके थे। राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर पर दिसम्बर, 1982 तक 172.36 करोड़ रुपए व्यय हो चुके थे। दिसम्बर, 1982 के अंत तक तारापुर परमाणु बिजलीघर ने कुल मिलाकर लगभग 24372 मिलियन यूनिट और राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर ने लगभग 6951 मिलियन यूनिट बिजली पैदा की, जबकि सामान्य तौर से इन बिजलीघरों में क्रमशः 26600 मिलियन यूनिट और 11900 मिलियन यूनिट बिजली पैदा होनी चाहिए थी।

Spy Ring Passing Military Information Unearthed in Amritsar

9949. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :
 SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a spy ring engaged for the last 20 years in passing vital military information to Pak intelligence was recently unearthed at Amritsar ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c). According to the information received from the Government of Punjab, one person has been arrested and sent up for trial in a case registered under section 411/414 IPC, Sections 25/54/59 Arms Act and Section 3 of the Official Secret Act. Another person belonging to the defence forces was also found to have been involved. The defence

authorities have been apprised of his involvement for taking appropriate action.

Title Deeds in Respect of Land to Ex-servicemen of Assam Rifles

9950. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had promised to some ex-servicemen of the Assam Rifles to give title deeds in respect of land and afterwards Government did not keep the promise ;

(b) if so, the reasons, therefor ; and

(c) whether Government propose to do proper justice to those affected persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c). The Assam Rifles ex-servicemen were settled in 1963-64 in the Vijaynagar area of Tirap District of Arunachal Pradesh under a scheme worked out by the Government. These settlers have been given some land and financial assistance. Proper survey and demarcation of land is in hand.

Meetings of Committee of Central Ministers for Development of North Eastern Region

9951. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :—

(a) how many meetings were held by the committee of the Central Ministers set up for the development of North Eastern Region during 1981 and 1982 ;

(b) whether the committee has made any recommendations to Government ; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The Committee of Ministers for economic development of the North Eastern

Region has held 4 meetings during 1981 and 1982.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The recommendations made by the Committee of Ministers are communicated directly to the concerned Central Ministries and Departments who will closely follow up the recommendations. The major recommendations made during the four meetings of the Committee of Ministers in 1981 and 1982 alongwith the follow-up action are briefly indicated in enclosed statement.

Statement

Major Recommendations/Follow-up Action made by the Committee of Ministers for their Meetings held during 1981 and 1982.

Meeting of 20th January, 1981.

Suggestions were made for taking up more roads in Arunachal Pradesh and upgrading Banderdewa road to Itanagar to National Highway standard.

Since then Banderdewa to Itanagar road has been declared as National Highway and 6 roads of economic importance have been approved for construction in Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram.

Meeting of 12th November, 1981.

(i) It was resolved that alternative alignment for conversion of MG Railway line (Gauhati to Dibrugarh) be considered in meetings to be convened by the Ministry of Home Affairs with the Ministry of Railways. Till then the Committee recommended that extension of BG line should be taken up only to Chaparmukh and should not extend beyond that until the matter of the alternative alignment was finalised.

Survey is being done.

(ii) It was recommended that suitable additional incentive be offered to Central Government Staff posted in the North Eastern Region.

Proposals are under formulation in the Ministry of Home Affairs. A working group

has also been set up in the Planning Commission to formulate recommendations.

Meeting of 24th May, 1982.

(i) Resolved that a road-cum-rail bridge be constructed at Jogighopa along with the connecting rail link between Panchratna and Gauhati on the south bank of the Brahmaputra River.

In pursuance of the resolution, the project for construction of a rail-cum-bridge at Jogighopa has been cleared and work on model studies has been started by the Ministry of Railways.

(ii) and (iii) Resolved that adequate funds be found and the construction work expedited so as to commission the broadgauge line upto Gauhati positively by 2.10.83.

Resolved that additional funds should be found for accelerating the pace of construction of the new rail lines in the North East and the provision for Rs. 5.4 crores for 1982-83 should be suitably increased.

An additional amount of Rs. 6 crores for extension of BG line to Gauhati and an additional Rs. 4 crores for construction of six new railway lines have been made available for 1982-83.

(iv) Resolved that one month's reserve stock of foodgrains should be built up in the north-east latest by July, 1982. While the usual turn-over of the reserve stock should take place, any depletion in such stock of the FCI should be permitted with the prior consent of the Central Government.

More than one month's reserve stock of foodgrains in North Eastern region has been built up by the FCI in pursuance of recommendations made by the Committee.

(v) Resolved that the scheme for TV coverage for the North-East should be started with the NEC funds and meanwhile the Ministry of I and B, the Planning Commission and the NEC should conjointly work out the arrangement of funding the scheme fully.

Rs. 1.5 crores was released to Ministry of

I and B during 1982-83 and Rs. 1.5 crores shall be released during 1983-84. The North East could view the ASIAD in November/December, 1982.

Meeting of 16th December, 1982.

(i) Resolved that the Regional Institute of Medical Sciences be set up on the pattern of AIIMS and PGI Chandigarh at Shillong as recommended by the Ministry of Health. Follow-up action is being taken.

(ii) The Kopili Project should be completed expeditiously within the stipulated target date of 31st December, 1984 and efforts be made to find the additional funds as proposed for the current year 1982-83.

An additional amount of Rs. 10 crores (approximately) has been made available for Kopili Hydel Project during 1982-83.

(iii) The Committee desired that the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Shipping and Transport should consider higher allocation of funds for national highways in the North-East and report action taken by them to the next meeting.

20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम को लागू करने हेतु राज्यों को आवंटित की गई धनराशि

9952. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों को कितनी-कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है ; तथा इस कार्यक्रम में किस सूत्र के क्रियान्वयन पर विशेष प्रयास के निर्देश राज्यों को दिए गए हैं ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : यद्यपि वर्ष 1983-84 के लिए राज्यों के कुल योजना परिव्ययों को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है फिर भी कुछ राज्यों के संबंध में क्षेत्रकवार ब्यौरा अभी पूरा किया जाना है। राज्य योजनाओं के अभिन्न अंग 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के लिए राज्यवार आवंटनों से संबंधित सूचना क्षेत्रकवार आवंटनों के उपलब्ध

होने के बाद ही उपलब्ध हो सकेगी। 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत सभी स्कीमों विकास के लिए अनिवार्य हैं और राज्यों को किसी भी सूत्र के लिए विशेष प्रयत्न करने के लिए नहीं कहा गया है।

Allotment of Cement for Water Supply Schemes

9953. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that water supply schemes are facing difficulty for completion because of the scarcity of cement as they are not included in the priority sector for allotment of cement ;

(b) if so, whether Government will issue necessary directions for including the same in the priority sector ;

(c) if so, details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the suggestions of Government to meet this crisis, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (d). There is a general shortage of cement in the country and to this extent, the construction works of Water Supply Schemes, which are already in the priority sector and thus eligible for levy cement, might also have been affected adversely.

Additional allocation to the extent of 75,000 tonnes of cement per Quarter is being made to the States and Union Territories with effect from Quarter IV/82 i.e. October-December, 1982 upto Quarter III/83 i.e. July-September 1983, in connection with water supply schemes under the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade Programme.

राजस्थान को सीमेंट का आवंटन

9954. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राजस्थान

को 1982 के तीसरी और चौथी तिमाहियों और 1983 की प्रथम तिमाही अर्थात् जनवरी से मार्च तक की अवधि में सीमेंट का कितना कोटा आवंटित किया गया था ;

(ख) उपर्युक्त कोटे में से टन के हिसाब से कितना सीमेंट वास्तविक रूप से राजस्थान सरकार को दिया गया था ;

(ग) क्या राजस्थान सरकार को सीमेंट का कोटा इसलिए नहीं दिया जा सका क्योंकि संबंधित राज्यों में बिजली की भारी कटौती के कारण सीमेंट कारखानों में पर्याप्त मात्रा में उत्पादन नहीं हो सका ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार पड़ोसी राज्यों से लाकर राजस्थान सरकार को सीमेंट का शेष भाग किस निर्दिष्ट तारीख तक दे देगी ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) और (ख) 1982 की तीसरी और चौथी तिमाही तथा 1983 की पहली तिमाही में राजस्थान को लेवी सीमेंट के किये गये आवंटन और प्रेषण निम्नलिखित हैं :—

अवधि	आवंटन	प्रेषण (मी० टन० में)
तीसरी तिमाही/82	1,39,500	1,06,600
चौथी तिमाही/82	1,42,300	1,41,900
पहली तिमाही/83	1,41,400	42,000

(ग) और (घ) राजस्थान में बिजली की कटौती के कारण सीमेंट के उत्पादन में गिरावट आई है, अतएव इससे 1983 की पहली तिमाही में विशेष रूप से प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है। अप्रैल, 1983 से बिजली की संभरण स्थिति में कुछ सुधार हुआ है और राजस्थान के कारखानों ने

राज्य के लेवी सीमेंट का प्रेषण बढ़ाया है। जनवरी-मार्च, 1983 की तिमाही से सम्बन्धित मोचन-आदेश (रीलीज आर्डर) अधिकांश मामलों में अब भी बंद हैं और यदि राजस्थान में बिजली की स्थिति संतोषजनक नहीं रहती है, तो चालू तिमाही के अर्थात् अप्रैल-जून, 1983 के आवंटन के कुछ हिस्से को समीपवर्ती राज्यों के सीमेंट कारखानों को अन्तरित करना पड़ जायेगा।

“Expansion of Project Tiger at Jalpaiguri”.

9955. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :
SHRI SUBASH YADAV :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to expand the Project Tiger at Jalpaiguri in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether any funds have been allocated for the purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Buxa Tiger Reserve at Jalpaiguri has very recently (February, 1983) been taken up under Project Tiger. The Buxa Tiger Reserve has a total area of 745 sq. km. out of which 313 sq. km. is designated as core area of the tiger reserve.

(c) Yes, Sir. For the year 1982-83, out of the total of Rs. 2.78 lakhs, Rs. 1.39 lakhs (half) was released to the Government of West Bengal as Central assistance.

“Expansion of Delhi Zoo for Imparting Lessons in Ecology”

9956. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to involve Delhi Zoo in inculcating awareness among students for environment and love for wild animals ;

(b) whether it is also proposed to expand Delhi Zoo for imparting lessons in ecology and biology and providing reading material to students and teachers ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) to (c). An interpretation programme is being started at the National Zoological Park in Delhi with a view to enlisting public support in the conservation effort as well as for creating awareness in them. As part of this programme, a visitor information centre is proposed to be established and directional boards and animal sign boards set up. Publication of a zoo magazine, guide book, zoo guide map and posters is being taken up for the purpose of educating and guiding the visitors. Special programmes for children are also proposed to be introduced to create conservation consciousness in them. In addition, an auditorium cum lecture theatre and an exhibit centre are also proposed to be established as part of this programme.

Cement quota fixed for States

9957. SHRI SHANTUBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the quota fixed for each State for levy and open market allotment of cement since the introduction of dual price system ; and

(b) the actual quota taken by each State both in case of the levy and open market cement ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). Partial decontrol of cement was introduced with effect from 28th February, 1982. A Statement showing allocation and despatches of Levy Cement to the State/Union Territories during the three quarters of 1982 and the first quarter of 1983 is attached. Non-levy Cement is free from price and distribution control. Information in respect of despatches of Non-levy Cement is not, therefore, centrally maintained.

Statement

(Fig. '000 Tonnes)

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Allocation	Despatches
1.	Haryana	420.8	310.3
2.	Rajasthan	563.2	373.9
3.	Uttar Pradesh	1828.5	1458.9
4.	Himachal Pradesh	119.1	79.6
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	181.4	112.7
6.	Punjab	573.8	386.0
7.	Chandigarh	66.4	50.9
8.	Delhi	243.3	219.8
9.	Assam	187.3	134.8
10.	Bihar	858.3	604.9
11.	Orissa	559.3	349.9
12.	West Bengal	715.4	519.0
13.	Manipur	54.4	33.1
14.	Nagaland	59.7	43.1
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	53.9	15.4
16.	Tripura	56.8	18.8
17.	Meghalaya	79.7	18.6
18.	Sikkim	54.3	15.3
19.	Mizoram	28.0	11.3
20.	Gujarat	994.0	863.8
21.	Madhya Pradesh	883.3	593.9
22.	Maharashtra	1362.6	1259.3
23.	Goa, Daman and Diu	75.1	44.2
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7.5	5.8
25.	Andhra Pradesh	912.2	759.4
26.	Tamil Nadu	802.7	601.8
27.	Karnataka	735.3	464.4
28.	Kerala	424.1	264.2
29.	Pondicherry	24.2	16.5
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	17.7	8.6
31.	Laccadives	4.4	1.6

**“Environmental clearance of
Irrigation Projects”**

9958. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are insisting upon the environment clearance of irrigation projects already launched and having registered substantial progress ; and

(b) if so, the reason thereof ?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) Environment clearance of major irrigation projects awaiting financial approval by the Planning Commission has been necessary since October, 1978 irrespective of the commencement of construction operations ; and

(b) To evaluate environmental impact assessments of such projects, and to seek measures to mitigate their adverse effects.

Production and Profit of B.H.E.L.

9959. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the records of production and profit of BHEL during the last three years ; and

(b) how far BHEL has been successful in manufacturing 500 MW thermal sets for super thermal power stations in India ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The information is given below :

(Rs. in crores)

	80-81	81-82	82-83
Production	787.54	930.21	1170.00
Profit before tax	37.52	51.65	60.00

(b) The setting up of the facilities along with the transfer of technology for manufacture of 500 MW TG sets is in advance stage of completion. The manufacture of components for 500 MW sets has also commenced.

Regularisation of Casual Labourers

9960. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that casual labourers/muster roll employees are being appointed by the Department of Science and Technology ;

(b) if so, the number of such employees in the Department ;

(c) whether their services are not being regularised even after the lapse of considerable period ; if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) what action Government propose to take in respect of regularisation of their services instead of keeping them as casual labourers or muster roll employees for years together ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 11 (eleven) (unskilled) as on 27.4.1983.

(c) Regularisation of casual employees engaged on daily wage basis is done in accordance with the instructions issued by DP and AR vide O.M. No. 49014/4/77-Estt (C) dated 21.3.1979. None of these casual labourers is eligible for regularisation.

(d) Not applicable in view of the answer to part (c) above.

State Official Languages of States

9961. SHRI N. SOUNDARAJAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the State official languages of various States and Union Territories ; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred or spent to elevate Hindi language during the last five years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) According to Article 345 of the Constitution, the Legislature of a State is empowered to adopt by law any one or more of the languages in use in the State or Hindi as the official language or languages. Under Section 34 (1) of the Union Territories Administration Act, 1963, the Legislative Assembly of a Union Territory may by law adopt any one or more of the languages or Hindi as official language. Requisite information is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6591/83]

(b) The total expenditure incurred by the Ministry of Education and Culture to elevate Hindi language during the last five years is about Rs. 293.44 lakhs per year.

Industrial Licences issued to Tribals

9962. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the number of industrial licences issued during the last three years to the tribal people in the country particularly in Rajasthan ;

(b) if so, the particulars of the parties ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c). In issuing Industrial Licences considerations such as location of the industrial undertaking, competence of the entrepreneur, economic viability of the project and projected demand of the product etc. in the country are taken into account. Licences are not issued on the basis of caste or community of the entrepreneur and therefore no statistics in regard to licences issued to tribal people is maintained. It may however be mentioned that as part of Government's Policy of dispersal of industries, setting up of industries in backward areas and no industry districts which would obviously include tribal areas is given preference.

Paper Mills in Orissa

9963. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the number of paper mills operating in Orissa at present ; and

(b) the particulars of the private and Government-owned mills in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI (NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). The following three medium/large Units, all in the private sector, are engaged in production of paper and paper Boards in the State of Orissa :

Name of the Unit	Location	Annual Installed capacity (in tonnes)
1. M/s. Titagarh Paper Mills	Chowdhwar	18,000
2. Orient Paper Mills	Brijrajnagar	76,000
3. M/s. Straw Products Ltd.	Raigada	50,500

Promotion of Stenographers Grade 'D' to Grade 'C'

9964. SHRI JANILUR RAHMAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the instructions issued in February, 1982 in regard to Stenographers Grade 'D' to cover upto Select List of 1974 for promotion to Grade 'C' ;

(b) how far the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms has been able to achieve the above objectives in letter and spirit ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) in how much time it will be possible to promote all the Grade 'D' Stenographers upto 1974 to Grade 'C' ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (d). In February, 1982, the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms fixed the zone for promotion from Stenographers Grade 'D' to Grade 'C' of Central Secretariat Stenographers Service. All eligible candidates upto 1974 select list of Stenographers, Grade 'D' were included in the zone. The various ministries were required to report to this Department the names of those eligible Stenographers Grade 'D' who could not be promoted in their own cadres and also notify vacancies if persons within the zone were not available in that ministry. On the basis of the information received from the various ministries/departments a Central Panel has been prepared and Grade 'D' Stenographers are being nominated as and when vacancies are intimated to this Department. Since promotion of Grade 'D' Stenographers depends on the availability of vacancies in Grade 'C' of the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service, in various ministries/departments, it is not possible to indicate the time by which all Grade 'D' Stenographers upto 1974 Select List would be promoted.

Bengal girls being sold after marriage

9965. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news item appearing in the "Indian Express" dated 26 December, 1982 with the caption "Bengal girls sold after marriage."

(b) whether it is a fact that the girls are being sold and sent out of India by the parents out of sheer poverty ;

(c) whether in 1981, the total number of missing women was 2,089 and out of these 1008 were adults and the rest minors ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that many girls are fooled into flesh trade ;

(e) the places in the country where a large number of such cases are happening ; and

(f) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to prevent such cases in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (f). Attention of the State Governments has been drawn to the news item appearing in the "Indian Express" dated 26th December, 1982 with the caption "Bengal Girls being sold after Marriage".

The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are responsible for implementation of the provisions of Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956. This Act is intended to be a supplement to the provisions of Indian Penal Code. On the basis of experience gained in its implementation, the law was amended in 1978, so as to make it more efficacious in relation to the realities of field situations.

No data in regard to selling of girls and sending them out of India by the parents out of sheer poverty, details of total number

of missing women and places in the country where a large number of such cases are happening is compiled on all India basis as law and order including crime is a State Subject.

The Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act already envisages a comprehensive scheme for the suppression of Immoral Traffic in women and girls penalising the traffickers, controlling the activities of prostitutes and rehabilitating those rescued from the vice. Attending of State Governments and Union Territory Administrations is drawn to such offences for necessary action in accordance with law as and when they are received.

Government Employees Involved in Illegal Activities

9966. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of cases have come to light of involvement of various categories of employees and officials in Delhi and other places in India in the (1) corruption, (2) espionage activities, (3) illegal activities, (4) anti-national activities, (5) passing of secrets to other countries through their agents and touts, and (6) taking bribes, etc. ;

(b) if so, how many such cases have come to light during 1 January, 1982 to 31 March, 1983 ;

(c) the details of such cases of Central Government employees and officials belonging to (1) Railways, (2) Defence, (3) Civil Aviation, (4) Home Affairs, and (5) other Central Government Departments ;

(d) the action taken by Government against the employees ; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to curb such activities ?

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

(e) Government are fully alive to the need for removing corruption at all levels of administration and the matter is kept under constant review. Government, in consultation with the CBI, chalks out an annual programme of vigilance and anti-corruption work which envisages concerted action by selected Departments and Public Sector Undertakings in collaboration with CBI. Special emphasis is laid on collection of information about corruption and malpractices at various levels, keeping surveillance on corruption prone areas, conducting surprise checks at select points and places, and corrupt persons are prosecuted and punished according to law.

Government is also maintaining a continuing vigilance to safeguard the national security and sustained efforts are made to detect, unearth and take other necessary action against any attempts at espionage, subversion, etc.

Employees working in one Section for more than 10 to 15 years

9967. SHRI K.B.S. MANI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees of different categories working in the Administration Section of Planning Commission and its subordinate offices ;

(b) whether according to the prescribed rules and regulations every employee should be transferred from the place of posting after three years of service there ;

(c) if so, the number of employees working in these sections, who have not been transferred after the completion of said prescribed period of 3 years in the rules and have been working in the said sections for more than 10 to 15 years (either continuously or otherwise) ; and

(d) by what time the employees deputed in these sections are proposed to be transferred ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) The number of

employees of different categories working in the personnel Administration sections of the Planning Commission and its subordinate offices is 50.

(b) There is no prescribed rule or regulation according to which every employee should be transferred from a place of posting after 3 years of service there. However, there are administrative instructions issued by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms according to which an employee should normally be transferred from one place of posting after 3 years of service there.

(c) The number of employees working for more than 3 years in the same administration section is 9. Out of these only one has worked for more than 10 years in the same administration section.

(d) The employees will be transferred according to administrative convenience keeping in view the interest of office work.

Cement Production in Tamil Nadu

9968. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of cement production in Tamil Nadu during the past three years and whether all the cement produced in Tamil Nadu has been consumed within the country or any stocks are being held by the cement factories for want of market ;

(b) whether power and other inputs like coal were being supplied to the 5 cement factories regularly during the past three years and whether there were any complaints about inordinate delay in the availability of power and coal ; and

(c) whether any new cement factory in Tamil Nadu will be able to get power, coal etc. in addition to the existing ones and whether the new unit will be able to get Railway wagons etc. for onward despatch of cement to other States ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c).

Production of cement in Tamil Nadu from the existing eight cement factories during the calendar years 1980, 1981 and 1982 was as follows :—

Year	Production of cement (lakh tonnes)
1980	32.73
1981	34.57
1982	35.31

As the demand of cement in the country is more than the domestic production, the entire cement produced in the State of Tamil Nadu has been consumed within the country. While every effort is made to make available inputs like coal and power to the cement industry including new cement factories, if any, in Tamilnadu, there have been reports of varying degrees of power cuts particularly during the year 1982 and shortages in the availability of coal from Singareni Collieries which were affected by intermittent strikes.

Statutory ban on keeping young boys and girls in police custody

9969. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH :
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mulla Committee on jail reforms has recommended a statutory ban on keeping Young boys and girls in police custody or in police lock-up ;

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

(c) the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c). The Committee on Jail Reforms headed by Shri Justice A.N. Mulla (retired) has submitted its report to the Government on 31 March, 1983. As stated in reply to the Starred Question No. 779 answered in the Lok

Sabha on 27 April, 1983, the recommendations of the Jail Reforms Committee have to be studied by the Central Government and examined in consultation with the State Governments as Prison Administration is a State subject. A Special Cell is being constituted under the Minister of Home Affairs for processing these recommendations.

Licences issued to big houses for setting up of industries

9970. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of licences issued during the last three years to big industrial houses for setting up new industries, in the country, State-wise and year-wise ; and

(b) The particulars of the industries to be set up by these industrialists, the criteria to issue licences to these industrialists and

the reasons as to why these licences were not issued to others ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) Details of all industrial licences, including the name and address of the party, item of manufacture and capacity, location, etc. are being published by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly News Letter'. Copies of this publication are available in the Parliament Library.

Industrial undertakings covered by the MRTP Act, 1969, can set up industries included in Appendix-I to the Press Note of 2.2.73 as amended by Press Note of 21.4.83. They can set up industries in areas not included in Appendix-I subject to undertaking of prescribed level of export obligation.

Licences/Letters of Intent are granted on the basis of applications received and after careful consideration of techno-economic and locational factors.

Statement

Statement showing the number of Industrial Licences granted to undertakings registered under the M.R.T.P. Act for setting up of new industries during the years 1980, 1981 and 1982.

	State	1980	1981	1982
1.	Gujarat	2	5	7
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	1
3.	Karnataka	—	—	1
4.	Madhya Pradesh	1	2	—
5.	Maharashtra	1	1	2
6.	Rajasthan	—	—	2
7.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	1
8.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	2

"Animal House for Monkeys in Lucknow"

9971. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether an animal house for monkeys for doing research work had been set up in Lucknow at a huge cost ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether necessary measures had been taken not to injure or harm the monkeys during various stages of experiments ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Inclusion of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Assistants in the Select List of Section Officers for 1981

9972. SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Select List of Section Officers (Seniority Quota) for 1981 has since been issued ;

(b) if so, whether about 16 direct recruit Assistants belonging to SC/ST appointed on the basis of 1975, 1976 and 1977 examinations in the Ministries/Departments other than Ministry of Finance, have been included in the said list ;

(c) whether only one SC Assistant of 1973 examination of the Ministry of Finance cadre has been included in the said list as against about 7 vacancies in the grade of Section Officer reserved for SC candidates in seniority quota ;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) steps being taken to fill up the remaining vacancies reserved for SC candi-

dates in the Ministry of Finance and by which date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir. A part Select List of 98 officers has issued on 26.3.1983.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The recommendations of the Ministry of Finance in respect of the remaining SC/ST Assistants for inclusion in the Select List of Section Officers (Seniority Quota) 1981 are awaited. The supplementary list would issue is soon as they are received.

Opening of Fair Price Shop by Central Government Employees Consumers Cooperative Society in Pushp Vihar Colony

9973. SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether two ground floor quarters in Pushp Vihar Colony were allotted to Central Government Employees Consumers Cooperative Society Ltd., Curzon Road, New Delhi for opening of Fair Price Shop/Kerosene Oil/Coal Depots ;

(b) if so, the date of allotment of these quarters in their name ;

(c) whether these quarters are lying unutilised so far and their monthly rent is being paid to Directorate of Estates ;

(d) whether these quarters were later released on the ground that Fair Price Shops are not possible there ;

(e) whether this Society is running the Store and Fair Price Shop in only one ground floor quarter in a number of Government colonies ; if so, the reasons that Fair Price Shops could not be opened in Pushp Vihar ; and

(f) action Government propose to take in the matter and the approximate loss to Society for not opening Fair Price Shop there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

(e) and (f). In 2-3 Government colonies the Society is running Fair Price Shops as well as consumer and grocery business in one quarter, but it has been found that this arrangement causes a lot of inconvenience to the customers especially where the quarters are of the lower type. The Directorate of Estate has been requested to allot two ground floor shops in the shopping complex in Pushp Vihar in order to enable the Society to run a Fair Price Shop in one and consumer/grocery store in another.

20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन के लिए योजना परिव्यय

9974. श्री राम अवध : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राज्यों में 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन के लिये वर्ष 1983-84 के योजना परिव्यय को अंतिम रूप दे दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उत्तर प्रदेश की सिंचाई, अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों के उत्थान, पेय जल और गंदी बस्तियों के लिए कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश को उक्त कार्यों के लिए वर्ष 1983-84 हेतु निर्धारित लक्ष्य के अनुसार ये धनराशि आवंटित की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) जबकि उत्तर प्रदेश की वर्ष 1983-84 की वार्षिक योजना के लिए कुल परिव्यय 1375 करोड़ रु० है, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से क्षेत्रकीय व्यौरे अभी प्राप्त होने हैं । प्रश्न में उल्लिखित कार्यक्रमों के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित परिव्यय और लक्ष्य नीचे दिए गए हैं । इनको अभी अंतिम रूप दिया जाना है ।

	परिव्यय (करोड़ रु०)	लक्ष्य
सिंचाई	311.55	144.62 लाख हैक्टेयर
अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों का कल्याण	146.48	4.5 लाख परिवार
(अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए विशेष संघटक योजना)		
पेय जल (न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम)	67.60	16,957 गांव (केन्द्रीय कार्यक्रम सहित)
गंदी बस्तियों का सुधार		
(न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम)	2.50	12.38 लाख व्यक्ति

निर्धारित अवधि से अधिक ठहरने के लिए गिरफ्तार किए गए पाकिस्तानी नागरिक

9976. श्री विरदा राम फुलवरिया : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1982-83 में कितने पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों को उनके वीसा की निश्चित अवधि समाप्त होने के बाद यहां ठहरने के आरोप में गिरफ्तार किया गया है और उनमें से कितने व्यक्ति जासूस हैं ; और

(ख) गिरफ्तार किए गए ऐसे पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों के राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Accounts of Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society for the Year 1981-82

9977. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether accounts of Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Limited, New Delhi for the year 1981-82 laid on the Table of the House in the first week of April, 1983 have been considered by the Board of Administration, Board of Directors and the General Body of the Society ;

(b) if so, when ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for presenting accounts to Parliament when these were not even considered by the Board of Administration and Board of Directors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The Committee on papers to be laid on the Table of the Houses of Parliament has given a

ruling that accounts should be placed before Parliament within nine months of the closing of year to which the accounts relate. The accounting year of the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Limited is July-June and hence the accounts for 1981-82 had to be placed on the Table of the Houses before 31.3.1983. The Audited Accounts for the year ending 30.6.1982 were received from the Auditor of the Society on 3rd March, 1983 and hence there was no time to have these considered by the Board of Administration, Board of Directors and General Body before 31.3.1983.

(b) and (c). Since the Annual Report contains the audited accounts of the Society which are not likely to undergo any change even in the meetings of the Boards or General Body, this was submitted to the Parliament with a factual statement by the Chairman, Board of Directors. The Audited Accounts are due to be considered by the Board of Administration shortly and as soon as possible thereafter, by the Board of Directors and the General Body.

Setting up of Small Industries Service Institutes in North-East Region

9978. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up three Small Industries Service Institutes for the north-east region ;

(b) when the proposed institutes would commence their work and what are the special characteristics of the institutes in view of the industrial backwardness of the region ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). There is a proposal to establish 3 Branch Small Industries Service Institutes in the North Eastern Region, details of which are being worked out.

Repatriation of Assam Evacuees

9979. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the issue of sending back of Assam evacuees ;

(b) if so, the number of such evacuees in each State at present ; and

(c) whether Government have created a peaceful atmosphere and complete security for them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The Government of Assam have taken a number of steps to facilitate their early return to Assam.

(b) All persons who had taken shelter in Arunachal Pradesh have since returned to Assam. According to information furnished by Government of West Bengal, 26924 persons have come from Assam from 18.2.83 to 20.4.83 due to recent disturbances in Assam.

(c) The State Government have taken a number of administrative and other steps for earliest restoration of normalcy and to provide security to returning refugees by way of fixed pickets, wherever necessary. Central Government is giving all possible assistance to the State Government in this task.

परमाणु ईंधन काम्पलेक्स, हैदराबाद में घाटा

9981. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि परमाणु ईंधन काम्पलेक्स, हैदराबाद पिछले तीन वर्षों से घाटे पर चल रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन घाटों के कारण क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इतनी अधिक सार्वजनिक धनराशि के वेकार जाने को रोकने के लिये कोई नए कदम उठाये हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, परमाणु ऊर्जा, अंतरिक्ष, इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वो० पाटिल) : (क) से (घ) हैदराबाद स्थित नाभिकीय ईंधन सम्मिश्र में ईंधन प्रभाग और ट्यूब प्रभाग हैं। ईंधन प्रभाग सिर्फ परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करता है। ट्यूब प्रभाग द्वारा स्टेनलेस स्टील की जोड़रहित ट्यूबें और बाल बेयरिंग ट्यूबें तैयार की जाती हैं। ट्यूबों का उत्पादन करना नाभिकीय ईंधन सम्मिश्र का एक वाणिज्यिक कार्य है और यह कार्य इस उद्देश्य से हाथ में लिया गया था कि ऐसी ट्यूबों को आयात न करके देश में ही बनाया जाए। ट्यूब संयंत्र पिछले कुछ वर्षों से ही उत्पादन कर रहे हैं और अभी वे काम की दृष्टि से सुस्थापित नहीं हो पाए हैं। संयंत्रों की क्षमता के उपयोग को बढ़ाने और लागत को नियंत्रित रखने के लिए तथा बिक्री को बढ़ाने और स्वदेशी ट्यूबों को आयातित ट्यूबों के मुकाबले में और अच्छा बनाने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं।

'Insurance of INSAT-1A'

9982. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that INSAT-1A was insured ;

(b) what was the original cost of INSAT-1A ; and

(c) the amount paid by the Insurance Company ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The firm, fixed price for two INSAT-1 Spacecraft, namely, INSAT-1A and 1B, and the associated equipment and services under

the original July 1978 contract is \$ 60.486 Million, exclusive of the performance payments that have to be earned by the Contractor. The apportioned cost for INSAT-1A Spacecraft alone would be about \$ 26 Million, exclusive of performance incentives. Including the launch services cost of \$ 26 Million, and the insurance cover and the apportioned management costs of \$ 8 Million, the total INSAT-1A cost would work out to about US \$ 60 Million.

(c) The 'total loss' claim has been admitted by the Insurer under the INSAT-1A Launch All Risks Insurance Policy of \$ 64.9 Million. As of date, the Insurer has paid in five instalments a total sum of US \$ 49 Million. The remainder is expected shortly. In addition, under "no loss claim premium" insurance, recovery of another \$ 0.64 Million is expected.

Cases of Discrimination/Untouchability Against SC/ST

9983. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some cases in respect of discrimination/untouchability against Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes in the country have come to the notice of Government during last three years ; and

(b) if so, the number of cases wherein action has since been taken against the officials involved with details of punishment awarded ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Every year the Annual Report on the working of the provisions of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 is laid on the Table of the both Houses of Parliament which includes a Statement regarding the cases registered under the P.C.R. Act, 1955 and their disposal. No such case against Scheduled Tribes has been brought to the notice of this Ministry.

(b) Such details are not collected by this Ministry.

Items Pending with National Council of J.C.M.

9984. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the items relating to Central Government employees pending as on 31st March, 1983 before the National Council of Joint Consultative Machinery ;

(b) whether chairman of the National Council of JCM had given an assurance to the leaders of Central Government employees for finalisation of various items by 31st March, 1983 ;

(c) if so, the items where final decision has been taken by Government and when ;

(d) the items where final decision has not been taken and reasons therefor in each case ; and

(e) when Government propose to take the final decision in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6592/83]

(b) In the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Staff Side held on 15.2.1982, the Chairman of the National Council had *Inter-alia* stated that "while major demands having sizable financial implications may be processed so that it is possible to take a final view in March, 1983, the other demands may be settled without undue delay".

(c) Information is given in Part B of the Statement appended.

(e) The pending items are at various stages of consideration and efforts are being made to finalise them expeditiously.

Recommendations of Indian Science Congress on Ocean Development

9985. **SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Science Congress Association had made recommendations on the resources and development of the ocean ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the decision to be taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Science Congress Association has recommended the following : to bring awareness about the Ocean and its resources ; to encourage collaborative work among the scientists ; to evaluate man power requirements for ocean science and technology ; to introduce various courses in marine sciences ; to support research for exploiting our ocean resources ; to develop marine instruments and submersibles ; to introduce legislative measures for pollution control ; to provide suitable security arrangements for protection of the Economic Zone ; to make available Offshore data to interested scientists ; to encourage Research work in various fields like Ocean Accoustic Tomography, to explore the Ocean Bottom Resources to work on accoustics of sea animals, marine pharmacology, isotope oceanography, fish protein technology and plankton food, regular monitoring and control of toxic effluents and radioactive wastes etc.

(c) Government is fully aware of these problems and suitable action is being taken.

Representation of Scheduled Tribes in Class I to IV Posts in Ministries

9986. **SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of representation of Scheduled Tribes in Class I, Class II, Class III and Class IV posts as on 1 January 1983 in Ministries/Departments/Offices of the Government of India vis-a-vis the prescribed percentage of their representation in such jobs ;

(b) whether representation of Scheduled Tribes in various Government jobs is grossly inadequate and highly unsatisfactory and if so, efforts made/proposed, if any, to effect improvement thereon ; and

(c) whether Government propose to take special steps to fill up the backlog of the prescribed percentage of representations of Scheduled Tribes in jobs under the Government of India, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The information regarding the representation of Scheduled Tribes as on 1.1.1983 has not been received from various Ministries/Departments and its attached and subordinate offices. Hence, it cannot be made available at this stage.

(b) and (c). The main reason for low representation of Scheduled Tribes is due to non-availability of candidates and their reluctance to move out from their places of residence. Various concessions in age, fee, travelling allowance, standard of suitability, relaxation in 'experience' qualification in direct recruitment and separate interview of candidates belonging to these communities have been prescribed. In case of non-availability of reserved candidates, the reservations are carried forward for three subsequent recruitment years as per relevant instructions on the subject thereby protecting the rights of reserved community candidates. Reserved vacancies are also given wide publicity through News Papers, Employment News, All India Radio, Voluntary Associations and Directors of SC/ST Welfare or Social Welfare in States/Union Territories. In some cases, special limited departmental examinations are also held confined only to candidates belonging to these communities. Examination centres have also been set up in areas having Scheduled Tribe population. Coaching centres have been started to

prepare these candidates for various competitive examinations.

Constitution of a National Commission on Prisons

9987. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mulla Committee on Jail Reforms has suggested for constitution of a national commission on prisons ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the decision, if any, taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c). The Committee on Jail Reforms headed by Shri Justice A.N. Mulla (retired) has submitted its report to the Government on 31 March, 1983. As stated in reply to the Starr-ed Question No. 779 answered in the Lok Sabha on 27 April, 1983, the recommendations of the Jail Reforms Committee have to be studied by the Central Government and examined in consultation with the State Governments as Prison Administration is a State subject. A Special Cell is being constituted under the Ministry of Home Affairs for processing these recommendations.

Women Prisoners in Delhi Jails

9988. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mulla Committee has pointed out that under the present circumstances the women prisoners in jail are liable to be exploited of their chastity ;

(b) what is the position obtaining in Delhi Jails ;

(c) how many women officers are there to take care of women prisoners ; and

(d) steps taken to improve their prison stay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The Committee on Jail Reforms headed by Shri Justice A.N. Mulla (retired) has submitted its report to the Government on 31st March, 1983. As stated in reply to the Starr-ed Question No. 779 answered in the Lok Sabha on 27th April, 1983 the recommendations of the Jail Reforms Committee have to be examined in consultation with the State Governments as prison administration is a State subject. A Special Cell is being constituted under the Ministry of Home Affairs for processing these recommendations.

(b) Women prisoners are kept in a separate ward in the Central Jail, Tihar which is the only prison in Delhi. No complaint of exploitation of the chastity of any women prisoner of this jail has come to the notice of Delhi Administration.

(c) There are at present six women matrons in the Central Jail, Tihar to take care of women prisoners. One post of lady Assistant Superintendent and one post of women matron is vacant at present.

(d) Work is under progress on the trifurcation of the Central Jail, Tihar which will provide a separate and self-contained unit for women prisoners.

Treating of D.A. for the Purpose of HRA, CCA etc. by HSCL

9989. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) why the Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd. has failed to implement the Government's order for treating D.A. upto 320 point as pay for the purpose of HRA, CCA etc ; and

(b) when HSCL is going to implement such orders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b). The matter is under negotiation in the Joint Forum consisting of the representatives of INTUC, CITU, AITUC, HSM and three

other independent trade unions on the one hand and the management of Hindustan Steel-Works Construction Limited on the other.

"Expenditure on national parks"

9990. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the expenses on national parks, both capital and maintenance, used to be borne by the Central Government earlier but at present the State Governments are made to bear half the expenditure ;

(b) whether the State Governments are unable to bear their shares of expenditure for maintaining national parks and that as a result thereof, these parks are gradually getting denuded ; and

(c) whether the Central Government have reconsidered or is prepared to reconsider bearing full expenditure of national parks so that their continued preservation may not be in danger because of lack of resources of the States ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) No, Sir. Under the scheme for providing central financial assistance to the States launched in the year 1973-74 for the development of National Parks and Sanctuaries, 100 per cent assistance was being provided only on non-recurring items of expenditure while the State Governments were bearing the entire cost towards recurring expenditure. Subsequently, as a result of a decision taken by the National Development Council, with effect from 1979-80 only 50% assistance was being provided to the States for non-recurring items of expenditure while the other 50% had to be provided by the State Governments in addition to the recurring expenditure.

(b) and (c). The State Governments are finding it difficult to provide for the 50% matching grant against central assistance being given towards the non-recurring items of expenditure. Therefore, as a result of a recommendation of the Indian Board for Wild Life, the matter is being examined in consultation

with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance with a view to finding a solution.

Allocation for Residential Schools and Hostels

9991. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount sanctioned to different States for the purpose of the establishment of residential schools and hostels in 1982-83 under the Centrally sponsored scheme ;

(b) the number of residential schools and hostels constructed in those States in that year ;

(c) whether greater emphasis has been given on increasing the number of residential schools and hostels in backward States ;

(d) if so, the number of such schools and hostels going to be sanctioned in Orissa in 1983-84 ; and

(e) the amount allocated to the State for that purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Under the Centrally sponsored scheme, there does not exist any scheme for residential schools. Residential school programme is a State Plan programme. However, under the Backward Classes Sector, there is a scheme for construction of hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girl students. For this scheme, 50% of the expenditure is met by the Central Government and 50% by State Governments. During 1982-83, Rs. 90 lakhs for hostels for Scheduled Tribe girls and Rs. 170.88 lakhs for hostels for Scheduled Caste girls students were released to different States.

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

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The Government of Orissa has indicated that 21 Scheduled Caste girls

hostels and 24 Scheduled Tribe girls hostels are proposed to be constructed during 1983-84, for which Rs. 21 lakhs and 30 lakhs respectively, are anticipated as Govt. of India's share.

Recruitment Rules Relating to Hindi Officers

9992. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :—

(a) whether the UPSC had given approval to the Recruitment Rules relating to the recruitment of Hindi Officers under the Kendriya Sachivalaya Raj Bhasha Seva ;

(b) if so, when the approval was received ; and

(c) when the Notification relating to the Rules is likely to issue ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c). The draft rules are under consideration in the light of reply of the Commission. All efforts are being made to finalise them and thereafter notify them in the Gazette.

Interim Report of B.I.C.P.

9993. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (B.I.C.P.) has submitted an interim report to Government ;

(b) whether in the said report, Bureau has recommended increment of Rs. 800 per ton in the basic prices of Aluminium (E.C. and G.C. Ingots) ;

(c) what is the reaction of Government to the recommendation ; and

(d) whether it is a fact that Government have not been able to come to any decision on the problem of price-fixation for Aluminium due to challenge by Hindalco who questioned the method adopted by Government in such price fixation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has submitted the final report to Government.

(b) to (d). The recommendations of the Bureau on various aspects of the pricing policy are under consideration.

मोदी ग्रुप के अधीनस्थ उद्योगों की अधिष्ठापित उत्पादन क्षमता

9994. श्री अनवर अहमद : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मोदी उद्योग समूह, मोदी नगर, गाजियाबाद के अंतर्गत प्रत्येक उद्योग की अधिष्ठापित उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है और कितनी उत्पादन क्षमता का उपयोग किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या अधिष्ठापित उत्पादन क्षमता से अधिक उत्पादन किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और उस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) से (ग) आवश्यक जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

F.I.R. Lodged Against M/s. Enterprises

9995. SHRI RESHMA MOTIRAM BHOYE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a FIR was registered with Tank Road (Karolbagh) Police Station against M/s. Enterprises, Partnership Finance Concern (Reg.) 109 Hemkunt House, Delhi ; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken till date ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that M/s Santoshi Enterprises have taken Rs. 70 lakhs

from small depositors and are absconding since March 7, 1983 ; and

(d) if so, what action Government propose to take to prevent the existence of such firms who cheat the public of their hard earned money ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) A case under Section 420/406/34 IPC has been registered at Police Station, Karolbagh, against M/s. Santoshi Enterprises Partnership Finance Concern (Reg.), 109-Hemkunt House, New Delhi.

(b) Both the partners of the firm are absconding. All out efforts are being made to trace the culprits and to apprehend them. Investigation of the case is being transferred to the Crime Branch of Delhi Police.

(c) The investigation conducted so far reveals that the firm has cheated a number of persons in Delhi to the tune of Rs. 1,21,000/-. Persons in Kanpur have been cheated to the tune of Rs. 29 lakhs.

(d) Prompt action is taken on receipt of complaints.

Death of an Undertrial in Police Custody

**9996. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :
SHRI TRILOK CHAND :**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Press report appearing in the Times of India dated 10 April, 1983 regarding death of an undertrial in police custody under mysterious circumstances ;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any inquiry into the matter ; and

(c) if so, the result thereof and the action taken by Government thereon ?

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

(b) and (c). An enquiry had been conducted by the Assistant Commissioner of Police, Ashok Vihar. According to the report of the enquiry, the deceased was a bad character of Sarai Rohilla area and was involved in several criminal cases. On the 6th March, 1983, at about 10 P.M., he was trying to escape after attempting a robbery. He was chased by the residents of the locality and he sustained injuries due to beatings given by the public while over-powering him. He died in the Hindu Rao Hospital, the same night due to the injuries sustained. At the time of the incident, the deceased was not in Police Custody.

The Vigilance Branch of Delhi Police has however been directed to hold another enquiry into the incident, on a representation from the father of the deceased.

Indo-Soviet Talks on New Projects

9997. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a group of Indian experts recently visited Soviet Union to familiarise themselves with the different aspects of atomic power in that country ; as published in the "Hindustan Times" dated 11 April 1983 under the caption "Indo-Soviet talks on new projects in May" ;

(b) if so, the outcome of discussions held with Soviet experts ; and

(c) the details of the technical questions raised by the Indian experts and Soviet response thereto ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). A technical team visited the Soviet Union recently to ascertain technical details of the recent Soviet offer of assistance in setting up an atomic power station in India. The report of the team is presently under examination of the Government from various angles.

Feasibility Report for Steel Plant in Orissa

9998. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that feasibility report prepared by Indian experts for setting up of 1.3 million tonnes steel plant in Orissa has been examined by the Soviet experts, as published in the Hindustan Times dated 11 April, 1983 ;

(b) if so, whether the said report has been received back from Soviet Union, if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether some Indian delegation also visited Soviet Union in this connection ; and

(d) if so, details of discussions held with Soviet experts and outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Soviet authorities gave certain suggestions relating to the size of the blast furnaces, volume of converters, number and capacity of rolling mills etc. of the project.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Planning Commission's Steps to Reduce Poverty

9999. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) it is a fact that an exercise is being made in the Planning Commission to redefine poverty ; and

(b) if so, on what lines is this attempt being made ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir. No formal exercise is being undertaken in the Planning Commission to redefine the poverty line.

(b) Does not arise.

Implementation of new 20-Point Programme

10000. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any specific plans have been formulated for effective implementation of the new 20-Point Programme in the backward areas of Andhra Pradesh ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). No specific plans have been formulated for effective implementation of the 20-Point Programme in the backward areas of Andhra Pradesh. The new 20-point programme forms an integral part of the State's Plan.

Commissions of Inquiry set up by Janata Government

10001. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names and number of Commission of Inquiry set up by Government during Janata regime ; and

(b) the amount spent on each Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Manufacture of battery operated auto-rickshaws

10002. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Electromobiles (India) Ltd. (EMIL) is going to market a battery-operated two-wheeler and three wheeler auto-rickshaw ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) their retail price and running cost and when they are going to be marketed ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c). M/s. Electromobiles (India) Ltd. are marketing battery operated two-wheelers.

The retail price of the vehicle is about Rs. 8,600/-. The company has developed prototype three-wheeler auto-rickshaws which are to be first tested by ARAI for road-worthiness, only whereafter commercial production would commence and selling price would be determined. The running cost of the two-wheeler excluding the cost of replacement of the batteries is claimed to be about 1.5 paise per km.

Abolition of Lease-Hold System of Residential Plots in Chandigarh

10003. CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representation from the citizens of Chandigarh for the abolition of lease-hold system in respect of residential plots in the Union Territory of Chandigarh ; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Chandigarh Administration has received representation from the citizens of Chandigarh for the abolition of lease-hold system in respect of residential plots in the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

(b) The Union Territory Administration has been advised to refer the matter to the Ministry of works and Housing who are administratively concerned.

स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों की पेंशन में वृद्धि

10004. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को मिल रही स्वतंत्रता-सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन की राशि में वृद्धि करने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) क्या वित्त मंत्री ने वर्तमान बजट सत्र में इस बात का आश्वासन भी दिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार का इस संबंध में कब तक निर्णय लेने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बय्या) (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान ।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

पटना में उद्योगों की स्थापना

10005. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार की राजधानी पटना तथा उसके आसपास के क्षेत्रों में कोई बड़ा उद्योग स्थापित नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इसके लिए कोई योजना तैयार की है ; और

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

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) से (घ) सरकारी क्षेत्र की परियोजनाओं के स्थापना-स्थल संबंधी निर्णय तकनीकी-आर्थिक संभाव्यताओं पर आधारित होते हैं ।

छठी योजनावधि (1980-85) में स्थापित की जाने वाली केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक तथा खनिज परियोजनाओं का विवरण, जिसमें बिहार भी सम्मिलित है, छठी योजना के दस्तावेज के पृष्ठ संख्या 277 से 293 पर दिया गया है, जिसकी प्रतियां संसद के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं ।

Post of Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities

10006. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the post of Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities has been lying vacant for some time past ;

(b) if so, the exact date since when the post is lying vacant and the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the likely date by which the post would be filled up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c). The post of the Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities (which has been designated as Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities) had fallen vacant in May, 1977 with the resignation of Smt. Neera Dogra. The then Director General (Backward Classes Welfare) in the Ministry of Home Affairs looked after the duties and responsibilities of the post of the Special Officer in addition to his own duties till his superannuation on 31st March, 1980. Since then the Deputy Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities has been looking after the duties and responsibilities of the post of the Special Officer.

No final decision has been taken in the matter of making a substantive appointment to the post of Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities. No precise time limit for the purpose can be indicated.

Setting up Special Police Force in States

10007. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a special police force for maintaining communal harmony and peace by recruiting members of the force from amongst the minorities in addition to those belonging to the majority community in each State/ Union Territory ;

(b) if so, the nature and functioning of this force and the names of the States where it has been set up ;

(c) the exact position regarding the administrative control and the financing of this force ; and

(d) if not, whether Government would set up such a force in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (d). Three battalions of CRPF have been raised to function as Special peace keeping Force for deployment in connection with communal and caste conflicts and provide relief and succour to victims. The Government of India have sanctioned the raising of three more battalions of special peace keeping force on the lines of existing one's. The composition of these battalions represents the cross sections of the society.

Police being a state subject it is for the State Governments to decide regarding setting up Special police force in States for maintaining communal harmony and peace. The State Governments have however, been advised to restructure the composition of their police forces to make them broad based and representative of the cross sections of the society. The State Governments have been further told to have a fresh look at the training programmes of the police-men so as to give them proper orientation for handling communal situations. The State Governments are expected to act upon these guidelines.

Regularisation of Muster Roll Workers

10008. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry received any order issued by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms (Ministry of Home Affairs) in August, 1979 regarding regularisation of muster roll workers/casual labours engaged in his Ministry and departments/subordinate offices under it ;

(b) whether these orders of D.P.A.R. have not so far been implemented by his

Ministry as well as depts./subordinate offices under his Ministry even after the lapse of more than three years ; if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether his Ministry propose to get this order of D.P.A.R. implemented in the Ministry as well as departments/subordinate offices under his Ministry in the near future ; if so, the details about time to be taken ;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Performance of District Industries Centres

10009. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will

the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have revived its policy regarding district industries centres in the States ;

(b) whether Government are satisfied with the performances or have noticed that some industries are running in miserable condition ;

(c) if so, whether some new directions have been issued by Government to the States in this regard ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (d). The progress achieved by District Industries Centres is satisfactory. The physical achievements under this programme are given below :

Items	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
No. of DICs sanctioned	372	382	385
No. of new units established (Average per DIC)	715	733	926
Additional employment generated per DIC (No. of persons)	2420	2491	2875
Credit assistance made available from Financial Institutions per DIC (Rs. in crores)	0.67	0.89	1.27

At an All-India Conference of General Managers of District Industries Centres held in July, 1982, several decisions were taken to give new thrust to the Programme in the spheres of restructuring of DICs, Institutional linkages, delegation of powers, credit, training, raw material management and ancillary development.

Infrastructure and Financial Support to Industries

10010. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will

the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to evolve a co-ordinated formula to streamline the infrastructure support to industry with a view to revive constraints in achieving optimum production as demanded by various States ;

(b) whether Government also propose to strengthen the support to financial institutions for industrial enterprises ; and

(c) if so, to what extent this decision is likely to help industrial enterprises ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c). A Statement is attached.

Statement

With a view to ensure that the licensed capacities are fully utilised and to remove the production constraints, a Control Room has been set up in the Ministry of Industry to monitor and liaise with the concerned authorities in finding solution to the problems reported to it in respect of identified key sector industries. The complaints received in the Control Room relating to the supply of power, coal, raw material, railway movement and industrial relations are looked into, analysed and taken up with the concerned agencies for remedial action. The problems of industries in the key sector are also looked into by the Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure Industries.

2. It has also been decided to assist the State Governments to take infrastructural development in one or more identified growth sectors in no industry districts. The assistance from the Central Government in such cases will be limited to 1/3rd of the total cost of infrastructural development subject to a maximum of Rs. 2 crores per district. It has further been decided that in the case of nucleus plants to be set up in backward districts convertibility clause imposed by the term lending institutions will not apply for a period of 7 years from the date of sanction or 5 years from the date of disbursement of financial assistance whichever is later. The State Governments have also been asked to extend to nucleus plants composite package of assistance similar to the Pioneer unit scheme in force in Maharashtra like exemption from Sales Tax liability, interest free sales tax loan, capital investment subsidy from State funds etc.

Foreign Boats Captured in A and N Islands

10011. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many foreign boats were captured in the territorial waters of Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the last three years ;

(b) how many foreign nationals were arrested and prosecuted, with their nationalities ;

(c) how many foreigners were punished and released and how many are still waiting for court verdict ; and

(d) how many boats were confiscated by the competent authority and the manner in which these boats were disposed of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (d). The requisite information has been called for from A and N Administration and is awaited. It will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Disturbed areas

*10012. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total area and the population declared 'disturbed' in the country with State-wise break up in detail ;

(b) the dates since when they have been declared disturbed ;

(c) whether any of the disturbed areas has become normal if so, the details thereof with the date of normalisation ;

(d) the reasons for becoming 'disturbed' for each area ; and

(e) whether the areas under the 'disturbed' category are increasing in the country, if so, the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (e). The areas declared 'disturbed' under the provisions of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 and Assam Disturbed Areas Act, 1955 by the Central Government

or State/UT Governments in NE region are given below :

Particulars of area	Date of issue of notification
(i) A five kilometer belt along and extending upto the international boundary adjoining the State of Manipur, Nagaland and Tirap district in Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh	17.6.1972
(ii) a belt in Tripura on Tripura-Mizoram border ;	17.9.1982
(iii) Manipur West district, Manipur East district, Mao East and Mao West sub-division of Manipur North district ;	28.9.1970
Sadar Hill sub-division of Manipur North district ;	15.10.1970
Manipur South distt. Jiribam sub-division of Manipur Central distt. and Tengnoupal ;	30.5.1978
the entire Manipur Central district except Jiribam sub-division ;	8.9.1980
(iv) the whole of Union Territory of Mizoram ;	1.3.1983
(v) 57 Police Stations in Sibsagar, Karbi Anglong, Kamrup and Goalpara districts.	2.3.1983
Mariani Police Station in Sibsagar District.	7.3.1983
16 Police Stations in Sibsagar, Karbi Anglong, Kamrup and Goalpara districts (out of these one Police Station Hamren was deleted on 25.3.83)	15.3.1983
2 Police Stations in Goalpara District.	6.4.1983
7 Police Stations in Goalpara District.	9.4.1983

The exact area and population covered by these notifications are not available. The areas have been declared 'disturbed' to enable security forces to effectively deal with extremist elements and others responsible for creating disturbed conditions in the area. The order notifying an area as disturbed can be withdrawn, as soon as the need for it ceases.

Allotment of land in Bokaro Industrial Estate

10013. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons allotted land in the Bokaro Industrial Estate to start ancilliary industries, facts in details ;

(b) the number of Harijan, Adivasi or the displaced persons in that estate ;

(c) whether it is a fact that instead of giving preference to the displaced persons as per assurance the plots were given to the fake parties and no industry worth the name has come up ; and

(d) whether Government would make a thorough probe into the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (d). Allotment of land in the Bokaro Industrial Estate is done by State Government authorities. Department of Steel do not keep information on this subject as this concerns the State Government.

Places of Synthetic Diamond Cuttings

10014. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of places where synthetic diamond cuttings have been taking place, State-wise ; and

(b) whether any monopoly trade has been allowed in this trade by the Tamil Nadu Government ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI

NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Synthetic Diamond Cuttings is a non-scheduled industry. There is no unit engaged in Synthetic Diamond Cuttings in the organised sector. Office of the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries has reported that the diamond cutting industry is concentrated in the following places :

Gujarat

Surat, Navasari, Planapur, Bhavnagar, Mehsana, Amreli, Cambay, Unjhac, Vallabhpur and Gariadhar.

Tamil Nadu

Trichy Town, Tiruvanaikoil, Srirangam, Woriyur, Caraguneri, Lalgudi, Manaparai, Cuddalore, Odukkur and Illupur.

(b) Government have no information whether any monopoly trade has been allowed in this trade by the State Government.

Production of stainless steel in Salem Steel Plant

10015. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) when the stainless steel production at Salem Steel Plant in Tamil Nadu is expected to begin ;

(b) if so, whether export market of this item has been examined ; and

(c) the details of the examination on the price of this item in the local market ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) Salem Steel Plant commenced commercial production in March, 1982.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Commercial deals of M/s. Simpson and Company Ltd. with Ford Motors

10016. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the

Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/s. Simpson and Company Ltd., Madras has sought permission from Government of India to enter into a commercial deal with Ford Motors ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). M/s. Simpson and Company submitted an application to the Government of India in February 1980 for foreign collaboration with M/s. Ford Motors of USA for the manufacture of commercial vehicles. The applicant firm was advised to obtain the requisite clearance for investment on the project under MRTP Act in order that the proposal may be considered. The company has not yet furnished the clearance under the MRTP Act.

Setting up of a pilot solar power pack by BHEL

10017. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals has obtained clearance from the Centre to set up a pilot solar power pack with a capacity of 350 KW ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its cost, capacity and the time by when it is likely to come in operation along with the targets going to be achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Particulars of licences issued

10018. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of licences issued in favour of public, joint and private sectors in each State during the last three years ;

(b) the particulars of parties to whom licences have been issued in the State of Karnataka for establishing joint and private sector industries ;

(c) the names of products for which these licences have been issued ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) and (c). 99 industrial licences have been issued during the last three years for setting up of industries in Karnataka State both in the public and private sectors including joint sector. Particulars of all industrial licences, including the name and address of the party, item of manufacture and capacity, location, etc. are being published by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly News Letter'. Copies of this publication are available in the Parliament Library.

Statement

Statement showing State-wise Break-up of Industrial Licences (ILs) Issued during the years 1980 to 1982

State	1980	1981	1982
1. Andhra Pradesh	42	39	26
2. Andaman and Nicobar	—	—	—
3. Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—
4. Assam	5	4	1
5. Bihar	4	10	9
6. Chandigarh	1	1	3
7. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—
8. Delhi	5	2	7
9. Goa, Daman and Diu	2	5	7
10. Gujarat	85	79	69
11. Himachal Pradesh	2	1	6
12. Haryana	20	21	21
13. Jammu and Kashmir	1	3	3
14. Karnataka	40	25	34
15. Kerala	11	15	9
16. L.M. and A. Islands	—	—	—
17. Madhya Pradesh	18	15	9
18. Maharashtra	107	114	95
19. Manipur	—	1	—
20. Meghalaya	—	—	—
21. Mizoram	—	—	—
22. Nagaland	—	—	—
23. Orissa	8	5	10
24. Pondicherry	—	1	1
25. Punjab	18	17	14
26. Rajasthan	15	26	14
27. Sikkim	—	—	—
28. Tamil Nadu	37	30	41
29. Tripura	—	—	—
30. Uttar Pradesh	30	24	22
31. West Bengal	23	34	27
32. State not indicated/ More than one State	1	4	4
TOTAL :	475	476	432

Production of Copper

10019. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the yearly requirement of copper of the country ;

(b) the quantity of copper produced in India during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 ;

(c) the quantity of copper imported during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 to meet the demand ; and

(d) steps being taken to produce more copper within the country to meet the demand and to save foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) The yearly requirement of copper metal in the country is now estimated to be around 90,000 MT.

(b) The quantity of blister copper produced in the country was 27440 tonnes in 1981-82 and 34,634 tonnes during 1982-83.

(c) The quantity of copper metal imported during 1981-82 and 1982-83 was 43,200 tonnes and 51,000 tonnes (provisional) respectively. Besides, small quantities of copper in different forms was imported directly by different importers.

(d) Some of the measures taken to increase production of copper are augmenting captive power generation to meet power shortages, improving recovery efficiencies, accelerating mine development and exploring for viable copper deposits.

Overstaying by Pakistanis as Permanent Settlers

10020. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that persons coming from Pakistan are not returning back to Pakistan after the expiry of their visas ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some of

them have settled permanently in some States ;

(c) if so, the number of such persons detected during the last three years and the action taken against them ; and

(d) what is the procedure to detect them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) While the majority of Pak. nationals visiting India on short term visa return to Pakistan on the expiry of their visa, a few, however, continue to remain.

(b) It is the policy of the Government to allow Pak. nationals to stay in India on long term basis only on humanitarian grounds or on merits of each case.

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

(d) According to India Pakistan Visa Agreement of 1974, Pakistani nationals visiting India are required to get themselves registered at the checkpoint of entry and also to report their arrival/departure to the police authorities at the place of their visit. The police authorities maintain due vigilance to detect overstays.

पेट्रोल और डीजल का अवैध व्यापार

10021. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार इन तथ्यों की जांच करेगी कि जो व्यक्ति 4 नवम्बर, 1982 को अवैध पेट्रोल पम्प चलाने के कारण गिरफ्तार किये गये थे, अब दिल्ली के विभिन्न भागों में नकली डीजल और साबुन बनाने के तेल उत्पादन में लगे हुए हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि वह गिरोह एक ड्रम पानी में एक ड्रम डीजल मिला देता है जो कास्टिक सोडा और अन्य रसायनों के मिश्रण से, 24 घंटे के भीतर ही पानी में घुल जाता है और इसी प्रकार

उनमें से कुछ व्यक्ति गायों और भैंसों की चर्बी में भारी मात्रा में पानी मिलाकर सस्ते तेल का उत्पादन करते हैं जिसे वे दिल्ली में साबुन निर्माताओं को बेच देते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार मामले की समुचित जांच करने संबंधित पदाधिकारियों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करेगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) 4-11-82 को दिल्ली में नकली डीजल और साबुन बनाने व तेल के उत्पादन में लगे किसी व्यक्ति को गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया है। फिर भी पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की चोरी और सस्ती दरों पर उनकी बिक्री के संबंध में थाना लारेंस रोड में 3-11-82 को दर्ज किए गए एक मामले में 16 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए हैं।

(ख) दिल्ली पुलिस के ध्यान में ऐसा कोई मामला नहीं आया है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Murder of a man and son in Biswas Nagar

10022. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news appeared in various news papers about ghastly murder of a man and his son in broad day light in Biswas Nagar, Shahdara, Delhi on 27 December, 1982 ;

(b) if so, the action taken so far by the police in the matter and whether any arrests have since been made if so, the details thereof ;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to hand over the case to CID/CBI for investigation ;

(d) whether it is a fact that deceased had been the co-partners of prospective Digam-

bar Jain Paper Mill, Gurgaon and some foul play of other partners in their murder is sensed by Police ; and

(e) if so, whether all the documents of the firm have been seized ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) One Kanshi Ram Jain and his son S.C. Jain r/o 527/2A/3 Ram Gali Vishwas Nagar were shot dead on 27.12.1982 at 7 P.M. by some unknown persons.

(b) A case under section 302/34 IPC has been registered at Police Station Farash Bazar, Delhi. The investigation of the case is in progress and efforts are being made to apprehend the culprits. No arrest has however been made so far.

(c) The local police is vigorously pursuing the case and it is not considered necessary to hand over the investigation to the Crime Branch or to the CBI.

(d) and (e). The deceased Shri Kanshi Ram Jain was co-partner of Prospective Digamber Jain Paper Mill, Gurgaon. The other co-partner, Dharambir Jain, was subjected to interrogation but nothing has come to notice to establish his involvement. In view of this, no documents of the Firm have been seized.

Non-Implementation of Industrial Policy

10023. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item in "Economic Times", dated 10 April, 1983 stating that the PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Delhi expressed its concern over the non-implementation of the industrial policy announced by the Administration in 1982 ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). According to Delhi Administration, the

allegation that the Administration has not implemented its industrial policy, is not correct. In fact, action has already been initiated on the important issues brought out in the policy.

Death of Inmates of Seva Kutir, Delhi

10024. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 50 inmates of Sewa Kutir at Kingsway Camp, Delhi have died ;

(b) if so, whether the cause of their death will be enquired into ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to protect the lives of the remaining inmates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) During the period from April, 1982 to February, 1983, 32 inmates of Seva Kutir (Beggar Home) died.

(b) All these deaths have been due to natural causes and have been duly certified as such by the Medical Officer.

(c) Most of the beggars come to the Home in an advanced stage of debilitation. Adequate diet and medical facilities are provided to them at Seva Kutir.

Demand of Delhi Police Class IV and Kitchen Employees

10025. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for not conceding to the demand of Delhi Police Class IV Employees Association about eight hours duty hours of class IV and kitchen employees of Delhi Police ;

(b) whether the President of Delhi Police Class IV Employees Welfare Association was on hunger strike for nearly 37 days near Old Secretariat in October-November, 1977 for the demands of Delhi Police Class IV and kitchen employees ;

(c) if so, the charter of demands ;

(d) how the said fast was withdrawn ;

(e) how many of the said demands have been conceded, rejected and are under consideration ; and

(f) how many of them have been implemented so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) There are Fourteen categories of Class IV employees in Delhi Police. The Cooks, Water Carriers and Sweepers by the very nature of their work, have to perform duty in broken periods in the morning and evening. It is not practicable to assign them 8 hours continuous duty ; as demanded by the Association.

(b) Shri Mukund Bhai Parikh, President of the Association, remained on hunger strike at Old Secretariat from 9th October 1977 to 25th October, 1977 and then changed the venue of hunger strike to Raj Niwas.

(c) The demands are mentioned in the Statement attached.

(d) Shri Mukund Bhai Parikh was removed by the local police on 26th October, 1977 and admitted to Irwing Hospital due to deterioration of his health.

(e) and (f). The position is indicated in the statement attached.

Statement

Charter of Demands of Class IV employees of Delhi Police and the action taken thereon.

1. Recognition of Association

It is not considered advisable in the interest of discipline to recognise the Association.

2. Bonus for Class IV Employees of the Police

The Delhi Police is not a commercial organisation and as such the question of grant of Bonus to any category of its employees does not arise.

3. Revision of the scales of the Cooks

Selection Grade for 20% of the posts has since been sanctioned. The revision of pay scales will be considered by the proposed Fourth Pay Commission.

4. Rationalisation of the staff standards and provision of the adequate staff

The Administrative Reforms Departments of Delhi Administration had undertaken a study and did not find any justification for any increase.

5. Grant of liveries to this staff

The Sweepers/Jamadars/Daftry and Peons are issued Uniforms as per scales prescribed for Class IV employees of similar categories under the Government of India and Delhi Administration. Other categories are issued uniforms as per requirement of the post.

6. Rationalisation of the grant of over time Allowance

Over Time Allowance is admissible at rates prescribed by the Government.

7. Provision of shift duty

There are fourteen categories of Class IV employees in Delhi Police. The Cooks, Water Carriers and Sweepers by the very nature of their work, have to perform duty in broken periods in the morning and evening. It is not practicable to assign them 8 hours continuous duty.

8. Grant of Cycle allowance to the Cooks

The duties of Cooks are static in nature and when they are sent out on official duty, they are issued bus vouchers.

9. Grant of Gazetted holidays

The proposal for allowing the Class IV employees of Delhi Police, the same number of holidays as admissible to other Government employees of some category, is under consideration.

10. Removal of the confusion regarding the administrative and supervisory control

Class IV employees cannot be given police ranks. Consequently, they are civilian employees and the Rules and Regulations applicable to other civilian employees of the Police are applicable to them. There is thus no confusion regarding administrative and supervisory control over them.

जिला अलमोड़ा, उत्तर प्रदेश में विदेशी सहायता से चल रही एजेंसियां

10026. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि सीमांत जिला अलमोड़ा, उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ संगठन विदेशी सहायता से चल रहे हैं ;

(ख) इन संगठनों को पिछले पांच वर्षों में वर्ष-वार कितनी धनराशि किस-किस उद्देश्य के लिये दी गई थी ;

(ग) क्या जनता की सेवा की आड़ में क्रियाशील ये संगठन, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा को खतरा पैदा करते हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनकी गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) और (ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान जिला अलमोड़ा उत्तर प्रदेश में जिन संगठनों ने विदेशी धन प्राप्त करने के संबंध में विदेशी (विनियम) अधिनियम, 1976 की धारा 6 (1) के अधीन सरकार को सूचना भेजी है, उनके नाम तथा जिस प्रयोजन के लिए धन प्राप्त किया गया है, उसका ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ) इन संगठनों के कार्यों के बारे में सरकार को कोई सूचना नहीं है। राज्य सरकार से रिपोर्ट मांगी गई है। अपेक्षित सूचना, राज्य सरकार की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने के बाद सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

विवरण

विदेशी अभिदान (विनियमन) अधिनियम 1976 की धारा 6 (1) के अंतर्गत प्राप्त विदेशी अभिदान के विषय में सूचना भेजने वाले अल्मोड़ा जिले में संगठनों की सूची

विदेशी अभिदान की राशि (रुपए)	उद्देश्य
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1. कस्तूरबा महिला उत्थान मंडल, कौसानी,

अल्मोड़ा

1978

शून्य

शून्य

1979

शून्य

शून्य

1980

87,367

धवलादेवी गांव विकास परियोजना में प्रयोग के लिए।

1981

1,22,430

स्वास्थ्य और शिक्षा योजना के लिए धन देना।

1982

46,658

(1) वन-भूमि का सुधार और पुनःवृक्षारोपण

(2) धवलादेवी ग्राम विकास परियोजना में प्रयोग के

लिए।

उद्देश्य

विदेशी अभिदान की राशि
(रुपये)

2. ए० डी० ए० एम० एस० कन्या छात्रावास, अल्मोड़ा	1978	43,577	सी० सी० एफ० प्रायोजित बच्चों को खाना कपड़े, शिक्षा आदि उपलब्ध कराना।	—
	1979	शून्य		—
	1980	शून्य		—
	1981	शून्य		—
	1982	शून्य		—
3. ठाकुरजी श्री कृष्ण (श्री राधिका मोहन) न्यास मीरतोला अलमोड़ा	1978	5,261	मंदिर आश्रम और अन्य धर्मार्थ गतिविधियों का रखरखाव।	
	1989	11,018		तदैव
	1980	8,294		तदैव
	1981	79,059		तदैव
	1982	35,620		तदैव

विदेशी अभिदान की राशि (रुपये)	उद्देश्य
4. श्री रामकृष्ण कुटीर, अल्मोड़ा	साधु सेवा और आश्रम के सामान्य खर्च के लिए साधु सेवा
1978	2,863
1979	1,184
1980	शून्य
1981	—
1982	2,000
5. क्रिश्चियन बाल छात्रावास, अल्मोड़ा	धार्मिक भवनों की मरम्मत और पुर्नस्थापना छात्रों के हित के लिए
1978	22,685
1979	शून्य
1980	शून्य
1981	शून्य
1982	शून्य

Imports of Iron and Steel and Aluminium

10027. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) what percentage of imports of iron and steel and aluminium constitute of the total imports of the country ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the indigenous manufacturing capacity has been well-established in these areas ;

(c) what has been the gap between the total demand and indigenous supply for

these items for the last three consecutive years (year-wise) ; and

(d) imports made (year-wise) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b). Complete and published data on total imports is available only upto 1980-81. In terms of value, the share of iron and steel and Non-ferrous metals including aluminium in the total imports from 1978-79 to 1980-81 is given below :—

Year	Iron and Steel	Non-ferrous metals
1978-79	6.81%	3.62%
1979-80	9.5%	3.87%
1980-81	6.79%	3.80%

In respect of aluminium, imports are made to meet the short-fall in production arising out of power constraints. In respect of iron and steel items, imports are generally made only in respect of such categories and specifications, which are not available from

indigenous sources in adequate quantities.

(c) and (d). The figures of estimated demand, production and imports made by the canalising agencies during the last three years are given below :

Aluminium

(Qt. in '000 tonnes)

Year	Demand	Indigenous supply	Imports by MMTC
1980-81	304.628	187.011	120.778
1981-82	279.229	200.64	17.196
1982-83	238.118	218.862	Nil

Iron and Steel

(Qty. in million tonnes)

Year	Demand	Production	Imports by SAIL
Pig Iron			
1980-81	1.7	1.43	—
1981-82	1.68	1.27	0.117
1982-83	1.7	1.18	0.43
Steel			
1980-81	10.21	7.815	1.005
1981-82	10.52	8.804	1.048
1982-83	9.80	9.061	1.317
		(provisional)	(provisional)

राजस्थान को लेवी सीमेंट का विशेष आवंटन

10028. श्री वृद्धिचन्द्र जैन : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान सरकार ने फरवरी 1983 में केन्द्र सरकार से राज्य के अनेक महत्वपूर्ण निर्माणाधीन परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने और राज्य के 26 जिलों में सूखा राहत कामों को चलाने हेतु 30 हजार टन लेवी सीमेंट का विशेष आवंटन करने की मांग की थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा इस मांग को किस निश्चित तिथि तक पूरा कर दिया जायेगा ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण वत्त तिवारी) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) अधिक सीमेंट उत्पादक राज्यों में विभिन्न मात्राओं में बिजली की कटौती किए जाने के परिणामस्वरूप सीमेंट की कम उपलब्धता होने से लेवी सीमेंट का अतिरिक्त नियतन नहीं किया जा सकता । राजस्थान सरकार के अतिरिक्त निय-

तन के अनुरोध पर विचार 1983-84 की तिमाहियों के सीमेंट नियतन पर विचार करते समय किया जायेगा ।

“National Committee on Environmental Planning”

10029. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the creation of employment for rural and tribal population and quick afforestation, including grass cover on non-agricultural lands have been emphasised in the new forest policy recommended by the National Committee on Environmental Planning ;

(b) if so, the other suggestions made by the Committee ; and

(c) how many of the recommendations have been accepted by Government and what steps are being taken to implement them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the report is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) The report is being examined by the Department of Environment in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture.

Review of National Transport Policy

10030. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reviewed the recommendations of National Transport Policy to meet the needs of the Sixth Five Year Plan ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Government have considered the recommendations of the National Transport Policy Committee. Five copies of a self-contained document giving the views of the Government and plan of action on each of the recommendations of the Committee were placed in the Library

of Parliament on 19.7.1982 vide Index No. 385-R.

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Production target of Khadi and Village Industry

10031. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the production target of Khadi and Village Industry set for the Sixth Plan period ;

(b) the progress made in the production of Khadi so far ; and

(c) the steps taken to achieve the target in the remaining period of the Sixth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The production targets of Khadi and Village Industries for the Sixth Plan period are as follows :—

Khadi

165 Sq. Million metres valued at Rs. 200 crores by the end of 84-85.

Village Industries

Rs. 1,000 crores by the end of 84-85.

(b) According to provisional figures, production of Khadi has reached a level of 110 million Sq. metres valued at Rs. 145.28 crores at end of 82-83.

(c) The following steps have been are being taken by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission to achieve the target :—

- (i) Supply of raw materials and marketing services have been strengthened ;
- (ii) efforts are being made to avail institutional finance in greater measure.
- (iii) training facilities are being provided in about 110 training centres with an intake capacity of 14,000 per annum for trainees deputed under TRYSEM. The Commission has also identified about 200 blocks for implementation of IRD Programme in 82-83 ;

(iv) efforts are being made to strengthen the State Khadi and Village Industries Boards with a view to improving their functioning ; and

(v) improved tools and equipments are being distributed for selected industries to achieve better production, quality improvement, increased earnings and elimination of drudgery.

Import of Coking Coal

10032. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has decided to import four lakh tonnes of Coking Coal and one lakh tonne of Sulphur from Poland in the current financial year ;

(b) whether this would be in addition to 12.5 lakh tonnes of Coking Coal being imported from Canada and Australia ;

(c) what are the other countries from where coal will be imported ; and

(d) to what extent the import of coal has been made upto the end of December, 1982 and how much will be imported in 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) An offer from Poland for supply of 2 lakh tonnes of coking coal during 1983-84 is under consideration.

(b) and (c). In addition, import of some quantities of coking coal from other countries including Australia and U.S.A. during 1983-84 is also under consideration.

(d) During 1982-83 SAIL imported 1.358 million tonnes of coking coal. During 1983-84 SAIL may import about 1.3 million tonnes of coking coal.

Abolition of Death Penalty by Commonwealth Countries

10033. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state which of the commonwealth countries have so far abolished death penalty ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

"Environmental Pollution in big Cities"

10034. SHRI GULSHER AHMED :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the measures initiated to reduce the environmental pollution in the country particularly in cities like Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras during the last year and the extent of success achieved ;

(b) the measures being adopted during the current year to stop environmental pollution ; and

(c) the action contemplated to tackle the problem of air pollution by smoky DTC buses and trucks in the Capital ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) and (b). Since the major cause of water pollution is domestic waste, the New Delhi Municipal Committee has been approached for taking steps to effectively implement and to augment the facilities for the control of sewage pollution in Delhi. Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are also progressively taking up the sewerage programmes. The Central and State Boards for Pollution Control are engaged in taking appropriate action for controlling pollution from industrial waste and have initiated action to prosecute some polluting industries. As a result, many industries have established pollution abatement devices and several others are either constructing the plant or in the advanced stage of planning their abatement works. It is also proposed to notify air pollution control zones under section 19 of the Air (Prevention and Control Pollution) Act, 1981 for controlling air pollution in the Metropolitan cities.

(c) Monitoring has been initiated by the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Pollution regarding vehicular smoke from D.T.C. buses and various State buses at Inter-State Bus Terminal. Dialogue has also been initiated with the vehicle manufacturers and research institutions for initiating appropriate measures for the control of vehicular pollution.

Regular inspection of the DTC vehicles which are outshedded from the Depots is carried out by trained staff. The vehicles are also checked with the smoke metres by rotation to avoid any human error of judgment.

हिमाचल क्षेत्र के लिए कुकिंग गैस की घटी
हुई वर

10035. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या प्रधान

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिमालय क्षेत्र के वनों के पर्यावरण सम्बन्धी महत्व को देखते हुए यहां के वनों पर ईंधन का भार कम करने के लिए क्या पर्यावरण विभाग ऊर्जा मंत्रालय को यह सलाह देगा कि वे इन क्षेत्रों के उपभोक्ताओं को घटी हुई दर पर कुकिंग गैस कनेक्शन उपलब्ध कराएं जिसमें राजसहायता की राशि पर्यावरण विभाग द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई जाए ?

पर्यावरण विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री दिग्विजय सिंह) : इस समय हिमाचल क्षेत्र में उपभोक्ताओं को घटी दर पर कुकिंग गैस देने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के उद्योगों में प्रदूषण नियंत्रक यंत्र

10036. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसे कितने बड़े और मध्यम श्रेणी के उद्योग हैं जहां पर प्रदूषण नियंत्रक यंत्र नहीं लगाए गए हैं ;

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में ऐसे कितने बड़े एवं मध्यम श्रेणी के कारखाने हैं जहां प्रदूषक नियंत्रक यंत्र नहीं लगाए गए हैं ; और

(ग) इन कारखानों में भी प्रदूषण नियंत्रक यंत्र स्थापित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

पर्यावरण विभागों में उप-मंत्री (श्री दिग्विजय सिंह) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसे 213 बड़े और मध्यम श्रेणी के उद्योग हैं जिनमें प्रदूषण उपशमन यंत्र नहीं लगाए गए हैं।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में ऐसे 6 बड़े और मध्यम श्रेणी के उद्योग हैं जिनमें प्रदूषण उपशमन यंत्र नहीं लगाए गए हैं।

(ग) औद्योगिक बहिःस्त्रावों के विनियमन के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण बोर्ड समुचित उपाय कर रहा है। उद्योगों को अपने बहिःस्त्राव उपचार यंत्र के डिजाइन, अवसंरचना और स्थापना के लिए एक नियतकालिक कार्यक्रम प्रस्तुत करने के निदेश दे दिए गए हैं। जिन 13 उद्योगों ने जल (प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियन्त्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 के प्रावधानों का अनुपालन नहीं किया है, उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण बोर्ड द्वारा उनके विरुद्ध मुकदमे के लिए उपाय प्रारम्भ किए गए हैं। 8 उद्योगों के विरुद्ध मामले विभिन्न न्यायालयों में लंबित हैं। 12 उद्योगों ने अपने बहिःस्त्राव यंत्रों की योजना प्रस्तुत कर दी है अथवा कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिया है।

Incentives for Promoting Electronic Industries in the Country

10037. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the incentives being provided to promote the growth of electronics industry in the country ; and

(b) what are the development plans of Bharat Electronics Ltd. in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The development plans of Bharat Electronic Ltd. (BEL) as reported by it are :—

(i) Two equipment factories are being set up at Panchkula, Haryana, and Garhwal, U.P. They will help to fully meet the needs of the defence services for professional electronics equipments.

(ii) A new factory for the manufacture of glass shells for Black and White T.V. Picture Tubes is being established at Taloja, Maharashtra, in technical collaboration with a leading foreign

manufacturer of such glass shells. This will be the first such plant in the country.

- (iii) The Pune Unit of BEL, which is already manufacturing night vision tubes required for defence applications, will be acquiring sophisticated new technology in this field.
- (iv) BEL has recently acquired Andhra Scientific Company Ltd. Machilipatnam. This factory will be developed to manufacture sophisticated opto-electronic components for defence applications and other domestic needs.
- (v) BEL is undertaking major R and D projects in the fields of both professional electronic equipments and sophisticated electronic components.
- (vi) BEL also has plans to acquire new technologies from foreign sources for both defence and mass communication products.

Availability of atomic minerals

10038. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of atomic minerals available in different parts of the country and the progress of exploitation of each ;
- (b) availability of any such material brought to light during the year 1982-83 and the places of its availability ;
- (c) which of the atomic minerals in the country is running in short supply, giving the details thereof ; and
- (d) whether Government are importing any atomic minerals from foreign countries and if so details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) According to present indications the reserves of major atomic minerals are as follows :

Uranium	—	67,500 tonnes of U_3O_8
Thorium	—	3,63,000 tonnes of ThO_2
Zircon	—	1,10,00,000 tonnes.

The Uranium Corporation of India Ltd., a public sector undertaking is presently operating a mine and a mill at Jaduguda in Bihar and a new mine at Bhatin. In addition, two more uranium mining projects are proposed to be taken up at Narwapahar and Turamdih in Bihar.

Indian Rare Earths Ltd., another public sector undertaking obtains Thorium and Zircon from its mineral processing plants in Manavalakurichi (Tamil Nadu) and in Chavara (Kerala). In addition it is setting up the Orissa Sand Complex Project at Chatrapur (Orissa).

(b) During 1982-83, no major deposit of atomic minerals was located.

(c) and (d). The country is self-sufficient in the above.

Profits, Production and Supply of Tyres

10039. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

- (a) the profits of each and every automotive tyre company from 1977 to 1982, (year-wise) ;
- (b) the production of rayon and nylon chord ply truck tyres of 12 ply rating (P.R.) 14 P.R., 16 P.R., and 18 P.R. coverings tyre sizes 8.25-20, 9.00-20, 10.00-20 and 11.00-20 of each tyre company separately ; and
- (c) the number of these tyres supplied to various Central and State Government agencies, Original Equipment (O.E.) replacement market and exports since 1977, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Statements I and II indicating the profits of automotive tyre companies licensed under I (D and R) Act from 1977 to 1981 and the total production of nylon and rayon cord tyres for the period from 1980 to 1982 are attached. Profits of these automotive tyre companies for the year 1982 are yet not available.

(b) and (c). The information is not maintained by the Government.

Statement-I

	Year	(Rs. in lakhs) Profits before tax
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Dunlop India Ltd.	77-78	184.56
	78-79	399.29
	79-80	881.11
	80-81	333.01
2. Bombay Tyres International Ltd.	77-78	(—) 120.00
	78-79	(—) 290.68
	79-80	15.18
	80-81	(—) 141.14
3. Good Year India Ltd.	77-78	(—) 45.13
	78-79	234.05
	79-80	305.25
	80-81	548.05
4. Ceat Tyres India Ltd.	77-78	134.70
	78-79	247.09
	79-80	488.06
	80-81	515.62
5. Modi Rubber Ltd.	77-78	271.78
	78-79	388.49
	79-80	596.62
	80-81	558.92
6. MRF Ltd. (Formerly Madras Rubber Factory Ltd.)	77-78	(—) 182.52
	78-79	138.74
	79-80	300.67
	80-81	271.70
7. Premier Tyres Ltd.	77-78	(—) 172.74
	78-79	(—) 202.34
	79-80	29.16
	80-81	(—) 139.48

(1)	(2)	(3)
8. J.K. Industries Ltd.	77-78	(—) 303.45
	78-79	(—) 159.85
	79-80	176.33
	80-81	(—) 256.26
9. Inchek Tyres Ltd.	76-77	(—) 356.47
	77-78	(—) 238.09
	78-79	N.A.
	79-80	N.A.
	80-81	N.A.
10. Apollo Tyres Ltd.	78-79	(—) 319.00
	79-80	(—) 252.00
	80-81	(—) 474.00
11. Vikrant Tyres Ltd.	79-80	—
	80-81	(—) 576.72
		381.37

Statement-II

Year	Production of Bus and Truck Tyres	
	Rayon	Nylon
1980	10,05,000 Nos.	19,85,029 Nos.
1981	8,67,464	22,53,679
1982	8,15,174	27,12,720

Setting up of Electronics complexes by States

10040. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some States are considering to set up electronics complexes in their States on their own ; and

(b) if so, the names of those States and the reaction of Central Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Department of Electronics has no such reference from any State.

(b) Does not arise.

Steps to reduce price of Cement

10041. SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the burden of the increased excise duty on cement has been put on the consumers by the Cement Manufacturers Association ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the price of a cement bag has been increased by Rs. 4 while the new levy works out only to Rs. 3.50 a bag ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps to be taken by Government to induce the Cement Manufacturers Association to reduce price of cement ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c). Non levy cement under the scheme of partial decontrol introduced w.e.f. 28.2.82, is free from price and distribution control. However, the Cement Manufacturers Association had indicated to the Government in May, 82 the maximum level of prices of non-levy cement as under :—

Price per bag of 50 kgs. of cement exclusive of local taxes

Name of the State/ Union Territory

Rs. 60/-

Kerala, Maharashtra, Jammu and Kashmir and North Eastern States.

Rs. 56/-

All other States and Union Territories.

Consequent on the increase in the excise duty on cement announced in the Central Budget for 1983-84, the CMA had advised that the retail prices of Non-levy cement were revised to Rs. 64/- and Rs. 60/- per bag with effect from 1st March, 1983. In addition to the increase in excise duty, the resultant higher incidence of Central Sales Tax, and increase in rail freight on cement movement etc. have also to be taken into account.

Chief Ministers' Conference

10042. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a Chief Ministers' Conference on April 4 last ; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the Conference ?

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

(b) The Conference of Chief Ministers' felt that, even though the progress in certain sectors or areas had fallen short of expectation, the implementation of the Programme as a whole had been very satisfactory. Among the steps suggested for achieving better results at the field level during 1983-84, the Conference of Chief Ministers recommended strengthening of the development administration at the district-level, improvement of the monitoring and supervision of the schemes and taking further steps to increase public participation.

Investment in Basic Industries in West Bengal

10043. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether, of the total estimated investment of 4000 crores for basic industries in the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan, West Bengal's share is only Rs. 400 crores ; and

(b) if so, the rationale behind it, having regard to the fact that West Bengal's contribution in this area is quite considerable ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). The Central investment are primarily in large industrial projects of basic character and the location of such units has to be decided on broad techno-economic considerations. It has been the policy of the Government that subject to techno-economic considerations, comparatively industrially backward regions are given preference in the location of the central projects.

New Schemes have been identified and provided for based on techno-economic feasibility taking into account the overall constraints of resources and intersectoral priorities indicated in the Plan Document. The Sixth Plan (1980-85) provides an outlay of Rs. 19,018 crores for Central Industrial and Mineral Projects including coal and petroleum. Out of this amount, it has been possible to make State-wise distribution of only Rs. 10,187 crores leaving a balance of Rs. 8,831 crores as unallocated. The share of West Bengal in the outlay of Rs. 10,187 crores is Rs. 578.17 crores.

Besides, according to the latest Public Enterprises Survey for the year 1981-82, the total investment in terms of Gross Block in West Bengal was of the order of Rs. 1977.67 crores, which is 7.8% of the total investment.

Corruption Charges Against Former Chief Minister of Maharashtra

10044. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have referred to the Maharashtra Government some corruption charges against Shri A.R. Antulay, former Chief Minister of the

State for ascertaining the truth about them ; and

(b) if so, the charges and the reaction of the Maharashtra State Government in respect of them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b). As mentioned in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4910 of 30.3.1983, some corruption charges made against Shri A.R. Antulay, former Chief Minister of Maharashtra have been referred, in accordance with the settled procedure, to the Government of Maharashtra for facts and comments and these are awaited. It will not be in public interest to disclose the details of the charges.

Undertrial Prisoners in States

10045. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of prisoners and undertrials are in various jails of Delhi and other States ;

(b) if so, the number of such prisoners in each jail during 1 February, 1980 to 31 March, 1983 ;

(c) the category of each prisoner and undertrial ;

(d) how many of each category are (i) women, (ii) Scheduled Castes, (iii) Adivasis, (iv) Minority communities, (v) Saints, Faquirs, Moulvis etc. and since how long they are in jails ;

(e) the steps taken to release those early who have shown good behaviour and work in the jails ;

(f) how many of the above prisoners and undertrials are studying and appearing in academic career and examinations from jails ; and

(g) special facilities being provided to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a), (b), (c), (d) and (f). The prison administration is a State subject. Information regarding the number of prisoners and undertrials, available Statewise as on 31.12.1979, 31.12.1980, 31.12.1981 and 30.6.1982, is indicated in Annexure I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-6593/83] Jail-wise information is not compiled by Government of India.

2. The information asked for in parts (c), (d) and (f) of the question is not compiled by the Government of India.

(e) and (g). Premature release of prisoners on ground of good behaviour and work in the jails is governed by the jail manuals of the respective States. Special facilities provided to prisoners and undertrial for studying and appearing in examinations are also governed by the provisions of the State jail manuals. The Model Prison Manual brought out by the All India Jail Manual Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1957 which has been commended to all the States and Union Territories to serve as a book of guidance for revision of their jail manuals enumerates the following facilities to be extended to inmates for continuation of education :—

- (i) Text-books ;
- (ii) Guidance and help by the educational personnel in preparing for examinations ;
- (iii) Permission to appear at external examinations to carefully selected prisoners only ;
- (iv) Facilities for self-study ;
- (v) Correspondence courses ;
- (vi) Guided reading ;
- (vii) Financial and other assistance in deserving cases in the discretion of the Superintendent.

Letters of Intent issued to Big Houses for setting up of Industries in no Industry Districts

10046. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of letters of intent issued to big industrial concerns for setting up industries in "No Industry" districts in the country ;

(b) their particulars and progress, and how many have expressed their inability to set up units and how many are delaying the industrial process ; and

(c) the action taken by Government like cancellation of licences/letters of intent issued consequent upon their unwillingness to put units in backward districts or by blacklisting all such concerns for grant of licences in future ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) During 1.1.82 to 31.3.83, 13 Letters of Intent were granted under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act to undertakings registered under the M.R.T.P. Act for setting up of industries in the 'No Industry Districts' in the country.

(b) and (c). Details of all Letters of Intent, including name of the Party and address, location, item or manufacture etc. are published by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly News Letter'. Copies of this publication are available in the Parliament Library.

Monitoring Cells have been set up in the Administrative Ministries to review the progress and steps are taken to cancel the Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences whose progress in implementation is not found satisfactory. No Letters of Intent out of the above 13 Letters of Intent has, as on 31.3.83, been reported as cancelled.

Promotion to Central Government Employees

10047. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether many Central Govt. employees do not get promotion, as some of the higher posts have been scrapped by the staff inspection units or because of change of criteria by Departmental Promotion Committees from time to time ;

(b) if so, details of such posts, Ministry-wise ;

(c) what is the future of such employees who are working in the lower posts for more than 10 to 13 years without having any promotional avenues ;

(d) whether Government are initiating any action to remove such stagnation in future promotions to such employees ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b). The Staff Inspection Unit functioning under the Ministry of Finance assesses the Staff Strength (levels as well as numbers) of various posts in Ministries/Departments based on actual work-load, and other factors and recommends abolition of posts which are considered as not justified. This has nothing to do with the promotions of the employees to higher posts to which they may be eligible, as this is dependent upon various factors such as availability of vacancies from time to time, in higher posts, their suitability etc. This Department is also not aware of any change of criteria by departmental Promotion Committees as referred to in part (a) of the Question. Since the review by SIU is a continuing exercise and studies of various Ministries/Departments are undertaken from time to time by the Unit which functions under the Ministry of Finance, no information regarding the number of posts which were abolished on the recommendations of the SIU is available with the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms.

(c) to (e). Abolition of posts for want of justification for their continuance, is not linked with the Question of promotional avenues which are available for various categories of Central Govt. Employees to higher posts in their line. Their promotions

to such higher posts are governed by the relevant provisions of the Recruitment Rules relating to those posts. Where justified, non-functional selection grades are also provided to compensate for lack of promotion prospects subject to fulfilment of certain conditions. Instructions also exist for periodical cadre review to ensure *inter-alia* promotion opportunities within various cadres.

Reversion of Central Government Employees to Lower Posts

10048. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to Staff inspection units many Central Government employees were reverted to lower post even after working on higher post for many years ;

(b) if so, details of such employees, Ministry-wise ;

(c) whether Government are considering to stop such reversions in near future ;

(d) if so, the course of action proposed ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b). The SIU functioning under the Ministry of Finance assesses the staff strength (levels as well as numbers) of various posts in Ministries/Departments based on the actual work-load and other factors and recommends abolition of posts which are considered as not justified. Thus abolition of any post not considered justified by the SIU is not linked with the question of reversion of central govt. employees. However, if due to abolition of certain higher posts, reversion of the employees officiating against them becomes unavoidable, this cannot be helped. Since the review by SIU is a continuing exercise and studies of various Ministries/Departments are undertaken from time to time by the Unit which functions under the Ministry of Finance, no information regarding the number of posts which were abolished on

the recommendations of the SIU and the number of employees if any to be consequently reverted in various Ministries/Departments is available centrally with the Department of Personnel and A.R.

(c) to (e). These do not arise in view of the position as explained above.

Promotional Avenues for Central Government Employees Reaching Maximum of their Pay Scale

10049. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Central Government employees who have reached the maximum of their scale of pay in their respective cadres/posts, Ministry-wise ;

(b) whether any promotional avenues/other incentives are accorded to such employees to remove future stagnation of their increments ; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c). There are over 30 lakh Central Government employees working in offices under various Ministries/Depts. spread over the length and breadth of the country. No centralised information is accordingly available regarding the number of Central Government employees who have reached the maximum of their scale of pay. Posts in various cadres at different levels are created according to justification for them and not necessarily for providing promotional prospects. However, promotional avenues to higher posts are made available to the extent possible for various categories of Central Govt. employees keeping in mind the job requirements in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Recruitment Rules relating to such posts. Where justified, non-functional selection grades are also provided to compensate for lack of promotion prospects, subject to fulfilment of certain conditions. Instructions also exist for periodical cadre review to ensure *inter-alia* promotion opportunities within various cadres.

दस्तावेजों का द्विभाषी रूप में जारी किया जाना

10050. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स विभाग द्वारा वर्ष 1982 के दौरान राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1982 की धारा 3 (3) में यथा अपेक्षित विभिन्न प्रकार के कितने दस्तावेज निकाले गये ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने दस्तावेज अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी दोनों भाषाओं में निकाले गए और कितने केवल अंग्रेजी में निकाले गये ;

(ग) जो दस्तावेज केवल अंग्रेजी में निकाले गये उन्हें नियमानुसार द्विभाषी रूप में न निकाले जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या भविष्य में यह सुनिश्चित किया जायेगा कि ऐसे सभी दस्तावेज राजभाषा अधिनियम की उपर्युक्त धारा के अनुसार द्विभाषी रूप में निकाले जाएंगे ?

इलैक्ट्रॉनिकी विभागों में उपमन्त्री (श्री एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) इलैक्ट्रॉनिकी विभाग (सम्बद्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों को छोड़कर) द्वारा वर्ष 1982 के दौरान राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 3 (3) के अंतर्गत आने वाले विभिन्न प्रकार के कुल 290 दस्तावेज जारी किए गए।

(ख) उपर्युक्त सभी 290 दस्तावेज अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी, दोनों भाषाओं में साथ-साथ जारी किए गए थे।

(ग) उपर्युक्त भाग (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) ऐसे सभी दस्तावेजों को अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में साथ-साथ जारी करने के प्रयास पहले भी किए गए हैं तथा आगे भी किए जाते रहेंगे।

पत्रों का द्विभाषी रूप में जारी किया जाना

10051. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) वर्ष 1982 के दौरान इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विभाग में कुल कितने पत्र हिन्दी में प्राप्त हुए ;

(ख) हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों में से कितने पत्रों का उत्तर हिन्दी में दिया गया और कितने पत्रों का उत्तर अंग्रेजी में दिया गया ;

(ग) हिन्दी पत्रों का अंग्रेजी में उत्तर दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं और उस संबंध में नियमों का उल्लंघन करने वाले अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ; और

(घ) क्या यह सुनिश्चित किया जायेगा कि हिन्दी में प्राप्त सभी पत्रों का उत्तर भविष्य में केवल हिन्दी में ही दिया जायेगा ?

इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विभागों में उपमंत्री (श्री एस० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) वर्ष 1982 के दौरान इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विभाग में हिन्दी में कुल 2406 पत्र प्राप्त हुए ।

(ख) उनमें से 1693 पत्रों के उत्तर हिन्दी में दिए गए ।

(ग) शेष पत्र मात्र सूचनार्थ थे तथा उनका उत्तर देने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी ।

(घ) उपर्युक्त भाग (ख) तथा (ग) के उत्तर को देखते हुए यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Allocations for I.T.D.P. in Orissa

10052. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked for the imple-

mentation of Integrated Tribal Development Projects in Orissa during the last four years ;

(b) the number of tribals in each district of Orissa who have been benefited during the above period ; and

(c) the details regarding the funds allocated during the current financial year for the implementation of the ITDP Scheme in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Out of Special Central Assistance provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of Orissa allocated Rs. 202.04 lakhs, Rs. 172.48 lakhs, Rs. 186.52 lakhs, and Rs. 294.48 lakhs for implementation of Integrated Tribal Development Projects during 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83, respectively ;

(b) The number of tribal families who benefitted through Integrated Tribal Development Agencies during the last four years is 21073 in Koraput, 21824 in Mayurbhanj, 12745 in Sundergarh, 2547 in Phulbani, 7493 in Keonjhar, 4045 in Ganjam, 1042 in Sambalpur, 508 in Kalahandi and 1614 in Balasore districts.

(c) Special Central Assistance of Rs. 1300 lakhs has been tentatively allocated to Orissa State for Tribal sub-Plan programmes for the year 1983-84. The State Government will make allocation of funds to different Integrated Tribal Development Agencies.

Study in connection with Working of Newsprint Policy

10053. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether any study has been made in connection with the working of the newsprint policy during the current financial year and its impact on the economics of the newsprint industry ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : No, Sir,

Promotion to Direct Recruit Government Servants Placed on Probation

10054. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Government Servant retrained directly through UPSC is placed on probation ;

(b) if so, for what period ;

(c) whether such a person can be promoted on regular or *ad-hoc* basis during the period of probation on a regular post ; and

(d) what are the rules thereof ?

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

(b) Ordinarily, probation for a period of two years is prescribed unless the period is differently mentioned in the relevant recruitment rules.

(c) and (d). A Govt. servant is placed on probation in a post service to assess his suitability for regular appointment thereto. The promotion of a Govt. servant depends on the provisions of the service rules applicable to him/her, which provide *inter-alia*, a minimum period of qualifying service in the lower grade/post. It is however within the discretion of the competent authority to relax the conditions of minimum length of qualifying service for promotion.

However, the *ad hoc* promotions may be made in certain contingencies like non-finalisation of seniority list, court cases, etc.

Setting up of a Cement Plant in Kutch District of Gujarat

10055. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Cement Corporation of India proposes to establish a huge cement plant at Abadasa or Lakhapat in the Kutch District of Gujarat State ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that C.C.I. has proposed to above plant to establish in the backward area of Kutch which is Worth Rs. 250 crores ;

(c) if so, what are the plans, projects estimates and the details thereof ?

(d) when the said plant is likely to be established ;

(e) what is the present progress of the same ;

(f) whether it is a fact that Railway Board has taken objection on some vital aspects involved in the said plants ;

(g) if so, what are the Railways objections ; and

(h) when the production of the cement will start ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (h). Cement Corporation of India had submitted an application for grant of letter of intent for setting up a cement plant with an annual capacity of 2.5 million tonnes at Apdasa/Lakhpat Tehsil in Kutch District of Gujarat involving an investment of the order of Rs. 250 crores. The Railway Board has indicated that they have no proposals nor could they visualise at present, any programme to serve this area with the requisite infrastructure facilities. The application was rejected *prima-facie* as the proposal was not considered to be viable at the proposed location. As no representation against the *prima-facie* rejection has been received so far, the proposal stands finally rejected.

Amounts Invested in Sick Units

10056. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sick industrial units in India in 1980 both State-wise and industrial-Sector wise ;

(b) the amounts invested by Banks, Financial Institutions and IRCI in those sick industrial units ; and

(c) the corresponding position both in numbers and amount during the years 1970 and 1980 respectively ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Data on sick industrial units assisted by banks are being collected by the Reserve Bank of India as per the definition of sickness adopted by it. According to the data furnished by it, there were 24,550 sick industrial units in the assistance Portfolio of the Scheduled Commercial banks at the end of 1980. State-wise and Industry-wise details as available from the Reserve Bank of India are shown in the attached statement.

(b) The total outstanding credit to sick units as at the end of 1980 was as follows :

	(Rs. crores)
(i) Commercial Banks	1809
(ii) Public Financial Institutions namely Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI), in respect of units identified by them as sick.	307
(iii) Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India limited.	67
	<u>2183</u>
(c) Data for the year 1970 are not available.	

Statement

Name of the States	As at the end of December, 1980	
	Large Scale Unit (enjoying bank credit of Rs. 1 crore or above)	Small Scale Unit (Provisional)
(1)	(2)	(3)
West Bengal	102	7452
Maharashtra	85	2581
Uttar Pradesh	49	1446
Gujarat	39	958
Tamil Nadu	31	1246
Karnataka	20	1157
Madhya Pradesh	19	538
Andhra Pradesh	15	1625
Kerala	13	763
Bihar	12	892
Haryana	5	246
Rajasthan	4	253
Orissa	4	842

(1)	(2)	(3)
Goa	4	73
Assam	2	1590
Delhi	2	589
Pondicherry	2	24
Punjab	1	496
Manipur	—	186
Tripura	—	106
Jammu and Kashmir	—	65
Himachal Pradesh	—	64
Chandigarh	—	32
Meghalaya	—	22
Nagaland	—	5
Dadra/Nagar Haveli	—	3
Andaman and Nicobar	—	2
	409	23256

Data in respect of Medium Units (enjoying bank credit of less than one crore but other than small scale units) is not being collected by the Reserve Bank of India separately.

**Assent to Madhya Pradesh Pashu Pakshi
Bali Pratishod Bill, 1979**

10057. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for delay in according President's assent to the Madhya Pradesh Pashu Pakshi Bali Pratishod Bill, 1979 ; and

(b) the exact date by which the assent would be given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b). The Madhya Pradesh Pashu Pakshi Bali Pratishod Vidheyak, 1979 was assented to by the President on February 1, 1983 and the Government of Madhya Pradesh was informed accordingly on February 3, 1983.

Development of copper mines in the country

10058. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cost of producing copper by the Hindustan Copper Limited is very high ;

(b) if so, the factors responsible therefor ;

(c) the steps proposed to lower high production cost ; and

(d) the future development programme for development of copper mines in the country and its details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) For the year

1982-83 the average cost of production of copper was higher than the average realisable price of copper sold by Hindustan Copper Limited.

(b) The factors responsible for the high cost of production are :

- (i) poor power availability at Khetri Copper Complex in Rajasthan and power interruptions and load restrictions at Indian Copper Complex, Ghatsila (Bihar) leading to under utilisation of capacity in the mines and plants ;
- (ii) steep escalation in the cost of electric power and fuel ;
- (iii) fall in the grade of ore resulting in increased mining cost.

(c) Some of the measures taken/being taken to control the cost of production are augmenting captive power generation, improving process efficiencies and increasing capacity utilisation.

(d) The development plans are as under :

- (i) completion of the second phase of the Malanjkhand Copper Project by the end of this year against the scheduled date of June, 1984. This project will contribute, when completed, two million tonnes of ore per annum, equivalent to 23,000 tonnes of copper metal ;
- (ii) expansion of the existing mines along with corresponding expansion of the smelting and refining capacities ;
- (iii) Integrated development of the Singhbhum Copper belt ;
- (iv) expansion of bye-products recovery plant.

Manufacture of Electric Cars

10059. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the existing car manufac-

turing units in the country have decided to manufacture electric car ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and when they applied for licence to manufacture electric car ; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c). No proposal for the manufacture of electric cars has been received from any of the existing car manufacturers.

Judicial enquiries on communal riots

10060. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5042 on 30 March, 1983, regarding judicial enquiries on Communal Riots and state :

(a) the details and names of the judicial enquiries constituted by the State Governments on the communal riots in the country with State-wise break-up for the last five years ;

(b) the dates of submission of their reports ;

(c) whether any follow up action has been taken, if so, the facts in detail ;

(d) whether any communal offender has been convicted in the country in the last five years ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ; and if not, the steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The information from the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. The Government of Bihar had appointed a Judicial Commission of Inquiry headed by Shri Jitendra Narain, retired Judge of the Patna High Court in May, 1979 under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 in connection

with the communal riots in Jamshedpur. In the remaining States and Union Territories, no Judicial Commission of Inquiry was appointed during the last five years.

(b) to (e). According to Section 3(4) of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, the reports of the Commissions appointed by the State Government are to be submitted by the Commissions to the respective State Government and are to be laid by the concerned State Government to the State Legislature, together with a memorandum of the action taken thereon. Any follow up action on the recommendations of the Commissions of Inquiry, including the prosecution of offenders etc., are to be taken by the respective State Government.

Areas declared disturbed in N.E. region

10061. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the areas in the North-Eastern region declared disturbed ;

(b) the Central assistance provided by Government to maintain peace and security in those areas ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The areas declared 'disturbed' by the Central or State authorities in the North-East are as under :

- (i) A five kilometer belt along and extending upto international boundary adjoining States of Manipur, Nagaland and the Tirap district in the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh ;
- (ii) A belt in Tripura on the Tripura-Mizoram border ;
- (iii) the whole of Manipur State ;
- (iv) the whole of Union Territory of Mizoram ;
- (v) 82 Police Station areas in eight districts of Assam namely Darrang,

Dibrugarh, Goalpara, Kamrup, Karbi-Anglong, Lakhimpur, Nowgong and Sibsagar.

(b) and (c). Presence of para-military forces/security forces have been augmented in the interests of maintaining proper law and order in these areas.

Setting up of industries in backward districts of Himachal Pradesh

10062. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Districts in Himachal Pradesh which have been declared industrially backward ;

(b) whether 'District Kangra' includes Hamirpur and Una Districts as well, as they were parts of composite Kangra District ; and

(c) what are the facilities given by Government of India and State Government, for the establishment and promotion of industries in the industrially backward districts in general and these districts in particular ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c). The whole of the Himachal Pradesh has been declared as industrially backward with effect from 1st April, 1983. Industrial units set up in the State will be eligible for Central Investment Subsidy at the rate of 25% of the fixed capital investment subject to a maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs.

Setting up maritime satellites

10063. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether ships and aircraft of the world may soon share an exclusive chain of communication satellites ;

(b) if so, the efforts being made by India in this regard ;

(c) the number of aircrafts and vessels in various wings of Government and private fitted with earth station terminals to enable

them to communicate through the net work of maritime satellites being established by the International Maritime Satellite Organisation ; and

(d) the stage at which the matter stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE ELECTRONICS, AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) At present, there are satellites for civilian maritime satellite communication. For civilian aeronautical mobile satellite communications, a dialogue is in progress.

(b) The Government of India is a Member of the International Maritime Satellite Organisation (INMARSAT) along with 37 other Member countries. In addition, a L-band Shipborne communications Terminal (SCT) compatible with INMARSAT space-segment has been developed indigenously.

(c) Three ships belonging to the National Institute of Oceanography (NIO) have been fitted with Shipborne Satellite communications Terminals for operation through INMARSAT space-segment. Two Government ships and 6 belonging to the Shipping Corporation of India are awaiting fitment of terminals.

(d) The overseas Communications Service of the Ministry of Communications has plans to establish a shore station for working with the INMARSAT space-segment. The Department of Space is completing an improved prototype of the indigenous Shipborne Communications Terminal (SCT). This terminal is expected to see extensive sea trials. It is proposed to transfer SCT technology to industrial units in the country.

Changes in Rape Law

10064. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined the report of the Committee on Criminal Laws (Amendment) Bill with regard to changes in the rape law ;

(b) if so, with what results ; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c). The Report of the Joint Committee of both the Houses of Parliament is under the consideration of the Government.

"Mercury Pollution Studies"

10065. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Board of Pollution Control has recommended mercury pollution studies in all the twelve States where chlor-alkali units, the main cause of such pollution, are located ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps envisaged to monitor the ecosystem for mercury pollution in the said States and keep them to the minimum national standards ;

(c) whether waterbeds where there is a chance of mercury getting deposited would also be studied under the scheme for checking the mercury pollution to keep it down to the minimum standards ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken in this direction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Central Board has conducted a monitoring/assessment study of Chlor-Alkali units in ten States. Out of the 16 Chlor-Alkali units monitored, seven units were found to have treatment facilities for removal of Mercury. The remaining units are being persuaded by the Central and concerned State Boards for taking appropriate measures in order to conform to the Minimal National Standards.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The thrust of the programme is on the control of mercury at source.

Metric clock/calendar system devised I.A.F. Engineer

10066. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :
Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Indian Air Force Engineer has devised a metric clock/calendar system recently ;

(b) if so, the salient feature thereof ;

(c) the reaction of Government towards adopting the same and the result of the proposals examined, if any ;

(d) how far it can be applied to space flights, data processing in computer work and horology ; and

(e) whether Government have recognized the service done by the said officer by preparing the metric clock/calendar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In June, 1971 former Flt. Lt. B.B. Vij had submitted a paper to the Chief of the Air Staff regarding his ideas on metric clock. The paper dealt with unified technology one World (Metric) Flag, the Metric Star, Insignia of Metric Time etc. The Metric Calendar envisaged eliminates the Gregorian Calendar and is metric having 10 months to the calendar year, each month representing a tropical season of 73 metric days. One tropical cycle (one half year) will have 10 Zodiac Signs, each of about 80 degrees metric. Two sub-weeks of 5 metric days each form one 10-day full week. 73 full weeks make the Metric Calendar year.

(c) and (d). Systems of time measurement well established the World over on the basis of 60 minutes an hour, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week etc. 365 days a year and a leap year. These time standards are accepted the world over and used in space flights, data processing and all modern scientific research and applications. In India the

primary standards are maintained by the N.P.L. based on Caesium. The present system of time measurement is entirely satisfactory and the need for an alternative is not felt.

(e) The Govt. are aware of the proposals for metric clock/calendar but have not found it necessary to adopt it.

Scheduled areas and their population

10067. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :
Will the Minister of **HOME AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the districts and areas notified by Government as Fifth Scheduled and Sixth Scheduled Areas under the Constitution, State-wise and the geographical areas therefor ;

(b) the names of Scheduled Tribes recognised by the Constitution inside and outside the Scheduled Areas with their population ;

(c) whether the Areas and Tribes recommended by the Commission for "Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes" have been fully covered in existing Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes list ; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay in implementing the recommendations of the Commission therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The details of the areas notified as Scheduled Areas has been laid on the Table of the House in response to Lok Sabha Unstarred Q. No. 2165 of 21.7.82. There is no change since then. The tribal areas included in the Sixth Schedule are :—

S. No. State	District
1. Assam	(i) The North Cachar Hills District (ii) The Mikir Hills District.
2. Meghalaya	(i) Khasi Hills District (ii) Jaintia Hills District

3. Mizoram
- (iii) The Garo Hills District
 - (i) The Chakma District
 - (ii) The Lakher District
 - (iii) The Pawi District

The geographical area of the Scheduled Areas and Tribal areas is indicated in the Statement attached.

(b) The information is given in the Manual of Election Law (Ninth Edition, 1979), Government of India, Ministry of

Law, Justice and Company Affairs, and Census of India, 1971, INDIA, Series I, Part V-A (ii), Special Tables for Scheduled Tribes, Manager, Government of India Publications, N. Delhi, 1981.

(c) and (d). With the launching of the tribal sub-Plan approach in the Fifth Plan period, the Scheduled Areas and the Tribal sub-Plan areas have been made coterminous in most cases in order to effect intensive and integrated tribal development. In so far as the list of the scheduled tribes is concerned, the exercise of its revision has been undertaken.

Statement

(i) Geographical area of Scheduled Areas under the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution

Sl. No.	State	Estimated Area in Sq. Kms.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29,683
2.	Bihar	43,604
3.	Gujarat	23,947
4.	Himachal Pradesh	23,954
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1,60,627
6.	Maharashtra	24,291
7.	Orissa	69,407
8.	Rajasthan	9,976

(ii) Geographical area of Tribal Areas under the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution

State	District	Area in Sq. Kms. as per 1971 Census
1. Assam	1. North Cachar Hills	4,890
	2. Mikir Hills	10,332
2. Meghalaya	—	22,489
3. Mizoram	—	21,087

Task Force on Development of Tribal Areas

10068. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the terms of reference of the Task Force on 'Development of Tribal Areas' constituted by his Ministry during the year 1972 and the subjects selected for working groups of the Task Force to study the problems in depth ;

(b) the terms of reference of each working group and the recommendations made on the subjects, subjectwise ;

(c) whether the findings and the suggestions forwarded by the Task Force Committee have been implemented by his Ministry ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The terms of reference of the Task Force, Working Groups as well as recommendations may be seen at Annexures I and II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6594/83]

(c) and (d). Keeping in view the recommendations of the Task Force on Tribal Development, Tribal Sub-Plans were formulated for the first time in 16 States and 2 Union Territories during the Fifth Five Year Plan. These Tribal Sub-Plans were implemented by the States and Union Territories.

Border Disputes between Orissa and Andhra Pradesh

10069. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Governments of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh have referred to his Ministry for settlement of border dispute ;

(b) if so, the names of the villages under dispute and area thereof ;

(c) the measures taken by his Ministry to settle the dispute so far ; and

(d) the initiative taken by both the State

Governments to arrive at the decision among themselves so far and views communicated to his Ministry jointly or separately on the disputed villages ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (d). The Government of Orissa had filed a suit in the Supreme Court under article 131 of the Constitution against the State of Andhra Pradesh urging its territorial claim in respect of Kotiya group of villages near the inter-State boundary. The Government of Orissa have informed that the case is still pending adjudication before the Supreme Court.

Setting up of Industrial Estates in Nepal

10070. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4011 on 23 March, 1983 regarding setting up of Industrial Estates in Nepal and state :

(a) whether a team of the National Small Industries Corporation has since visited or any date fixed for visiting Nepal for studies to set up Industrial Estate at Batwal ;

(b) if so, details thereabout ;

(c) if not, reasons for delay ;

(d) whether joint Indo-Nepal Economic Commission has since been set up ? If not, reasons for delay ;

(e) the specific details of the proposed joint venture cement plant and whether any response from Nepal has since been received ; and

(f) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c). A reply from H.M.G. Nepal is awaited, to indicate the dates convenient to them for the visit of the National Small Industries Corporation Team.

(d) Active consultation with H.M.G. Nepal is being carried on for the early set-

ting up of the Indo-Nepal Joint Economic Commission.

(e) and (f). Comments from H.M.G. Nepal on the Report prepared by the Cement Corporation of India have recently been received and are under study. Project details are yet to be finalised.

22 Member panel of economists to advise on National Plan

10071. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Planning Commission had constituted a 22 Member panel of economists to advise it on the formation of the National plan and assessment of plan performance ;

(b) whether the panel has been asked to submit interim reports ; and

(c) when the final report is likely to be received by Government ?

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

(b) and (c). The first meeting of the panel is yet to be held. The question of its being asked to submit any reports does not arise.

Construction of Vizag Steel Plant by private contractors in preference to HSCL

10072. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the withdrawal of public sector patronage has deepened a crisis in Hindustan Steel-Works Construction Ltd.

(b) the reasons behind awarding the construction of Vizag Steel Plant to private contractors in preference to H.S.C.L. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Out of the civil construction contracts

for Rs. 346.71 crores awarded till now by Vizag Steel Plant, HSCL has been given contracts for Rs. 173.35 crores and another public sector undertaking, NPCC, for Rs. 86.70 crores. The value of civil works awarded to private contractors is only Rs. 86.66 crores. Public sector organisations are given high priority in the award of contracts, but their capacity to do the allotted work within the prescribed time schedule is an important consideration. Overloading of public sector organisations has, therefore, been avoided.

Report of Jail Reforms Committee

10073. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :
SHRIMOCHAN LAL PATEL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Jail Reforms Committee has stated that women in Jails are at mercy of Jailors and far from being safe from moral danger ;

(b) if so, whether the report of the Jail Reforms Committee has since been considered by Government ; and

(c) what steps have been taken or are being taken to improve the women prisoners in various Jails of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c). The Committee on Jail Reforms headed by Shri Justice A.N. Mulla (retired) has submitted its report to the Government on 31 March, 1983. As stated in reply to the Starred Question No. 779 answered in the Lok Sabha on 27 April, 1983, the recommendations of the Jail Reforms Committee have to be studied by the Central Government and examined in consultation with the State Governments as Prison Administration is a State subject. A Special Cell is being constituted under the Ministry of Home Affairs for processing these recommendations,

Approval for setting up of Export-Oriented Units

10074. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have recently approved 285 applications for setting up 100 per cent export oriented units in the country ;

(b) the particulars of persons who have been permitted to instal industries ;

(c) nature of items which will be manufactured by these units ; and

(d) the funds allotted for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c). 284 applications for setting up 100% Export Oriented Undertakings for the manufacture of various items have been approved from 1.1.1981 to end of February, 1983. Details of letters of intent issued for setting up 100% export oriented units, indicating the name and address of the party, location of the unit, item of manufacture and capacity etc. are being published by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly News Letter'. Copies of this publication are available in the Parliament Library.

(d) Institutional finance of 100% export units is provided by various Financial Institutions, the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation and the Export-Import Bank etc.

Kachha March of Central Government Employees

10075. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government Employees during April, 1983 staged a Kachha March and had a rally in front of his bungalow in support of their demands ;

(b) if so, what are their demands ; and

(c) whether their demands have since been considered by Government and if so, with what result ?

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

(b) The memorandum presented to the Home Minister by Central Government employees after staging Kachha March on 5.4.1983 contains the following demands :

(i) Replacement of Khadi by Terricot for Summer uniforms and Mill-made Serge Woolen for Winter uniforms ;

(ii) Cash payment of stitching charges comparable to market rates ; and

(iii) Supply of Foot-wear etc., made of standard quality from reputed firms.

(c) The various aspects involved in the demand at (i) above have been taken up with the concerned authorities.

It has not been possible to accept the demand at (ii) above as it would have adverse impact on the existing stitching agencies like Grih Kalyan Kendra and Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Directorate of Delhi Administration which provide employment to the families of low-paid Central Government employees and unattached displaced women respectively.

As regards demand at (iii) above, suitable instructions have already been issued to Government Departments/Offices to purchase shoes and chappals for eligible Groups 'C' and 'D' employees from the Central Government Employees Consumers' Co-operative Stores/Super Bazars/Khadi Gramodyog Bhavans.

Convening of meeting of Chief Ministers of Karnataka and Maharashtra to discuss Border Disputes

10076. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre proposed to convene a meeting of the Chief

Ministers of Karnataka and Maharashtra to discuss the border dispute between the two States ;

(b) if so, whether the meeting was called during the first week of March ;

(c) whether both the State Governments placed their views before the Union Government ;

(d) if so, whether all the reports so far in this regard were also discussed in the meeting ; and

(e) by what time the final settlement in this regard is likely to be reached ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, The Government is intended to call a meeting of the Chief Ministers of Karnataka and Maharashtra to discuss the border dispute between the two States at a convenient time.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Enforcement of safeguards at Tarapur Nuclear Power Station within the frame work of old Indo-US agreement

10077. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the International Atomic Energy Agency is prepared to continue enforcement of safeguards at the Tarapur nuclear power station within the framework of the old Indo-U.S. agreement ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the role will not change even under the new arrangement under which France will substitute the U.S. as the fuel supplier for Tarapur and there will be no change in the level of safeguards ;

(c) whether this assurance was given by the IAEA Director General who had visited India during the month of December, 1982;

(d) if so, what were the discussions held by Government during his visit ; and

(e) whether the Director-General had also hoped that a formal request to IAEA would be made before the first consignment of enrich uranium arrived in India from France ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). The subject was not formally discussed during the visit of the IAEA Director General in December 1982. The visit was mainly meant to enable the new Director General to visit our facilities and understand our programmes and policies. The occasion was also utilised to hold general discussions on the role of the IAEA and India's role in particular.

Setting up of a Working Group on Iron and Steel

10078. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has set up a Working Group on Iron and Steel to prepare a broad long-term profile of Steel demand for the development of Steel industry upto the turn of the century ;

(b) if so, whether this Working Group was expected to submit its report during the current year ;

(c) if so, by what time the Working Group is likely to submit its report ; and

(d) if already submitted, what are the main features of the report ?

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

(b) The Working Group was set up in February 1982, and was requested to submit its report within six months.

(c) The Working Group has since constituted four sub-groups to study, *inter-alia* the demand for steel and the technological op-

tions including self-reliance. The Working Group would take some more time to submit its report.

(d) Does not arise.

Slave traders gang busted

10079. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item under caption "Slave traders" gang busted appeared in English daily National Herald dated 15 February, 1983 ; and if so, the details regarding the arrest of the gang ;

(b) what steps are being taken to check the slave trade in children prevailing in the country and how many children have been saved from these gangs, State-wise, so far ;

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

(d) whether cases have been registered and charge-sheets filed, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (d). There is no evidence of the prevalence of the Slave Trade of children in the country. Attention of the State Government has, however, been drawn to this news item. Sporadic cases involving exploitation of children as reported in the news item are dealt with in accordance with substantive law as State Governments and Union Territories are responsible for enforcing laws relating to such offences.

Modification of Licensing Procedure

10080. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in its 56th annual session demanded certain modifications in the licensing policy and streamlining of licensing procedure ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) Government's response thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c). Government have seen a brochure (Programme of the meeting and Resolution) relating to the 56 annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and it is found that the brochure does not contain any suggestion regarding licensing policy and streamlining of licensing procedures. The brochure however contains inter-alia, the following suggestions :

- (i) Industries engaged in import substitution and export promotion should be excluded from the purview of MRTP Act ;
- (ii) The basis of monopoly legislation should be the extent of market control rather than value of assets ;
- (iii) To facilitate the smooth development of small-scale sector, there should be a single-window clearance in the States for the purposes of all kinds of permissions and approvals required.

In the absence of any specific proposal made by the Federation to the Government it is not possible to offer any views.

Report of Commissioner for SC/ST on Atrocities on Harijans and Tribals

10081. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to the latest report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes atrocities against Harijans and Tribals in the country have continued to mount since 1976 onwards ;

(b) if so, the comparative figures showing various crimes perpetrated against Harijans and Tribals during each year since 1976 especially cases of murder, arson, rape and other crimes against women and cases of violence against weaker sections, State-wise and Union Territory-wise ; and

(c) what specific steps have been taken to effectively curb this crime by the Central and State Governments and Union Territory Administrations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b). A copy of the 27th Report has already been laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 11th August, 1982. Chapter 10 of the report may be referred to.

(c) In the Union Home Minister's DO letter dated 10th March, 1980, comprehensive guidelines covering precautionary, preventive, punitive, rehabilitative and personnel policy measures that are required to be taken for checking crime against Scheduled Castes have been communicated to the States. Close and continuous touch is maintained with the State Governments regarding effective implementation of these guidelines. Similar guidelines have also been issued in respect of Scheduled Tribes also.

Leakage of Information to Liaison Officers of Large Industrial Houses

10082. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Open and Shut appearing under Delhi Diary' in the 'Times of India', New Delhi dated 21 February, 1983 ;

(b) whether he is aware that one of the potential sources for leakage of secret information to the contactmen/Liaison Officers of large industrial houses is the free access which they have got to the rooms of Personal Staff of Ministers, with whom they have made personal contacts and through whom they get free access to the files relating to their principals ;

(c) what business such people are normally supposed to transact with the Personal Staff of Ministers ; and

(d) what surveillance and measures to check their free entry to the rooms of Personal Staff of Ministers are being exercised

to root out such malpractices indulged in by such contactmen with huge purses and spending power ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Visitors who have to meet Ministers are checked in by the personal Staff of Ministers. When instances of violation of conduct rules come to notice they are appropriately dealt with.

Regularisation of casual labourers

10083. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that casual labourers/muster roll employees are being appointed by the Department of Electronics ;

(b) if so, the number of such employees in the Department ;

(c) whether their services are not being regularised even after the lapse of considerable period ; if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) what action Government propose to take in respect of regularisation of their services instead of keeping them as casual labourers or muster roll employees for years together ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As on date there are 16 casual labourers in the Department.

(c) and (d). Casual labourers who are eligible for regularisation in terms of the relevant Government orders regarding minimum number of days of service required for regularisation, fulfilment on requisite prescribed qualifications/conditions etc, are being regularised from time to time, depending upon the availability of vacancies. During the last three years, 20 casual labourers have been regularised in the Department.

Appointment of casual labourers/muster roll by the Department of Atomic Energy

10084. **SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that casual labourers/muster roll employees are being appointed by the Department of Atomic Energy ;

(b) if so, the number of such employees in the Department ;

(c) whether their services are not being regularised even after the lapse of considerable period ; if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) what action Government propose to take in respect of regularisation of their services instead of keeping them as casual labourers or muster roll employees for years together ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (d). The information will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

Steps to meet the Demand of Cement of Gujarat in 1983-84

10085. **SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY** be pleased to state :

(a) whether lack of cement has stalled many projects in Gujarat during the year 1982-83 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) what measures Government are taking to meet the demand of cement of Gujarat State for the year 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATI TIWARI) : (a) and (b). There is a general shortage of cement in the country including the State of Gujarat. To

this extent, possibility of some projects being adversely effected in the State of Gujarat cannot be ruled out.

(c) Every effort is being made to increase availability of cement in the country by way of better utilisation of existing capacities, creation of additional capacities and to some extent through imports.

Haryana IAS Officers Seek Appointments Panel

10086. **SHRI ANAND SINGH :** Will the Minister of **HOME AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Haryana IAS Officers Seek Appointments Panel" that appeared in the "Times of India", New Delhi dated 12 April, 1983 ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof ; and

(c) the action being contemplated to remove any misapprehension from the minds of young officers ?

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

(b) and (c). According to the Government of Haryana there are no misapprehensions in the minds of officers belonging to Haryana Cadre of the Indian Administrative Service, as the Government generally ensure that all officers get suitable opportunities for both district experience as well Secretariat experience. The State Government have also recently created a Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms and Training to facilitate proper career planning of the IAS Officers.

Per Capita Income of different States

10088. **SHRI AJOY BISWAS :** Will the Minister of **PLANNING** be pleased to state the latest per capita income of the different States of the country, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : A statement showing the latest information as received from the different States is annexed.

Statement

Latest estimates of per capita income in different States of India

State	Year	Per capita income * (Rs.)	
		current prices	Constant (1970-71) prices
1. Andhra Pradesh	1981-82	1467	692
2. Assam	1981-82	1380	546
3. Bihar	1980-81	870	420
4. Gujarat	1981-82	2211	950
5. Haryana	1980-81	2335	1051
6. Himachal Pradesh	1981-82	1659	719
7. Jammu and Kashmir	1980-81	1439	660
8. Karnataka	1981-82	1458	664
9. Kerala	1980-81	1312	590
10. Madhya Pradesh	1981-82	1217	501
11. Maharashtra	1981-82	2519	1008
12. Manipur	1981-82	1045	462
13. Orissa	1981-82	1296	530
14. Punjab	1981-82	3122	1429
15. Rajasthan	1981-82	1417	585
16. Tamil Nadu	1981-82	1373	667
17. Tripura	1978-79	861	558
18. Uttar Pradesh	1981-82	1309	522
19. West Bengal	1981-82	1595	720
All India	1981-82	1750	720

* Latest estimates received from the States.

Source : All India : Central Statistical Organisation

States : State Statistical Bureaus

Note : The States of Meghalaya, Nagaland and Sikkim do not prepare estimates of state domestic product.

Setting up of Industries in States of North Eastern Region

10089. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of letters of intent issued to entrepreneurs during the last five years to set up industries in different States of North Eastern Region ; State-wise ;

(b) the number out of them which have

come forward for setting up of industries in the region ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that private sector is not interested to invest capital in the North Eastern region because of the risk of loss ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The following number of letters of intent were issued during the last five years to set up industries in different States of North Eastern Zone :—

States	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	1	1
Assam	4	—	2	7	5
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	—	1	—	11	4
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	6	1
Tripura	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	1

(b) Out of the above 44 letters of intent granted during 1978 to 1982, 3 letters of intent have been converted into industrial licences and 4 have been treated as lapsed (as on 31.3.83).

(c) Setting up of industries depends *inter-alia* upon the availability of infrastructural facilities like power, water, transport, skilled man-power, raw materials, etc. Government have always tried to encourage industrial investment in these areas. Recently, all districts in these states have been included in Category 'A' of Backward districts/areas which will be entitled to special incentives, including 25% capital subsidy.

On-going Industrial Projects in N.E. Region

10090. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the various on-going industrial projects in the North Eastern region ; and

(b) the progress of these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). A Statement is attached.

Statement

Statement of On-going Industrial Projects in North Eastern Region

1. Tezu Mini Cement Plant Arunachal Pradesh (30 TPD).	To commence production by Mid 1983.							
2. Wazeho Mini Cement Plant Nagaland (50 TPD).	To be commissioned by end of 1984.							
3. Hundung Mini Cement Plant Manipur (50 TPD).	To be commissioned by end of 1984.							
4. Umrangshu Mini Cement Plant Assam (200 TPD)	To be completed by 1985-86.							
5. Kumarghat Lime Pozzolana Plant, Tripura (12 TPD).	To be completed by early 1984.							
6. Establishment of Muga Nursery in Assam.	To be completed in 1984-85.							
7. Oak Nurseries Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Mizoram.	To be completed in 1984-85.							
8. Preservation of Oak-Tassar-Seed Cocon.	To be completed in 1984-85.							
9. Establishment of Grainage-cum-Training Centres.	Scheme will be completed in 1984-85.							
10. Expansion of Eri Seed Grainage of Nongpoh (Meghalaya)	To be completed in 1984-85.							
11. Establishment of Mulberry Silk Reeling Unit in Assam.	To be completed in 1984-85.							
12. Expansion of Silk Reeling Unit in Tripura.	To be completed in 1984-85.							
13. Establishment of Mulberry Nursery-cum-Chowki Rearing Centres.	12 Nurseries were started in 1978 to 1980. Proposed outlay for 1983-84 is Rs. 7.50 lakhs.							
14. Nagaland Pulp and Paper Project.	Started Production in July, 1982.							
15. Nowgong Paper Project, Assam.	To be commissioned by March, 1984.							
16. Cachar Paper Project, Assam.	To be commissioned by October, 1984.							
17. Namrup III Fertiliser Project, Assam.	To be completed by Nov., 84.							
18. Bongaigaon Refinery and Petro-Chemicals Ltd. (Petro-Chemicals)	The following is the likely Schedule of Mechanical completion of the project :— <table border="0"> <tr> <td>X-ylenes</td> <td>Dec., '83</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DMT</td> <td>June, '84</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Polyester</td> <td rowspan="2">} April, '86</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Staple Fibre</td> </tr> </table>	X-ylenes	Dec., '83	DMT	June, '84	Polyester	} April, '86	Staple Fibre
X-ylenes	Dec., '83							
DMT	June, '84							
Polyester	} April, '86							
Staple Fibre								

राजस्थान में निम्बाहेड़ा सीमेंट कारखाने द्वारा घटिया दर्जे के सीमेंट का उत्पादन

10091. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान का निम्बाहेड़ा सीमेंट कारखाना घटिया दर्जे के सीमेंट का उत्पादन करता है ;

(ख) क्या इस कारखाने का सीमेंट सिरौही जालौर और बाड़मेर जिलों को, जो कि पिछड़े हुए हैं सप्लाई किया जाता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) :

(क) इस प्रकार की कोई शिकायत अब तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। किन्तु, दो अवसरों (फरवरी, 80 और नवम्बर, 82) पर इस कारखाने से लिए गए सीमेंट के नमूने पोजोलोनासिटी को छोड़ कर सभी तरह से पास थे। आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 (1955 का 10) के उपबंधों के अधीन 24 फरवरी, 1981 को जारी किए गए सीमेंट नियंत्रण (उत्पादन का विनियमन) आदेश, 1981 में सीमेंट के ऐसे उत्पादन पर प्रतिबंध हैं जो भारतीय मानक संस्थान (आई० एस० आई०), के मानकों के अनुरूप नहीं है। इस अधिनियम के उपबंधों का अतिक्रमण होने पर कार्रवाई करने के लिए आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम के अंतर्गत, राज्य सरकारों को शक्तियों का प्रत्यायोजन कर दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) जी, हां। यह सीमेंट कारखाना, जो राजस्थान में स्थित है, अन्य के साथ-साथ सिरौही, जालौर और बाड़मेर जिलों को सीमेंट की आपूर्ति करता है।

राजस्थान में जे० के० सीमेंट फैक्ट्री की चिमनी से निकलने वाले धुएं और सीमेंट की धूल का उर्वरक भूमि पर प्रस्ताव

10092. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सिरौही (राजस्थान) में बनास में स्थित जे० के० सीमेंट फैक्ट्री से निकलने वाले धुएं और सीमेंट की धूल का कई मीलों तक फैले हुए बहुत बड़े कृषि भूमि क्षेत्र पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाये गए उपचारी कदमों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यावरण विभागों में उप-मंत्री (श्री दिग्विजय सिंह) : (क) और (ख) राजस्थान सरकार से वास्तविक रिपोर्ट मांगी गई है, प्राप्त होने पर वह सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Closure of Factories in Madhubani, Darbhanga and Samastipur

10093. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the full list of closed factories and mills in Bihar in private, public and joint sectors respectively ;

(b) the specific causes of closure of those factories, particularly in the districts of Madhubani, Darbhanga and Samastipur and the steps being taken to restart them ; and

(c) the latest position with regard to the Rameshwar Nagar unit of the Ashoka Paper Mills Ltd., milk factory at Madhopur and rice mills at Jay Nagar ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). Information regarding the industrial units lying closed in the country and details per-

taining to them are not centrally maintained in this Ministry. Information which is centrally collected by the Ministry of Labour on factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948 which are lying closed for long or short duration, is given in standard tabulated forms published in the Indian Labour Journal which is a monthly publication of the Labour Bureau, Government of India. Copies of publication are available in Parliament House Library.

(c) Ministry of Industry is concerned only with Rameshwar Nagar unit of the Ashok Paper Mills Ltd. This unit has not been in production since October, 1982. In the interest of speedy rehabilitation and in order to provide necessary management and technical support, the financial institutions have sold a part of their shareholdings in the company to M/s. ITC Ltd. The ITC Ltd. and the IDBI are to work out a suitable plan for resuming operations at the mills at an early date. This Ministry is pursuing the matter and keeping watch over developments.

"Setting up of a Fertiliser Plant in the Proximity of the Ranthambhore Wildlife Sanctuary"

10094. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Wildlife Fund-India have urged upon the Government to consider its decision to establish a fertiliser plant in the proximity of the Ranthambhore wildlife sanctuary ;

(b) if so, whether any study had been made about the possible harmful effect of the factory on the wildlife and its details ; and

(c) the final decision of Government in this matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. An Expert Team was asked to study this problem. The Team advised against the original site at Kherda

which was within 5 km. of the boundary of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve. The Team considered another site at Devpura, which was 12.5 km. from the Reserve, as far enough for safety of wildlife. The Central Government has, however, decided to shift the location to a point beyond 15 km. from the Reserve, and has prescribed additional pollution control safeguards.

Coordination Committee for Speedy Implementation of 20-Point Programme

10095. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered to set up a coordination Committee at the Centre to co-ordinate the work of various Ministries/Departments with a view to ensuring speedy implementation of the New 20-Point Programme announced by Prime Minister ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). A Cabinet Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister to review the implementation of the revised 20-Point Programme and give such directions for its proper and effective implementation as it may consider appropriate. The Committee may constitute sub-Committees as necessary. The Committee consists of the Prime Minister as Chairman and Ministers of Finance, Home Affairs, Planning, Agriculture and Rural Development and Civil Supplies ; and Industries, and Steel and Mines as Members.

Setting up of a Commission on Reorganisation of States

10096. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up any Commission to reorganise big States like U.P., M.P., Maharashtra, Bihar and Karnataka into smaller viable States ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

विधायकों को संरक्षण

10097. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :
क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ संसद सदस्यों, विधान सभा तथा विधान परिषद सदस्यों ने उनसे उनके जीवन की रक्षा की मांग की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं और इस बारे में विस्तृत ब्यौरे क्या हैं ; और

(ग) संसद सदस्यों तथा राज्य विधान सभाओं के सदस्यों के जीवन की रक्षा के लिए सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं और क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिए एक अलग कानून बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर): (क) सुरक्षा प्रबंधों की व्यवस्था के लिए कुछ संसद सदस्यों, से अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए हैं। विधान सभा सदस्यों और लोक सभा सदस्यों के लिए सुरक्षा प्रबंध करना राज्य सरकारों का कार्य है।

(ख) यह सूचना देना लोक हित में नहीं है।

(ग) यदि और जब सुरक्षा व्यवस्था के लिए किसी विधायक से अनुरोध प्राप्त होता है तो सम्बद्ध राज्य सरकारों से आवश्यक प्रबंध करने के लिए निवेदन किया जाता है। अलग कानून बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

News-Item "Sheikh's Memoirs Smuggled Into Pak"

10098. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards the news-item published in Tribune, dated 12 March, 1983 under the caption "Sheikh's Memoirs smuggled into Pak" ;

(b) if so, whether Government have investigated into the matter ; and

(c) if so, the result thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). According to the information furnished by the Jammu and Kashmir Government, there is no truth whatever in the news-item, referred to.

Promotion of Sub-Inspectors in Delhi Police Force

10099. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI :
SHRI R.N. RAKESH :
SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) total number of sub-inspectors who qualified for 'F' List during 1981-82 in Delhi Police Force and those who have been actually given the rank of Inspectors and posted as such ;

(b) the number of those belonging to SC/ST communities separately ;

(c) whether it is a fact that successful Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates have been placed at the bottom level in seniority irrespective of their performance in the written test and interview ;

(d) if so, the reasons for placing them at the lowest level in the inter-seniority of Inspectors ;

(e) whether provisions of reservations in promotions and 40/100 point roster have been followed in this regard ; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ; and steps taken to restore the merit and seniority of the SC/ST successful candidates ?

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

Total number of Sub-Inspectors brought on promotion list 'F' during the year 1981-82.	No. of Sub-Inspectors promoted to the rank of Inspector out of those brought on list 'F'
---	--

Executive	Min.	Executive	Min.
125	2	86	2

(b) 16 of those who have qualified belong to the Scheduled Castes and 4 to Scheduled Tribes. 2 of them belonging to the Scheduled Castes have already been promoted as Inspector.

(c) and (d). It is not correct that all the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates have been placed at the bottom of the list. The list has been drawn on the basis of seniority/merit.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

ISCA Recommendation under Water Exploration for Excavations

10100. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Science Congress Association had recommended to Government to encourage underwater exploration in view of the possibility of ancient cities having been buried under the ocean ;

(b) the detailed recommendations in this regard ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The India Science Congress had recommended that in view of the possibility of the ancient cities having been buried under the ocean, an underwater exploration should be undertaken as a professional activity and that new underwater archaeological discoveries should be recognised and rewarded. It was also recommended that the Department of Archaeology be involved in these activities. National Institute of Oceanography has initiated work on marine Archaeology.

Setting up of Export Oriented Industries

10101. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number and particulars of the export-oriented industry permitted to set up in the country in 1981-82 and 1982-83 ;

(b) the name of the places where such export oriented units have been permitted to be set up ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c). The number of 100% Export Oriented Units approved during 1981, 1982 and 1983 (upto February, 1983) was 96, 164 and 24 respectively. The details of the Letter of Intent issued for 100% export oriented units including name and address of the party, location of the unit, item of manufacture and capacity etc. are being published by Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly News Letter'. Copies of this publication are available in the Parliament Library.

Theft of Fire Arms

10102. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of

the theft of fire-arms from some places in the country by extremists ;

(b) if so, the names of the States and the places where such incidents have taken place ;

(c) the steps taken by Government to recover those fire-arms stolen by the extremists ; and

(d) the action initiated against the extremists ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a), (c) and (d). Yes Sir. Government have received reports of theft of fire arms from some places in the country. The State Governments have set up special teams for intensive investigation in such cases wherever necessary and recoveries have been made in some cases. The concerned State Governments are keeping a close watch on the activities of extremists and action is taken under the law against those found to be indulging in illegal activities.

(b) The detailed information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

"Eco-system of the Desert in Western Rajasthan"

10103. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts are being made to preserve and protect the eco-system of the Thar desert in Western Rajasthan ;

(b) if so, whether any Centrally sponsored programme is under implementation in that part of Rajasthan for preserving and protecting eco-system ; and

(c) the details of the scheme and since when it is under implementation there ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) to (c). The Desert Development Programme under

Ministry of Rural Development has been in operation in the desert areas of Western Rajasthan since 1977-78. This programme mainly seeks to restore the ecological balance reduce the severity of deserties/drought conditions and improve the economic status of the people of these areas. The main components of this programme are development of forests and pastures, ground water and minor irrigation animal husbandry and dairy development, soil and water conservation and dryland farming.

At present the Desert Development Programme is under implementation in the following districts of Rajasthan :

1. Ganganagar
2. Bikaner
3. Churu
4. Jhunjhunu
5. Sikar
6. Nagaur
7. Jodhpur
8. Jaisalmer
9. Barmer
10. Jalore
11. Pali

During the first two years of the implementation of the programme the entire expenditure on the programme was financed by the Government of India. From 1979-80 onwards the Central and the State Government share the expenditure equally. Funds for the programme are now related to the severity and expense of desert condition. Except Gangangar district, which is less arid funds for the programme in other districts have been allocated at the rate of Rs. 10 lakhs per annum per one thousand sq. kms. of geographical area subject to a ceiling of Rs. 2 crores per annum per district. Central assistance of Rs. 29.95 crores has been given to the Government of Rajasthan for this programme upto March, 1983. An expend

ture of Rs. 39.66 crores has been reported upto December, 1982.

An allocation of Rs. 15.71 crores has been made for the year 1983-84. The Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur is also doing excellent work in the field of preservation and protection of the desert eco-system of Rajasthan.

Provision of a Column in Annual C.R. Form for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Employees

10104. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in conformity with the recommendations of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes made in its Report for 1979-80, Government have already issued necessary instructions to various Union Ministries/Departments/State Governments to provide a column in Annual Confidential Report form to enable the reviewing officers to given an assessment of the attitude of the reporting officers towards the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees working under them ;

(b) if so, how many Union Ministries/ Central Government Departments/Union Territory Administration have so far adopted this system ; and

(c) whether Government propose to effect the implementation of this system by all offices under Central Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VEKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir. In so far as Ministries/Departments of Central Government are concerned, instructions were issued in this regard.

(b) As the instruction issued to all Ministries/Departments are meant to be acted upon by them, this information is not monitored centrally.

(c) In view of the reply at (b) above, no separate action is called for in this regard. All Ministries/Departments are expected to implement government instructions.

Complaints registered with Delhi Police

10105. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that generally the complaints coming to the notice of police are not registered for various reasons and only because of that decrease in various types of incidents is shown in the record ; and

(b) if not, the number of complaints received since 1 January, 1982 and the number of F.I.Rs. registered and the number of cases instituted in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The number of complaints, including verbal complaints, received between 1-1-82 to 15.4.83 was 98341 and the number of cases instituted on them are 35261 IPC cases and 11878 under the Local and Special Laws.

Development Authorities in Tribal Areas in States

10106. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some States had started the Development Authorities comprising of a District and Region as a unit in tribal areas of their State ;

(b) if so, the names of such Development Authorities and the States therefor ;

(c) difference between the Development Authorities and the Integrated Development Project Agencies under the Tribal Sub-Plan ;

(d) whether some States also propose to create Development Authorities for better coordination and developmental administration ;

(e) if so, the names of the States and the Authority thereof ; and

(f) the steps taken by his Ministry to expedite the proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In Madhya Pradesh, the following Regional Tribal Development Authorities have been set up :

- (i) Bastar
- (ii) Eastern Region
- (iii) Central Region
- (iv) North Eastern Region
- (v) South Western Region.

In Bihar, the following Authorities have been established :

- (i) South Chota Nagpur
- (ii) North Chota Nagpur
- (iii) Santhal Parganas

(c) Tribal Development Authorities supervise and monitor the programmes of Integrated Tribal Development Projects of their region. The Authority is a regional concept, of a district or more than one district coverage, while an Integrated Tribal Development Project/Agency is a sub-district concept, a project being composed of one or more development blocks.

(d) and (e). Other States are observing the performance of existing authorities for the time being.

(f) The Report of the Working Group on Tribal Development during Sixth Plan (1980-83) recommended that in States having large tribal areas, semi-autonomous regional bodies might be created. The States have been reminded in this regard.

सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इन्डिया लिमिटेड में
जबरदस्त घोटाला

10107. श्री जगपाल सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 15 अप्रैल, 1983 के "जनयुग" में "सीमेंट कारपोरेशन में जबरदस्त घोटाला" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में भ्रष्ट अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और तत्संबंधी पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) सरकार ने सीमेंट निगम के कर्मचारियों की सेवाओं को नियमित करके उनके वेतन मान बढ़ाने और उनको अन्य सुविधाएं (मकान, बोनस, चिकित्सा भत्ता, मंहगाई भत्ता आदि) देने के संबंध में क्या निर्णय किये हैं और उनको वे सुविधाएं किस तारीख से दी जायेंगी ?

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

(ख) सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया के मुख्य सतर्कता अधिकारी को समाचार में निहीत आरोपों की सविवरण जांच करने के सरकार ने आदेश दे दिए हैं । उन्हें यह भी परामर्श दिया गया है कि जहां कहीं भी ऐसी अनियमितताओं का पता लगे जो भारतीय दण्ड संहिता के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत आती हैं वहां पुलिस प्राधिकारियों को तत्काल सूचित किया जाना चाहिए अन्य अनियमितताओं के प्रकरण में उपयुक्त प्रशासकीय विभागीय कार्रवाही प्रारम्भ की जानी चाहिए ।

(ग) सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया के अलकतरा एकक की यूनियन के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ द्विपक्षीय विचार-विमर्श के अनुसरण में सुरक्षा, जूतों और बर्दी आदि का दिया जाना

जैसे मुद्दों का पता लगाया गया है। सीमेंट कारपोरेशन में स्वीकृत पदों पर नियुक्ति नियमित आधार पर की जाती है। सीमेंट निगम की सीमेंट फैक्ट्रियों में सीमेंट उद्योग के रिवाचन पंचाट के अनुसार कुछ क्षेत्रों में ठेके के श्रमिकों को काम में लगाया जाता है। इसमें अकलतरा भी सम्मिलित है।

Assistance for Educational Development of SC/ST

10108. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of financial assistance being provided in various schemes by his Ministry for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(b) the quantum of assistance out of this fund earmarked for the educational development of SCs. and STs.

(c) the steps taken by Central/State Governments to check the drop out amongst the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes-students at different educational levels ;

(d) whether Government of Orissa have submitted any proposal to open residential schools at the Panchayat level in the Rural Sub-plan area to check the drop outs at primary level ; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by State/Central Government to provide additional financial assistance in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The total financial assistance as approved by the Planning Commission and being provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs during the Sixth Five Year Plan Period for various schemes for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes amounts to Rs. 1310 crores, out of which Rs. 240 crores have been approved for various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Rs. 600 crores as Special Central Assistance towards Special

Component Plans for Scheduled Castes of various States/Union Territories and Rs. 470 crores as Special Central Assistance towards Tribal Sub-Plans of various States/Union Territories. In addition to it, an amount of Rs. 42.63 crores has also been made available to States under the Seventh Finance Commission award for grant of compensatory allowance to personnel working in tribal areas and construction of residential quarters for transferrable government employees posted in tribal areas during the period 1979-84.

(b) Out of the total outlay of Rs. 240 crores, allocated for various Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes an outlay of Rs. 156 crores has been earmarked for the educational development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of (i) Post-matric Scholarships for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, (ii) Pre-matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged in unclean occupations, (iii) Girls Hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and (iv) Book Banks for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes pursuing Medical and Engineering courses.

(c) The Steps taken by the Central Government and various State Governments to check the drop outs amongst Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students at different educational levels include various schemes like scholarships, stipends, supply of free text books, uniforms, mid-day meals, reimbursement of tuition fee, hostel facilities etc.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. The Government of Orissa submitted proposal for opening residential schools at the Panchayat level. The availability of Special Central Assistance with the Ministry of Home Affairs for distribution amongst the States/Union Territories towards their respective Tribal Sub-Plans is since limited, the State Government of Orissa was, therefore, advised to implement the scheme by location of funds from different sources as well as by rearrangement of Plan-Priorities.

Delay in Payment of D.A. to the Employees of HSCL

10109. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTER-

JEE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the reason for delaying the payment of 2 instalments of D.A. (April, 1982 and June, 1982) to the employees of Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited has already issued orders on 11th April, 1983 for payment of two instalments of D.A. to its employees.

Number of Class I and II Gazetted Officers and Adequate Representation to SC/ST

10110. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Class I and II Gazetted Officers in the Department of Atomic Energy with Roster break-up as on 1 January, 1983 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the case of Class I and Class II Gazetted Officers the representation is not adequate for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes representation as per Government instructions ;

(c) what is the Government policy to give adequate representation to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Department ; and

(d) the reasons for not filling up the reserved posts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (d). The information will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

Post of Assistant Registrar Cooperative Societies

10112. ACHARYA BHAGWAN DEV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether post of Assistant Registrar Cooperative Societies is not a duty post of Delhi and Andaman and Nicobar Islands Civil Service and not included in Schedule-I of DANICS Rules ;

(b) whether ARCS post is inferior to DANICS post and is only a feeder post for promotion to DANICS and included in Schedule-II of DANICS Rules for the last about 18 years ;

(c) whether Government propose to include ARCS post in Schedule-I and appoint the present incumbents of ARCS posts to DANICS post straight-way ; and

(d) if so, whether such situation amounts to induction of officers into DANICS contrary to undertaking given by Government in K.B. Shukla's case before Delhi High Court and present incumbents of ARCS post be allowed to supersede hundreds of their senior colleagues working on feeder posts of Delhi Administration Subordinate Service Grade-I or other such posts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The post of Asstt. Registrar Cooperative Societies and DANI Civil Service carry identical pay scales. However, the former is only a feeder post so far for appointment by promotion to DANI Civil Service.

(c) and (d). No decision has yet been taken in this regard. However, before taking a final decision, the UPSC will be consulted and the undertaking given in case of Shri K.B. Shukla will be kept in view.

CSIR's Proposal to Hand Over a Research Laboratory to J and K

10113. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether CSIR proposes to hand over to the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir the Drug Research Laboratory at Srinagar along with the farms cultivating medicinal plants ;

(b) if so, the grounds for this decision ;

(c) whether Government are aware of the serious allegations of fraud, embezzlement and mis-appropriation against various officers resulting in losses of lakhs of rupees to the CSIR ; and

(d) if so, whether these allegations will be inquired into before any hand-over is permitted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The Drug Research Laboratory, Srinagar with its Farms and Factories was taken over by the CSIR at the request of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, on a 20 year lease basis in 1964-65 for research and development purposes. The management of the Laboratory and its Farms and Factories was entrusted to one of the Research Organisations of CSIR, namely, Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (CIMAP), Lucknow.

Keeping in view the experience gained, it was decided that the CSIR would only continue with the research activities and the State Government would be better suited for extension work and exploitation of the results of research passed on to them by the CSIR. It was, therefore, mutually agreed that the State Government will take back the Farms and Factories and lease out 150 acres of land at Bonera and 25 acres at Yarikha for research purposes. The lease has, therefore, been cancelled in April, 1982 and modalities of transfer are being jointly worked out.

(b) The main reason for which the revised arrangement has been agreed to is that the CSIR would like to restrict its activities only to research and development and State Government will utilize the results of research for extension and production purposes in their own Farms and Factories.

(c) There are no serious allegations of fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation against various officers of the Drug Research Laboratory (Farms and Factories), Srinagar,

but during the course of inspection of financial and stock accounts certain deficiencies/ discrepancies have come to notice and a number of these pertain to supplies made to Government organisations also. These discrepancies pertain to the period from 1964 to 1975. After 1975 the financial and other accounts of the Drug Farms and Factories are being inspected at regular intervals like those of other institutions of the CSIR and no serious irregularity has come to notice. Detailed preliminary enquiries into the above discrepancies/deficiencies are being made and action against any officer or officers found guilty of any specific irregularity will be initiated expeditiously.

(d) Efforts will be made to complete these preliminary enquiries before the Drug Research Laboratory (Farms and Factories), Srinagar, is handed over back to the State Government. The State Government will be suitably advised to take necessary disciplinary action against any officer found guilty, should the officer's services be transferred to the State Government.

Flouting of Government Norms in Respect of Disciplinary Procedures by H.S.C.L.

10114. SHRI CHHOTAY SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the Press Report appearing in the 'Financial Express' dated 14 March, 1983 regarding flouting of Government norms in respect of disciplinary procedures by Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the lowest bidder was eliminated while awarding contract for printing the HSCL Newsletter and Technical Journal ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that an advertising agency has been entrusted with the publicity work of the company against the guidelines issued by Government ;

(d) whether there are allegations regarding the award of contract for supply of stone aggregate through tender for HSCL works at Bhilai ; and

(e) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

विशाखापत्तनम इस्पात संयंत्र के तापीय विद्युत स्टेशन के लिए निविदाएं

10115. श्री अशफाक हुसैन :
श्री पीयूष तिरकी :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विशाखापत्तनम इस्पात संयंत्र के तापीय विद्युत स्टेशन के लिए निविदाएं किस तारीख को आमन्त्रित की गई थीं और किन-किन व्यक्तियों और कंपनियों ने इसके लिए निविदा प्रस्तुत की थीं ;

(ख) किन-किन व्यक्तियों की निविदा स्वीकृत की गई थीं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रम भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स, जिसकी निविदा इटली सनम प्रोगेली, नाम की विदेशी कम्पनी की निविदा से 81 करोड़ रुपये कम की थी, को स्वीकृत नहीं किया गया था ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो "भेल" की निविदा स्वीकार न करने के क्या कारण हैं और अन्तिम निर्णय लेने में देरी होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे) : (क) निविदाएं 22.2.82 को आमन्त्रित की गई थीं। निम्नलिखित चार पार्टियों से निविदाएं प्राप्त हुई थीं :—

1. मैसर्स भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली।

2. मैसर्स स्नेम प्रोगेट्टी, एस० पी० ए०, इटली।

3. मैसर्स स्कोडा एक्सपोर्ट, चेकोस्लोवाकिया।

4. मैसर्स इलेक्ट्रम, पोलैंड।

(ख) से (घ) अभी तक कोई निविदा स्वीकार नहीं की गई है, लेकिन निविदाओं का तकनीकी-आर्थिक मूल्यांकन कर लिया गया है और आशा है कि शीघ्र ही अन्तिम रूप से निर्णय ले लिया जाएगा।

Exploitation of Coking Coal for Sponge Iron Production

10116. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether regional body to examine the maximum exploitation of coking coal for sponge iron production has emerged from U.S. sponsored workshop which was held in Hyderabad on 7 April, 1983 ;

(b) how many countries participated in the workshop ;

(c) what are the major points discussed and the decisions arrived at ; and

(d) whether any proposal was put forward by the Central Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) Government are not aware of the holding of any U.S. sponsored Workshop in Hyderabad on 7th April 1983.

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

Inclusion of Koli Tribe in the list of Scheduled Tribes

10117. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDA-VATE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Koli tribe has been included in the list of Scheduled Tribes in the proposed Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Amendment) Bill ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b). According to Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 amended upto date Koli community has been included in the list of Scheduled Tribes in the States of Gujarat (Kutch district only) and Orissa. This community been included in the list of Scheduled Castes in the States of Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh as per the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order 1950 ; and also in the Union Territories of Chandigarh and Delhi as per the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Union Territories) Order 1951 amended up-to-date.

The proposal, to include the community in the list of Scheduled Tribes in the States/ U.T. Administrations where it has not been done is being considered along with other such proposals, recommendations, suggestions and representations in consultation with the concerned State Governments/ U.T. Administrations and the Registrar General of India in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and in accordance with the relevant criteria followed in the matter. The comments from some of the State Governments are still awaited and they are being regularly reminded. Further any amendment in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be done only through an Act of Parliament in view of Articles 341(2) and 342(2) of the Constitution.

Rated Capacity of Producing Lime Stone

10118. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :

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

(a) the rated capacity of producing lime stone of the Nandini Mechanised Mine of the Bhilai Steel Plant per year ;

(b) the average requirement of lime stone of the Bhilai Steel Plant per year ;

(c) the actual production of lime stone in the Nandini mine for the years 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 (upto 31 March, 1983) ;

(d) whether the Bhilai Steel Plant bought lime stones from private parties in 1981-82, 1982-83, if so, from whom and what was the cost ;

(e) whether the Nandini Mines have incurred losses in the year 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 upto 31 March, 1983 and if so, details thereof ; and

(f) the reasons for Nandini Mines being unable to reach rated capacity and what steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Notification Re : Appointment of Delhi Police Officers to Delhi Andaman and Nicobar Islands Police Service

10119. SHRI TRILOK CHANDRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether consequent upon U.P.S.C.'s recommendations, a notification appointing 28 Delhi Police Officers including 7 Scheduled Castes to Delhi, Andaman and Nicobar Island Police Service was issued on 27 March, 1980.

(b) if so, whether the notification was cancelled after six months of its issue depriving the Scheduled Caste Officers of their promotion ;

(c) whether a Division Bench of Delhi

High Court held the said cancellation of the Notification void and directed the Home Ministry to reconsider the recommendations of the D.P.C. afresh in the light of its judgement ;

(d) what are the provisions under DANIP Service Rules regarding prearing of a fresh panel for appointment to the Service ; and

(e) when last DPC, whose recommendations were implemented was held for appointments to DANIP service and the steps Government are taking to implement the recommendations of 1979-80 DPC ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The cancellation of the notification has affected all the officers included in the list including 7 officers belonging to Scheduled Castes.

(c) The Delhi High Court has held that the cancelling of the proceedings of the D.P.C. was not in accordance with law. The High Court has also directed that the select list furnished by the DPC on 26-3-1980 should be dealt with afresh in accordance with law.

(d) The panel for appointment to the DANIP Service is prepared in accordance with the provisions of rules 5, 14, 15, 24 and 25 of DANIP Service Rules.

(e) The last DPC whose recommendations were implemented was held in April, 1975. A decision is yet to be taken with regard to the select list prepared in 1979-80.

Steps to Check Brain Drain

10120. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) how many Indian scientists and technicians who have returned to India from abroad and accepted jobs in India since mid 1982 ;

(b) what are the latest figures with Government about the number of Indians

who are still on such assignments abroad at present ; and

(c) further steps contemplated in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). No precise information is available as to the number of scientific and technical personnel, at present working in other countries. Likewise no information is available as to how many of them have come back. The Science Counsellors in the Indian Embassies in USA and UK have estimated that approximately 30,000 highly qualified scientific and technical personnel are working in these countries. It is however, true that some scientists, doctors and others have come back and working in the private and public undertaking and have started their profession independently.

(c) Measures which are in operation and advantage of which can be taken by Indian scientists and technologists wishing to work in India are as given below :

—The positions available in India are widely advertised and those to be filled up through UPSC are advertised also through our Embassies abroad. Senior research posts in the country are also advertised through Indian as well as foreign scientific journals.

—Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has been operating for many years, as scheme of Scientists pool under which well qualified Indian scientists and technical personnel can be provided temporary placement while they are looking for suitable jobs.

—The total outlay on S and T during the Sixth Plan has been increased to Rs. 3367 crores as against Rs. 1809 crores during the period 1974-75 to 1978-79. The enhanced allocation is expected to increase the tempo of R and D activities in the country as also job opportunities for scientists.

—The scientific Departments have been operating a number of schemes which provide for support for research and development programmes of educational institutes, research laboratories etc. Many research institutions and universities have research associateships and fellowships which can be availed of by the returning Indian scientists.

—Encouragement is being given to research in newly emerging fields of science which provide challenging job opportunities to the scientists.

—A scheme "Transfer of knowhow through Expatriate Nationals of Indian Origin (TOKTEN)" is in operation through which outstanding Indian scientists, technologists residing abroad are invited to spend from 2 to 12 weeks with the Indian Institutions with a view to providing specific technical inputs towards the development of the country in priority areas.

—Non resident Indian and persons of Indian origin are encouraged to invest and participate in India's developmental efforts through a wide range of facilities. Indian scientists and technologists and doctors returning from abroad are allowed to import professional equipment without any import licence subject to certain conditions.

—A number of measures have been introduced to promote inhouse R and D in industries. This is expected to provide better employment opportunities for scientists and technologists including those from abroad.

—The Indian leaders and authorities visiting other countries have indicated that the scientists, doctors and technicians could be of help to their motherland, and if they preferred to come they would be welcome.

Recruitment of Junior Hindi Translators in C.B.I.

10121. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Junior Hindi Translators were recruited in the Central Bureau of Investigation during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the number of persons so recruited alongwith their educational qualifications in each case and the qualifications prescribed for the said post ;

(c) whether a few of them have been selected even though they do not fulfil the required qualifications prescribed for the said post ;

(d) whether ad hoc Junior Hindi Translators who had already been working in the C.B.I. have been ignored inspite of the fact that they possessed the prescribed qualifications ; and

(e) if so, the reasons for selecting persons with less qualifications and ignoring the ad hoc persons working as Junior Hindi Translators and having the required qualifications ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c). A statement showing the names, qualifications and experience possessed by the 3 Junior Hindi Translators appointed by the Central Bureau of Investigation during the last 3 years, is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6595/83]. These appointments have been made on deputation basis in accordance with provisions of the recruitment rules framed for such posts by the Department of Personnel and A.R. and followed by the C.B.I. A copy of the recruitment rules is also laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6595/83].

(d) and (e). No person was working as Junior Hindi Translator in the C.B.I. on ad hoc basis prior to the above appointments.

Quality Control Programme for T.V. Production

10123. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any pro-

posal for the standardisation of testing and quality control programme for TV Production ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and how it is being implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Department of Electronics under its Standardisation Testing and Quality Control programme has established facilities for testing Monochrome TV receivers at selected test centres such as Electronics Regional Test Laboratory (North), New Delhi, Electronics Regional Test Laboratory (East), Calcutta. These facilities have been created to test the TV receivers produced in the country to the relevant Indian Standard (IS) specification. A voluntary ISI Certification and marking scheme has been jointly formulated by ISI and Department of Electronics as per which TV receivers of participating manufacturers will be subjected to a series of tests conforming to test/inspection scheme as approved in the relevant Indian Standard specification.

Colour TV is a high cost consumer durable item. To provide consumer satisfaction and to ensure long-term prospects for exports it is necessary to ensure quality and reliability of the sets. In order to assist the industry, the Department of Electronics is setting up test facilities at four regional centres (East, West, North and South). These facilities will be ready within the next one year. All manufacturers would be required to obtain quality certificates from the Department of Electronics or its designated agencies, for the manufacture and marketing of CTV receivers.

The following specific actions are in progress :

(i) Action has been initiated for upgrading the existing TV receiver test facilities to make them compatible for colour TV receiver testing.

(ii) A comprehensive specification for colour TV receivers is being finalised

after comparison of the performance characteristics of a number of colour TV receiver sets.

(iii) Some of the critical components required for quality production of colour TV receivers has been identified for purposes of standardisation.

Regularisation of casual labourers

10124. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that casual labourers/muster roll employees are being appointed by the Cabinet Secretariat ;

(b) if so, the number of such employees in the Secretariat ;

(c) whether their services are not being regularised even after the lapse of considerable period ; if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) what action Government propose to take in respect of regularisation of their services instead of keeping them as casual labourers or muster roll employees for years together ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Apart from seasonal employment like watermen during summer, only one person has been employed as a casual labourer in the Cabinet Secretariat proper (excluding other offices and organisations coming under the purview of the Cabinet Secretariat).

(c) and (d). He could not be regularised as he does not fulfil the eligibility conditions for regularisation of casual employees.

Casual labourers and muster roll employees in Department of Ocean Development

10125. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that casual labourers/muster roll employees are being appointed by the Department of Ocean Development ;

(b) if so, the number of such employees in the Department ;

(c) whether their services are not being regularised even after the lapse of considerable period ; if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) what action Government propose to take in respect of regularisation of their services instead of keeping them as casual labourers or muster roll employees for years together ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Five persons.

(c) and (d). No one appears to be eligible for regularisation as per instructions of the Government of India.

**Report of Birbal Sahni Institute, Lucknow
on the Apathy, Destruction and Plunder
of Fossils**

10126. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD :
SHRIMATI MADHURI
SINGH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether Government are aware of observations made in a report of the Birbal Sahni Institute, Lucknow regarding the apathy, destruction and plunder of fossils of immense scientific value scattered in various parts of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : The only case of loss of fossils known to BSIP relates to Ohujhira village of Mandla District, M.P. These fossils were found distributed on the surface in large numbers and were observed and studied as part of the Institute's Research work on plant fossils for several years.

Protection of Rare Plant Fossils

10127. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD :
SHRIMATI MADHURI
SINGH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Geological Survey of India have not issued any notification declaring the plant fossils of immense scientific value scattered in various parts of the country as antique ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed by Government to protect the rare plant fossils the gift of nature ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b). Geological Survey of India has set up several National Geological Monuments to protect fossil bearing area in the country and other sites of rare geological interest. These areas and sites are acquired by the State Government and handed over to Geological Survey of India. The protection and maintenance of these areas and sites is looked after by the State Governments concerned, public sector undertakings or by Geological Survey of India itself.

**Central Institute of Medicinal Aromatic
Plants, Lucknow**

10128. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHAUDHARI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the functions, achievements, benefits accrued and valuation, if any, done of the Central Institute of Medicinal Aromatic Plants, Lucknow, so far ;

(b) the number of medicinal plants researched and recommended by the Institute ;

(c) whether any use is being made of these in the country ;

(d) whether the Institute had prepared a report and forwarded to the Government in

regard to the potential of medicinal plants ; and

(e) how do Government propose to utilise the work done by the Institute for the benefit of patients in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Lucknow undertakes research and development work on medicinal and aromatic plants with a view to their efficient, effective and economic utilization in the country. Agronomy, breeding, plant pathology and entomology for a large number of plants have been studied and agrotechniques for their cultivation developed. Technologies have been developed for eight products.

Technologies developed by Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants are being utilised by the growers of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants and processing industries.

The activities of the Institute are reviewed periodically by its Research Advisory Committee and Executive Committee.

(b) Six.

(c) Plantation of two has been taken up by cultivators.

(d) No, Sir. However, the technologies developed by the Institute are widely publicised through practical demonstration, articles in newspapers, news release on Radio, T.V. etc. The Institute also organises training courses periodically for the benefit of industry. These measures, it is expected, will lead to commercial exploitation of technologies.

(e) The technologies developed will go a long way in achieving self-sufficiency in medicinal and aromatic plants and essential oils, required for Pharmaceutical and perfumery industries which in turn will help in the indigenous production of drugs and pharmaceuticals.

Technology for Antarctica Expedition

10129. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTI :
SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMED :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the countries from which we borrowed technology for Antarctica expedition ;

(b) whatever the achievement in the field of research in both the expeditions has been assessed ; and

(c) when a permanent base is to be built up in Antarctica with communications link giving details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) A ship from a Norwegian company was chartered and some transportation and camping equipment also purchased from Canada. No technology was borrowed from any country.

(b) The reports of the research work done during the first expedition are expected to be published shortly. Finalisation of similar reports on the scientific work done during the second expedition is likely to take about one year. Assessment of these reports will be done after they are ready.

(c) A permanent manned research station with direct communication links with India is proposed to be set up in Antarctica by 1985-86.

Registered Non-Government Companies

10130. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of existing non-Government companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, State-wise ;

(b) the reasons for disparity amongst the States ;

(c) whether it is due to indifferent attitude of State Governments or due to unhelpful attitude of their officers in interpreting various laws like Companies Act, Sales Tax, Local Excise, Octroi etc., which does not attract entrepreneurs ; and

(d) whether Government would consider the simplification of various laws and rules to ensure higher growth of industrial companies and places where the growth is less ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI

NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) and (c). Reasons for disparity among the States are many and varied. It is not possible to pin-point them and attribute the disparity to each of these reasons.

(d) It is Government's constant endeavour to simplify and streamline the various laws and rules to ensure higher and speedier growth of industries. Government have also taken several measures to correct regional imbalances and to secure industrialisation of industrially backward areas in the country.

Statement

Distribution of non-Government companies limited by shares at work as on 31.3.82 :

S. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of non-Government Companies
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2535
2.	Assam	733
3.	Bihar	1028
4.	Gujarat	4104
5.	Haryana	553
6.	Himachal Pradesh	204
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	249
8.	Karnataka	3277
9.	Kerala	1875
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1100

1	2	3
11. Maharashtra	...	16902
12. Nagaland	...	26
13. Orissa	...	596
14. Punjab	...	1853
15. Rajasthan	...	1345
16. Tamil Nadu	...	5703
17. Uttar Pradesh	...	3182
18. West Bengal	...	14846
19. Chandigarh	...	429
20. Delhi	...	9605
21. Goa	...	419
22. Manipur	...	10
23. Meghalaya	...	67
24. Pondicherry	...	109
25. Tripura	...	11
26. Andaman and Nicobar	...	6
27. Dadar and Nagar Haveli	...	10
28. Arunachal Pradesh	...	17
29. Mizoram	...	1
Total		70795

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंतर्गत चल रही योजनाओं की पुनरीक्षा

10131. श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

श्री बापूसाहिब परलेखकर :

श्री भीम सिंह :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों में प्रगति पर छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना की योजनाओं की सरकार द्वारा पुनरीक्षा की जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चन्हाण) :

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों में कार्यान्वयन अधीन छठी पंचवर्षीय योजनागत स्कीमों की योजना आयोग में संबंधित राज्यों और केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों के साथ वार्षिक योजना संबंधी विचार-विमर्श के समय समीक्षा की जाती है और इस समीक्षा में वित्तीय और वास्तविक लक्ष्यों के रूप में निष्पादन और स्कीमों के कार्यान्वयन की समस्याएं शामिल होती हैं। अनुवर्ती वार्षिक योजना के लिए आवंटन करते समय उस वर्ष स्कीमों के संबंध में हुई प्रगति को ध्यान में रखा जाता है ।

इसके अलावा छठी योजना स्कीमों की समीक्षा योजना मंत्री जी और योजना आयोग के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों द्वारा समय-समय पर विभिन्न राज्यों के उनके दौरों के दौरान भी की जाती है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Robbery in Home Guards' Armoury in Ferozepur

10132. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL
REDDY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that in a sensational robbery in the armoury of the Divisional Home Guards, robbers looted ammunition in heavy quantity at Ferozepur, Punjab ;

(b) the details of the incidents ; and

(c) the action Government have taken in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c). The Punjab Government have intimated that on the night of the 6th/7th April, 1983 the wall of the District Home Guards Armoury at Ferozepur was broken from the back side and 28 rifles and 14 stenguns were taken away alongwith 40 rounds of .3(3 and 359 stengun cartridges. On receipt of this information a case was registered by the Punjab Police and investigation is being conducted under the supervision of Senior Police Officers of Punjab. The Punjab Government have also set up special teams for investigation of the case. One Company Commander of the Home Guards has been placed under suspension and one Havildar Instructor and one Corporal Instructor have been discharged from service on grounds of negligence, and omission. Most of the arms and ammunition belonging to the Home Guards units had already been deposited in the armouries of Police Lines and Police Stations in Punjab. After the above incident the remaining arms and ammunition of the Punjab Home Guards have also been deposited in the Police Armouries for better security. The investigation of the case is under progress.

The Government of India have advised the State Governments of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Haryana, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh to check and make fool-

proof arrangements for guarding of the armouries in the States including those of Home Guards, NCC and other Governmental organisations. They have also been advised to alert the intelligence machinery and to be on a sharp look out for criminal involved in the cases of theft of arms and for their arrest and recovery of stolen arms.

Issue of Permits for Import of IMF Liquor

10133. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many permits for import of IMF liquor were issued by the competent authority in Andaman and Nicobar Islands during 1981-82 and 1982-83 for importing and sale in the Islands and under whose name and address ;

(b) whether Government have received any complaints about these permits being sold in the black market in the mainland, if so, how many such permits were involved, quantity, liquor permit and money involved in each permit, firms (suppliers) on whom these were issued, CST form numbers enclosed with each permit with their serial numbers and authorities who signed these CST forms accompanying the permits, distinct numbers and date of issue and the forwarding/stevedoring agents who were entrusted with procurement and forwarding with details thereof ; and

(c) whether Government shall engage CBI for enquiry, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c). The requisite information has been called for from A and N Administration and is awaited. It will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Criteria for Allotment of House Sites Under 20-Point Programme

10134. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) what are the criteria for allotment

of house sites under the 20-Point programme throughout the country ;

(b) how many house sites under 20-Point programme have been allotted in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands during 1982-83 ;

(c) whether physical possession of those sites has been handed over to all the allottees, if not, the reasons therefor and the details about the States left out ; and

(d) whether Government have sanctioned grants/loans to such allottees for construction of their houses as done by other States ; if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) The 20-Point Programme is a selection of Plan Schemes. As such, this Programme is encompassed within the Sixth Five Year Plan of the States/Union Territories and Central Government. The approach adopted in the Sixth Plan is to provide developed house-sites free of cost to families of landless workers in the rural areas who do not already own a house-site or a built up house or a hut on land of their own.

(b) During the year 1982-83, 705 house-sites were allotted in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(c) Information regarding actual physical possession of sites handed over to the families is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

(d) The Sixth Plan envisages that 25% of the eligible families would be provided construction assistance of Rs. 500/- per family. During the year 1982-83, 55 families were given construction assistance in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

बिक्री योग्य इस्पात के वितरण की प्रक्रिया

10135. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में गत दो वर्षों के दौरान बिक्री योग्य इस्पात में काफी वृद्धि हुई है और इसीलिए सरकार का विचार इस्पात कोटा प्रणाली तथा व्यापारियों का पंजीकरण समाप्त करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कोटा प्रणाली और व्यापारियों का पंजीकरण समाप्त करने के बाद बिक्री-योग्य इस्पात के वितरण के लिए क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाने का विचार है और क्या यह खुले बाजार में उपलब्ध होगा ; और

(ग) क्या लघु इस्पात कारखानों द्वारा प्रयोग किये जाने हेतु स्पंज लोहे के उत्पादन के लिए गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में कारखानों की स्थापना के लिए लाइसेंस दिये जायेंगे ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे) : (क) और (ख) पिछले दो वर्षों में इस्पात की मदों की उपलब्धि में वृद्धि हुई है। वर्ष 1982-83 में विक्रेय इस्पात की उपलब्धि 103.49 लाख टन रही (आंकड़े अस्थायी हैं) जबकि वर्ष 1981-82 में उपलब्धि 98.14 लाख टन थी।

इस्पात की उपलब्धि में वृद्धि को देखते हुए वितरण प्रणाली में ढील दी गई है। "सेल" ने पंजीकृत व्यापारियों को ही इस्पात बेचने की प्रणाली समाप्त कर दी है और अब सभी व्यापारी, जो इस्पात का व्यापार करना चाहें, इस्पात का व्यापार कर सकते हैं, लेकिन संयुक्त संयंत्र समिति प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों को इस्पात का आवंटन करती रहेगी। मंशा यह है कि बाजार में इस्पात की वस्तुओं की सुगम उपलब्धि की स्थिति बनी रहे और जहां तक सम्भव हो, इस्पात के वितरण के लिए कोटा देने की प्रणाली तथा प्रतिबन्ध खत्म कर दिए जाएं।

(ग) सरकार ने यह निर्णय लिया है कि देश में स्पंज लोहा बनाने के उद्योग की स्थापना के कार्य

को बढ़ावा दिया जाए। निर्धारित मापदंडों को पूरा करने वाले तकनीकी-आर्थिक दृष्टि से सक्षम प्रस्तावों के मामले में लाइसेंस देने के बारे में विचार किया जायेगा।

Indo-Soviet Collaboration to Set up a Steel Plant in Orissa

10136. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the monitoring group of the Indo-Soviet Economic Scientific and Technological Commission is considering a steel Plant project for Orissa ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a feasibility report prescribed by Indian Organisations for the proposed plant was studied in Moscow ; and

(c) what are the details of collaboration, time and schedule for the construction of the steel plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) At the meeting of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission held in Moscow in September, 1982, the two sides exchanged views about possibilities of Soviet participation in the construction of the proposed steel plant in Orissa.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No firm offer of assistance/collaboration has been received from the Soviet authorities.

Reservation of ST in H.E.C.

10137. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of representations of the Scheduled Tribes (STs) in Group A, B, C and D posts in HEC, Ranchi as on 1 January, 1983 vis-a-vis the prescribed percentage of their representations in such jobs ;

(b) whether the Government are aware

of the representations of STs in HEC, Ranchi is rather inadequate and highly unsatisfactory and if so, efforts made/proposed, if any, to effect improvement therein ;

(c) whether Government propose to take special steps to fill up the backlog of the prescribed percentage of representations of of the STs in jobs in the public sector enterprise and if so, details in respect of ; and

(d) if the reply to question (c) above is in the negative, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The required information is given below :—

	Percentage of representation of ST	Percentage prescribed under rules
Group 'A' posts	2.22%	7½%
Group 'B' posts	0.74%	7½%
Group 'C' posts	16.73%	9%
Group 'D' posts	49.84%	9%

(b) to (d) : While there is inadequate representation of Scheduled Tribes (ST) in Group 'A' and 'B' only, no further recruitment is being made in Group 'B' at present. For group 'A' posts, necessary efforts, including special advertisements and relaxation of standards, are being continuously made.

Persons removed from Service from Bharat Refractories Ltd.

10138. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of workers removed from service from the Bhandaridah Unit (District Giridih, Bihar) of Bharat Refractories Ltd. showing them absent in the last five years with year-wise break up ; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Tribes in them with year-wise break-up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b). The information is furnished below :

Year	No. of workers removed	No. of Scheduled Tribes workers
1978	3	Nil
1979	2	2
1980	1	Nil
1981	4	2
1982	Nil	Nil

Allocation to Orissa under Minimum Need Programme

10139. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the amount which was allocated to the State of Orissa under the 'Minimum Need Programme' during the last two years 1981-82 and 1982-83 has been fully utilised ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the amount which as allocated and spent ; and

(c) the details regarding the allocation

of funds to Orissa during the current financial year under this programme ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). A statement showing the amount allocated to the State of Orissa and spent during the last 2 years of 1981-82 and 1982-83 under the Minimum Needs Programme, is annexed.

(c) The full details of sector-wise allocation to the States under the Minimum Needs Programme during the current financial year 1983-84 will be included in the Annual Plan 1983-84 document which will be placed before Parliament shortly.

Statement

Minimum needs Programme—Orissa

(Outlay and Expenditure)

(Rs. lakhs)

Name of the Programme	Annual Plan 1981-82		Annual Plan 1982-83	
	Outlay	Actual Expdr.	Outlay	Anticipated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Rural Electrification	350	350	434	434
Rural Roads	630	507	550	530
Elementary Education	485	464	490	529
Adult Education	15	10	10	6
Rural Health	268	249	280	280
Rural Water Supply	600	592	665	665
Rural Housing	115	50	57	57
Environmental Improvement of slums	15	15	15	15
Nutrition	75	75	70	75
Total	2553	2312	2571	2591

Growth Rate of Unemployment

10140. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the growth rate of employment and labour force on the basis of standard person years in 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 ;

(b) the total volume of unemployment, in 1982-83 ;

(c) the total persons expected to be added to the Labour force in 1983-84 and 1984-85 ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government towards the solution of the vast unemployment problem ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) The final estimates of labour force 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 can be prepared only when the age-group composition etc. of the population from the 1981 Census of Population becomes available. Based on these provisional estimates of sectoral growth rates and information on other relevant variables, rough estimates of employment generation for 1980-81 and 1981-82 indicate that the growth rate of employment in standard person years terms was 4.4 per cent in 1980-81 and 3.3 per cent in 1981-82.

No estimate of employment in Standard Person Years for the year 1982-83 can be made as official estimates of sectoral growth of the economy for this year are not yet available.

(b) For the reasons already stated, it has not been possible to calculate the volume of employment in 1982-83.

(c) For the reasons already stated, it has not been possible to calculate the total number of persons to be added to the labour force in 1983-84 and 1984-85.

(d) The policies and programmes included in the Sixth Plan to tackle the unemployment problem in all its dimensions would be vigorously implemented during the remaining period of the Sixth Plan.

Representation against Application of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act

10140-A. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some public limited companies have been pleading on the plea or another that the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951 does not apply to them ;

(b) if so, the details relating to the same ; and

(c) the views of Government in respect of the pleas made by these companies ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c). In the absence of any mention about the names of Public Ltd. companies and the pleas made by them for non-application of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act to them, it is not possible for the Government to express any views. However, the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 applies to an 'industrial undertaking' engaged in a manufacturing activity carried on in a factory employing 50 or more workers (with the use of power) or 100 or more workers (without the use of power) and pertaining to any of the industries specified in the 1st Schedule to the Act.

12.00 hrs.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री एस० एम० कृष्णा ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हां, आप बोलिए शास्त्री जी । हरिकेश जी, बोलिए ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : धनबाद के कारखाने में 4000 मजदूर...

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : मैंने एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है। आज के नव भारत टाइम्स में बड़ी दिल दहला देने वाली खबर है। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप निगम पढ़ लेते, कोई कार्लिंग अटेंशन मोशन देते....।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मैंने कार्लिंग अटेंशन भी दिया हुआ है। मगर यह मामला एडजर्नमेंट मोशन का है। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नियम किसके लिए बने हैं ? आपके लिए बने हैं या किसी और के लिए ?

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : I will consider it. If it is a Central subject, I will consider it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : बिहार की असेंबली ने कारखानों को लेने का बिल पास कर दिया है। ढाई सौ दिन हो गए हैं, वह राष्ट्रपति की स्वीकृति के लिए पड़ा हुआ है। 4 साल से कारखाना बंद है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : 145 मजदूर मर गए हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देखूंगा।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : Sir, I raised this matter of nationalisation of this industry when I took part in the debate on Industry Ministry. After that, so many people have died, so many workers have died. You should instruct the Government for nationalisation of Kumarduli Engineering Co.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देखूंगा। कार्लिंग अटेंशन मोशन के लिए देखूंगा।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सुन लिया है। बैठिए, हो गया।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I have told you that it is under my consideration. I will tell you.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या आप इस पर कार्लिंग अटेंशन स्वीकृत करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने भेजा है, मैं देखूंगा। ज्यादा कहने से इसकी गंभीरता में कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता।

(व्यवधान)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : Sir, you know that Members of Parliament have very tight programmes...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो गाड़ी आने से पहले गाड़ी की सवारी करना चाहते हैं। 10.35 पर आपने दिया है।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I am not talking about that. There is a strike of the Indian Airlines in Bombay and they have not solved the problem. The entire schedule is being disrupted and we have not been able to come on time for Question Hour. Please direct the Government to do something about it.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The Bombay employees must get justice.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, Mr. Ghosh.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum) : Sir, the ASSOCHAM (The Associated Chamber of Commerce) President expressed his anxiety that the permissible limit of 5 per cent..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो डिसकस हो गया है।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : ..investment in equity shares..

MR. SPEAKER : That is not for adjournment. It cannot be done.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Kindly listen.

MR. SPEAKER : I have seen it.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : One minute.

MR. SPEAKER : Not even half a minute.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : They may with the help of the block shares...

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum) : Sir, under Direction 115 I have given notice seeking permission to make a statement to correct the mistakes committed by the Minister in answering..

MR. SPEAKER : It comes under 115.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Under Direction 115 I have given notice.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know. We will see.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajapur) : Sir, have you received a proper answer from the Airports Authority of India about unauthorised landing of US piper plane ? You are making inquiries. It is almost 21 days now.

MR. SPEAKER : That is without any basis, to my information so far. We will see. Yes, Mr. Bahuguna.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : We have given adjournment motion and everything on that subject. You are not allowing it.

(Interruptions).

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA (Garhwal) : Sir, I had given an adjournment motion, with regard to the question about equity investment in Indian Companies by non-resident Indians. In that I mentioned that according to the current rule Bangladesh and Pakistan citizens who are 37 years old, would also be entitled to invest in the Indian companies. This is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : Just recently, we have discussed it.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : If this point has been raised by anyone, I am willing to be corrected. I am raising a basic question.

MR. SPEAKER : Might be. We have discussed it. You can move by any other method, not by an adjournment motion.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : मैं जनता पार्टी में हूँ लेकिन मेरे नाम के साथ लोकदल उद्धोषित किया जाता है। जब समाचार माध्यम ही अज्ञानी हो और गलत सूचना दे तो लोगों को सही सूचना कैसे मिलेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी शिकायत आयी है, कार्यवाही हो रही है।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : I have been waiting patiently.

MR. SPEAKER : Why ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Just to draw your attention. To-day you have seen in the newspaper that there is a statement by French President to make Nepal a zone of peace. This is important—'to make Nepal a zone of peace', meaning thereby that some powers are trying to make it an area of war. The Government of India should issue a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : We will see.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Nepal is a neighbouring State. The Government of India should issue a statement because this is fraught with a great consequence. Why should the French Government poke their nose into it ? They say that they want to make Nepal a zone of peace. What is the reaction of the Government ? There is no Government. Only second bench ministers are there. There is no Government here. No one is there in the first row.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Why not make West Bengal a zone of peace ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Who is there in the first row ?

(Interruptions)

श्री चतुर्भुज (झालावाड़) : केन्द्रीय कृषि मंत्री ने 235 रुपए चने का रेट तय किया था। लेकिन, हमारे राजस्थान में जो एफ० सी० आई० के चेयरमैन हैं, उन्होंने चना तुलवाने से मना कर दिया है। बे कहते हैं कि अभी यह संभव नहीं है। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या किया जाना चाहिए ? भाव निरन्तर नीचे जा रहे हैं। इसका उपाय बताएं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिखकर दीजिए। इसका उपाय बतायेंगे।

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : What about my notice under Rule 115 ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Yesterday you allowed a Member of the

House to cast aspersion on the patriotism of a journalist. That is what Mr. Stephen did yesterday.

MR. SPEAKER : No, he did not say anything.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The journalist is not present in the House. You cannot challenge the patriotism of journalists.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not remember. You write to me.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : There was a reference to Shri Arun Shourie's article in *India To-day*. You go through the proceedings.

MR. SPEAKER : You write to me.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : No aspersion should be cast on any journalist.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : This is a serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you agitated ? You write to me. You could have taken it up immediately.

सारे क्यों बोल रहे हैं ? यह क्या वकालत हो रही है ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Have you seen the proceedings ? May I read out ?..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप उस वक्त एतराज कर देते तो मैं देख लेता।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं सोच भी नहीं सकता था कि इतने सीनियर मैम्बर इतनी उल-जलूल बातें करेंगे।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You ask him what was his intention ?

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN (Gulbarga) : What I said is on record. You can see what exactly I had stated.

12.10 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : On behalf of Shri S.M. Krishna, I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 :—

(i) S.O.234 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th March, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Alok Udyog Vanaspati and Plywood Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.

(ii) S.O. 271 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Indian Rubber Manufacturers Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.

(iii) S.O. 289 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th April, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Inchek Tyres Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.

(2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 282(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th April, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Motor and Machinery Manufacturers Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years, under sub-section (2) of section 18AA of the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6548/83].

Reviews on and Annual Reports of Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta for 1981 and Tata Memorial Centre, Bombay for 1981-82 and Statements for delay.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta for the year 1981-82 and (b) reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) of item (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 6549/83].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tata Memorial Centre, Bombay, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English version) regarding (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Tata Memorial Centre, Bombay, for the year 1981-82 and (b) reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) of item (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6550/83].

Notifications under All India Services Act, 1951, Report of Commission of Inquiry to enquire into the death of Jathedar Santosh Singh and one other person and Memorandum of Action taken.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section (3) of the All India Services Act, 1951 :—

- (i) The All India Services (Leave) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 338 in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 1983.
- (ii) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 344(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 1983.
- (iii) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 345(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 1983.
- (iv) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 346(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 1983. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6551/83].

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section (3) of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 :

- (i) Report of the Commission of Inquiry set up to enquire into the circumstances leading to the death of Jathedar Santokh Singh and one other person.
- (ii) Memorandum of Action taken on the findings of the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6552/83].

**Notifications under Customs Act, 1962
and Central Excise Rules, 1944.**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANAR-
DHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the
Table :—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifi-

cations (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

- (i) G.S.R. 350(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd April, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No. 160-Customs dated the 20th July, 1977.
- (ii) G.S.R. 351(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd April, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 77 Customs dated the 17th April, 1980 so as to include the places bearing survey numbers 296, 297, 299 and 301 within the jurisdiction of Kandla Free Trade Zone for the purposes of exemption of customs duty. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6553/83].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :—

- (i) G.S.R. 352(E) to 354(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding Excise duty concessions to new and expansion project of sugar factories.
- (ii) G.S.R. 357(E) to 359(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding Central Excise Duty Changes and Exemptions announced by the Finance Minister in Lok Sabha on the 27th April, 1983 while moving the Finance Bill, 1983 for consideration. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6554/83].

**Wild Life (Protection) Licensing (Addi-
tional Matter for Consideration)
Rules, 1983.**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT
(SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) :**

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Wild Life (Protection) Licensing (Additional Matter for Consideration) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 328(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th April, 1983, under sub-section (2) of section 63 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6555/83].

12.12 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

“In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1983, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th April, 1983, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.”

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Mr. Stephen is here. He should say something. Mr. Stephen should defend himself. I have got some charges against him. . . . **

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed him.

12.13 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**

Fifty-ninth Report

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras North) : I beg to present the Fifty-ninth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**Reported Collection of a large sum of Money
by Messers Lohia Machines Ltd., Kanpur
as Advance for Booking of
Vespa-XE Scooters**

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की और उद्योग मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें।

“मैसर्स लोहिया मशीनज लिमिटेड, कानपुर द्वारा, वैस्पा-एक्स० ई० स्कूटरों की बुकिंग के लिए पेशगी रकम के रूप में बड़ी भारी धन-राशि एकत्र किए जाने, हालांकि उसकी फैक्टरी अभी तैयार भी नहीं हुई है तथा फर्म का लाइसेंस समाप्त करने की मांग के समाचार की ओर”।

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) :
श्रीमान अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैसर्स लोहिया मशीन्स लिमिटेड, कानपुर को अन्य के साथ-साथ एक लाख दुपहियों के निर्माण के लिए एक औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जारी किया गया है। स्कूटरों और मोपेडों का निर्माण करने के लिए उन्होंने इटली की मैसर्स पियागिओ के साथ सहयोग किया है।

2. कुछ महीने पहले कम्पनी ने स्कूटरों की बुकिंग के लिए प्रति गाड़ी 500 रुपए की दर से भावी खरीददारों से जमाराशियां आमंत्रित की थीं। उन्होंने बताया था कि इन बुकिंगों पर जमाकर्त्ताओं को 9 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की दर से ब्याज का भुगतान किया जायेगा। कम्पनी से प्राप्त हुई जानकारी के अनुसार लगभग 21 लाख की बुकिंग हुई है और इस प्रकार इकट्ठी की गई राशि लगभग 105 करोड़ रुपए हैं। जमा राशियों का प्रश्न पहले भी सदन में उठाया गया है जिसमें माननीय सदस्य, श्री अशफाक हुसैन द्वारा पूछा गया तारांकित प्रश्न भी शामिल है। मैंने बताया था कि लोहिया मशीन्स सहित मोटरगाड़ी-निर्माताओं द्वारा ली गई जमाराशियों के संबंध में सम्पूर्ण मामले की जांच करने और सिफारिशें प्रस्तुत करने के लिए वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों की एक समिति गठित की जाएगी। समिति का गठन किया जा चुका है और इसने अपना काम आरम्भ कर दिया है।

3. कम्पनी ने सूचित किया है कि उसने औद्योगिक लाइसेंस व विदेशी सहयोग करार के कार्यान्वयन के लिए प्रभावी कदम उठाए हैं। उसने कारखाने की इमारत का निर्माण भी प्रारम्भ कर दिया है। कम्पनी द्वारा मशीनों की खरीद के लिए क्रयदेश भी दे दिए गए हैं। कम्पनी ने बताया है कि नवम्बर, 1983 तक स्कूटरों का निर्माण प्रारम्भ होने की संभावना है।

4. जहां तक उनके द्वारा सप्लाई की जाने वाली वस्तुओं के लिए कम्पनियों द्वारा जमाराशियों को लेने का सम्बन्ध है, यह एक सामान्य वाणिज्यिक प्रथा रही है।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : उद्योग मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है इस पर सवाल करने से पहले एक बात जो मेरी कमजोरी की है, कहना चाहता हूं। लोहिया शब्द इस फर्म के साथ जोड़ा गया है। इससे मुझे बड़ी तकलीफ हुई है। इस देश में जो तपस्वी और त्यागी लोग हुए हैं जैसे गांधी जी,

जय प्रकाश जी, लोहिया जी, उनके नाम लुटेरों के साथ जोड़े जाएं, तो मुझे बड़ी तकलीफ होती है (इंटरप्शन)। सरकार की नीति और नीयत का कर्म से पता लगता है।

एक वाक्य कहूंगा कि देश में कल कारखाने की जरूरत सबसे ज्यादा कमजोर, निर्बल और निर्धन आदमी के साधनों को बनाने के लिए होनी चाहिए। अगर कारखाने बने तो सबसे पहले साइकिल के लिए हों, न कि कार, मोटर साइकिलों के वास्ते। यह तो नीयत और नीति है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, डाकू शायद मारुसिंह सबसे बड़ा हुआ है उसको 2, 3 लाख रु० के डाके के लिए पिस्तौल और बन्दूक दिखानी पड़ी और तकलीफ उठानी पड़ी। लेकिन इस सरकार के राज्य के अन्दर आप लोग देखियेगा कि इस कम्पनी के मालिक ने न पिस्तौल दिखाई है, न तकलीफ उठायी है, केवल चालाकी या अखबार में लिखा पढ़ी कर, या किसी नेता या नीति का सहारा लेकर करोड़ों रु० का डाका डाला है। न जमीन, न कारखाना, कोई भी चीज बनी हुई नहीं है, और न कोई चीज देने की बात है कि कब स्कूटर देंगे। अगर हेराफेरी कर के चालाकी करके, सबको चाल में फंसा कर लोगों का पैसा इकट्ठा करके और उनके ब्याज का शोषण करे तो यह धोखेबाजी है और लम्बे रास्ते पर इसको डाका भी कहा जा सकता है। जैसे बयान में लिखा है कि 9 परसेंट ब्याज देगा। लेकिन इंटरैस्ट रेट क्या है आजकल? जब लोगों ने 500 रुपया सेक्योरिटी जमा करने के लिए दर्खास्त दी उस वक्त इसके पास न जमीन, न कोई मकान था, न कल कारखाने की मशीनें थीं और न उसके पास कोई चीज थी। और यह पैसा इकट्ठा करने के बाद कम से कम या ज्यादा से ज्यादा 3 महीने के बाद लाटरी निकालनी चाहिये थी। और लाटरी का सिस्टम भी कितनी चालाकी का रखा है कि 25 परसेंट उन लोगों को दिया जाएगा जो डिबेंचरधारी होंगे। बगैर असेट के डिबेंचर कैसे हो सकता है। 50 परसेंट टर्नवाइज होगा और 25 परसेंट लाटरी से दिये जायेंगे हर तीसरे महीने। यानी अगर एक

सादरी निकाली जाए और सीरियल नम्बर से हो तो बाकी के लोग अपना पैसा निकाल लेंगे क्योंकि इस तरह से 50 साल में भी लोगों का नम्बर नहीं आयेगा।

लेकिन 3 महीने वाली शर्त इसीलिए रखी है कि लोग जूए के सिस्टम से पैसा न निकालें। मैं उद्योग मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो इसके अन्दर नियम भंग हुए हैं इनकी लाइसेंस देने में...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्यगण आपस में बात कर रहे हैं। इस वक्त काम हो रहा है गम्भीर जनहित का। अगर आपको बात करनी हो तो बाहर जाकर करें।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, यह हमेशा का कायदा है जब काल अटेंशन होता है तो सत्ता पक्ष के लोग हमेशा बात करते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अपने पड़ोस में भी देखिए, दो नेतागण बैठे हैं; और सामने जो बैठे हैं उनको भी कह रहा हूँ, सबको कह रहा हूँ। जनता के हितों पर कुठाराघात हो रहा है, उसकी बात हो रही है और आप लोग सब बातें कर रहे हैं।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : This is the type of thing they do in the West Bengal Assembly also.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : They are incorrigible.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : They do it in the West Bengal Assembly also. They don't hear. This is the type of leaders they have.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये। Please try to help me.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : जो लैटर आफ इन्टैट मौपेड के लिए इश्यू किया गया था, उसके आधार

पर इन्होंने बुकिंग 1982 से शुरू की है। लैटर आफ इन्टैट को कन्वर्ट करने के लिए 3 शर्तें हैं। इन्होंने तीनों में से सिर्फ एक शर्त पूरी की थी, 2 शर्तें पूरी ही नहीं कीं।

पहली शर्त कालोब्रेशन की थी इटली से। पता नहीं 3, 4, 5 साल से कब से इनकी कालाब्रेशन के लिए इटली से ममता चल रही है, यह तो इन्होंने लिख दी थी।

दूसरे फेस होना चाहिए था मैन्युफैक्चरिंग का, लेकिन उनका प्रोग्राम ही एप्रूव नहीं हुआ था और बुकिंग उससे पहले होती है।

सी० जी० क्लीयरेंस नहीं हुई थी लेकिन इन्होंने बाद में गवर्नमेंट को लिखा। यह भी क्लीयर नहीं किया गया था कि कितने पार्ट उसमें लगेंगे और उसके कितने परसेंट पार्ट्स विदेशों से मंगाए जायेंगे, बल्कि पहले साल में कितने लगेंगे और बाद में कितने लगेंगे? इन्होंने गवर्नमेंट को सिर्फ यह लिखा है कि 40 परसेंट तो ओ० जी० एल० से मंगा लेंगे और बाकी हिन्दुस्तान में ही मिल सकेंगे।

इसके बाद बुकिंग की एडवर्टाइजमेंट उन्होंने की और मैंने बताया कि तीन किस्म से की। मंत्री जी के बयान के मुताबिक 105 करोड़ की बात है लेकिन अखबारों में जो आया है और लोगों से मुझे जो जानकारी मिली है उसके मुताबिक यह राशि 200 करोड़ तक है। आजकल देश में विदेशी पूंजी और स्वदेशी पूंजी का भी बड़ा झगड़ा चल रहा है और बैंक-डोर से इसको, मिस्टर** वह भी इसके शेयरहोल्डर हैं,

MR. SPEAKER : No names should be mentioned.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : विदेशी पूंजी जो लन्दन या दूसरे मुल्कों की है वह भी भारतीय पूंजी को खाने की कोशिश कर रही है।

(व्यवधान)

मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि इतने नियमों का उल्लंघन करके एक ऐसे आदमी को, जिसके पास एसेट्स भी नहीं, मशीन भी नहीं, कोई साधन भी नहीं, आप इजाजत दे देते हैं कि वह बगैर साधन, बगैर मशीन, बगैर सब कुछ हुए इस तरह से लोगों से पैसा इकट्ठा कर लें? मंत्री जी ने सिर्फ कंपनी के आधार पर बयान दिये हैं कि उनकी सूची के मुताबिक जो उनको जानकारी दी है।

क्या मंत्री जी ने अपने साधनों से सरकारी तौर पर कोई जानकारी करने की कोशिश की है? क्या मंत्री जी इन पर 420 का धोखाधड़ी का मुकदमा चलायेंगे? अगर नहीं चलायेंगे तो क्या आगे के लिए खुली छूट दे रहे हैं कि जनता का करोड़ों रुपया इस तरीके से मनमाने ढंग से लोग लूटते रहें और इस देश में गरीबों की लूट होती रहे?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री तिवारी जी, इनको कितने अर्से बाद इजाजत होती है, इनके पास कोई सामान नहीं, कोई बिल्डिंग नहीं, कोई कारखाना नहीं, फिर भी लाइसेंस मिल जाये तो ये लोग डिपॉजिट कब इन्वाइट कर सकते हैं? कोई ऐसा नियम है क्या?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : कंपनी डिपॉजिट रूल्स हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, उसके पास सामान तो होना चाहिए, कोई बिल्डिंग हो, मशीनरी हो, उसके बाद कोई ठांचा हो तभी इन्वाइट कर सकते हैं डिपॉजिट या पहले ही इन्वाइट कर लेते हैं?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : इसके सम्बन्ध में जो अब तक प्रणाली रही है, वह कंपनी डिपॉजिट रूल्स के माध्यम से संकलन होता रहा है।

जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया है, हमने एक समिति बिठाई है इसी प्रश्न पर जब सदन में बात आई थी कि इसमें और कौन से प्रश्न उठते हैं विचार करने के लिए। सभी विभागों के सचिव या जो मुख्य अधिकारी हैं, उनकी समिति बनाई है जो इन्हीं प्रश्नों पर हमें राय दे।

उस दिन भी आपकी कृपा थी, जब मैंने उसका ऐलान यहीं पर किया था और मैंने इसका उल्लेख माननीय सदस्य के उत्तर में भी दिया है।

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : You know, Professor, that you cannot speak like this.

(Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लोहिया मशीन्ज और मारुति में बड़ा फर्क है।

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : You talk about Lohia Machines now.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Nobody is allowed to interrupt like this. Mr. Minister, I would like you to reply to Mr. Bagri.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : No. They have said without my permission. We are talking of the present and of the future also.

Shri H.N. BAHUGUNA (Garhwal) : On a point of order. You, Sir, made a query. We were otherwise not involved in this. The query which you referred to the hon. Minister became a query of the House because you represent the House. The query you made was, what are the rules when you give this type of licence, this type of permission...

MR. SPEAKER : For my information I wanted to know.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : You represent the House and, therefore, I get involved. Therefore, you cannot tell me that I am not in order. What I am asking is...

MR. SPEAKER : No. Only Members whose names are in the list are allowed. You can be allowed on a separate thing. I can allow a debate on this.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : When you raise a question, we also get involved....

MR. SPEAKER : No. I have to conduct the business. I have to know certain facts, and I want to know.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : I am happy. To that extent the House gets involved and benefited.

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : श्रीमान्, मैं विनम्रतापूर्वक निवेदन कर रहा था कि सम्मानित बागड़ी जी जैसे वरिष्ठ सदस्य जब कोई विषय इस सदन में उठाते हैं, तो हम आदर के साथ चेष्टा करते हैं कि हम इनके बयानों और सुझावों पर विचार करें। इस दृष्टिकोण से मैंने उनके द्वारा उठाए गए इस प्रश्न का बहुत ध्यान से अध्ययन करने की कोशिश की है।

सर्वप्रथम उन्होंने डा० लोहिया के प्रति सम्मान और श्रद्धांजलि प्रकट की है। मैं उससे सहमत हूँ और मैं भी डा० लोहिया की स्मृति को श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ। इस सम्बन्ध में उनका उल्लेख करना आवश्यक नहीं था, लेकिन चूंकि "लोहिया" नाम आ गया, इसलिए उनका उल्लेख करना आवश्यक हो गया।

यह सर्वमान्य है—और सम्मानित सदस्य भी

इसे स्वीकार करेंगे—कि देश में इस समय साइकलों, मोटर साइकलों, स्कूटरों और मोपेड्स सब की मांग बड़ी तेजी से बढ़ रही है। सम्मानित सदस्य ने साइकिलों के बारे में कहा। साइकिलों की खपत भी सारे देश में बड़ी तेजी से बढ़ रही है और उनका उत्पादन भी बढ़ रहा है। माननीय सदस्य को जानकारी है कि साइकल-युग में भारत पहले ही प्रवेश कर चुका था। अब वह दुपहियों के युग में भी प्रवेश कर रहा है। लोहिया मशीन्ज द्वारा केवल विज्ञापन निकालने से इतनी बड़ी संख्या में अजियां आना और उनके साथ पांच पांच सौ रुपए जमा होना इस बात का द्योतक है कि आज हमारे देश में अच्छे स्कूटरों की मांग कितनी बढ़ गई है।

प्लानिंग कमीशन के एक वर्किंग ग्रुप ने इस सम्बन्ध में एक स्टडी की है। उसके द्वारा अनुमानित किया गया है कि 1989-90 तक हमारे देश में 20 लाख टू-व्हीलर्स, जिनमें मोटर, साइकल, मोपेड और स्कूटर शामिल हैं, की आवश्यकता होगी। इससे स्पष्ट होता है कि टू-व्हीलर्स की मांग हमारे देश में बढ़ती जाएगी। 1982-83 में हमारे देश में 6.58 लाख टू-व्हीलर्स की मांग है, जिसमें 2.83 लाख स्कूटर शामिल हैं। 1989-90 तक स्कूटरों की मांग 8 लाख तक हो जाएगी। केवल लोहिया स्कूटर ही नहीं, बजाज स्कूटरों और मोटरों साइकिलों की मांग 11 लाख लिखी हुई है।

जहां तक सैन्टो पब्लिक सैक्टर का सवाल है, उसके पास भी एडवांस आर्डर बहुत बुक हुए हैं। बजाज के पास दस-ग्यारह साल तक की वेटिंग लिस्ट मौजूद है। तब हमने यह नीति बनाई कि हम इनको लाइसेंस दें, ताकि लोगों की मांग पूरी हो सके। फिर हमने अच्छे मोटर साइकिल, मोपेड्स, स्कूटर आदि बनाने के लिए ही लाइसेंस दिए।

In collaboration with

Enfield India Ltd. Madras	Motor Cycle	30,000	Zundap of West Germany.
Kelvinator of India Ltd., Faridabad	Mopeds/Scooters	1 Lakh	Garrelli of Italy.
Lohia Machines Ltd, Kanpur	Two wheelers/ Scooters	1 Lakh	Piaggia of Italy.
M. Krishnan, Madras	Motor Cycles/ Mopeds	2 Lakhs	Suzuki Motor Co. Japan.
Escorts Ltd. (under consideration)	Motor Cycles	1½ „	Yamaha of Japan.
Majestic Auto Ltd. Ludhiana (under consideration approval awaited)	Motor Cycles/ Mopeds	2 „	Handa of Japan.
Kinetic Engineering Ltd. (under consideration)	Motor Cycles/ scooters/mopeds/ 3 wheelers (including existing capacity)	2½ „	Handa of Japan.
AP Scooters	Light scooters 80 cc engine	60,000	Piaggio of Italy.

यह वेटिंग लिस्ट इतनी लम्बी हो रही है, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि स्कूटर मिलेगा, इसको समाप्त करने के लिए, कम्पीटीशन लाने के लिए, अच्छा इंजन मार्केट में लाने के लिए, यह नीति हमने अपनाई। उसी के हिसाब से लैटर-आफ इन्टेंट दिए। मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि किसी कंपनी या किसी व्यवस्था के बारे में कोई राय देना, जब तक सारे तथ्य सामने न आ जायें, मैं अपनी ओर से उचित नहीं समझता हूं। मैं माननीय सदस्य को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारा यह कतई इरादा नहीं है कि अगर कोई गलती करता है या धोखाधड़ी करता है, तो उसको छिपायें। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने सदन में घोषित किया था कि इस संबंध में एक कमेटी बनाई है, जो यह देखेगी कि जो डिपाजिट्स लिए जाते हैं, उनके क्या नियम हों। अब तक उसके कोई नियम नहीं थे। जो अब तक नियम थे, वे कंपनी डिपाजिट्स रूल्स के आधार पर थे।

मेरे पास यह कम्पनी डिपाजिट्स रूल्स हैं। धारा-642 के अन्तर्गत जिसमें डिपाजिट्स लिए जाते हैं। लोहिया मशीन्स का यह पहला उदाहरण नहीं है, यह पिछले वर्षों से लगातार ऐसा होता आ रहा है। पब्लिक सैक्टर कम्पनीज ने भी इस तरह के डिपाजिट्स लिए हैं। बजाज भी लेता रहा है, टेलको ने भी लिए हैं। फियट-प्रिमीयर ने भी लिए हैं। जैसा कि आपने कहा मारुति भी ले रही है। पब्लिक सैक्टर हो या प्राइवेट सैक्टर हो, रिसोर्सेज मोबीलाइजेशन के लिए यह पद्धति अपनाई जाती रही है। इसका संबंध सीधा इन्डस्ट्री मिनिस्ट्री से नहीं है, कम्पनी एफेयर्स विभाग इसको देखता है। रुपया इकट्ठा करने की यह कार्मशियल प्रैक्टिस है, यह माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं।

प्रश्न यह है कि क्या लोहिया मशीन्स कोई नया कारखाना है—ऐसी बात नहीं है। जो मेरे पास जानकारी है, उसके आधार पर सन् 1973

में यह कम्पनी कानपुर में स्थापित हुई। इस कंपनी की रिपोर्ट और ब्लैंसशीट मेरे पास है, उसके मुताबिक यह स्पष्ट होता है कि यह टैक्सटाइल मशीनरी बनाने का काम बहुत पहले से करते चले आ रहे हैं। लोहिया मशीन, कानपुर, को 5 जुलाई, 1974 को क्रिम्पिंग मशीन 50 नं० और टिविस्टिंग मशीन 72 नं० बनाने का लाइसेंस दिया। फ्रांस के कोलाबोरेशन से पंकी इन्डस्ट्री, कानपुर में क्रिम्पिंग और एसेम्बली टिविस्टिंग मशीन बनाई। अप्रैल, 1977 से इस कंपनी को टैक्सचराइजिंग और टिविस्टिंग मशीन बनाने के लिए भी इजाजत दी गई। जो अधिकार इनको 1977 में दिया गया था, उसे फिर 6 फरवरी, 1981 को 250 मीटर पर-मिनट स्पेशल मॉडल बनाने का अधिकार दिया गया। इसका अर्थ यह है कि लोहिया मशीन कोई नया कारखाना नहीं है। यह सन् 1974 से कारखाना चल रहा है। टैक्सटाइल मशीन बना रहा है। एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव ब्लाक सब मौजूद है, इसको देखा जा सकता है। अब इन्होंने इस नीति के तहत मोपैड स्कूटर आदि बनाने के लिए अर्जी दी है।

इन्होंने “पियाजा” नाम की कम्पनी के साथ फारेन-कोलाबोरेशन किया। सरकार ने इस नीति के तहत कि “टू-व्हीलर्स” की मांग बहुत ज्यादा है इनको इजाजत दी थी। श्रीमान्, मेरे पास इतनी संतुष्टिया आती हैं कि हमको स्कूटर दिलवाओ जिस का कोई हिसाब नहीं है। हमारे सम्मानित सदस्यों के पास भी बहुत से लोग जाते हैं कि हम को स्कूटर दिलवाओ, बाजार में 9-9 साल से स्कूटर नहीं मिल रहा है। लोक सभा के गेट पर जो पहरेदार साथी हैं, वे रोकते हैं कि 9 साल से स्कूटर नहीं मिला। पहली बार जब मंत्री बना तो मुझ से कहा गया कि स्कूटर दिलवाइये। स्कूटर की इतनी ज्यादा मांग को देखते हुए तथा यह सोच कर कि इस में इन्वेस्टमेंट बढ़े, इस का माडर्नाइजेशन हो, इस की एक्सपोर्ट की गुंजाइश को देखते हुए—बजाज ने एक्सपोर्ट में बहुत अच्छा नाम कमाया है—हम ने निश्चय किया कि इस बढ़ती हुई आवश्यकता को पूरा करें।

अब जहां तक प्रश्न है—इस कम्पनी ने शर्तों को पूरा किया या नहीं किया? जो सूचना मेरे पास है उसके मुताबिक इनके लैटर आफ-इन्टेंट में जो शर्तें लगाई गई थीं—

“Arrangements for import of machinery will be finalised to the satisfaction of the Government.”

यह इजाजत इनको 2 जून, 1982 को दी गई थी। हमारी जो कैपिटल-गुड्स की कमेटी है, जिसमें सारे विभागों के अधिकारी हैं, उन्होंने जांच करके हमारे पास रिकमैण्ड किया। उसके बाद उनको इजाजत दी गई कि वे कैपिटल गुड्स के लिए इम्पोर्ट करें और जो सूचना हमें दी गई है—उसके आधार पर उन्होंने 5 करोड़ 72 लाख रुपये की इण्डीजीनस मशीनरी के आर्डर, जो भारत में बनेगी, दिए हैं और 5 करोड़ 30 लाख रुपये के इम्पोर्टेड-इक्विपमेंट के आर्डर भी दे चुके हैं। बिल्डिंग का काम इस समय चल रहा है, 50 हजार स्क्वेअर-फीट में पेन्टिंग और असेम्बली शाप की बिल्डिंग का काम जुलाई, 1983 तक हो जाएगा। इसी तरह से 50 हजार स्क्वेअर-फीट में प्रेस शाप की बिल्डिंग का काम भी हो रहा है, जिसके लिए वे पंकी इण्डस्ट्रीयल शाप में एडीशन कर रहे हैं। इस तरह से उन्होंने शर्तों को पूरा करने का प्रयास किया है।

फारेन-कोलाबोरेशन के अलावा जो दूसरी शर्तें थीं, जैसे—

“Adequate steps shall be taken for anti-pollution measures.”

उसके लिए भी इन्होंने आश्वस्त किया है कि हम एन्टी-पॉल्यूशन के इक्विपमेंट भी लगायेंगे।

जो सूचना मेरे पास है उनसे ऐसा लगता है कि लैटर-आफ-इन्टेंट की जो शर्तें थीं, उन्हें मुख्यतया इन्होंने पूरा करने की चेष्टा की है। लेकिन जो जानकारी माननीय सदस्य ने दी है उस का भी हम पता लगवायेंगे और देखेंगे। हमारा

ऐसा कोई प्रयास नहीं होगा कि किसी भी किस्म के गलत काम या धोखाधड़ी को प्रश्रय दें। इनके जो विज्ञापन अखबारों में छपे, उनसे इतने ज्यादा आवेदन-पत्र आ जायेंगे, इसकी कल्पना किसी को नहीं थी। यही आशा थी कि जैसे नार्मल कोर्स में होता है उसी तरह से होगा, लेकिन जिस तरह से लम्बी क्यू लगी ऐसी कल्पना नहीं थी। अब जो कमेटी बनाई गई है उसमें कम्पनी-अफेअर्स के लोग हैं, इकानामिक अफेअर्स और हैवी इन्डस्ट्रीज के लोग हैं, इण्डस्ट्रीयल डेवलपमेन्ट डिपार्टमेन्ट के लोग हैं तथा जो इससे सम्बन्धित हो सकते हैं वे लोग हैं, जो इस पर विचार करेंगे और इसमें अगर कोई धोखाधड़ी की बात आयेगी तो वे बतलायेंगे कि उसको रोकने के लिए क्या किया जाना चाहिये। वह कमेटी जो रिपोर्ट देगी वह सदन के सामने भी आयेगी और उस पर हम अवश्य कार्यवाही करेंगे।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं फिर सम्मानित सदस्य, वरिष्ठ सदस्य को आश्चस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा इरादा औद्योगिक नीति को संतुलित आधार पर चलाने का है जिसका बागड़ी जी भी समर्थन करते हैं कि बड़े उद्योग, मझोले उद्योग, छोटे उद्योग, सबका संतुलित विकास हो, उसी सन्दर्भ में हमने ये लाइसेंस दिये हैं और एक लाइसेंस ही नहीं कई लाइसेंस दिये हैं और वे सब अपने-अपने कार्य कर रहे हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में सम्मानित वरिष्ठ सदस्य और जो सुझाव देना चाहेंगे उन पर भी हम आदर-पूर्वक विचार करेंगे।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : उसकी कीमत का क्या होगी, यह आपने नहीं बतलाया ?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : कीमत की सूचना मैं आपको बाद में दे दूंगा। कीमत के बारे में सूचना मेरे पास नहीं आई है, क्योंकि उसमें सेल्ज-टैक्स, एक्साइज ड्यूटी कितनी होगी, कम्पोनेन्ट्स पर क्या टैक्स होगा—इनकी अन्तिम रूपरेखा अभी नहीं बनी है, इसलिए कीमत निर्धारित नहीं

कर पाये हैं, बाद में सदन की मेज पर रख सकता हूँ।

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : जो सवाल माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछा गया था, जवाब माननीय मंत्री जी ने नहीं दिया है। सरकार के जो सारे प्रोविजन्स हैं या कानून हैं, उनके अनुसार भी जवाब देने की कोशिश नहीं की गई है और जिस बारे में आपने सवाल पूछा था, उसका जवाब नहीं दिया गया है। यह सरकार जिस ढंग से हिन्दुस्तान में कैपिटलिज्म, पूंजीवाद को मजबूत करने का काम कर रही है, वह अपनी जगह पर है लेकिन पिछले कई इस तरह के स्केन्डल हुए हैं जो कि इस सरकार की नजरों में हैं और मैं तो यह कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार की और सरकार के मिनिस्टर्स की मर्जी के बगैर, इजाजत के बगैर ये नहीं हो पाते और मेरा सरकार पर चार्ज है कि लोहिया मशीन्स को जिस वक्त इन्होंने लाइसेंस दिया था, उसके क्या रिपरकशन्स होंगे, ये अच्छी तरह जानते थे। पहले मारुति लि० का स्केन्डल देश के लोगों के सामने आया जब उसको लाइसेंस दिया गया था। स्वर्गीय संजय गांधी का मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दोबारा आप इसको रिपीट करना चाह रहे हैं। जब वह कम्पनी नहीं चली, तो शेयरहोल्डर्स की मनी का क्या हुआ ? सरकार को इस देश के लोगों को बैंकों से करोड़ों रुपया देकर उसका अर्जन करना पड़ा। अब फिर लोहिया मशीन्स को लाइसेंस दे दिया गया है जबकि उसके पास न जमीन है, न मशीन है और न ही बिल्डिंग है। आपके साथ बैठ कर उन्होंने कोई बातचीत नहीं की और 110 करोड़ रुपये इस देश के लोगों से उन्होंने वसूल कर लिए। अब मंत्री जी ने यह कह दिया कि मुझे तो यह अन्दाजा नहीं था कि इतनी डिमान्ड होगी। मेरा कहना यह है कि इतनी डिमान्ड होगी, यह सरकार को पहले से मालूम था और यह सरकार लाइसेंस देकर कैपिटलिज्म को बढ़ावा देने का काम कर रही है। यह एक कामनसेन्स की बात है कि आज के जमाने में इस देश के लोगों की इतने स्कूटरों की

डिमान्ड होगी। यह एक कामनसेन्स की बात है और मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार कैपिटलिज्म को इस देश में न बढ़ाए।

आज आप हिन्दुस्तान में 18 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन तेल भी पैदा नहीं कर पाते और लाइसेन्स पर लाइसेन्स स्कूटर बनाने के दिये जा रहे हैं। चीन जो एक इन्डिपेन्डेंट कंट्री है और हर स्फेयर में अपने पैरों पर खड़ा है, वहाँ पर 40 लाख साइकिलें चलती हैं। वह 100 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन तेल पैदा करता है। वह स्कूटरों के लिए लाइसेन्स नहीं देता और मैं तो यह कहता हूँ कि यह जो लाइसेन्स देने की पालिसी है, यही गलत है। आज इस देश में कम से कम 37 करोड़ लोग गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रह रहे हैं और उनके लिए रोटी, कपड़े और मकान का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है और यहाँ पर आप स्कूटर और टी० वी० का स्वाद पैदा कर रहे हैं और इस काम के लिए पियागो कम्पनी से, जो इटली की कम्पनी है, उसके साथ कोलावरेषन कर रहे हैं क्या वह एक कैपिटलिस्ट मुल्क नहीं है। आप उन मुल्कों के द्वारा और यहाँ के पूंजीपतियों के द्वारा इस गरीब मुल्क के लोगों को चूसने का काम करवा रहे हैं और लोगों की मेहनत से कमाई हुई पूंजी को ये पूंजीपति चूसने का काम कर रहे हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि आपकी जो यह बुनियादी पालिसी है, उस पर आप प्रतिबन्ध लगाएं और इस तरह के लाइसेन्स न दें। लोहिया मशीन्स ने 110 करोड़ रुपये लोगों से इकट्ठा किया है। कहा यह जा रहा है कि 150 हेक्टेयर जमीन उन्होंने ले ली है लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि अभी भी लोहिया मशीन्स ने कोई जमीन नहीं ली है। उस रोज भी माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा था कि इतनी ज्यादा बुकिंग इस स्कूटर की हुई है कि 60 साल में भी लोगों का नम्बर नहीं आएगा। अगर आज मैं अपने नाम से स्कूटर बुक कराऊँ तो अगले 60 साल में पता नहीं कि मैं इस संसार में रहूँ या न रहूँ। लोहिया मशीन्स एक साल में 1 लाख स्कूटर देने की क्षमता रखती है, यह बताया गया था लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि वह 1 लाख स्कूटर एक साल में

पैदा नहीं कर सकती लेकिन अगर वह इतने स्कूटर एक साल में बना भी लेती है, तो भी 50-60 लाख लोगों ने स्कूटरों की बुकिंग कराई है और इस हिसाब से 60 साल के बाद ही कुछ लोगों का नम्बर आएगा।

अध्यक्ष जी ने इसमें बहुत इन्ट्रेस्ट लिया है और माननीय तिवारी जी को पता होगा कि उस दिन स्पीकर साहब ने यह कहा था कि इन लोगों को अपना स्वर्ग का पता भी दे देना चाहिए, ताकि स्कूटर वहाँ भेजे जा सकें और एक बहुत सही बात उन्होंने कही थी। आप दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी जम्हूरियत की सरकार में बैठे हैं और 60-70-80 लाख स्कूटरों की बुकिंग हुई है।

आप देखिये कि लोगों को किस तरह से चीट किया गया। कहा गया कि वैसे तो फार्म 5 रुपए का है, लेकिन कोई थोक में लेना चाहे तो तीन रुपए का है। इस तरह से 3 और 5 रुपए में फार्म बेचकर करोड़ों रुपया इकट्ठा कर लिया गया। इतना ही नहीं पूरे देश में 4-4 लाख रुपए लेकर एजेंट बनाए गए हैं। आज कानपुर के छोटे से दफ्तर में लोग 4-4 लाख रुपया लेकर घूम रहे हैं। 110 करोड़ रुपया इकट्ठा हो गया है और सरकार कहती है कि हमको मालूम नहीं है। इससे बड़ा और क्या स्कैंडल हो सकता है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या लोहिया मशीन्स के खिलाफ प्रासीक्यूट करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं। उनको लाइसेन्स देने के समय कोई बांडीशंस तय की गई थीं या नहीं। नेगोसिएशन के समय आपकी ब्यूरोक्रेसी ने कोई शर्तें तय कीं या नहीं? कोई शर्तें तय नहीं की गई। योजनाबद्ध तरीके से लाइसेंस दिया गया। यह तो उनका दुर्भाग्य है कि मामला हाउस में उठा और आपके ध्यान में आया।

स्कूटर की कीमत का पूरे देश में प्रचार किया गया। कहा गया कि पियागो कोलोबरेषन से कीमत ज्यादा होगी, लेकिन हम हिन्दुस्तान की सड़कों पर करीब 9000 में इसको लाएंगे।

The cost price itself of VESPA XE according to this breakup will not be less than Rs. 10,000/- and the cost of 150 CC Bajaj scooter on road is Rs. 8457.50.

उद्योग मंत्री कहते हैं कि हमको पता नहीं है। आपने लाइसेंस दिया है और आपको मालूम नहीं है कि इसकी कीमत क्या होगी ?

दुनिया में सबसे ज्यादा महंगा स्कूटर हिन्दुस्तान में है। आज वैस्पा 16 हजार में बिक रहा है। यह स्कूटर भी जब मार्केट में आएगा तो 16 हजार में ही बिकेगा।

माननीय मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि 1983 नवंबर में इसका प्रोडक्शन शुरू हो जाएगा। जहां बिल्डिंग नहीं है, 40 प्रतिशत मशीनें आयात करनी हैं वहां पर 1983 में प्रोडक्शन कैसे शुरू हो सकता है। अभी कुछ भी आयात नहीं किया गया है।

मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि आप लोहिया मशींस के खिलाफ मुकदमा चलाएंगे या नहीं। जिन लोगों को एजेंट बनाकर रुपया लिया गया है, उनका पैसा वापिस कराएंगे या नहीं? आज राजस्थान कैनल को 247 करोड़ रुपये की जरूरत है। वहां पर आपने 17 करोड़ रुपया दिया है। क्या इस 110 करोड़ रुपये को इनसे लेकर राजस्थान कैनल के काम में नहीं लगाया जा सकता? यह मुल्क के लोगों का पैसा है।

एक बात और बताना चाहता हूं। बजाज और लोहिया मशीन्स के आपस में रिलेशन हैं। उनका पड़्यंत्र है। वे इसको चलाना नहीं चाहते थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिस समय लाइसेंस दिया गया था उस समय इनकी इन्वेस्टमेंट कैपेसिटी क्या थी। 110 करोड़ रुपया इकट्ठा करने से पहले उनकी कैपिटल कैपेसिटी क्या थी?

इन सब चीजों का जवाब मैं जानना चाहता हूं। लेकिन जिस ढंग से वरिष्ठ सदस्य बागड़ी जी को जवाब दिया गया है, उस ढंग से नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वरिष्ठ का जवाब कनिष्ठ का कैसे हो सकता है ?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : माननीय सदस्य ने बड़ी प्रभावपूर्ण भाषा में अपने विचार प्रस्तुत किए हैं। पूंजीवाद, समाजवाद और अन्तरराष्ट्रीय पूंजीवाद की बात उन्होंने की है। मैं इस विवाद में नहीं पड़ना चाहता क्योंकि यह एक लम्बा विवाद है। जो सूचना मुझे मिली है, उस आधार पर लोहिया मशीनज ने 18 करोड़ 20 लाख रुपये पब्लिक सेक्टर कम्पनीज में डिपॉजिट किए हैं। बाकी जो दूसरी कंपनियां हैं उनमें 53 करोड़ 50 लाख रुपये डिपॉजिट किए हैं।

(Interruptions).**

ये 9 परसेंट देंगे, पांच-सौ रुपये पर। मेरे पास बहुत लम्बी सूची है। आप चाहें तो मैं पढ़ सकता हूं।

(Interruptions).**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सिर्फ 6 परसेंट का फर्क है।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : जो सूचना मांगी गई है, वही मैं दे रहा हूं। हमने इस सदन में एक कमेटी की घोषणा की थी...(व्यवधान)

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : यह जो समिति आपने बनायी है, यह कितने दिनों में रिपोर्ट दे देगी ?

श्री जगपाल सिंह : हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज की जो कमेटी बनी है, वह कब तक रिपोर्ट देगी ?

(Interruptions).**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ-न-कुछ टाइम बाउण्ड तो किया ही होगा ।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : तीन महीने में रिपोर्ट दे देगी ।...

(व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नाँट अलाउड ।

(Interruptions).

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : जब तक कोई बात साबित न हो जाए तब तक प्रासीक्यूशन करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता । एस्टेबलिश कार्मिशियल प्रैक्टिस के आधार पर जमा हुए हैं । अभी यह स्टेज नहीं आयी है कि इसमें प्रासीक्यूशन हो सके । जैसे ही हमको कुछ बात धोखाधड़ी के बारे में मालूम होगी... (व्यवधान)

श्री जगपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप भी संतुष्ट नहीं हैं । इसलिए, हम भी चुप बैठ जाते हैं ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : खुद, तिवारी जी भी संतुष्ट नहीं हैं ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : वे तो संतुष्ट हैं ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, सबसे पहले मैं आपको बधाई देता हूँ क्योंकि मारुति का मामला एडजान-मेंट मोशन के रूप में आपके सामने रखा तो आपने उसी वक्त कह दिया कि ऐसे कुछ और गंभीर मामले हैं । हम इस पर कालिंग अटेंशन ले रहे हैं । वस्तुतः आपने यह एक बहुत पवित्र काम किया है

क्योंकि यह कालिंग अटेंशन स्वीकार कर लिया है ।

(Interruptions).

गंगा स्नान तो हमारे यहां चलकर कर लेंगे । लेकिन तिवारी जी भी वैसा ही पवित्र काम कर लें तब ।

मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य होता है । अभी श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी जी बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विभाग संभाले हुए हैं । इस विभाग पर सरकार को बहुत बड़ा नाज़ है । लेकिन 35 वर्ष की आजादी के बाद आज आपको मालूम हो रहा है—इस कांड से कि, देश में अब आप यह महसूस कर रहे हैं कि स्कूटरों की भारी आवश्यकता है । अभी आपने ही इसको स्वीकार किया है । अब आप स्वयं कह रहे हैं कि बजाज, टेलको, मारुति तथा अन्य और कई कम्पनियां हैं जो इसी प्रकार की प्रैक्टिस अपना रही हैं । मेरा भी ध्यान उधर है । आप सबूत मांग रहे हैं समझ में नहीं आता है कि आपको इससे बड़े और किस सबूत की जरूरत क्या है ? जगपाल सिंह जी ने जो कहा कि मुकदमा चलाया जाए, उसको चलाने में आपको क्यों परेशानी हो रही है ? आपने अभी स्वयं कहा है कि बजाज, टेलको, मारुति आदि कम्पनियां भी इसी प्रकार की पद्धति अपना रही हैं, पैसा हड़प कर रही हैं । जब यह बात भारत सरकार के उद्योग मंत्री जी को मालूम है तो फिर कोई कार्रवाई करने से वह हिचक क्यों रहे हैं ? और कौन सा सबूत आपको चाहिये ?

बजाज स्कूटर की बात से मैं अपनी बात शुरू करता हूँ । इसकी भी यही स्थिति है । आज से नहीं पंद्रह साल से बजाज स्कूटर की भी ऐसी स्थिति बना दी गई है । उसमें सरकार का हाथ है । आदमी सोना खरीदना नहीं चाहता, जमीन खरीदना नहीं चाहता लेकिन पांच सौ रुपया जमा करके बजाज स्कूटर खरीदना चाहता है ? आखिर क्यों ? इस

वास्ते कि जिस दिन उसको बजाज स्कूटर मिलेगा उसी दिन आठ हजार रुपया ब्लैक मनी उसके हाथ में आ जाएगी। यह स्थिति सरकार की बनाई हुई है।

इतना ही नहीं। हमारे मित्र ने अभी जिन्न किया है। मैं गहराई में जाना नहीं चाहता हूं। मेरे पास यह पत्रिका है। यह ताजी खबर प्रस्तुत कर रही है। यह मारुति लिमिटेड के बारे में है। इसमें कहा गया है, जनता के साथ पांच सौ करोड़ का धोखा। आ गया भारत सरकार का नया करिश्मा। विदेश में बनी देशी जनता कार जहाँ सुजुकि लिखा है वहाँ मारुति पढ़ें। भारत सरकार के आदेश से। इस पत्रिका का नाम भू भारती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस विषय पर ही रहें। पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग्स कमेटी है वह इसको देख सकती है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मैं अपने विषय से ही सम्बन्धित बात कर रहा हूं। बाहर जाकर बात नहीं करूंगा। यह भी एक लूट का तरीका है जो इस रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है। मारुति के जो विशेषज्ञ हैं वे भी बाहर प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। ये 1983 में कार दे देंगे। लेकिन मैं इसको छोड़ देता हूं। मारुति, लौहिया, बजाज आदि में कोई डिफ्रेंस मैं नहीं समझता हूं। मेरे पास सारी की सारी सूचना मौजूद है। इस पत्रिका में जो छपा है, वह मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं। लौहिया मशीन उद्योग के बारे में इटली की एक कम्पनी जो वैस्पा बनाती थी जब एक कम्पनी से अपना समझौता भंग किया तो उसने हिन्दुस्तान के दो कारखानों से समझौता किया और उस समझौते का अगर गहराई से अध्ययन किया जाए तो उसमें भी धोखे की बू आपको आएगी। इटली की पियागिओ कम्पनी से लौहिया मशीन ने 150 सी. सी. क्षमता वाले एक लाख स्कूटर बनाने का समझौता किया। इस कम्पनी द्वारा जो डिबेंचर पत्र जारी किए गए उसके पीछे भी एक इतिहास है जिसको मैं बताना

चाहता हूं क्योंकि आप कहते हैं कि हम को जानकारी नहीं है। दो सौ रुपये फी डिबेंचर के हिसाब से जारी किए गए। इनके साथ आकर्षण यह जोड़ा गया कि जिसको ये ऋणपत्र मिल जाएंगे उनको प्राथमिकता के आधार पर वैस्पा एक्स-ई स्कूटर पहले दिया जाएगा।

13.00 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair).

लोग गुमराह हो गए। एक तो विदेशी कंपनी का साझा दूसरे सरकार की चुप्पी। लोगों में होड़ लग गई, स्टॉक एक्सचेंज में फार्म समाप्त हो गए। इस लौहिया मशीन के, 33 लाख ऐप्लीकेशन फॉर्म्स बिके और एक फॉर्म की कीमत 5 रु० थी। इसी से एक करोड़ 65 लाख रु० की आमदनी इसको हुई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह रुपया किस फंड में जाएगा? 2 लाख 25 हजार ऋणपत्र जारी करना था कम्पनी को, लेकिन 7,74,973 आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए और इतने ही ऋणपत्र इस कम्पनी ने जारी किए। आपके हिसाब से 1 करोड़ 10 लाख रु० आया है। लेकिन 1,97,598 लोगों ने केवल ऋणपत्र खरीदे हैं 500 रु० के हिसाब से तो केवल 200 करोड़ रु० का घपला इसमें ही नजर आता है। क्या सरकार को इसकी जानकारी है? अगर नहीं, तो जो मैंने जानकारी दी है उसके बाद आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं लौहिया स्कूटर के खिलाफ जो जानकारी मैंने दी है वह सही है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How much time do you require to put questions?

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Five-seven minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can continue after lunch. The House stands adjourned to meet at 2 P.M.

13.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch
at five minutes past fourteen of the Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Contd.

**Reported Collection of a large sum of
money by Messers Lohia Machines
Ltd., Kanpur as advance for booking
of Vespa-XE Scooters—Contd.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri. He has already given sufficient ground. He can now put the question. There are other important discussions coming up under rule 193 and one half-an-hour discussion.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (संदपुर) : मैं पहले डिबैचर्ज के सम्बन्ध में बता रहा था। लौहिया मशीन्ज ने दो तरीके से पैसा वसूल किया। पहले तो उन्होंने स्कूटर की बुकिंग के लिए पांच-पांच सौ रुपए जमा कराए और फिर उन्होंने डिबैचर्ज अलग से जारी किए। अन्य मामलों में यह रुपया पोस्ट आफिस में जमा होता है। लेकिन सुनने में आया है कि लौहिया मशीन्ज ने सारे का सारा रुपया सीधे अपने नाम जमा करवाया। उन्होंने अपने लक्ष्य से साढ़े सोलह गुना ज्यादा पैसा इकट्ठा किया। इतना ही नहीं, डिबैचर्ज में काफी धांधली हुई। उन्होंने वादा किया था कि 9 में से एक व्यक्ति को जरूर डिबैचर देंगे। उन्होंने काफी लोगों को दिया भी, लेकिन बहुत से ऐसे केसिज सामने आए हैं, जिनमें से 15 में से एक व्यक्ति को भी डिबैचर नहीं मिला। यह मामला काफी गम्भीर है। क्या मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर गया है; यदि हां, तो डिबैचर्ज के प्रदान में जो गड़बड़ियां हुई हैं, उनके बारे में आप क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे ?

मैंने पहले कहा है कि पांच रुपए प्रति फार्म के हिसाब से 33 लाख फार्म बेचे गए। इस तरह एक करोड़ 65 लाख रुपया केवल फार्म से उन्होंने

इकट्ठा कर लिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह 165 लाख रुपया किस फंड में गया है, क्या यह प्रधान मंत्री के रिलीफ फंड में या किसी अन्य रिलीफ फंड में जाएगा, उसका क्या उपयोग होगा। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि लौहिया मशीन्ज ने किस आधार पर ऋणपत्र जारी करके करोड़ों रुपया इकट्ठा किया है। क्या उनकी फैक्टरी लग गई है, क्या उत्पादन शुरू हो गया है, क्या स्कूटर की कीमत तय कर दी गई है ? क्या उन्होंने यह घोषणा की है कि यह रुपया कब तक जमा होगा ? कब तक बुक कराने वाले को स्कूटर की सप्लाई होगी ?

लाइसेंस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि सरकार के कुछ नियम हैं कि बिना जमीन और बिना फैक्टरी के और बिना कीमत तय किए हुए लाइसेंस दिया जा सकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस प्रकार रुपया इकट्ठा करने पर सरकार का कोई नियंत्रण है, अगर नहीं है, तो क्या सरकार नियमों में ऐसा एमेंडमेंट करेगी, जिससे उस पर सरकार का नियंत्रण हो और कम्पनियाँ कानून की कमी का फायदा उठाकर रुपया इकट्ठा न कर सकें।

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि उन्हें यह अन्दाज नहीं था कि इतनी बड़ी धनराशि इकट्ठी हो जाएगी। लेकिन अब तो उन्हें अन्दाज हो गया है। 110 करोड़ रुपया इकट्ठा करने की बात उन्होंने खुद स्वीकार की है। लेकिन हम लोगों का कहना है कि 400 करोड़ से ज्यादा रुपया इकट्ठा किया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि लौहिया मशीन्ज ने धोखा देकर देश के लोगों से जो इतना रुपया इकट्ठा किया है, क्या मंत्री महोदय उसे यह रुपया वापस करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्देश देंगे। लौहिया मशीन्ज ने जो इतनी बड़ी धनराशि जमा करा ली है, सरकार इसको सुरक्षित रखने की क्या व्यवस्था करेगी ? उन्होंने आवेदन दिया है कि हमने सामान और मशीनें ले ली हैं। लेकिन मैं दावे के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने इस दिशा में एक

प्रतिशत से ज्यादा कार्यवाही नहीं की है। क्या सरकार इस रुपये को सुरक्षित रखने के बारे में व्यवस्था करेगी ?

मान्यवर, अन्तिम बात मैं यह पूछ रहा हूँ—जैसाकि आपने अपने बयान में दिया है—जो कम्पनी के बयान पर आधारित है—जिससे सरकार का बयान भी सन्देहास्पद हो जाता है—

“उसने औद्योगिक लाइसेंस व विदेशी सहयोग करार के कार्यान्वयन के लिए प्रभावी कदम उठाये हैं।”

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये प्रभावी कदम अब क्यों उठाये गये हैं ? क्या चार-पांच दिन पहले हाउस में इस संबंध में विवाद हुआ था उसकी वजह से उठाये गये ? किस आधार पर प्रभावी कदम उठाये गये हैं ? इसका मतलब है कि अब तक कोई प्रभावी कदम नहीं उठाये गये थे तथा ये प्रभावी कदम क्या हैं ? कंपनी ने बतलाया है कि सात माह के बाद यानी नवम्बर, 1983 में स्कूटर का निर्माण प्रारम्भ होने की संभावना है। आप देखिये—सात माह शेष हैं, बिल्डिंग बननी है, मशीनों के गाड़ने का निर्माण कार्य होना है। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या मंत्री जी को विश्वास है कि स्कूटर सात माह में रोड पर आ जाएगा—इसके बारे में भी मैं आपसे क्लेरिफिकेशन चाहूंगा।

अन्तिम बात यह कहना चाहूंगा—यह मामला बहुत गंभीर है। देश में मासुति लि०, लोहिया मशीन्ज, अन्य कई कंपनियों ने इसी प्रकार की बड़ी भारी ठगी की है और इस ठगी को किसी भी प्रकार से क्षमा नहीं किया जा सकता। इस मामले पर केवल उत्तर दे देने से काम नहीं चलेगा। यदि इस पर कोई प्रभावी कार्यवाही नहीं हुई तो यह मामला कल, परसों या उसके बाद फिर उठेगा और सरकार को जवाब देना होगा। यहां पर करोड़ों रुपयों का गबन हो रहा है और इसकी जिम्मेदारी सरकार की होगी। इस भारी स्कैंडल से बचाने के लिए आप क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You did not put one question, that is, how they have selected the name of the great man, Mr. Lohia for the name of the Company. You did not put that question.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : हमारी इस चीज को दो भागों में बांट दिया गया, एक पहले हो गया, एक अब हुआ है।

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am helping him. He did not put that question only.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, if you know some answer to the last question, you can reply to that also.

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : श्रीमान्, मैं इतना स्पष्ट कहना चाहता हूँ कि डा० लोहिया जी के शुभ नाम से इसका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। जैसा मैंने प्रारम्भ में ही कहा था—लोहिया सरनेम है। इस के अध्यक्ष ख्याति-प्राप्त उद्योगपति श्री राम प्रसाद नेवतिया हैं। उनके नाम को सब जानते हैं, वे लोहिया मशीन्ज के चेयरमैन हैं और श्री लोहिया इसके मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर हैं।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : हम तो नहीं जानते, तिवारी जी। वे शायद इतने प्रसिद्ध-विख्यात नहीं हैं।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : श्री रामप्रसाद नेवतिया भूतपूर्व लोक सभा सदस्य रहे हैं।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : नेवतिया को तो जानते हैं, लेकिन उद्योगपति के रूप में नहीं जानते।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : वही नेवतिया

हैं जो पहले लोक सभा सदस्य थे। वही इसके चेयरमैन हैं।

(Interruptions).**

वही हैं।

(Interruptions).**

पहली बात तो मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—मेरे जोशीले भाई शास्त्री जी, मैं उनको पहले जानता हूँ—कहीं भी पिछड़े क्षेत्र में जब कभी लैटर-आफ-इन्टेन्ट (आशय-पत्र) दिया जाता है तो वहां पर यह नहीं होता है कि पहले कारखाना लगाया जाय।

आशय पत्र का अर्थ ही यह है कि आशय है कि हम लगायेंगे। जब कभी पहले कारखाना लगता है, तो लैटर आफ इन्टेन्ट का अर्थ यह नहीं है कि पहले कारखाना लगाया जाए, तब लाइसेंस दिया जाए या लैटर आफ इन्टेन्ट दिया जाए। ऐसा नहीं होता है। देश में आप जितने भी कारखाने देख रहे हैं, इनका प्रारंभ इसी प्रकार हुआ है कि लैटर आफ इन्टेन्ट दिया गया, कोला-बोरेशन हुआ और तब ये कारखाने लगे हैं। मैंने पहले ही बताया कि लोहिया मशीन का कारखाना वहाँ पहले से ही लगा है। अब यह नए क्षेत्र में कारखाना लग रहा है। इसके लिए 11 करोड़ रु० की मशीनरी का आर्डर दिया जा चुका है, जो भई-महीने में आनी शुरू हो जाएगी और सितम्बर, 1983 तक ये सारी मशीनें, बाहरी या भीतरी, आ जायेंगी। जैसा कि कहा गया है। दूसरी बात स्कूटर को बनाने के लिए 100 मैनेजर्स और इंजीनियर्स की जरूरत है, जिसमें से 60 को नौकरी पर रखा जा चुका है और बाकी के लिए ट्रेनिंग, भर्ती वगैरह का प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है।

जहाँ तक पैसे का सवाल है, जैसी कि अब सूचना मिली है 53.5 करोड़ रु० अच्छी मानी जाने वाली प्राइवेट सैक्टर कंपनीज में लगाया है,

जिसकी लिस्ट मेरे पास है। 18 करोड़ 20 लाख रु० पब्लिक सेक्टर में लगाया है, 33 करोड़ 40 लाख रुपया बैंकों और फाइनेन्शियल इन्स्टीचूशन्स में जमा है, 6 करोड़ रुपया हाउसिंग डेवलपमेंट फाइनांस कारपोरेशन, जो आई० डी० बी० आई० आई० सी० आई० सी० आई० की सब्सिडियरी है, उसमें जमा है।

(Interruptions).**

अलग-अलग है, इसकी बड़ी लम्बी लिस्ट है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : इसको आप डिटेल् में दे दीजिए।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : इसका अर्थ यह है कि रुपए को सावधानी से रखने का प्रयास किया गया है। यह बताया गया है कि डिपाजिटर्स का रुपया सुरक्षित हो और उनको ब्याज मिले। इसके अलावा यदि कोई चाहता है, तो वह स्कूटर कैसिल कराकर पैसा रिफण्ड करा सकता है, सात परसेंट ब्याज पर। जैसे बजाज का होता है, ट्रक का होता है, टाटा का हो सकता है, फीयट कार का हो सकता है। इसी प्रकार जो लोहिया के पास पैसा जमा है, वह भी कैसिल करके रुपया रिफण्ड कर सकते हैं।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या आपके पास ऐसी कोई सूचना है कि लोगों ने स्कूटर कैसिल कराया हो और कितनी ?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : जरूर कराया होगा, लेकिन ऐसी कोई सूचना इस समय नहीं है। अभी भी राय दी जा सकती है, इस की पूरी छूट है। इसमें मजबूरी नहीं है कि रुपया जमा हो गया तो वह रुपया रिफण्ड नहीं करा सकता है। जिसको विश्वास नहीं है, वह करा सकता है।

जहां तक बिल्डिंग का प्रश्न है, बिल्डिंग-1 50 हजार स्कैयर फिट, इस महीने तक पूरी हो

जाएगी। बिल्डिंग-2 जुलाई 1983 तक पूरी बन जाएगी। स्कूटर इस साल के आखिर में नवम्बर महीने तक मार्केट में लाने का आश्वासन दिया है। स्कूटर अवश्य मार्केट में आ जाएगा।

जहां तक फार्म्स का सवाल है, इसका विवरण भी हमने मंगाया है। 33 लाख फार्म्स बिके हैं। यह अन्दाजा लगाना मुश्किल था कि इतने फार्मों की मांग आएगी। इसका अन्दाजा विज्ञापन निकालने से पहले नहीं लगाया जा सकता है। यह कहना ज्यादाती होगी कि पहले से मालूम हो जाता है। मुझे यह आश्चर्य हुआ कि इतनी ज्यादा स्कूटरों की मांग देश में है। मैं समझता हूं कि इसका अन्दाजा वर्किंग ग्रुप को भी नहीं था कि इतने स्कूटरों की मांग आ जाएगी। लेकिन इसका पूरा हिसाब हमारे पास है—कम्प्यूटराइजेशन प्रिंटिंग में 11 लाख 65 हजार रु० पैकिंग कास्ट एक लाख 59 हजार, ट्रांसपोर्टेशन 81 हजार, इंशोरेंस 25 हजार और अथॉराइज्ड रिप्रजेंटेटिव को 65 लाख रुपए दिए गए।

स्टेट बैंक का जो खर्च हुआ कमीशन वगैरह में, वह 6 लाख 75 हजार रुपये हुआ, कम्प्यूटर प्रोसेसिंग में 33 लाख रुपये खर्च हुए और छपाई, माइक्रो फिल्मिंग, सोटिंग वाइंडिंग आदि में 31 लाख रुपये खर्च हुए हैं। यह पूरा हिसाब कम्पनी ने भेजा है। यह सारा मामला कम्पनी एफेयर्स का है और जितनी भी इस प्रकार की डिपोजिट की गड़बड़ होती है, उसको देखने का काम इंडस्ट्रीज विभाग का नहीं है बल्कि कम्पनी एफेयर्स विभाग का है और इसमें अगर कोई गड़बड़ होती है, तो वह जरूर देखेगी। जहां तक फार्म्स की सप्लाय की बात थी, वह मैंने बता दी है। मैं यह भी बता दूं कि इस सब को देखने के लिए एक कमेटी बनी हुई है।

Shri S.M. Ghosh, Secretary
Department of Industrial Develop-
ment —Chairman

Shri D.V. Kapur, Secretary
Department of Heavy Industry
—Member

Shri R.K. Kaul, Additional
Secretary, Deptt of Banking
—Member

Shri V.K. Dar, Development Commi-
ssioner, Small Scale Industries
—Member

SHRI S.M. Dugar, Member,
Company Law Board, Deptt of
Company Affairs —Member

Shri M.C. Gupta, Joint Secretary,
Department of Heavy Industry
—Member-Secretary

यह जो कमेटी है, यह मिल भी चुकी है और तीन महीने के अन्दर यह अपनी रिपोर्ट दे देगी, इसकी मुझे पूरी आशा है।

डिवेन्चर्स के बारे में भी माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि हर कम्पनी को डिवेन्चर्स फ्लोट करने का अधिकार है और साधनों को जुटाने के लिए ऋण-पत्र जारी करने का एक जाना माना तरीका है। (व्यवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मैंने सवाल पूछे थे, उनका जवाब नहीं आया है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not permitting anybody except Shri B.D. Singh. Every time you cannot get up. You are a senior Member. They are all waiting.

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am telling you that five names have been given under the call-attention. Three hon. Members have already spoken. If you have already spoken, should I not call him ? Are you not doing injustice to him by interruptions ?

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मेरे प्रश्नों का

तो उत्तर मिलना चाहिए। कार्लिंग एटेंशन में मेरा नाम है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If I am to conduct the proceedings of the House strictly according to the Rules, none of you would have got this chance. You must be kind to us as we are always kind to you.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : जो सवाल पूछे हैं, उनका जवाब मिलना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is an Agenda today. Should we not complete it ? Yes, Shri B.D. Singh to speak.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, लोहिया मशीन्स का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, उसके बारे में बहुत सारी बातें जाहिर हो चुकी हैं। इस कंपनी के लोगों ने सरकारी अधिकारियों से मिलकर जनता की आंखों में धूल झोंकने का काम किया है और एक साजिश की है। मान्यवर, इस बारे में इन्क्वायरी की बात मंत्री जी कर रहे हैं और यह बताया है कि हम ये कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं। इसके पहले सरकार के कान पर जूं नहीं रेंगी और उसने कुछ नहीं किया।

सबसे पहले इस सम्मानित सदन में पिछली 2 मार्च को हमारे एक साथी सदस्य ने इसके बिषय में एक प्रश्न रखा था। माननीय बहुगुणा की पार्टी के श्री अशफाक हुसैन ने जब इस सवाल को एक स्टार्ड क्वेश्चन के रूप में रखा था, तब यहां पर चड़ा हंगामा हुआ था और पूरे सदन में इस बात से बहुत चिन्ता हुई थी और तब माननीय मंत्री जी ने इसके संबंध में अपने जवाब दिये थे। अब एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में, जो मैं समझ पाया हूं, माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह कहा है कि इस महीने तक उसकी बिल्डिंग बनकर तैयार हो जाएगी और 2 मार्च को जो मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया था, उसमें उन्होंने यह बताया था कि केवल भूमि का ऋय किया गया है और अभी नींव नहीं पड़ी है। अब मंत्री जी ने यह जवाब दिया है कि बिल्डिंग बनकर

तैयार हो जाएगी और प्रोडक्शन शुरू करने के लिए मशीनों का आईडेंटिफिकेशन हो चुका है और कांट्रैक्ट दिया जा चुका है।

दो मार्च का आपका यह जबाब है। मेरे पूर्व-वक्ता ने बहुत कुछ कह दिया है। मैं 2-4 सवाल आपके सामने रखना चाहूंगा।

आपने बताया है कि 21 लाख लोगों ने स्कूटर बुक कराया है और 105 करोड़ रुपया इकट्ठा हुआ है। फार्म 5 रुपये के, 21 लाख बेचे गए हैं।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : 33 लाख फार्म बिके हैं।

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : मेरे खयाल से यह पहली कंपनी है जिसने फार्म के पैसे चार्ज किए हैं। इसके पहले ऐसा नहीं हुआ है। जिस समय लाइसेंस दिया गया उस समय यह जानकारी प्राप्त नहीं की गई कि क्या टर्म्स एण्ड कंडीशंस होंगी? क्या योजना है, कब तक तैयार हो जाएगा, क्या कास्ट होगी, इन सब चीजों की जानकारी नहीं ली गई। आपने इतना बता दिया कि प्राइस अभी तय नहीं है। इतनी बड़ी चीज होने जा रही है और पता नहीं है कि कीमत क्या होगी और प्रोडक्शन कब शुरू होगा। ये चीजें मंत्रालय द्वारा नहीं देखी गईं। इसका मतलब है कि बारीकी से देखे वगैर लाइसेंस दिया गया है।

आपने बताया है कि सीनियर आफिसर्स की कमेटी बना रहे हैं। इस कमेटी के टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस क्या हैं? किन-किन मुद्दों पर यह कमेटी जांच करेगी? दूसरी शंका मुझे यह है कि जिन अधिकारियों की कमेटी बनाई गई है, उन अधिकारियों की साजिश तो इसमें है ही। वे तत्वों को कैसे प्रकाश में लाएंगे? इस मामले की ज्यूडिशियल इन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिए, ताकि तथ्यों का पता लग सके।

इस स्कूटर कंपनी में एक लाख स्कूटर प्रति वर्ष तैयार होंगे। 21 लाख स्कूटर बुक किए गए हैं। इस हिसाब से 20 साल में नंबर आएगा। इस तरह से इतनी बुकिंग करने की इजाजत सेकें दी गई? इकनामिक टाइम्स में एक न्यूज है “लोहिया मशींस एक्सटेंशन मूव अंडर स्टडी।” क्या लोहिया मशींस की तरफ से इस तरह का कोई प्रपोजल सरकार के विचाराधीन है। उन्होंने एक लाख से बढ़ाकर 4 लाख प्रति वर्ष प्रोडक्शन करने का प्रपोजल रखा है? अगर इस तरह का प्रपोजल विचाराधीन है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं। अभी वहां एक लाख प्रतिवर्ष का प्रोडक्शन शुरू भी नहीं हुआ है तो चार लाख प्रतिवर्ष का प्रपोजल कैसे विचाराधीन है। (व्यवधान)

बताया गया है कि 9 प्रतिशत के हिसाब से ब्याज दिया जाएगा। जब कोई कंपनी बैंक से लोन लेती है तो किस दर से ब्याज लिया जाता है? इन पर भी वही दर क्यों लागू नहीं होनी चाहिए?

जैसा अभी आपने बताया है कि एक लाख से चार लाख तक विस्तार के लिए उन्होंने अनुमति मांगी है, तो क्या इसमें जो स्कूटर बनेंगे वे केवल घरेलू उपयोग के लिए होंगे या इसमें एक्सपोर्ट की व्यवस्था भी की जायेगी? आपने कहा है कि 21 लाख स्कूटर बुक हो गए हैं। मुझे व्यक्तिगत जानकारी है कि जो वास्तविक उपभोक्ता हैं उन्होंने इतने बुक नहीं किए हैं। ज्यादातर जो पैसे वाले हैं, उन्होंने अपने परिवार के भिन्न-भिन्न सदस्यों के नाम से बुक किए हैं। जब नम्बर आता है तो ब्लैक में बेच देते हैं। इसी प्रकार जिन कंपनीज के स्कूटर्स की स्केरसिटी है, उनका भी ब्लैक हो रहा है। इसलिए, आप ऐसा कोई उपाय निकालें जिससे ब्लैक रुक सके और जो वास्तविक उपभोक्ता हैं उनको सही मूल्य पर स्कूटर मिल सके। कांस्टीट्यूशन के प्रि-एम्बल में भी चेंज कर दिया कि हम समाजवादी हैं। लेकिन, आप प्राई-वेट कम्पनीज को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं। यह समाजवाद की दिशा में प्रगति है या प्रगतिवाद की दिशा में।

यह समझ में नहीं आता कि आप देश को किस दिशा में ले जाना चाहते हैं? इस प्रकार जो बड़ी इन्डस्ट्रीज हैं, वे पब्लिक सेक्टर में एस्टेबलिश होनी चाहिए। लेकिन, पता नहीं आप क्यों प्राई-वेट कंपनियों को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं? देश को पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था की ओर बढ़ाने का काम कर रहे हैं।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : हमारे माननीय सदस्य, श्री सिंह साहब बहुत गम्भीर व्यक्ति हैं। पहले तो इस बात के लिए बधाई देता हूं कि उन्होंने गम्भीरता से ही सारे प्रश्न उठाए। यह सदन भी और माननीय सदस्य भी जानते हैं कि स्कूटर्स इंडिया पहले ही पब्लिक सेक्टर में कार्य कर रहा है। उन्होंने सेन्टो स्कूटर निकाला है और पांच करोड़ से अधिक रुपये जमा किए हैं। एक लाख से अधिक सेन्टो के नाम पर स्कूटर बुक हुए हैं। हमें आशा है कि इस स्कूटर का भी ज्यादा प्रचार होगा। जहां तक और पब्लिक सेक्टर का सवाल है, इस पर विचार करेंगे। जैसे लोहिया को पिआगो स्कूटर का लाइसेंस दिया है उसी प्रकार आन्ध्र प्रदेश की इन्डस्ट्रीय डवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन को भी पिआगो का लाइसेंस दिया है। सिंह साहब का भावात्मक तारतम्य हमारे साथ अधिक जुड़ता है। बजाज स्कूटर की भी मांग बहुत ज्यादा है। इसकी भी दस-दस साल तक मांग थी। इसलिए, हमने सोचा कि इसको लिवरेलाइज किया जाना चाहिए ताकि लोग आगे आएंगे। जब मैंने एक बजे के करीब लिस्ट पढ़ी तो उसमें देखा कि हमने कितने लाइसेंस अलग-अलग पार्टियों को दिए हैं ताकि फ्यूअल एफिशियन्ट आटोमोटिव इन्डस्ट्री हमारे यहां हो और फ्यूअल एफिशियन्ट टू-व्हीलर इन्डस्ट्री यहां शुरू हो सके। अगर अच्छा कोलेबोरेशन मिलता है तो उसके लिए हमने लैटर आफ इन्टेंट भी दिए हैं। उसमें से एक लोहिया मशीन्ज भी है।

लगता है कि ये कुछ ज्यादा ही तेज निकले हैं। एडवर्टिजमेंट वगैरह करके ये आगे निकल गए हैं। किसी को अंदाजा नहीं था और शायद इनको

भी नहीं था कि इतनी ज्यादा अर्जियां आ जाएंगी वैंस्पा के नाम पर और जितके साथ इनका कोले-बोरेशन हुआ है उसकी वजह से। इससे शायद यह साबित होता है कि कंज्यूमर फारेन ब्रांड अच्छा मिले तो उसकी ओर अधिक आकर्षित होता है। सैंटो का नाम वैंस्पा के मुकाबले में उतना नहीं चल पाया है। वैंस्पा नाम चल पड़ा है। हांडा का नाम भी है। ये पहले से चले हुए हैं। घड़ियों में भी ऐसा होता है। सैनियो का नाम, सीको का नाम आप लें। उन नामों की ओर लोग ज्यादा आकर्षित होते हैं। यहां भी इतना ज्यादा डिमांड हो जाएगा, इसका अन्दाजा उनको भी शायद नहीं था। पहले से कौन बता सकता था कि केवल विज्ञापन छापने से इतनी अधिक मांग हो जाएगी? यह कहना बहुत मुश्किल था।

मैं माननीय सदस्य की एक बात सही मानता हूं। इन्होंने कहा कि हो सकता है कि कुछ स्पैकुलेटर्स ने लाटरी की तरह से ही एक ही घर में चार पांच नामों से रुपया जमा कर दिया हो। उनको इसकी व्यक्तिगत जानकारी हो सकती है—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is a possibility of black money being converted into white and deposited in such industry. That possibility is there.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not attributing any motive to anybody. In such transactions, when the building is not ready and still he advertises and gets Rs. 500/- from every person and 21 lakh people applied and deposited Rs. 105 crores, there is every possibility of black money being converted into white. That is my impression about it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Out of 21 lakh depositors, I cannot rule out

any such possibility, I cannot vouchsafe for all the 21 lakh depositors.

(Interruptions)

और जगह भी है। यहां भी है। मैं मना नहीं करता हूं। यह हो सकता है कि कुछ लोगों ने एक ही घर के चार-पांच लोगों के नाम से पैसा जमा कराया हो इस उम्मीद में कि एक तो जल्दी आ जाएगा। इसलिए 21 लाख की जो सूची है वह वास्तविक कंज्यूमर्स की ही सूची हो यह मैं नहीं कहता हूं। द्रकों में, कारों में भी ऐसा ही होता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The total amount collected is Rs. 105 crores.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not giving any judgement. I am only suggesting.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I have already accounted for all that money. It has been deposited in public sector undertakings, with public sector banks, with well known private sector companies. I have already mentioned that.

कीमत का जहां तक सवाल है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : डिप्टी स्पीकर ने ब्लैक मनी के बारे में जो कहा है उसका जवाब दें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has already given.

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : डिप्टी स्पीकर की बात का जवाब नहीं दिया जाता है। माननीय सदस्य के सवाल का मुझे जवाब देना है, उनका नहीं। मैंने बताया है कि 21 लाख ने रुपया जमा कराया है। एक केस भी ब्लैक मनी का केस इस में नहीं है, यह कहना मेरे लिए कठिन है। यह मैं कैसे कह सकता हूं कि सब ठीक है। मैं इस में उलझना नहीं चाहता। जैसे आप से उलझना नहीं चाहता वैसे उनसे भी उलझना नहीं चाहता।

आपका भी मैं आदर करता हूँ, उनका भी करता हूँ। बहुत सी बातों का जवाब नहीं दिया जाता है। जब नहीं दिया जाता है तो उसी में जवाब आ जाता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have only said that there is every possibility.

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : जहाँ तक कीमत का सवाल है, एक्साइज ड्यूटी क्या होगी, सेल्ज टैक्स क्या होगा—अलग अलग राज्यों में अलग अलग सेल्ज टैक्स है। इस वास्ते इस समय कीमत बताना कठिन है। कम्पनी वालों ने कहा है कि नौ और दस हजार के बीच कीमत आएगी। यह उनका अंदाजा है। अतः मैं कीमत की गलत खबर दूँ तो मैं जिम्मेदार होऊँगा। इसलिए गलत बात मैं कैसे कहूँ। मैं कह सकता हूँ कि कीमत के बारे में पूरी जानकारी नहीं है, लेकिन 9, 10 हजार रु० के बीच कीमत होगी ऐसा बताया गया है।

एक्सपेंशन का जहाँ तक सवाल है यह बात सही है कि उन्होंने अर्जी दी है। उनका कहना है कि स्कूटर की माँग ज्यादा है हम 1 लाख से ज्यादा मैन्युफैक्चर करेंगे, यह इजाजत मांगी है। लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा एक कमेटी इस पर विचार कर रही है। यह मामला अभी हमारे स्तर पर नहीं आया है, हमारे पास नहीं आया है। उनसे कहा गया है कि जब तक आपका प्रोडक्शन न हो तब तक हम इस संबंध में कैसे विचार करें। वह कहते हैं कि 4 लाख किया जाय। अर्जी एक्सपेंशन की जरूर आई है इस बारे में इकौनामिक टाइम्स की खबर और आपकी इत्तिला सही है।

तो मैं आग्रह करूँगा जब हमने एक समिति बना दी है और इस संबंध में अगर कोई गलती होगी तो यह काम कंपनी ऐफयर्स विभाग का है वह देखें कि डिपोजिट्स के बारे में गड़बड़ी हो रही है कि नहीं। और कंपनी विभाग इस बारे में सतर्क है और उन्होंने कार्यवाही भी की है। मेरा निवेदन है कि हजारों, सैकड़ों लाइसेंसेज दिये जाते हैं उनके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन का काम राज्य सरकारों का होता

है। कई बार लैटर आफ इंटेंट देने की वह सारी जिम्मेदारी हमारी ही नहीं है, राज्य सरकारों की भी है, कंपनी ऐफयर्स और इकौनामिक ऐफयर्स आदि विभागों की भी है। जहाँ तक हमारे विभाग का प्रश्न है हमने पूरा प्रयास किया है कि एक तरफ औद्योगीकरण हो, स्कूटरों की आवश्यकता है वह पूरी हो और उसके क्रियान्वयन में कोई बाधा न हो, और स्कूटर मार्केट में जल्दी आये यह भी हमारा प्रयास है।

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : जो कमेटी आपने बनाई है उसके टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस क्या है? और जो कंपनी डिपोजिट रूल्स हैं...

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : "to go into the question of obtaining of deposits by companies as advances against bookings made by them and to make recommendations to the Government in the matter including suggesting any guidelines in this behalf."

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : 1975 के जो कंपनी डिपोजिट रूल्स हैं उसमें खासियां लगती हैं। तो आप जुडिशियल इनक्वायरी क्यों नहीं बैठते?

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री जी की ओर से जो उत्तर आया है और हमारे माननीय सदस्य ने जो मंत्री जी से जानकारी चाही है दोनों के बीच में इतनी खाई रही है कि मैं और भी उलझन में पड़ गया कि कितना ज्यादा पूछूँ।

मैं तो यह समझता था कि उद्योग मंत्री जी हमारे देश की जनता के हितों का ज्यादा ध्यान रखेंगे। लेकिन एक बात जो उत्तर में आयी है उससे मालूम होता है कि केवल पूँजीपतियों के और कंपनी के हितों का मंत्री जी को ध्यान है, देश की जनता के हित का नहीं है। और मंत्री जी आज उद्योगपतियों के वकील की हैसियत से मालूम हो रहे हैं, उद्योगपतियों के संतरी की हैसियत से उनकी रक्षा कर रहे हैं, जनता के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में रक्षा नहीं हो पा रही है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is keeping the interests of capitalism or capitalists. You are keeping the interests of the labour. Both must join together.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : पहली बात यह है कि स्कूटर इंडिया लिमिटेड जो पब्लिक अन्डर-टेकिंग है वह 5 करोड़ रु० की लागत से शुरू हुई थी और करीब 35 करोड़ का उसमें घाटा है। उसकी कैपेसिटी 1 लाख स्कूटर बनाने की है, लेकिन 15, 20 हजार ही बन रहे हैं। क्या आपने लाइसेंस देते वक़्त इस बात का ध्यान रखा, और आपने उस कंपनी को जो लाइसेंस दे दिया और जो ऐडवांस अनुमति दे दी तो मैं कहूंगा कि उसको ऐडवांस मनी न कहा जाय, उसकी डैफ़ी-नीशन बदल कर लूट मनी, फ़ौड या चीट मनी कहा जाय। उस पर मैं बाद में आऊंगा कि कौन-कौन जिम्मेदार हैं ?

पहले एक तरीका था कि जब स्कूटर का बुकिंग होता था तो पोस्ट आफिस में पैसा जमा होता था। पोस्ट आफिस सरकारी संस्था है, उसमें पैसे की भी सुरक्षा होती थी और पैसे का जनहित में प्रयोग होता था। उसका ब्याज लोगों को मिलता था, उसमें गड़बड़ नहीं होती थी और कस्टमर्स को उसमें धोखा नहीं होता था। लेकिन आपने स्कूटर कंपनी को स्वतः पैसा इकट्ठा करने का अधिकार दे दिया और उससे जो भी इंटरेस्ट मिलेगा, उसके बीच में बहुत बड़ा अन्तर है। यह जानकारी मिली है कि वह लोगों को 7 और 9 परसेंट का ब्याज देंगे और वह खुद 18 से लेकर 25 परसेंट तक इन्टरेस्ट ले रहे हैं। यह बहुत बड़ा फर्क है। यह इन्टरेस्ट 21 साल में कितना हो जायेगा ? अगर यह कंपनी सही सलामत काम करती रहे तो 21 साल में सारे स्कूटर बनाकर अपनी लायबिलिटी पूरी कर लेगी।

जब आपने इसको लाइसेंस दिया, शेयर

कैपिटल इकट्ठा करने की और डिबैन्चर्स मनी डिमांड करने की और ऐडवांस मनी, जिसको मैं आपसे चीट मनी या फ़ाड मनी की डैफ़िनिशन चाहता हूँ, उसकी अनुमति आपने दी तो क्या आपने इसकी जानकारी की कि उस कंपनी के जो स्वामी हैं, प्रोप्राइटर्स हैं, उनकी कितनी कैपिटल पहले थी, उसकी कितनी प्रापर्टी थी, कितना कर्जा उस पर था, कितनी लायबिलिटीज थीं कितना प्राफ़िट या घाटा चल रहा था और सरकार का उस पर कितना कर्जा था ? क्या इन सारी चीजों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए आपने लाइसेंस दिया ? क्या आपने यह सोचा कि जो कंपनी इस तरह की लूट मचा रही है, सबको पता लग गया था इसके बारे में कि करोड़ों-करोड़ों और अरबों-अरबों रुपये की लूट इसके नाम से हो रही है, कुछ लोग यह भी कहते हैं, हमको भी इसकी जानकारी दी गई है कि कोई इटली की कंपनी जो स्कूटर बनाने के काम में लगी है, उसने **उससे बैठकर, वहां कुछ अधिकारी गए और उन्होंने स्वयं बातचीत की,

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur) : Sir, I take strong exception to this. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will go through the records. I have said that I will go through the records if anything has been mentioned. (Interruptions) I will go through it. This problem would not have arisen if we followed the rules. The rules are very clear. The Member who raises the Calling Attention whose name is taken by the ballot only puts one question. Shri Kashyap only can put the question.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Why Shri Kashyap only ? Why not others ? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : His name is there. I say that if we conduct the delibera-

tions according to the rules, nothing will happen. Therefore, the others will please sit down. (Interruptions) This is not the way that the calling attention is to be conducted.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, he has raised a point of order. Give your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No point of order.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : He has raised a point of order. (Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please don't record anything else other than what Mr. Kashyap says. I am not going to permit. Otherwise I will go to the next subject. You are not dealing with this according to rules. Mr. Kashyap, please conclude. We have taken more than two hours.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shall I read the rules to you ? All of you are very learned and experienced Members. You must help the Chair to conduct the business of the House according to the Agenda.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Sir, I want one clarification.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Whenever you want to speak about the rule, you should get up and ask for my permission. I am not giving you permission now.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : 'Calling Attention' should not take more than half-an-hour. Now, we have taken two-and-half hours. Each Member has taken more than 30 minutes.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Jaipal Singh Kashyap, please conclude. There is

another important item in the agenda. There is a discussion to be taken up under Rule 193.

(Interruptions)

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : उपाध्यक्ष, महोदय, मेरा स्कूटर इस दलदल में फंस गया है। उसको निकलवा दीजिए।

इटली से स्कूटर मंगाए गए थे। क्या इटली से फिर और स्कूटर मंगाए गए और उसके बाद इस कंपनी ने उन्हें रिजेक्ट कर दिया और कहा कि यह स्कूटर इस लायक नहीं है कि हम हिन्दुस्तान में उसको डिस्ट्रीब्यूट कर सकें ?

इस कंपनी ने स्कूटर को डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करने के लिए देश में कितनी एजेन्सीज दी हैं और उनसे कितना रुपया लिया गया है। जहां तक हम लोगों को जानकारी है, हर एजेन्सी से चार लाख रुपया एडवांस मनी के रूप में लिया गया है और देश में 250, 300 एजेन्सीज की व्यवस्था की गई है।

अगर दिल्ली में कुछ अधिकारियों ने यहां पर** किसी व्यक्ति के साथ बैठकर इस सिलसिले में बात की है, तो यह कहना अनपार्लियामेंटरी नहीं हो सकता है। इसका उत्तर आना चाहिए और लोगों को इसके बारे में जानकारी देनी चाहिए।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सम्मानित सदस्य मेरे पड़ोसी हैं और मैं उन्हें जानता भी हूं। मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि मेरा यह दायित्व है कि जितनी जानकारी मेरे पास है, उसके आधार पर मनसा वाचा कर्मणा प्रश्नों का सही उत्तर दूं। वह जानकारी थोड़ी भी हो सकती है और कभी कभी उस जानकारी को सही भी करना पड़ता है। लेकिन मेरा आग्रह है कि इस सम्बन्ध में किसी की वकालत करने का प्रश्न नहीं है।

माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न उठाए हैं, उनमें से बहुतों का उत्तर दिया जा चुका है। उन्होंने कहा है कि रुपया पोस्ट आफिस में जमा होना चाहिए। यह ठीक है कि पहले बहुत से डिपोजिट पोस्ट आफिस में जमा किया करते थे। कंपनी डिपोजिट रूल के अनुसार यह कंपनी का आप्शन है कि वह पोस्ट आफिस में जमा कराए, बैंक में जमा कराए या कंपनी में जमा कराए। ये रूल आज के नहीं, पहले के हैं। इसमें संदेह नहीं कि अच्छा यही है कि पोस्ट आफिस में जमा किया जाए। लेकिन यह आप्शन हमारे पास नहीं है कि हम तय करें कि कहां जमा करें। यह कंपनी पर है कि वह किस प्रकार डिपोजिट कराती है। कमेटी इसपर भी विचार करेगी कि डिपोजिट का आकार प्रकार क्या हो और वह किस प्रकार जमा हो, आदि।

जहां तक एजेन्सीज वगैरह का सवाल है, मैं कंपनी की ओर से नहीं बोल रहा हूं, मैं शासन की ओर से बोल रहा हूं, इसलिए यह जानकारी मेरे पास नहीं है कि कंपनी का कितना बड़ा काम है और उसने कितनी एजेन्सीज दी हैं। उसका उल्लेख भी प्रस्ताव में नहीं है।

जहां तक इसमें किसी परिवार का संबंध है, इस संबंध में किसी प्रकार का कोई दबाव या सिफारिश नहीं की गई है। इसकी कोई जानकारी नहीं है। उनका यह आरोप निराधार है। मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय सदस्य को इस प्रकार का आरोप लगाना उनको शोभा नहीं देता है।

जहां तक स्कूटर का सवाल है, स्कूटर टेस्टिंग के लिए यहां आते हैं, भारत की स्थिति को देखते हुए यह जानकारी आवश्यक है। स्कूटर जरूर मंगवाये होंगे। मुझे उम्मीद है, मैंने उनकी तमाम बातों का उत्तर दे दिया है। इस संबंध में कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आएगी, तो विचार हो जाएगा।

14.56 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Forty-fifth Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS
AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :
I beg to move :

“That this House do agree with the
Forty-fifth Report of the Business
Advisory Committee presented to the
House on the 3rd May, 1983.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion
moved.

“That this House do agree with the
Forty-fifth Report of the Business
Advisory Committee presented to the
House on 3rd May, 1983.”

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bom-
bay North East) : I beg to move :

“That in the Motion,

add at the end—

“subject to modification—

that the time recommended for dis-
cussion on Resolution regarding
National Health Policy be increased
by 2 hours.”

Sir, I feel that after a very long time we are going to have a discussion on National Health Policy and there are many aspects of it which need to be discussed in great detail, and they have allotted only four hours for this. This time is hopelessly inadequate for such an important subject, particularly in the context of the 1981 census.

In this connection, I would like to give you an illustration what kinds of problems people are facing. One of the important thing for maintaining health of the nation is regular check-up ; that means having X-ray of chest and other parts of the body, etc. so that one has a clear idea of one's health.

For example, without lung power, we are all useless. Democracy is useless without lung power.

AN HON. MEMBER : Head is also important.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I am happy that at least somebody from the Congress(I) has begun to realise that.

Sir, the Hindustan Times on 17th April stated that 'X-ray may soon become ex-ray for poor'. Under this heading, it was mentioned :

"Unless the Government takes urgent steps there is a serious danger of X-ray facilities, going beyond the reach of the common man. Indigenously produced CTA base X-ray films have totally disappeared from the market."

When the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co., a Government of India Undertaking, has a monopoly in this, we find that the X-ray films have gone off the market. And what do we find about price of these films ? The prices of X-ray films have gone up by leaps and bounds. For example on 9th December, 1979, a packet of 50 sheets of 15" x 12" size was priced at Rs. 396/-. At that time, Shri Charan Singh was the Prime Minister. But today, the price has gone upto Rs. 653/- for a packet of 50 sheets. Doctors are complaining everywhere. Not only that, we find that the Government owned company is selling X-ray films at much higher prices than the private manufacturers. I would like to have a thorough discussion on this subject particularly in view of the necessity to make X-ray films easily available in all parts of the country quickly. This is only one aspect ; there are many more aspects of this, but I would not like to go into them. For example, mal-nutrition is there, blindness is there ; we have got the largest number of blind people in the world. Of course, deaf people are there mostly on the other side. They are not listening to what is going on in the country.

In view of what I have stated, I think, it would be a proper gesture on the part of the Minister to agree to an extension of the

time ; instead of four hours, six hours should be allotted for a discussion on National Health Policy.

15.00 hrs.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : मान लो, भाई बूटासिंह ।

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as you must have noticed in all the items which are listed in the next Report of the Business Advisory Committee, perhaps the largest time allotted is to the discussion on the Resolution regarding the National Health Policy. Earlier, the time allotted was a little less, but then in the Business Advisory Committee we did go into the details and importance of the Resolution on Health Policy. It was there decided that we should have four hours to start with. But then we leave it to the discretion of the Chair. The Chair can extend it by one hour. That means virtually the discussion is for five hours, meaning one day. So, I have no objection and for a change I must agree with him as it is a matter of vital importance and it involves the health of the nation.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Late in the evening we can have it.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Since one hour is in the hands of the Chair and four hours are allotted, we don't mind sitting in the evening also if the House agrees with Dr. Subramaniam Swamy's suggestion. Issues like the health of the nation, economic development of the country, integration of the country, these are all the things on which there can be no two opinions. I really agree with the suggestion made by Dr. Subramaniam Swamy and it will be open to the Chair and the Chair can decide it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In view of the assurance, are you withdrawing your Amendment, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : This can be discussed in the BAC. This can be referred to that only.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : In

view of the assurance and in view of the fact that you will be there to protect my interest and that of the national health also, I withdraw my Amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If I am in the Chair, why six hours, late in the evening I am prepared to sit.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Has Dr. Subramaniam Swamy leave of the House to withdraw his amendment ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

The Amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House do agree with the Forty-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 3rd-May, 1983.”

The Motion was adopted.

15.04 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : INCIDENT AT PATIALA ON 2ND MAY, 1983

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : Sir, I am first taking the Statement on Punjab. We have given the English version. The Hindi version will be supplied within ten to fifteen minutes.

According to the information furnished by the Government of Punjab, an altercation took place on 2nd May, 1983 at Patiala between two shopkeepers over the use of loudspeaker. Their supporters reached the spot, which accentuated the situation. Persons belonging to both the groups clashed and indulged in arson and brickbating. It has been reported that about 28 shops were set on fire and some scooters were also damaged.

2. The police used tear gas and resorted

to lathi charge and firing to bring the situation under control. Curfew has been imposed from 5PM on 2nd May, 1983.

3. In these incidents six persons are reported to have been injured. They have been admitted in the hospital and are reported to be out of danger.

4. On May 3, 1983 two shops were damaged in arson and one incident of stabbing was reported. Some shops at certain places in Punjab also remained closed. On the night of May 3/4, 1983 one shop is reported to have been set on fire.

5. Fifty-nine persons are reported to have been arrested till the evening of May 3, 1983.

6. The State Government are keeping constant vigil and have taken necessary measures to deal with the situation which is reported to be under control.

7. I am confident that this House will join me in condemning acts which create disharmony and misunderstanding amongst different sections of society. I appeal to all communities and every section of public opinion in Punjab to strive to maintain the traditional communal harmony and peace and continue to work together for the greater good of the State and the country.

STATEMENT RE : SITUATION IN ASSAM

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : Sir,

Prof. Madhu Dandavate has given a Notice under Rule 193 for a Short Duration Discussion regarding Massacre at Nellie in Assam on the basis of a number of wireless messages purported to have been issued and reproduced in a Journal of 15th May. It is sad to find that very often while professing dedication to the ideals of objective reporting the consistent attempt to castigate the Government becomes the all important consideration and national interests are completely disregarded. Conclusions are arrived

at in advance and facts are made to fit them.

2. The Hon'ble Members of the House will kindly recall that the situation in Assam has been discussed at length on a number of occasions starting with my suomoto statement on 21st February, 1983. The last occasion on which the Assam situation was discussed extensively in all its aspects was on 12th April when I replied to the Debate on the Demands of Home Ministry. We have taken the House into Confidence at every stage and we have come forward on more than one occasion to frankly discuss the various aspects of the Assam situation and major incidents which took place from time to time.

8. The prolonged agitation which was subsequently given an intensive and militant form has left a trail of misery and destruction. The desperate acts of violence committed by the agitators had fouled the atmosphere in Assam. Those who differed with the agitators and wanted to exercise their right of franchise, the minorities, religious and linguistic and tribals had been feeling increasingly insecure and threatened as they were systematically terrorised. It was hoped that all national political parties who have abiding faith in the democratic set up would strongly deprecate irresponsible and inflamming statements and postures on the part of the agitators and unequivocally condemn the atmosphere of terror and senseless violence unleashed by the agitators. Astonishingly, some political parties, not only chose to boycott the poll and openly support the agitation but also failed to condemn the violence at the appropriate time. The State Government did its best in the prevailing atmosphere to provide protection and to hold peaceful elections. Taking into account the situation, the State Government made its own plans for the maintenance of law and order. To augment its resources, the Central Government had made available 312 Coys. of police forces and para-military forces from outside to the State Government. 275 Coys. are still being retained in Assam to assist the State Government for maintenance of law and order and early restoration of normalcy. The constitutional compulsion and legal position for holding the elections,

without revision of electoral rolls, have been discussed at length in the House. Notwithstanding the fact that constitutional position regarding holding of elections has been stated on more than one occasion, it is unfortunate that the same old viewpoints based on half-truths are being advanced to give a distorted picture of events. It is forgotten that to the agitators the political parties and democratic process in Assam had become irrelevant. The Government and the majority of our people did not subscribe to this politics of intolerance and terrorisation. The Government was keen to restore the democratic process so that the people of Assam could have a Government of their own which could voice their feelings and tackle their problems as their elected representatives. If the atmosphere for election was not ideal, the fault was not that of the Government or of the Election Commission; the responsibility lies with the agitators and those who encourage them unwittingly or otherwise.

4. Killings in Assam have caused deep anguish throughout the country. All sections of society suffered as a result of the violence perpetrated by anti-social elements and extremists. The House has condemned the senseless violence that took place and made an appeal to strengthen feelings of mutual cooperation and brotherhood and to find a solution to the problem amicably and help in the process of restoring peace and normalcy. The State Government are taking all possible measures to restore peace and harmony and to render relief and rehabilitation to those who suffered in the disturbances. The Central Government is extending maximum possible assistance to the State Government in this regard.

5. The administration had a very difficult task on their hands and were working under considerable strain. Under the circumstances it is possible that there might have been some shortcomings. That is why the State Government have decided to institute a high level administrative enquiry into the disturbances. The enquiry is bound to cover all aspects.

6. At this stage to form an opinion on the basis of reproductions of some wireless

messages in the journal, would be pre-judging the issue. Reference has been made to some IB reports. I should like to mention that the Union Government took various assessments at different times into consideration. The State Government authorities were alerted from time to time about the need for intensifying security measures. To the best of their judgement and assessment, the State Government made arrangements to cope with the situation. For what reasons and in which directions the arrangements could not accomplish their objectives, is the matter which has to be gone into in the course of the enquiry proposed by the Assam Government. It is a complete travesty of facts to say that the Government was only interested in completing the electoral process and was unmindful of protection of people. The life and liberty of various sections of the people have been our major concern and responsibility. (Dr. Subramaniam Swamy : Oh !) For us this is not a matter for partisan consideration or political gain. The holding of elections was a constitutional imperative. The effort all along was to see that the law and order are preserved so that those who are desirous of exercising their democratic right of franchise were allowed to do so without let or hindrance, despite the persistent attempts of a determined group of people for whom democratic norms had no meaning and for whom the modes of individual violence and collective terrorism had become instruments to frustrate democratic processes. And it is unfortunate that they and their agitation were often lionised rather than condemned in no uncertain language.

7. The article in the New Delhi journal has quoted several wireless messages issued by the State Police authorities. It will be seen from these messages themselves that the State Government authorities have been very prompt in alerting local police about the dangers of communal violence and in issuing instructions about the need for prompt action. In the face of clear evidence in the messages quoted in the journal itself it is somewhat ironical if not cruel, to make the allegation that there has been negligence and connivance on the part of the Government. The House may draw its own

conclusion about the perversity in interpretation of facts.

8. As regards the message from the police officer incharge of the Nowgong police station, it will be seen that it was addressed to the Commandant of the 5th Battalion of Assam Police, the sub-division police officer at Marigaon, and the officer incharge of the police station at Jagir Road. The present State authorities have already initiated measures to ascertain the action taken by various authorities at different levels. I do not wish to offer any comments on this as enquiry by the State Government is still on. However, I would like to state that the State authorities had been reviewing the reports relating to law and order situation, particularly reports on threats to communal peace on day-today basis and issuing instructions for taking prompt action whenever such information came to their notice.

9. However, we are intrigued by co-incidence. When Heads of States from all over the world had assembled in New Delhi in connection with the Non-aligned Meet, some newspapers and periodicals chose to come out with graphic pictures on the killings in Assam. Now again attempts are being made to stoke the dying embers which can only help to create misgivings in public mind and tarnish the fair image of our nation.

10. I should also like to refute strongly the baseless insinuations which have been made about any intention on the part of the Government to conceal facts or fudge the record. So far as the Government is concerned, there is nothing to hide and we will hide nothing from the House.

11. It is unfortunate that some sweeping allegations have been made against C.R.P.F. which has worked under trying circumstances with a high sense of devotion to duty and whose role has been commended by members of the House on more than one occasion.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : Judicial inquiry.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : The situation is an exceedingly complex one and he pas j

unleashed by the recent frenzy of violence will take time to abate. It is, therefore, imperative that nothing is said or done which will re-open the wounds or give rise to misgivings and inflame the passions. The present is the time for all endeavours towards reconciliation and for consolidating the healing process which is slowly but steadily gaining ground. Even though sporadic incidents of violence are still taking place, there have been definite signs of improvement in the law and order situation, as a result of administrative and other steps taken by the State Government for the restoration of peace and harmony. The Army has also been deployed in the affected districts in aid of civil authorities for law and order and internal security duties. Any acrimonious debate at this stage as to what went wrong and who are responsible is not only premature but also likely to upset this process of reconciliation and healing. We have no intention to protect any administrative lapses that might have occurred despite the arrangements. We have also to keep in view that an elected government is in office and it must have the opportunity (Shri H.N. Bahuguna : Question, question). and also our support to go into these issues, take measures for the future to put an end to such tragic incidents and bring about an atmosphere of mutual understanding and harmony among all sections of the people in the State.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Matters under Rule 377, Shri Krishna Chandra Pandey.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : Sir, I am on a point of order. You please see Rule 355.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no subject matter under discussion.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : No, no. You see Rule 355.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is vacuum in the House. Are you taking my permission to raise the point of order ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Yes, I am asking you to see Rule 355.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do you want to raise a point of order ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Yes, yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then there is no point. There is vacuum in the House.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : There is no vacuum. Two items of business are in between.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes. What is that Rule 355 ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The rule allows me to ask a question. I want to know whether he has received a threat....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not allowing. This rule does not allow you.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : No. You read the Rule.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This rule does not apply to this. I am giving a ruling : This Rule does not apply to this.

Now, matters under Rule 377, Shri Krishna Chandra Pandey.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You don't want the rule to be applied any more. But he is ready to answer. It is very strange. You see the rule book. If you want me to put away this rule book, I am willing to put it away.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is it rule 372 ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : No, no. It is rule 355. Why don't you allow me under Rule 355 ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This does not allow.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You don't know any rules at all then. If you don't want me to function according to rules, I am prepared....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am sorry, I have to say it is not relevant. I don't say it is irrelevant.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Why are you sorry ? Either you go by the rules or you do not go by the rules.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am going by the rules. That rule which you mentioned does not apply. I have made it very clear.

Now, matters under Rule 377.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not allowing anybody. Now, Mr. Krishna Chandra Pandey.

15.19 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Setting up of a Coach Factory at Gorakhpur

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे (खलीलाबाद) : पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश, देश का सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ भाग है जहां पर कोई ऐसा बड़ा उद्योग नहीं है कि जिसमें पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के बेरोजगार नौजवानों को रोजी मिल सके। इसी कारण पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में दिन प्रतिदिन जन आक्रोश बढ़ता जा रहा है। आजादी के इन 35 वर्षों में गोरखपुर में एक फटिलाइजर कारखाना जो जीर्ण-शीर्ण अवस्था में है के अतिरिक्त कुछ नहीं लगाया गया। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के लाखों लोग विदेशों में जाकर शरण लिए हुए हैं और वहां से जो रुपया भेजते हैं उसी पर उनके परिवार के लोग निर्भर करते हैं। इतना ही नहीं पूर्वी उ० प्र० के लाखों लोग बम्बई, कलकत्ता में छोटा-मोटा कार्य करते हैं और अपने परिवार के लोगों का भरण पोषण कर रहे हैं। गोरखपुर पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे का हैडक्वार्टर है यहां पर मीटर गेज रेल लाइन और ब्राडगेज रेल लाइन दोनों उपलब्ध हैं। उ० प्र० सरकार ने रेल मंत्री एवं योजना मंत्री, भारत सरकार का ध्यान

गोरखपुर में कोच फैक्ट्री की स्थापना के लिए आकृष्ट कराया। रेल मंत्री जी का जवाब भी उ० प्र० सरकार को गया है कि सर्वे चल रहा है। इतना ही नहीं रेल मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में उ० प्र० सरकार को यह भी आश्वासन दिया है कि कोच फैक्ट्री वहां लग सकती है जहां मीटर गेज और ब्राडगेज दोनों लाइन उपलब्ध हो और पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र हो। गोरखपुर ही उ० प्र० में एक ऐसा उपयुक्त स्थान है जो पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र के साथ ही साथ मीटर गेज और ब्राडगेज दोनों उपलब्ध है। सर्वेक्षण पूरा तब तक नहीं हो सकता जब तक रेल मंत्री इस तरफ विशेष ध्यान नहीं देंगे। पूर्वी उ० प्र० की इस मांग पर गंभीरतापूर्वक ध्यान दिया जाना परमावश्यक है। इस गंभीर समस्या की तरफ मेरा विनम्र आग्रह है कि समय रहते ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

15.21 hrs.

[SHRI R.S. SPARROW in the Chair]

मेरा प्रधान मन्त्री एवं रेल मंत्री भारत सरकार से विनम्र आग्रह है कि गोरखपुर में कोच फैक्ट्री की स्थापना की धोषणा अतिशीघ्र करें जिससे पूर्वी उ० प्र० के बेरोजगार नौजवानों को रोजी मिल सके।

(ii) Need for change in Indian Explosives Act

SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat) : Under rule 377 I make the following statement :

Accidents due to explosions in fireworks factories have become very frequent these days. The main reason for such accidents which result in loss of lives of many is that adequate precautionary measures are not taken while handling explosives. Newspapers have reported about the death of many people in different parts of Palghat recently as a result of explosions in fireworks factory. The Indian Explosives Act contains provisions for regulating the manufacture, use and sale of explosives. But, the fact is that these

regulations are honoured more in breach than in compliance. Very powerful explosive materials have been discovered and are being used in the country. But no proper precaution is being taken while using them which causes these accidents. When Chlorate and Sulphur were prohibited from being used for manufacturing explosives, such accidents were comparatively less. Now these materials are being used freely.

Therefore, the Government should bring about necessary amendments to the Indian Explosives Act to provide for stringent punishment for non-compliance with its provisions. Besides, this industry has a very high potential of accidents and hence, compulsory insurance should be introduced for the workers. I request the Government to bring about the necessary legislative measures in this regard.

(iii) Setting up of a Thermal Power Station in Orissa

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur) : Under rule 377 I make the following statement :

There has been an inordinate delay in the establishment of a super thermal power station at IB valley in the state of Orissa. The state has been facing severe power crisis and the production of steel, fertiliser and other materials have been adversely affected as power cut has been imposed on them. The State Electricity Board has estimated that there would be short fall in annual energy need for Orissa at 331 to 790 M.W. during 1984-85 and 1989-90. The only way to tide over the difficulty is to set up a super thermal power station at IB valley in Sambalpur district of Orissa. It would also provide some alternative against possible failure of Hydro-electric power generation owing to failure of monsoon. If a thermal power station of 840 M.W. installed capacity is set up at IB Valley it would meet an annual energy requirement of about 4300 G.W.H. For a 840 M.W. thermal station, annual requirement of coal is about three million tonnes. All the requisite inputs like

coal and other facilities for setting up of this power station are available in Orissa.

Considering the ever growing need of power and in view of the States new industrial policy, the project report of IB thermal power station has been prepared and sent to Central Electricity Authority for technical clearance. But it is unfortunate that a genuine demand of the State of Orissa has not been implemented.

In view of this I demand that the hon. Minister of Energy should direct the C.E.A. to clear project and expedite the establishment of a thermal power station at IB valley in Orissa.

(iv) Television studio for Karnataka

*SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI (Bidar) : Sir, Bangalore and Gulbarga in Karnataka State at present have television relay centres. These centres cater to the needs of the people in and around these two places. Needless to say that many useful programmes which are beneficial to farmers, students and other common folk are telecast from these centres. The role of television in reflecting the cultural moorings cannot be minimised. But unfortunately, there is no studio in Karnataka area where Kannada programmes can be video-taped. At present, all Kannada programmes for Gulbarga Centre are being taped in the television studio at Hyderabad. The Bangalore Centre telecasts Tamil and Marathi programmes as they are being relayed from Madras and Bombay respectively. Rarely some Kannada programmes are telecast. Besides, the Kannada programmes that are telecast from these centres are of very inferior quality. Hence the television centres in Karnataka do not reflect the real and genuine cultural legacy of Karnataka. The people of Karnataka both from elite classes and from the working classes have lost interest in the television medium of communication as it is far from their past heritage and from their future hopes.

Therefore, I request the hon. Minister for

information and Broadcasting to look into the matter and to expedite the work of the full fledged television studio in Karnataka.

(v) Introduction of E.M.U. Coaches on Bardhwan-Asansol Railway Section and construction of second foot-bridge at Bardhwan Station

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : Sir, Bardhwan to Asansol railway section of the Eastern Railway is one of the busiest sections of the Railways. Durgapur, Raniganj and Asansol industrial complexes are within this railway section. Central Government, State Government, private sector and public sector units have not been able to provide quarters for thousands and thousands of employees. Due to this, every day thousands and thousands of employees have to travel by Railway trains from Bardhwan to Asansol and vice-versa and even from Calcutta employees come to attend the respective places of employment by trains. The number of trains plying on this line are not sufficient to cater the needs for the huge number of daily passengers. So, number of fast trains are necessary and also E.M.U. coaches should be introduced in this line as early as possible.

In this connection, I would like to mention that every day in Bardhwan Station, more than 50,000 passengers board their trains and there is only one foot-bridge exist in Bardhwan station. In the peak hours, hundreds of passengers miss their trains due to congestion in the foot-bridge. So, another foot-bridge should be constructed for the benefit of the Railway passengers. So, I draw the attention of the Railway Minister for introduction of E.M.U. coaches in Bardhwan-Asansol Railway section and second foot-bridge in Bardhwan section and make a statement in the House in this regard.

(vi) Need to improve train services on Agra-Mathura-New Delhi section

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH (Firozabad) : Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Railway Minister to the inconvenience being faced by passengers travelling daily from Agra or Mathura to New Delhi,

especially the commuters leaving Agra or Mathura by morning train and returning the same evening. Four trains—the Dehra Doon Express, the Dadar Express, the Southern Express and G.T. Express—leave Mathura between 2 a.m. and 3:15 a.m. After a gap of about 5 hours, two trains, namely, the Paschim/Deluxe Express and Kutub Express are scheduled to depart at 7:56 a.m. and 8:05 a.m. respectively. The Kutub Express is nearly always running late by 4 to 6 hours. Those daily travellers who hold season tickets are not allowed to travel by Paschim/Deluxe Express trains. Persons who travel by Kutub Express reach Nizamuddin Railway Station very late and very little time is left at their disposal for attending to their chores at Delhi because they have to board the returning Kutub Express at 5:05 p.m. I would, therefore, request the Minister of Railways to add an extra general compartment to the Paschim/Deluxe Express trains for use of the commuters holding season tickets. Alternatively, a morning train from Agra to New Delhi may be run or the time of departure of Southern Express and Kutub Express trains may be advanced.

Besides, the Bombay Janata, Chhatisgarh Express and Kutub Express may be stopped at Bhuteshwar station at Mathura.

(vii) Discontentment among people of Arunachal Pradesh because of non-availability of essential consumer goods and non-payment of Compensations for acquired land

श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा (गढ़वाल) : सभापति महोदय, भारत का महत्वपूर्ण सूबा अरुणाचल है। इस सूबे के सुदूर पहाड़ों में बसे लोगों के लिए सरकार ने खाद्यान्न सामग्री, मिट्टी के तेल और अन्य जन-उपयोगी वस्तुओं की कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं की है कि अरुणाचल के हर ग्रामीण नागरिक को सभी चीजें उपलब्ध हो जाएं। साथ ही सरकार इन लोगों को जो सुविधाएं इनके जीवन-स्तर को उठाने के लिए देती भी है, सहायता की वे अधिकांश वस्तुएं कागज पर रह जाती हैं, क्योंकि प्रशासनिक इकाइयों से ग्राम दूर ऐसी जगहों पर बसे हुए हैं, जहां पहुंचने के रास्ते नहीं हैं।

अरुणाचल में स्कूल हैं, मगर पूरे अध्यापक नहीं हैं। अस्पताल हैं, पर डाक्टर सभी अस्पतालों में नहीं हैं। वहां भूमि सारे गांव के नाम पर है और उसीमें खेती-योग्य भूमि या चरागाह की भूमि या गांव-वन सामूहिक ग्राम सम्पत्ति है। हर परिवार को इस सामूहिक सम्पत्ति में खेती योग्य भूमि ग्राम एलाट कर देता है। जब कभी सरकार ऐसी भूमि का अधिग्रहण करती है, तो उसका मुआवजा नहीं मिलता। कहा जाता है कि खेती सारे गांव के नाम पर दर्ज है। इस कारण सरकारी योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत और बैंकों के वर्तमान नियमों के अन्तर्गत भी किसानों को ऋण की सुविधा भी नहीं है। स्पष्ट है कि देश की विविधता को ध्यान में रखकर इन नियमों में आवश्यक परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया है।

फलस्वरूप अरुणाचल में असंतोष व्याप्त है। इसे ध्यान में रखते हुए और देश की सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से, इस क्षेत्र के महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए मेरी मांग है कि सरकार इन सभी प्रश्नों के संबंध में तत्काल एक केन्द्रीय टीम भेज कर समस्याओं का प्रभावी निराकरण निकालने की कृपा करें।

(viii) Need to open a big factory in Jabalpur, M.P., to solve unemployment problem in that area.

श्री बाबूराव परांजपे (जबलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, औद्योगिक दृष्टि से मध्य प्रदेश अत्यन्त पिछड़ा है तथा मध्य प्रदेश में जबलपुर जिला, जो कि भौगोलिक दृष्टि से भारत का मध्य बिंदु है, उद्योगों में एकदम पिछड़ा है। यह भी सच्चाई है कि जबलपुर में दो विश्वविद्यालय हैं, प्रदेश का उच्च न्यायालय है तथा मध्य प्रदेश विद्युत मंडल का प्रमुख कार्यालय भी है। वहां सुरक्षा संस्थानों की भरमार है, जैसे कि आयुध निर्माण कारखाना, आर्डनेंस फैक्टरी, लोहा घूसर कारखाना (ग्रे आयरन फ़ाउन्ड्री) तथा अन्य अनेक संस्थान। इन सुरक्षा संस्थानों में साठ हजार से अधिक कर्मचारी कार्यरत हैं। बीड़ी बनाने के उद्योग में भी इस जिले में तीन लाख से ऊपर श्रमिक कार्यरत हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश में शिक्षा का सबसे बड़ा केन्द्र जबलपुर शहर है तथा लगभग एक लाख विद्यार्थी यहां पर अध्ययनरत रहते हैं।

जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, औद्योगिक दृष्टि से जबलपुर जिला बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। वहां पर अपार खनिज सम्पदा है तथा विपुल जल भी है। परन्तु उनका उचित साधनों से दोहन नहीं हो रहा है। कारण यह है कि सुरक्षा संस्थानों में लगी पूंजी के कारण यह जिला औद्योगिक दृष्टि से प्रगतिशील अर्थात् एडवांस्ड माना जाता है।

इन सारी अधिकताओं के साथ-साथ बेरोजगारी की भी अधिकता है। पूरे विध्य संभाग, सागर संभाग तथा जबलपुर संभाग अर्थात् 17 जिलों के बेरोजगार नवयुवक जबलपुर में काम-धंधे की तलाश में आते हैं तथा इस कारण एक लाख से भी अधिक बेरोजगार अकेले जबलपुर शहर में हैं। इन समस्याओं के निराकरण हेतु मैं उद्योग मंत्री जी से निम्नलिखित निवेदन करता हूं—

(1) जबलपुर जिले के पनागर विधानसभा क्षेत्र, जो कि आदिवासी है, तथा सिहोरा तहसील को उद्योगों के हिसाब से पिछड़ा क्षेत्र घोषित किया जाए।

(2) खनिज संपदा को मद्देनजर रखते हुए कोई बड़ा कारखाना इस क्षेत्र में खोला जाए।

(ix) Central assistance for solving drinking water problem in Midnapur and Kharagpur towns of West Bengal.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : Acute and severe scarcity of water in the towns of Midnapur and Kharagpur in West Bengal is causing serious hardships to lakhs of inhabitants of these towns. In Midnapur, waterworks has completely collapsed and a little supply of water is being made through tankers where people are fighting for a bucket of water. In Kharagpur Railway Colony, water supply is becoming scarcer every day. In the Municipal town, water

supply is only 4 lakh gallons a day whereas the requirement is 52 lakh gallons a day. The people of Midnapur and Kharagpur have never faced such severe water scarcity in living memory. The authorities have not been able at all to cope with the situation despite some attempts being made haltingly. I urge upon the Central Government to make proper enquiries in the matter and immediately step in, to save the people of the towns of Midnapur and Kharagpur in consultation with local authorities without any delay.

15.36 hrs.

CANTONMENTS (AMENDMENT) BILL

—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up further consideration of the Cantonments (Amendment) Bill. Shri Amal Datta may continue.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, Yesterday I had started but there was very little progress. The Cantonment Bill does not seek to democratise the administration of Cantonment although the Hon. Minister himself agreed that there has been such a demand. Now, what is the extent of the non-democratic administration of Cantonment Boards at present ? This is in the Cantonment Act as it stands which classifies the Cantonments into three categories.

Category 1 are. Those Cantonments with a civilian population of more than 10,000 and in those Cantonments—it does not matter how much, more than 10,000 it may be or even one lakh but it does not matter—and whatever may be the military population, the military personnel in the Cantonment Board shall always be one more, than the elected representatives of the civilian population. That is how, this Act remains since 1936. The Act is of 1924. In the 1924 Act, that provision for the representation was also not there. It was introduced in 1936. By whom ? Not by independent India but by British Generals. In fact, the person who moved that Bill for amendment of the constitution of the Cantonment Boards in the Central Assembly in 1936 was General Rawlinson. What did he say ? He said and I

quote from the speech of General Rawlinson which was quoted by a Private Member in a Parliament Debate in 1958. At that time, General Rawlinson himself, after giving a general background of the amendments, said that :—

“The population of Cantonments has increased and diversified and there are now many large areas of Cantonments in India containing a considerable number of civilian inhabitants whose presence in Cantonment has no specific connection with troops or with military administration. It is only natural and in accordance with the spirit of the times that in Cantonments, such as I have described, the civilian population come to desire and desire very keenly that the government of Cantonments should acquire a more progressive and popular character...”

“...Institutions which are suited to the purely military government, of purely military areas, naturally do not commend themselves to men who have seen representative institutions introduced in the general government of the country.”

This recognition of the need to have a representative character of the Cantonment Board came not from an Indian but from a Britisher. This is what the government of the day should note and they should further note that the Estimates Committee of the Parliament had asked the Government, as early as 1954, to democratise the administration of cantonments. This is the 46th Report of the Estimates Committee. It was in 1954 or so ; I may not be correct about the year. This is quoted in 1958 debates. The Estimates Committee had said :

“The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Cantonment Act should be amended immediately to provide for the democratisation of the civil administration of the cantonment areas.”

I do not have to go farther than that. The Estimates Committee did it. It is reported

in Parliamentary debates. There was a Private Member's Bill for this purpose which obviously was defeated or withdrawn as usual. But the fact remains that this demand for democratisation has been there for a very long time since the day when Gen. Rawlinson amended the earlier Act to provide for some civilian representation which prevails even today. But even today we are not able to have this. The civil administration has been running the Government of India for the last 35 years, but the civilians are not able to run the Cantonment Board! This is the faith which the military has got in the civilians !

Apart from that, I would also ask one thing. From the Estimates Committee Report which has recently come out, which has been placed on the Table of the House on 22nd April, 1983, it seems that funds are being provided to cantonments. These funds are provided to the cantonments obviously from the Defence budget. The funds have been quoted as quite substantial—Rs. 4 crores, Rs. 5 crores and ultimately Rs. 6 crores—in Chapter IV, page 23, of the Report. The figures given are : 1979-80 Rs. 3.66 crores, 1980-81 Rs. 4.36 crores and 1981-82 Rs. 5.05 crores. I do not know of and I did not see, any specific head in the Defence Demands for Grants under which these grants to the cantonments can be made. This is obviously for a military purpose. They have their miscellaneous budget from which they have perhaps made the grants. I do not know how far this is constitutional.

Apart from this, as I have mentioned in my yesterday's speech, this amendment is being brought as a hotch potch amendment which is a compilation of various suggestions made from time to time by different bodies, and no one has had a look at the totality of the Act and the object of the Act, whether the cantonments themselves should exist, whether they can exist under the present constitutional set-up.

Before our independence we have always said that a good government is no substitute for self-government. Even if, for the sake of argument, we assume that having military personnel as the head of the Cantonment

Board, as the President of the Cantonment Board, and having military personnel constituting the majority in the Cantonment Board, the cantonments will run properly and better than civilian administration, even then, it is not a substitute for self-government. In fact, the Report of the Estimates Committee shows that that is not so, that that is not so and it is far from the truth. In fact the Estimate Committee report—I do not want to go through it at length—brings out some salient features of the cantonment administration. One is that the cantonment administration is deficient in many respects compared to the adjoining municipalities in the provision of civic amenities. The cantonment boards suffer from dearth of funds. They have deficits and those are the deficits which are met by the grants in aid from the Defence budget to the extent of Rs. 5 crores as I have just read out from the Estimates Committee report. Also in spite of all this, there is marked difference between the services provided to the military section of the cantonment and the civilian section of the cantonment. The roads in the military section, to give one example, are maintained by the Military Engineering Services and are better maintained whereas in the civilian section they are maintained by the Cantonment Board which suffers from paucity of funds and, therefore, they are very badly maintained. The Estimates Committee which toured the civilian section of the Secunderabad Cantonment was shocked to see in what state of disrepair the roads of the civilian section have fallen into. Therefore the wish for a good administration, for a good military administration has not come true. It is not even a good administration and certainly it is not self administration. The Cantonment Board and the power to set up local authorities—where does the Central Government get this power ? Does the Constitution give this power to the Central Government ? I do not know whether anyone in the Defence Ministry has ever looked into this. The only power which the Central Government can claim to derive for legislative competence to enact such a law is under entry 3 of List I of the Seventh Schedule which I quote :

“Delimitation of cantonment areas, local self-government in such areas,

the constitution and powers withi such areas of cantonment authorities and the regulation of house accommodation (including the control of rents) in such areas."

Therefore, what is the power given to the Central Government by this entry is the power to mark out certain areas as cantonment areas, to provide for local self-government. I underline the word 'self', in such areas. Are you providing local self-government by this Cantonment Boards Act or the amendment which you are seeking to enact now? You are not providing. You are providing a local government of some sort, but not local self-government. Therefore, whatever amendment you are trying to bring now is *ultra vires* the legislative competence of this Parliament because the power of institution of local government clearly vests with the State Government because entry 5 of List II of the Seventh Schedule clearly says that the institution of local government is the function of the State Government. Entry 5 of List II says :

"Local government, that is to say, the constitution and powers of municipal corporations, improvement trusts, district boards, mining settlement authorities and other local authorities for the purpose of local self-government or village administration."

This is the power in the Constitution. The power for local government is given to the State Government, but the power of delimiting the cantonment boards and arranging for the local self-government is given to the Central Government. But that must be a self-government, not any type of local government. Therefore, as long as you are not providing for a democratic institution, as long as you do not provide for equal representation, and not representation in a discriminatory manner, of the civilian population in the cantonment board, your Act is *ultra-vires* the Constitution.

There is another aspect. So far as money raising power of the Cantonment Boards is concerned, the Estimates Committee has

looked at it. I have quoted also from the 1958 debate. It has been definitely stated that this required democratisation. But, the Estimates Committee, 1983 did not say about the democratisation. It has said a lot of things about increasing the finances of the Cantonment Boards.

How do the Cantonment Boards raise their finances? These are given by the Cantonment Boards Act. I think that Section 60 is the appropriate section where the Cantonment Board's powers are given. One such power is the power to raise funds in the manner as the Municipalities do. I quote Section 60 Sub Section (1) of the Cantonments Act as it stands at present :

"The Board may, with the previous sanction of the Central Government, impose on cantonment any tax under any enactment for the time-being in force may be imposed in any Municipality in the State, wherein such a cantonment is situated."

Who is giving this power to the Cantonment Board? It is a Cantonment Act made by Parliament. How can it give this power? The Board derives the power to impose tax as the Municipality. What is the kind of the power of the Municipality? That is the power to levy house tax, the power to levy entertainment tax and things of that nature. This includes also the power to tax on trade, profession etc. Who gives this power? The authority which has got that power can delegate that power. The Central Government does not have that power. That power is in the State Government. You will kindly see List II of the State, Seventh Schedule, item 60—Taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments. Also see item 62—Taxes on luxuries, including taxes on entertainments, amusements, betting and gambling. Property tax is also there. See item 52—taxes on the entry of goods into a local area for consumption, use or sale therein.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Datta, you have already drawn the attention. That is good enough. Your share of the time has also run out.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : He is speaking on a very important subject. Before the discussion goes further, let the Minister clarify the position.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I am on a vital issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have drawn the attention. I am certain that he will give the reply also.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : The Minister of Defence and the Deputy Minister of Defence are present. They should reply as to how the Act become constitutional. These powers are with the State Government. This is a 1924 Cantonment Act. Under that Act, the power to raise taxes is in the same way as the Municipalities do. This power was given when the Constitution was not there. But, now, this power cannot be exercised. So, whatever power you have been exercising so far is unconstitutional. So, please beware of this. Your power is very limited. You can delimit the area of the Cantonment and you may set up a Cantonment Board and can give them certain functions to perform. But, you cannot tax like the Municipalities. You have already got the power to levy income-tax, excise duty. That power is available with you.

But, this power is really that of the State Government.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : That power they will never share.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : These are the issues. In addition to demand for democratisation, you have got a bad Government—not a good Government—and that Government itself is unconstitutional. What you are now seeking to do will not remedy the situation. So, kindly have a look at the entire Act. Kindly send it to the Joint Committee of both Houses for thorough examination as to whether you should continue with this phenomenon of cantonments at all. Why do we require cantonments ? I come back to the subject with which I started, namely, that in this country cantonments are anomalies. They have been imported here by the Britishers. The Britishers have gone but

they have left many bad legacies and one of them is the cantonments and you should abolish them as quickly as possible.

With these words I oppose the Bill.

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : बहुत लम्बे समय से विशेषकर कंटोनमेंट क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों को आशा थी कि सरकार जिन एमेंडमेंट्स के साथ कंटोनमेंट एक्ट में संशोधन करने के लिए आने वाली है, उनके जरिये उनकी जो प्रजातांत्रिक भावनाएं हैं उनकी पूर्ति होगी। लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि इस संशोधन विधेयक के जरिये एक अच्छी कोशिश इस दिशा में जरूर की गई है लेकिन यह कोशिश नाकाफी है। माननीय सदस्य डायमंड हार्वर की इस बात से मैं सहमत नहीं हूं कि कंटोनमेंट्स का जो बेसिक दृष्टिकोण है उसी में सब दोष है। इतना मैं जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि इन कंटोनमेंट्स की कार्य पद्धति को निश्चित रूप से बदलना चाहिये।

यह सत्य है कि कंटोनमेंट्स का निर्माण जो वहां पर हमारी आर्मी आदि के लोग हैं उनकी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने के लिए किया गया है। यह भी उतना ही सत्य है कि वहां जो लोग रहने लग गये हैं और एक समूह के रूप में रहने लग गये हैं, चाहे कंटोनमेंट्स की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए ही रहते हों, यदि हम उनकी भावनाओं को और उनके विकास की आवश्यकताओं को नहीं समझेंगे, उनकी जरूरतों को नहीं समझेंगे तो निश्चित रूप से दोनों के बीच तनाव पैदा होगा। संशोधन लाने का मकसद यही होना चाहिए था कि दोनों के बीच तालमेल हो। वह तालमेल इन संशोधनों के द्वारा पैदा नहीं होता है।

लैंड पालिसी को कंटोनमेंट्स के अन्तर्गत इन संशोधनों के द्वारा बदला नहीं गया है। इससे चाहे ओल्ड ग्रांट हो या न्यू या उनसे संबंधित मामले हों या जो एग्जिस्टिंग बिल्डिंग हैं उनमें कुछ बढ़ोतरी करने को अनुमति देने का मामला हो, ये सब

मामले सिविल एरिया कमेटी के पास होने चाहिए थे, इलेक्ट्रिक रिप्राजेंटेटिव्स के पास होने चाहिए थे लेकिन किसी न किसी बहाने इन पावर्ज को कंटोनमेंट्स में आर्मो के पास ही रहने दिया गया है, सेंट्रल कमांड के पास रखा गया है। यह उचित नहीं है। जब आप सिविल एरिया कमेटी को यह पावर देंगे तब जाकर आप वहां के लोगों की जो आवश्यकतायें हैं, उनकी जो मनोभावनायें हैं, उनकी पूर्ति कर पायेंगे।

सरकार ने इसमें कार्यकाल जरूर बढ़ाया है जो स्वागत योग्य कदम है। इसमें वाइस प्रेजिडेंट का टैन्थ्रू ढाई साल रखा गया है जो उचित प्रतीत नहीं होता। जितना कार्यकाल बोर्ड का हो उतना ही वाइस प्रेजिडेंट का भी होना चाहिए। इसको बढ़ाकर पांच साल करने की आवश्यकता है। आप ढाई साल का रखते हैं। लेकिन इस प्रकार की प्रथा और किसी भी डैमोक्रेटिक इंस्टीट्यूशन में नहीं है, न म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज में है और न ही विधान सभाओं में है। संसार में कहीं भी नहीं है। इसको कंटोनमेंट्स में लागू करना उचित प्रतीत नहीं होता है।

शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं को राज्य सरकारों को इसमें देने की बात कही गई है। सारे नियम वहां की सिविल पापुलेशन के ऊपर केन्द्रीय सरकार के और आर्मो की आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए आप लागू करते हैं। लोकल लोगों की जो बेसिक नीड्स हैं उनको पूरा करने का दायित्व कंटोनमेंट्स को ही लेना चाहिए। उसको भारत सरकार को ही लेना चाहिए। इसलिए शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं को पहली की तरह कंटोनमेंट के पास रहना चाहिए।

16.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the time is up. Mr. Harish Rawat, you can continue tomorrow. We have a discussion under Rule 193 to be taken up now. So, I call upon Mr. Ratansinh Rajda to initiate the discussion. I think he is not available in the

House. Then Mr. Ram Swarup Ram may take the floor.

16.01 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE : PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.

श्री रामस्वरूप राम (गया) : सभापति महोदय, अपनी कुछ बात कहने के पूर्व में चेयर को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि आपने खेतिहर मजदूरों के सवाल पर इस सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करने का मुझे सुअवसर दिया है। भारत गांवों का देश है और यहां की 80 प्रतिशत जनता खेती पर निर्भर करती है। जब भी खेती की बारी आती है, या एग्रीकल्चर पर डिस्कशन होता है तो किसान की परिभाषा इस सदन में बार बार आती रही है। लेकिन उस समय हम भूल जाते हैं कि खेती में काम करने वाली जो मैनपावर है जिस पर सारे देश की ऐग्रो इकोनामी निर्भर करती है उसको अपनी आंखों से ओझल कर देते हैं और उस समय उसको किसान की परिभाषा में हम शामिल करने की कोशिश नहीं करते हैं। आज देश की जो ऐग्रो इकोनामी है उसका 43 परसेंट खेती में काम करने वाले एग्रीकल्चर लेबर हैं और वह किसको कहते हैं यह एग्रीकल्चर लेबर इंडिया की सैक्रेन्ड इनक्वायरी रिपोर्ट में दिया हुआ है। उसमें कहा गया है :

The Report of the Second Enquiry says like this :

“Housing is one of the important indicators of the standard of living. The standard of rural housing, not to speak of the housing conditions of agricultural labourers who are at the lowest rung of the social ladder, is vividly brought out in the following paragraph.”

एग्रीकल्चर लेबर की जब कंसेप्ट पर जाते हैं तो इस पैराग्राफ को पढ़ने से साफ जाहिर हो जाता है कि एग्रीकल्चर लेबर किसे कहते हैं :

"The village houses do offer some sort of shelter against sun and rain to dwellers but they have no latrines, no protected water supply and no public cleansing. Men and cattle live in close proximity ; mosquitoes and flies swarm ; and rats abound in the huts and hovels.....The interior of the house is generally clean but the surroundings are dirty. The village pond is green with alagae and is constantly polluted. The river is also used for all purposes. The soil is polluted. The village school is noisy, poorly furnished, and often devoid of urinals, latrines and drinking water. Hospitals and dispensaries are miles away, badly built, ill-equipped and inaccessible to the sick.

16.05 hrs.

(SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI *in the Chair*)

"The village market is held on the open ground which is sodden in rains. Public eating houses are common, but an insanitary tea or coffee house is easily found."

एक ओर हिन्दुस्तान की यह तस्वीर है और एक ओर किसानों के सवाल पर, जिनकी 100 एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन है, जब कि सरकार ने यह घोषणा कर दी है कि कोई भी 18 एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन नहीं रख सकता, लेकिन उन्होंने फर्जी नाम से 400-400 एकड़ जमीन बचाई है, बारबार यह सदन उसी बात को कहे कि उनके प्राइस बढ़ने चाहिए, उनके लिए डीजल का इन्तजाम होना चाहिए, यह कहां तक उचित है ?

मैं किसान के खिलाफ नहीं हूं, लेकिन बड़े-बड़े किसानों के जरूर खिलाफ हूं जिन्होंने अपनी तरकीब से सारी जमीन को अपनी मुट्ठी में रखकर हिन्दुस्तान की 43 परसेंट लेबर को एक्सप्लायट कर रखा है। आप गांव में उन लोगों की हालत देखिए। 1947 के पहले जो गांव की हालत थी, मैं समझता हूं कि उसमें परिवर्तन नाम की कोई चीज नहीं हुई है।

हम आंकड़ों की खेती कर लें, हाउस में जवाब दे दें लेकिन इससे उसकी समस्याओं की इतिश्री नहीं होती है। हिन्दुस्तान के खेतिहर मजदूरों की हालत तब तक नहीं सुधर सकती जब तक उनके लिविंग स्टैंडर्ड को हम नहीं बदलते। हम यह नहीं कह सकते कि हिन्दुस्तान ने किसी मायने में तरक्की की है।

पी० एल०-480 के अन्तर्गत हम अनाज, गेहूं बाहर से मंगाते थे। हिन्दुस्तान के खेतिहर मजदूरों ने समझा कि हमको पूरी मेहनत करके, सारी शक्ति लगाकर हिन्दुस्तान को आत्म-निर्भर बनाना है और उन्होंने देश को आत्म निर्भर बनाया। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या बड़े-बड़े किसानों ने देश को आत्म-निर्भर बनाया है? क्या 400 एकड़ जमीन रखने वालों ने इसको आत्मनिर्भर बनाया है? वही एग्रीकल्चर लेबर ने इसे आत्मनिर्भर बनाया है जिनके बारे में हम विशेष नहीं सोचते।

हम अपने प्रधान मंत्री को धन्यवाद देना चाहते हैं। 1975 के पहले एग्रीकल्चर लेबर का कन्सैप्ट इस कंट्री में नहीं था, मिनिमम वेजेज के बारे में कहां कोई सोचता था? मिनिमम वेजेज के सवाल पर न कभी किसी विधान सभा में और न इस सदन में रिव्यू किया गया लेकिन 1975 में हिन्दुस्तान के नेतृत्व ने इस बात का आह्वान किया कि जब तक हिन्दुस्तान के एग्रीकल्चर लेबर की हालत हम नहीं सुधारते तब तक हिन्दुस्तान को आगे नहीं बढ़ा सकते और खाद्य के मामले में हमको जो उन्होंने सफलता दी है, जब तक उसका इक्वल शेयर उन 43 प्रतिशत लोगों को नहीं देंगे तब तक उनके साथ अन्याय होगा। उस समय लैंड रिफार्म और मिनियम वेबेज का कन्सैप्ट आया और आन्दोलन के रूप में वह आगे चला। लेकिन जब जब भी गरीबों के किसी तरह के काम होने की बारी आती है, जब-जब सरकार की मंशा बनती है कि हम गरीबों का उद्धार करें, देहात के रहने वाले एग्रीकल्चर लेबरर को ऊपर उठाएँ, तब तब विरोधी दल के लोग सहयोग की जगह विरोध की भूमिका अपनाते हैं।

श्री सूरज भान (अम्बाला) : कहां भाई, पूरा सहयोग देते हैं।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : भाषणों में तो आप सहयोग देते हैं लेकिन एक्शन में नहीं होता है।

आज यहां विलो-पावर्टी लाइन के बारे में एक सवाल था, मैं समझता था कि सी० पी० एम० पार्टी के लोगों का ध्यान उस तरफ आकर्षित होगा, लेकिन सारा अपोजीशन गायब था। इससे साफ जाहिर है कि एग्रीकल्चर लेबर पैमाने पर अपोजीशन की क्या भूमिका इस देश में रही है?

लैंड रिफार्म की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। इस सिलसिले में हमने 1975 में 22 मिलियन एकड़ जमीन सरप्लस घोषित की थी।

हमने कहा था कि हम इस जमीन को गरीबों में बांट देंगे। लेकिन अभी तक सिर्फ 3.5 मिलियन एकड़ जमीन बांटने के लायक हुई है और सिर्फ 1.27 मिलियन एकड़ जमीन बांटी जा सकी है। इस बात की पूरी आशंका है कि बांटी गई जमीन पर उन गरीबों को अधिकार भी मिला है या नहीं?

1977 से पूर्व एक आंदोलन के रूप में जमीन बांटी गई थी। लेकिन 1977 में जब हुकूमत बदली, और उसमें माननीय अटल जी शासन में आए, तो गांवों के बहुत से लोगों में यह भावना फैलाई गई कि यह जमीन इन्दिरा गांधी ने बांटी है, अब इन्दिरा गांधी शासन में नहीं है, इसलिए इस जमीन को छीन लें। यही कारण था कि वेलछी में जमीन को लेकर झगड़ा हुआ और पत्थरहेड़ा में झगड़ा हुआ। हमने जो पालिसी बनाई थी, 1977 में जनता पार्टी की हुकूमत में उसका ब्रेक-डाउन हुआ। अगर हमने लैंड रिफार्म को एक आंदोलन के रूप में, 1975 का टेम्पो बनाकर, न चलाया, तो मुझे आशंका है कि देश में लैंड रिफार्म सफल नहीं हो सकतीं और गरीबों को जमीन नहीं मिल सकती।

आज स्थिति यह है कि जिसको खेती से मुहब्बत नहीं है, उसके पास जमीन है और जिसको खेती से मुहब्बत है, उसके पास खेती नहीं है। हम कहते हैं कि यह प्राइव्টিटी यीअर है, उत्पादन बढ़ाओ और देश को आत्म-निर्भर बनाओ। लेकिन यह कैसे हो सकता है? जिसको जमीन से मुहब्बत नहीं है, दिल्ली, पटना, चंडीगढ़ या बंगाल के बड़े बड़े शहरों में रहने वाले और दिमागी तौर पर उपज बढ़ाने वाले ऐसे व्यक्ति के पास खेती है और शरीर से काम करने वाले के पास, जिसे खेती से वास्तविक मुहब्बत है, खेती नहीं है। जब तक हम लैंड रिफार्म न करें, तब तक उपज नहीं बढ़ सकती।

हमारे सीलिंग लाज में काफी लकुना है। उदाहरण के लिए बोधगया के महंत के पास 19,000 एकड़ जमीन है, लेकिन सारी कोशिशों के बावजूद, सरकार के नेक इरादों के बावजूद, अभी तक केवल 2,000 एकड़ जमीन बंटी है और 17,000 एकड़ जमीन फ़र्जी नामों से उसके पास है। पहले उन्होंने कह दिया था कि मैं इतनी जमीन अपनी इच्छा से दान दे दूंगा, लेकिन जैसे ही 1977 का दृश्य उत्पन्न हुआ, उन्होंने कहा कि हाई कोर्ट में जो केस हैं, मैं उन्हें लड़ूंगा।

हम प्रोग्रेसिव मेजर लेते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि जो लोग विलो पावर्टी लाइन हैं, उनकी तरक्की हो। हम चाहते हैं कि एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर की तरक्की हो, हम उनको जमीन दें और उनके जीवन-स्तर को ऊंचा उठाएं। लेकिन जब सीलिंग की बात आती है और मामला जुडिशरी में जाता है, तो सारी बात खटाई में पड़ जाती है। इसलिए सरकार से मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि सीलिंग लाज में जो खामियां रह गई हैं, जिन लूप-होलज की वजह से ज्यादा जमीन वाले लोगों को बचने का स्कोप मिल जाता है, उनको वह प्लग करें और तेजी से लैंड रिफार्म को लागू करें।

सभापति जी, मैं एग्रीकल्चर लेबर के बारे में आंकड़ा देना चाहता हूं। 1951 की सैन्सस के

मुताबिक देश में 14.17 परसेंट एग्रीकल्चर लेबर है, जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश में 6.85 परसेंट है। 1981 की सैन्सस के मुताबिक एग्रीकल्चर लेबर 26.31 परसेंट है। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि 24 करोड़ के लगभग की आबादी एग्रीकल्चर के रूप में है। जिनके पास न सिर छिपाने के लिए घर है, न पीने के पानी की उचित व्यवस्था है और न बच्चों को पढ़ाने के लिए विद्यालय है और न बीमारी के समाधान के लिए कोई अस्पताल है। कितना बड़ा अन्याय हम इस वर्ग के साथ कर रहे हैं। यह एक राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न है। इसको राष्ट्रीय मुद्दा बनाकर ही सोचना चाहिए। यह कोई राजनीतिक विषय नहीं है। हम अपनी आजादी की 36 वीं वर्षगांठ मनाने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन आने वाले दिनों में उनकी आजादी का क्या होगा। उनकी आजादी का स्वरूप क्या होगा? इसलिए हम लोगों को सोचना चाहिए कि यह जो 24 करोड़ की जनता है, इसमें लास्ट मैन प्लानिंग की बात करनी चाहिए। यह एक अहम सवाल है, राष्ट्रीय मुद्दा बनाकर इसको चाहे विपक्ष हो या पक्ष हो, आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए।

मैं आपको 1981 की सैन्सस के बाद एग्रीकल्चर लेबर की स्थिति विभिन्न राज्यों में क्या है, उसका आंकड़ा देना चाहता हूँ—

राज्य	एग्रीकल्चर लेबर परसेंट में
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	36.68
बिहार	35.44
गुजरात	22.82
हरियाणा	16.40
हिमाचल प्रदेश	2.93
जम्मू और काश्मीर	3.71
कर्नाटक	26.66
केरल	28.19

महाराष्ट्र	26.79
मध्य प्रदेश	24.17
मनीपुर	7.88
मेघालय	9.92
नागालैण्ड	1.87
उड़ीसा	27.65
पंजाब	22.83

इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार को इनके बारे में सोचना चाहिए। पंजाब हमारा बहुत ही रिच-स्टेट है, लेकिन वहां भी 22.83 परसेंट एग्रीकल्चर लेबर है, जिनकी रहने तक की व्यवस्था नहीं है। लेकिन कहा जाता है कि पंजाब काफी डेवलप हो गया है।... (व्यवधान)... वैंस्ट बंगाल की हालत भी बहुत बुरी है। वहां पर भी 24.82 परसेंट एग्रीकल्चर लेबर है, आप वहां कितनी लैफ्ट फ्रन्ट सरकार चला रहे हैं, यह इसी का परिणाम है।... (व्यवधान)... आज मिनिमम वेजेज की मांग चल रही है। बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत देश को एक नई रोशनी दी गई। कहा कि हम मिनिमम वेजेज देंगे, घर की पर्ची देंगे, लेकिन बिहार में क्या हो रहा है। कहा जाता है कि हमें मिनिमम वेजेज दीजिए तो उसको नक्सलाइट कह कर मार दिया जाता है।

श्री चित्त बसु (बारसाट) : वहां कांग्रेस (आई) का राज है।

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : यह कांग्रेस (आई) रूल की बात नहीं है, व्यवस्था की बात है। हम जब मिनिमम वेज मांगते हैं, जमीन मांगते हैं तो बड़े-बड़े जमींदार पुलिस और प्रशासन से मिलकर यह कहते हैं कि यह नक्सलाइट है इसको जेल में बन्द करो। इन-दि-नेम-आफ-नक्सलाइट्स, इन-दि-नेम-आफ-एक्सट्रीमिस्ट्स, जो गरीब लोग हैं जब वे

अपना हक मांगते हैं तो उनके ऊपर तरह-तरह के अत्याचार किये जाते हैं। यह जागरण का समय है और हमारी प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने उनको जगाया है, इसलिए हमें मिनिमम वेज के कानून को तेजी के साथ लागू करना होगा।

... (व्यवधान) ...

आपने एन०आर०ई०पी० की स्कीम चलाई है—लेकिन आप देखिये वे कितने दिनों तक अन-एम्पलाएड रहते हैं? कितने दिनों तक उनको गाँव में काम मिलता है? साल में 122 दिन वे अन-एम्पलाएड रहते हैं—जिसमें

Percentage of days of unemployment due to want of work is 36.89.

जबकि उसकी पर-कैपिटा इन्कम 40 रुपये पर-मंथ है जिसमें उसको 122 दिनों के लिए अन-एम्पलाएड रहना पड़ता है। मैं आपसे पूछता हूँ—आपने यह स्कीम तो उनको दी है, लेकिन क्या इस में उनको मिनिमम-वेज मिल रहा है? आज भी उनको केवल तीन-चार रुपया रोज मिल रहा है, जब कि हम कहते हैं कि इस रूरल एम्पलायमेंट स्कीम के लिये हमने इतने करोड़ रुपया एलाट कर दिया है। हम लोग सिर्फ आंकड़ों की खेती करते हैं और पिछले 36 सालों से करते आ रहे हैं लेकिन आज यह समस्या चुनौती बनकर देश के सामने खड़ी है।

कई बार आपने इस संबंध में कमेटियां बनाई। एक बार आपने एक स्टेण्डिंग कमेटी बनाई और सारे चीफ मिनिस्टर्स की मीटिंग बुलाई, लेबर मिनिस्टर्स को बुलाया, उसमें राज्य सरकार को डायरेक्टिव दिया गया कि कोई सैन्ट्रल लेजिस्लेशन लाया जाय। लेकिन सभी स्टेट्स ने, मैं बंगाल की बात विशेष रूप से कहता हूँ, वहाँ के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने कोई कमेन्ट नहीं भेजा। कांग्रेस (आई) के चीफ मिनिस्टर्स ने तो फिर भी कुछ कहा, लेकिन बंगाल ही एक ऐसी सरकार थी जिस ने कभी भी अपने कमेन्ट नहीं दिये। आप कहते हैं कि

आप बहुत प्रोग्रेसिव हैं। भाषण से अगर समाजवाद आ सकता है तो ले आइये। आपके भाषण में समाजवाद है, लेकिन मेरे एक्शन में समाजवाद है। लच्छेदार भाषणों से समाजवाद नहीं आता।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Sir, on a point of clarification. We are talking of people's democracy, not socialism. We are talking of people's democracy. I just want to educate him.

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : मैं सैन्ट्रल लेजिस्लेशन के बारे में कह रहा था। यह मामला 1981 से पेण्डिंग है कि मिनिमम वेज के लिये सैन्ट्रल लेजिस्लेशन बनाया जाय लेकिन अभी तक इस दिशा में कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है। मैं चाहता हूँ—लोक सभा के इस सत्र का अवसान होने वाला है, आप अभी से कोई तारीख तय करके सभी मुख्य मंत्रियों को बुलाकर इसके बारे में उनकी राय ले लें कि हम इसके बारे में सैन्ट्रल लेजिस्लेशन कैसे कर सकते हैं, क्योंकि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स अपनी लेथार्जिक पालिसी की वजह से इसको नहीं कर पा रही हैं। कर्नाटक और आंध्र में तो अब रिएक्शनरी सरकारें बन गई हैं वहाँ क्या होगा मैं कह नहीं सकता। कहने का तात्पर्य यही है कि काम बहुत धीमी गति से चल रहा है। फार्म लेबर के बारे में मैं सरकार से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी कंडीशंस आफ सर्विस को कैसा बनाया जाए, जिससे उनकी सर्विसेज में सुरक्षा हो सके, यह सरकार को देखना चाहिए। आज हम यह देखते हैं कि कारखनिया लेबर जो है और एग्रीकल्चर लेबर जो है, ये दोनों ही अनस्किल्ड लेबर हैं लेकिन आप एक का लिविंग स्टैन्डर्ड देखिए और दूसरे का लिविंग स्टैन्डर्ड देखिए, दोनों में बहुत अन्तर है। इसके पीछे कारण यह है कि फार्म लेबर जो है, वह आर्गेनाइज्ड नहीं हो पाई है और हम लोग जो सफेदपोश हैं, वे कारखाने के मजदूरों को आर्गेनाइज कर के और बड़े-बड़े होटल में रहकर उनके लिए समाजवाद की बात तो करते हैं लेकिन जो एग्रीकल्चर लेबर है, उसके लिए इसकी कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकते। हमारे अटल जी भी जायेंगे, तो

बोकारी में, जो स्टील सिटी है, जायेंगे और वहां के वर्कर्स की बात करेंगे लेकिन वे फार्म लेबर की बात नहीं करते हैं। अभी वे बोध-गया गये थे और वहां पर साहूकारों ने उनको पैसों में तोला था लेकिन वहां उन्होंने एग्रीकल्चर लेबर के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा, जमीन बांटने की तो बात ही क्या है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Have you decided to conclude or not ?

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : मैं अब समाप्त कर रहा हूं। मेरा कहना यह है कि उनकी सर्विस कंडिशनस को इम्प्रूव किया जाए और ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाए कि उनको साल भर रोजी-रोटी मिले। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि इसके लिए आप एक सेन्ट्रल लेजिस्लेशन लाएं और इसको आप राज्य सरकारों पर मत छोड़िये। राज्य सरकार उनकी प्रगति के लिए कुछ नहीं कर रही हैं और उनके लिए कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। वह दिन भर इतनी सख्त ठंड में और प्रचण्ड गर्मी में काम करता है और चाहे जितनी गर्मी का मौसम हो, वह खेती पर काम करता है लेकिन उसको खाने भर को भी नहीं मिलता है। रात को जब वह झोंपड़ी में सोने के लिए जाता है, तो आज जैसी सामाजिक व्यवस्था है, जिसकी वकालत हमारे अटल जी भी किया करते हैं, उसमें उसके घर को आग लगा दी जाती है और उनको जिन्दा जला दिया जाता है, उनकी बहू-बेटियों के साथ रेप किया जाता है और उनके पुरुषों को ले जाकर जेल में डाल दिया जाता है। 43 परसेन्ट एग्रीकल्चर लेबर की हालत आज बहुत खराब है और यदि इसको ठीक नहीं किया गया, तो एक दिन हिन्दुस्तान की धरती पर ऐसा विद्रोह भड़केगा, जिसको संभालना बड़ा मुश्किल होगा। यह पंजाब और असम का सवाल नहीं है। वे देश को तोड़ना चाहते हैं लेकिन ये देश का उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और इसके लिए चाहते हैं कि उनको फैसिलिटीज दी जाएं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं यह कहता हूं कि आज एक बहुत एलार्मिंग स्थिति इस देश में है और एक

सेन्ट्रल लेजिस्लेशन बना कर ही इनका उद्धार किया जा सकता है ताकि वे यह समझें कि वे भी इस देश के सभ्य नागरिक हैं और दो नंबर के सिटीजन नहीं हैं। मैं यह चाहता हूं कि सरकार को इस बात के लिए कम्पेल किया जाए कि वह उनके उद्धार के लिए एक सेन्ट्रल लेजिस्लेशन लाए।

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly) : We are discussing a matter which is drawing the attention of all serious people of this country and such a discussion should have been allotted more time and at the more suitable time it should have been taken. The worsening plight of the agricultural labour is a hard truth. I have no time, nor do I like to do it within my limited time to describe the plight. It is a hard truth and what is to be done ? The Government, the ruling party has many times tried to show as if they are very much interested in the welfare of these down-trodden agricultural labour. They speak a lot about the 20 Point Programme which has been referred to by the hon. Member, the minimum needs programme, IRDP etc. But the poorer sections of these people have started feeling genuinely that this Government has no political intention, no will at all to do anything for them.

The other day when the debate was going on, in reply to certain comments made by hon. Charan Singh, Shri Pranjab Mukherjee was saying—"Do you like to say that no development has taken place in this country since independence ?" Of course, I also agree with him that some development has taken place, although not much. May-be that we have not been able to reach what we wanted to reach by this time. But my question is not this. My question is, whatever development we have achieved, has it reached a large section of the rural poor ? What comes out from the study—not my study but from the Government study, official also non-official study ? These people are becoming poorer and poorer.

I am referring to a study made by some authority including officials also while analysing the areas of Green Revolution. In 15

districts of Punjab and Haryana, there was no increase in real wages. In fact, there was a slight decline in real wages between 1960-61 and 1967-68 despite a 60% increase in the agricultural output during this period. This is a very important statement. What is "green" to you ? You are looking at "green" but behind it there is red blood of the workers, the agricultural workers and the migrant labourers coming from Bihar, Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and other places in thousands in train-loads. They go to Punjab and Haryana.

What happens ? There are contractors who take money to collect these labourers and for the first two months, they are not paid anything. Even after that, they are paid Rs. 2 a day and there are reports. I am giving a reference to only one report which came in *Patriot* in June, 1981 that the rich farmers are just using arsenic, a deadly poison mixed with opium and it is given to the agricultural labourers so that they can work more. The number of agricultural workers, on the one hand, is increasing. With the increasing population, without any opportunity of employment and no income from the non-farm sector and with the decline of village industries, more and more people are coming to the agricultural sector. On the other hand, one who had cultivated his land yesterday, has become a landless labourer today. Pauperization is there because of many factors—eviction, inroad of new farm technology for which there is a mad race. Then again, there is indebtedness. Many factors are contributing to the increase in the number of agricultural labourers. They have nothing with them—no land and no economic security. Taking advantage of the helplessness, they are being exploited as ruthlessly as possible. You speak about the bonded labourers. Who are they ? They are agricultural labourers. Many pious pronouncements were made long ago. Have they been identified and if so how many of them ? Have they been rehabilitated and if so how many of them ? A large section of them are bonded labourers and the number is increasing day by day.

The only point the Government is saying is, "I am trying to do something for these poor labourers and agricultural labourers. Here is my 20-point programme." Are you

serious at all ? I am asking you, the hon. Labour Minister that in the Labour Ministry, long ago there was a standing committee and a sub-committee attached to that—standing committee for the unorganised labour, the sub-committee for the rural labourer—prepared a draft legislation. There was a lot of discussion. All the Parties were there. It suggested, "something must be done ; no delay is to be tolerated any more and the Central legislation for the agricultural workers will have to be urgently taken up". Three years have passed. It is in the cold storage. Still they say, we will have to do something for the agricultural labourers. On the other hand, they are slandering us : "Nothing has been done in West Bengal ; what are you doing in West Bengal ?"

It is not my utterance. An hon. Member of the other House, Mr. Bhola Paswan Shastri, had gone to West Bengal during the Left Front regime ; he had visited the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe areas and he had seen with his own eyes what the Left Front Government were trying to do for *bargadars*. He has written a report on it. While speaking on the Mandal Commission's Report, I had said that. He had said—here is a model—a programme taken up by the West Bengal Government ; the other States should take lessons from it. The West Bengal State has given a model in regard to land reform legislation for the welfare of the landless and downtrodden people. As I said, this is not my utterance. This is an utterance made by the representatives of the ILO, the representatives of Bangladesh and even the Congress people. They are saying what they have done. Let me mention what we have done.

In West Bengal, till the end of the year, 7.50 lakh acres of agricultural land were distributed among 14.18 lakh landless agriculturists. Since 1951, the largest share of surplus land coming from West Bengal, out of 51 lakh acres, West Bengal accounted for more than 12 lakh acres. Not only that. The largest quantum of litigation is in relation to the steps we have taken in West Bengal. All those cases are lying in the courts. We have repeatedly approached the Government to find out a solution in the interest of the downtrodden people and for

giving land to the landless. We have passed a Bill in the West Bengal Assembly. Mr. Sidhartha Shankar Ray, the then Chief Minister had legalised all the benami transactions. There is no land. All land is being held in benami. We have proposed to find out all this to have more surplus land so that it could be vested and distributed to more and more landless agriculturists. Let us have such a law and plug the loopholes. We have sent the Bill to the Centre. Many people have praised it saying that it is a good Bill. But the President's assent and the approval of the Central Government is still not there. It has been pending for the last two years. Repeatedly, both inside the House and outside also, we have approached them. What is the difficulty ? If they are really interested in land reforms, they should give the approval. This Government always criticises us. If you take the land distribution and land reforms, both the achievement of the West Bengal Government is most remarkable throughout India.

Only the other day, two days back—I am thinking in terms of a privilege—the Minister has replied regarding the minimum wage. In Punjab and Haryana, it is Rs 13/- and Rs 14/-. In Orissa and West Bengal, it is only Rs 6/-. The Minister should have added something more. West Bengal is the only State after Kerala where dearness allowance is given to the agricultural labour. Now, it is Rs 10/-. How can be that the Central Minister does not know all this. It has come out in the speeches made in the West Bengal Assembly by the Ministers and others also.

The land problem is a very serious problem. Prof. Mahalanobis in 1969 had said that the total surplus land could be 6 crore acres as per 20 acre ceiling. Out of 40 lakh acres target now they have just declared 26 lakh acres as surplus and they have distributed only 18 lakh acres. How much is left with you ? There are litigation problems. You say "We are taking land reforms under Ninth Schedule to save it from litigation." You are all hoodwinking the people. Where is the surplus land ? Land is not available it has been hidden. You were not at all interested to bring about such legislation

and to plug the loopholes when surplus land can be made available.

Even in the matter of distribution, as you know, and Members on the other side would agree, that even land has been redistributed to the original owners of the land in many places and not to the landless people. These helpless people have to stand on their own legs to solve their problems. This is our experience.

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : सभापति जी, बंगाल में तो अभी भी जमींदारी सिस्टम है।

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : In Kerala and Tamilnadu, they have organised agricultural labour and in Kerala and West Bengal, the minimum wage is ensured. Not only that. We have started a new thing. We want the help of the Central Government. We are having limited resources. We have started pension for the old and disabled agricultural labour. All these are genuine efforts being made by us. But I find that the Central Government, in spite of loud pronouncements being made, are not at all interested in the welfare of the landless. What is the position of NREP ? According to your estimate, even one-third of the target could not be achieved. You knew the problems that might crop up. You have changed from Food for Work Programme to NREP. This was the result. Employment generation has not been possible. Sometimes you say "We have achieved this and that in regard to agriculture." The other day, the Hon. Agriculture Minister was saying like that. But you should remember that this development has not reached the downtrodden, the lowest section which account for 24-25 crores of people who are landless and their lot has not improved a bit during all these decades. The landless agricultural labours have nothing to depend upon. It is strange that the Central Government often discusses the lot of the landless agricultural labourers while discussing famine, floods, and atrocities on Harijans. The landless agricultural labour have nothing to depend upon and their lot can be improved only by giving them land and minimum wages together with other rights but the Central Government is

not at all interested in the welfare of the landless labour.

The agricultural labourers will not tolerate your callousness, and your attitude in spite of your pronouncements and that day is not far off when they will stand on their own legs, organise and remove you from power to better their own lot.

श्रीमती विद्या चैन्नपत्ति (विजयवाड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, आज हमने बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय डिस्कशन के लिए लिया है। माननीय राम स्वरूप राम ने जो डिस्कशन शुरू किया है वह महत्वपूर्ण है। एग्रीकल्चर लेबर हमारे समाज में डिसआर्गनाइज्ड है, उनके लिए कोई आर्गनाइजेशन नहीं है। अगर कोई आर्गनाइजेशन है भी तो बहुत छोटी छोटी है, और समाज या सरकार की तरफ से कोई भी पक्की आर्गनाइजेशन उनके लिए नहीं है। उनकी वेजेज भी बहुत लो होती हैं।

उनके वेजेज के बारे में मिनिमम वेजेज एक्ट तो बनाया गया था, लेकिन हर दिन हम देखते हैं कि उस एक्ट के मुताबिक उनको कुछ नहीं मिलता है। अगर कुछ जगह मिलता भी है तो उसमें महिलाओं और भाइयों में डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन है। महिलायें काम करें या पुरुष काम करें, उनके लिये बराबर वेतन नहीं मिलता है। महिला को 4 रुपये और पुरुष के लिए 8 रुपये फिक्स किया था। महिलाओं को 4,5 रुपये से ज्यादा नहीं दिया जाता है जबकि 2 रुपये भी गांव में उसको दे देते हैं। इसलिए जो एग्रीकल्चर लेबर जमीन में काम कर रही है, उसके लिए कोई आर्गनाइजेशन नहीं है। यह सरकार की रैस्पॉसिबिलिटी है कि उनको पूरी वेजेज मिलनी चाहियें। एक्ट से कुछ नहीं होता है।

हम देखते हैं कि जो इंडस्ट्री में काम करते हैं, आर्गनाइज्ड सैक्टर में काम करते हैं, उनके लिए तो यूनियन हैं। वह पूछते हैं कि देंगे या नहीं। अगर नहीं तो मजदूर स्ट्राइक कर सकते हैं और कुछ न कुछ बेंनेफिट ले सकते हैं, लेकिन एग्रीकल्चर

लेबर में इकट्ठे होने की शक्ति नहीं है। इसलिए ना वे स्ट्राइक कर सकते हैं और ना कुछ कर सकते हैं। उनके लिए कुछ भी मिलना मुश्किल होता है। इसलिए डिस-आर्गनाइज्ड सैक्टर की ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

यह पार्टी की समस्या नहीं है, देश की समस्या है। जो अनाज हम खा रहे हैं, यह एग्रीकल्चर लेबर के जरिये पैदा होता है। सारे देश में एग्रीकल्चर लेबर है। कोई भी पार्टी हो, अगर वह एग्रीकल्चर लेबर के लिए नहीं लड़ेगी तो देश के लिये कुछ नहीं होता है। सबको मिलकर एग्रीकल्चर लेबर के लिए कुछ न कुछ करना चाहिए।

लैंड रिफार्म एक्ट स्टेट में भी है और सेंटर में भी है। इसके अन्तर्गत जो भी जमीन एग्रीकल्चर लेबर को दी गई है, मेरा कहना यह है कि सिर्फ जमीन देने से काम नहीं चलता है। उनको कुछ लोन भी देना चाहिए और कम परसेंट ब्याज पर देना चाहिए। कभी-कभी ऐसा भी होता है कि जो जमीन सरकार देती है लैंड रिफार्म के अन्तर्गत, उस जमीन पर एग्रीकल्चर लेबर कुछ लोन लेकर फसल के लिए काम करता है लेकिन प्रकृति से साइक्लोन वगैरह से वह फसल नहीं हो पाती है। उसके लिए कोई क्राप इन्श्योरेन्स की योजना भी नहीं है। जब तक यह नहीं होगा तब तक एग्रीकल्चर लेबर क्या कर सकती है? प्रकृति की समस्या बहुत बड़ी हो जाती है उनके लिये।

मेरा सुझाव है कि क्राप इन्श्योरेन्स जरूर रहना चाहिये, वरना एग्रीकल्चर लेबर के लिए जो जमीन हम देते हैं, उसमें वह कुछ भी नहीं कर सकते हैं। लैंड रिफार्म के जरिये जो जमीन मिलती है, वह प्रकृति के जरिये कभी-कभी चली जाती है और फिर उनमें लोन वापिस करने की शक्ति नहीं रहती है।

हमारी 43 परसेंट एग्रीकल्चर लेबर है जिसके जरिये हम आजकल अनाज पैदा करते हैं। खाने की चीजें उनके जरिये आती हैं। उनके बारे में

1975 में कानून तो बनाया गया था, लेकिन कानून से ही सबकुछ नहीं होगा, उसके लिए सारे समाज को सारी पार्टियों को रिस्पोंसबिलिटी लेनी चाहिए।

किसानों को एजुकेशन भी नहीं मिल रही है। हमने अडल्ट एजुकेशन इंट्रोड्यूस की थी कि गांव-गांव में एजुकेशन जाये। सारी स्टेट्स इस बारे में क्या कर रही हैं? हमारी प्रधान मन्त्री श्रीमती इंदिरा जी के जरिये सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट नान-फार्मल एजुकेशन के लिए तो कुछ कर रही है, लेकिन उनको एग्रीकल्चर की एजुकेशन भी देनी चाहिए। कि एग्रीकल्चर को कैसे डेवलप करें। मेरी राय है कि टी० बी० से इसका प्रचार करना चाहिए। मैं समझती हूं कि एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर को डाकुमेंटरी फ़िल्मों के द्वारा एजुकेशन दी जा सकती है।

गांवों में एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर छोटी छोटी झोंपड़ियों में रहते हैं। उनके घरों में और उनके आस-पास इतनी गन्दगी होती है कि वहाँ बैठना भी मुश्किल होता है। उन लोगों की हाउसिंग प्राबलम को हल करना समाज और सरकार की रेसपांसिबिलिटी है। उन लोगों की लिविंग कन्डीशन्ज को सुधारने के लिए कदम उठाने चाहिए।

इसके साथ ही उनके लिए पानी, बिजली और लैवेटरीज की भी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। लैवेटरी के बिना घर बनाने से उनके आस-पास बहुत गन्दगी हो जाती है। यह बहुत जरूरी है कि जहां वे लोग रहते हैं, उसके आस-पास क्लैनलिनेस हो, लेकिन लैवेटरीज के बिना वहां क्लैनलिनेस नहीं हो सकती।

आज हर ब्लॉक में प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर है, लेकिन हर गांव में डिस्पेंसरी न होने की वजह से उन लोगों के लिए इलाज कराना बहुत मुश्किल है। खास तौर पर महिलाओं के लिए दूर जाना सम्भव नहीं होता। उनकी हेल्थ को सुधारने के लिए हर गांव में डिस्पेंसरी स्थापित करनी चाहिए।

हमारे देश में बर्थ-रेट बढ़ रहा है। मैंने देखा है कि 1981 तक बर्थ-रेट डबल से भी ज्यादा हो गया है। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि एग्रीकल्चर लेबर में फैमिली प्लानिंग का प्रचार किया जाए, वरना उनकी समस्याएँ हल नहीं हो सकतीं।

एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर के पास साल में छः महीने से ज्यादा काम नहीं होता है। इसलिए उनके सामने अनएम्प्लायमेंट की प्राबलम आती है। गांवों में खादी एन्ड विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज और एग्रो-इंडस्ट्रीज लगाकर उन लोगों को रोजगार देना चाहिए।

हमने कानून बनाकर वांडिड लेबर को प्राहि-विट कर दिया है, लेकिन प्रैक्टिस में हम देखते हैं कि एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर को किसानों और बड़े लोगों के पास रहकर उनके वांडिड लेबर का काम करना पड़ता है। उन्हें काम के अधिक अवसर दे कर हम उनकी स्थिति को सुधार सकते हैं।

हम उन्हें दो रुपये के हिसाब से अनाज देते हैं। लेकिन वह सारा साल देना चाहिए। उन्हें जितना अनाज चाहिए, वह सब उन्हें देना चाहिए। सिर्फ दस किलो अनाज देने से काम नहीं चल सकता है, क्योंकि वह तीन दिन से ज्यादा नहीं चलता है। उन लोगों की कोई आर्गनाइजेशन नहीं है। इसलिए गवर्नमेंट को उन्हें प्रोटेक्शन देना चाहिए। वह एक डिसआर्गनाइज्ड सेक्टर है और सरकार को उसे अधिक से अधिक सुविधाएं देनी चाहिए।

यह प्रस्ताव लाने के लिए मैं श्री रामस्वरूप राम को बधाई देती हूं। इसके द्वारा वह एक बहुत अच्छी चर्चा सदन में लाए हैं। मैं सब सदस्यों को कहना चाहती हूं कि यह किसी एक पार्टी की समस्या नहीं है, बल्कि एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर की समस्या सारे देश की समस्या है। हम सबको इस समस्या के बारे में सोचना चाहिए और उनको मदद देने के लिए आवश्यक कानून बनाना चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Trilok Chand. Before you speak, I would request that since only two hours are allotted for this discussion, you will confine your speech to six to seven minutes only so that I can accommodate many members.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : Why don't you extend the time ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : After some time, we shall see.

Shri Trilok Chand.

श्री त्रिलोक चन्द (खुर्जा) : सभापति महोदय, आज जिस समस्या पर सदन में चर्चा हो रही है, यह समस्या किसी पार्टी की नहीं है, किसी धर्म की नहीं है, किसी मजहब की समस्या नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य द्वारा बताया गया कि बंगाल में क्या हो रहा है, केरल, राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश में क्या हो रहा है। खेतिहर मजदूरों की समस्या पूरे मुल्क की समस्या है। 35 सालों की आजादी के बाद भी यह समस्या जैसी थी, वैसी है, इसमें कोई अन्तर नहीं आया है। जैसा कि कहा गया मुल्क में तरक्की हुई है, यह बात सही है। मुल्क में तरक्की हुई है, इस बात से कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता है। बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़ा, कारखाने बढ़े, शिक्षा बढ़ी, ऐसी कोई चीज नहीं है, जिसमें कुछ न कुछ वृद्धि न हुई हो, लेकिन जिस दिशा में उसको बढ़ना चाहिए था, वह उस दिशा में नहीं बढ़ी है, जिससे कि इस समस्या का समाधान किया जा सकता है।

खेतिहर मजदूर गांव-गांव में बिखरे हुए हैं। उनकी कोई यूनियन नहीं हो सकती है। कहा गया कि लैंड रिफार्म से इस समस्या का समाधान हो जायेगा। हो सकता है कि लैंड रिफार्म से समस्या का कुछ निदान हो सके लेकिन इस समस्या का समाधान भी इससे नहीं हो सकता है। आप कहेंगे कि हमारी जनता सरकार जब आई तो अन्त्योदय का कार्यक्रम चला और आज आपका बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम चल रहा है और यह कोई एक मन्त्र है कि इसका नाम लेते ही हिन्दुस्तान की गरीबी मिट

जाएगी। इसमें भी नीयत साफ नहीं है। इससे कोई यह समझ ले कि कुछ सुधार होने वाला है, यह नहीं हो सकता है। अन्त्योदय जनता के जमाने में चला, कुछ लोगों को फायदा हुआ, आई० आर० डी० आज चल रहा है हो सकता है कि कुछ लोगों को लाभ हो। लेकिन इसमें इतनी खामियां हैं, कमियां हैं कि एग्रीकल्चर लेबर को बिल्कुल भी लाभ नहीं हो सकता है। आपका प्लानिंग विभाग इस समस्या को गहराई से सोचता नहीं है और न हमारे राजनीतिक लोग ही सोचते हैं कि इस समस्या का निदान कहां तक हो सकता है, सोचने की गुंजाइश भी नहीं है। संसद में आए, हम लोग यहाँ भाषण ही इसीलिए करते हैं कि हमारा नाम आ जाए। जो भाषण हम यहां देते हैं, शायद ही उसको कोई पढ़ता हो, सुनता हो और देखता हो—मैं नहीं जानता। कोई अमल उस पर नहीं होता है, सिवाय नाम आने के। मूलतः जो आपकी वैंलफेयर कमेटीज हैं, उनमें गहराई से चर्चा होती है।

17.00 hrs.

यहां कहा जाता है कि हरिजनों के लिए यह करेंगे, गरीबों के लिए यह करेंगे, जैसे अभी एग्रीकल्चर लेबर के लिए सबने कहा कि बहुत से कानून बने हैं, लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि हमारी नीयत इस मामले में बिल्कुल साफ नहीं है। हम किसी के लिए कुछ नहीं करना चाहते। जो दो-चार मूल चीजें हैं, जैसे ऐजुकेशन है, कास्टिज्म है, साम्प्रदायिकता की प्राबलम है, लिग्विस्टिक प्राबलम है—मैं आपसे पूछता हूं क्या कभी इन पर पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर या प्लानिंग कमीशन के अन्दर विचार किया गया कि इस तरह का प्लान बनाया जाय जिससे इन समस्याओं का समाधान हो सके। टुकड़ों में विचार होता है, जैसे आज एग्रीकल्चर की समस्या पर विचार हो रहा है, हर चीज टुकड़ों में आती है, लेकिन कम्बाइंड रूप में प्लानिंग कमीशन ने कभी इनपर विचार नहीं किया कि इन समस्याओं का निदान कैसे किया जाय।

पूरे मुल्क में लैंड रिफार्मज हुए। हर स्टेट में

हुए लेकिन कम्पलीटली कहीं नहीं हुए, कहीं पर कामयाब नहीं हुए। न लैंड रिफार्म हुआ और न एग्रीकल्चर लेबर को जमीन मिली। कहीं मिल गई तो उससे कोई लाभ होने वाला नहीं है। कहीं किसी को दो-चार बीघे मिल गई तो उस पर उस का कब्जा नहीं है, मुकदमा चल रहा है जिससे वह गरीब और ज्यादा परेशानी में फंस गया है। परिणाम यह हुआ है जो मालदार थे उन्होंने उस गरीब पर अब डण्डा पेलना शुरू कर दिया है। इस लिये अकेले लैंड रिफार्म से काम नहीं चलेगा, जमीन के साथ-साथ प्लानिंग कमीशन को जो अन्य मूल चीजें हैं उन पर भी विचार करना होगा। जैसे आप की एक स्कीम है जिसके अन्तर्गत आप रोज-गार के लिये कर्जा देते हैं, भैंस के लिए कर्जा देते हैं यह तो इस तरह से है जैसे किसी को टुकड़ा फेंक दिया जिससे आदमी जिन्दा रह सके, जिससे मालूम हो कि आप गरीबों के लिए कुछ कर रहे हैं, लेकिन वास्तव में होता कुछ नहीं है।

मैं आपको एक और मिसाल देता हूँ—हमारे यहाँ बहुत पुराने जमाने से सिर पर मैला ढोने की प्रथा चली आ रही है—मैं आपसे पूछता हूँ—36 सालों की आजादी के बाद क्या आप कह सकते हैं कि यह प्रथा कम्पलीटली बन्द हो गई है, अब सिर पर रख कर कहीं मैला नहीं ढोया जाता? आप जरा सोचिए, हिन्दुस्तान में यह एक ऐसी परंपरा है जो दुनिया में कहीं भी नहीं मिलेगी—जिसमें एक आदमी आपका मैला अपने सिर पर उठाकर ले जाता है और उसके बाद भी सबसे नीचे का आदमी माना जाता है। सबसे गन्दा काम करे और सबसे छोटा कहलाये। अगर आप ईमानदारी से चाहते कि प्रथा समाप्त हो जाय तो क्या आप इस का समाधान नहीं कर सकते थे? मैं आपसे पूछता हूँ कि इस समस्या का समाधान क्यों नहीं हुआ, खाने की बात तो छोड़ दीजिए, कपड़े की बात छोड़ दीजिए, उनका इलाज दूर की बात है, क्या कभी आपने इसके बारे में सोचा है? यहां पार्लियामेंट में क्या होता है, आपको अपना लीडर बचाना है और हमको अपना लीडर बचाना है, इसके अलावा और कोई काम नहीं है। मूल समस्या पर

पहुंचने का कोई प्रयास नहीं होता है। अगर हमारे मन में इच्छा होती कि हमें यह सुधार करना है तो 36 सालों के बाद यह मिसाल नहीं मिलती कि कोई आदमी अपने सिर पर मैला ढोता है।

जहां तक एग्रीकल्चर लेबर का सवाल है—मैं उनके बीच में रहना वाला आदमी हूँ। मेरे पास भी थोड़ी सी खेती है, लेकिन मैं एग्रीकल्चर लेबर से ज्यादा अच्छा नहीं हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ—आज उनकी क्या हालत है। लैंड रिफार्म के नाम पर थोड़ी सी जमीन दे दें, कोई छोटी मोटी इन्डस्ट्री लगाने में मदद कर दें, लेकिन उनकी एजुकेशन की क्या हालत है, स्वास्थ्य की क्या हालत है? एक छोटी सी बात कह कर मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करूंगा। शहर में तो आज गरीब आदमी को थोड़ी चीनी मिल जाती होगी, चावल और गेहूं राशन की दुकान से मिल जाता होगा, मिट्टी का तेल मिल जाता होगा, लेकिन गांवों में क्या हालत है? पिछले दिनों गांवों में जिनके पास जमीन नहीं है, यहां तक कि किसान के पास भी जब गेहूं नहीं रहा, तो उसको खाने को नहीं मिला। वहां एक न्याय-पंचायत के बीच एक राशन की दुकान है, जिसमें 10 गांव लगते हैं और 30 हजार की आबादी है। कुल 8 क्विंटल गेहूं मिलता है, आप बतलाइये इतनी बड़ी आबादी को कैसे पूरा पड़ेगा? न मिट्टी का तेल मिलता है और न दूसरी चीजें मिलती हैं। अगर नीयत साफ होती और हम लोग ईमानदारी से कुछ करना चाहते तो सबसे पहले इस तबके का इलाज हुआ होता, जिनका कुछ नहीं है, जिनकी गांव में न चीनी की दुकानें हैं, न तेल की दुकानें हैं और न गेहूं की दुकानें हैं। उन लोगों के पास कहीं कुछ नहीं है। इसलिये कृषि-मजदूरों का जहां तक सवाल है, मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन की समस्याओं को हल करने के लिये आपको एक कमेटी बैठानी चाहिए। मैं किन-किन का नाम लूं, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की दशा को सुधारने के लिए और पिछड़े वर्गों की दशा को सुधारने के लिए कमेटियां बनाई गई हैं लेकिन एग्रीकल्चर लेबर के लिए अभी तक कोई कमेटी नहीं बनाई गई है। कृषि मजदूर चाहे किसी कौम

का हो, किसी बिरादरी का हो, उसके लिए एक कमेटी बैठानी चाहिये, जो कि उसकी समस्याओं का अध्ययन करके कोई रास्ता निकाले, जिससे इस मुल्क के कृषि मजदूरों का भला हो। इतना कहकर मैं समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह (फिल्लोर) : श्री त्रिलोक चंद्र ने जो अपने ख्यालात रखे हैं, वे बड़े स्पष्ट रखे हैं और बड़े शानदार रखे हैं। वे एग्रीकल्चर लेबर, कृषि मजदूरों के हक में बोले हैं। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि आज हिन्दुस्तान के गांवों में कृषि मजदूरों की बहुत बुरी हालत है। मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता। जब वोट का राइट मजदूरों को दे दिया और तमाम दुनिया में यह राइट दे दिया, तो फिर वे पीछे क्यों रह जाते हैं।

जहां तक पंजाब का ताल्लुक है, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर उनकी हालत अच्छी है। मजदूरों की हालत सब जगहों पर एक जैसी नहीं है। वहां खेतिहर मजदूर को क्या मिलता है, आप जानते हैं। मेरे गांव में उनको 12 रुपये रोज मिलता है। जहां पर मजदूर निकम्मे हों, वहां उनको उनका हक न मिलता हो लेकिन उनको लड़ाई करने का हक है। अब वे लड़ाई नहीं करते हैं, तो हम क्या कर सकते हैं। यहां पर आकर बातें करते हैं। मैं तो यह कहता हूं कि गांवों में इन मजदूरों को भी वोट का हक मिला हुआ है। इसकी वेसिस पर वे लड़ें और गवर्नमेंट को हटा दें। हम तो ऐसा ही करते रहे हैं। मैं भी लेबरर हूं और मैंने मजदूरी की है।

"First I am a labour than anything else".

Mussolini said this.

मैं भी लेबरर हूं और हक के लिए लड़ता रहा हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर सब लेबरर मिलकर लड़ाई करें, तो उनका कोई मुकाबला नहीं कर सकता है। हमने भी लड़ाई की है और पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू से मिलकर इस तरह के मसले को हल किया था।

17-08 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

जमींदार बड़े नेरो-माइन्डेड हैं और जमीन को अपने कब्जे में रखते हैं। मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि मैं हाईकोर्ट में रहा हूं और मैंने वहां पर 12 साल सर्विस की है। मैंने छोटूराम को देखा है। वे जमींदारों के हक में लड़ाई लड़ा करते थे और मैं हरिजनों के लिए लड़ाई लड़ा करता था। मुझे जमीन का मुराब्बा देना चाहते थे कि उनके साथ मिल जाऊं परन्तु मैंने इन्कार कर दिया कि मैं कौम के साथ गद्दारी नहीं कर सकता।

The degree of unselfishness marks the degree of success everywhere.

देखिये क्या बना, वह तो मर गया और उसके बाद मैं बन गया। मैंने लड़ाई लड़ी थी और झगड़ा करके इसको लिया।

No man can get his right by request, rights are wrested from the unwilling hands.

मैंने तो ऐसा किया था। आप भी ऐसा कर सकते हैं। एक शायर ने कहा है :

रहवर को रहवरी से गुरेज था।

वरना हमारा मर्ज कोई लादवा न था ॥

चाहे कांग्रेस के हों या विरोधी पक्ष के, बड़े जमींदार कभी इस हक में नहीं हैं कि गरीबों को जमीनें दी जाएं। पंजाब में लड़ाई क्यों हो रही है? गुरुद्वारों में क्रिमनल टाइप बड़े जमींदार बैठे हुए यह सब करवा रहे हैं। मुझे इस बात का पता है।

चौधरी छोटेराम ने एकट बनाया कि कोई जमींदार के अलावा जमीन नहीं खरीद सकता। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि हम लोग जमीनें नहीं खरीद सकते थे। हम लोगों ने दूसरे नामों से जमीनें खरीदीं। नतीजा यह हुआ कि पार्टीशन के बाद हमारे पास कुछ भी नहीं था। यह तो कांग्रेस

के आने के बाद फिर एकट बना और हम लोगों को जमीनें मिलीं ।

ये लोग राजस्थान के मजदूरों की बात करते हैं । ये मजदूर पंजाब में क्यों आते हैं ? अपने यहां एकजुट होकर लड़ाई क्यों नहीं करते । हम लोगों ने भी इसके लिए लड़ाई की है । चौधरी छोटूराम ने हमको जमीनें नहीं दी हैं । जवाहरलाल जी ने सरप्लस जमीन हरिजनों को दी ।

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) :
These Punjabis are exploiting the Rajasthan poor people.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : आप लोग क्यों जबर्दस्त नहीं हो जाते ? कौन रोकता है आपको ?

लोकदल वाले हरिजनों की बात करते हैं । क्या किसी हरिजन का लोकदल में भला हुआ है ? इन बातों को छोड़िये । यू०पी० में क्या हालत है । वहां पर इनके जो लीडर हैं वे डाकुओं से मिले हुए हैं । डाकुओं से मिलकर गरीबों से वोट लेते हैं ।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) :
आपकी पार्टी के लोग हैं । आपने अखबारों में पढ़ा होगा । मैं उनको जानता हूं । आपको भी मालूम है कि भूतपूर्व राज्य गृह मंत्री का नाम अखबारों में आया था । डाकू छबिराम को सरेण्डर कराने के लिए... (ध्यवधान)

श्री सुन्दर सिंह (फिल्लौर) : मैं क्या उनका खेरखाह हूं ? कांग्रेस में जो हैं उनकी बात भी जाने दीजिए ।

हरियाणा और पंजाब में जहां हरिजनों को जमीन दी गई है वहां हरिजनों को कोई नहीं मार सकता । उनके पास जमीन है । उनको मैंने वहां पर बसाया है । जितने जाट होते थे, उतने ही मैंने वहां पर हरिजन बसाए । मुझे मालूम था कि आखिर में लड़ाई होगी । जिसके पास जमीन नहीं है वह देहातों में नहीं रह सकता ।

ये लोग मजदूर-मजदूर कहते हैं । मजदूर क्या है । हमको मालिक बनना होगा ।

Let the evil take its natural course.

“Swami Vivekananda.”

हमारी 15 करोड़ आबादी है । कांग्रेस के बारे में भी मैं आपको क्या बताऊं । सरदार प्रताप सिंह हम लोगों को जमीन नहीं देना चाहते थे । जवाहरलाल जी के कहने पर हम लोगों को जमीनें दी गईं । उनके जाने के बाद जो दूसरे आये, उन्होंने बिल्कुल जमीन देना बन्द कर दिया । हमने फिर लड़ाई लड़ी । दरअसल में काम करने का यह तरीका नहीं है । प्रार्थना करने से कुछ नहीं होगा । इसके लिए लड़ाई करनी होगी । इनको खुद आगे आना होगा । कोई मदद नहीं करेगा ।

मैं सच बात कहता हूं । महात्मा गांधी ने क्या कहा था, इसको मैं पढ़ता हूं :

“For me, God and Truth are convertible terms. If anyone told me that God was a God of Untruth or a God of Torture, I will decline to worship Him. Therefore, we have to establish the Kingdom of Heaven in politics also”.

जिन्होंने हमें आजाद कराया वह कहते हैं कि पालिटिक्स में भी हमको किंगडम आफ हैवन एस्टैबलिश करनी चाहिये । आदमी को अपनी गलती मान लेनी चाहिये । इससे आदमी स्ट्रांग होता है । लैंड रिफार्म का नारा हम लगाते हैं लेकिन लैंड रिफार्म हमने नहीं की है । अगर अपोजीशन कमजोर न होती तो कांग्रेस मजबूत न होती । इनके पास कोई बड़ा लीडर नहीं है । लोगों ने देख लिया है कि इनको अगर पावर में लाया जाएगा तो जो कुछ हो रहा है वह भी नहीं हो पाएगा । अगर कोई कुछ कर सकता है तो कांग्रेस वाले ही इन्दिरागांधी प्रधान मंत्री की रहनुमाई में कर सकते हैं, यह लोग जानते हैं । इसीलिये वे कांग्रेस के साथ हैं ।

श्री सूरज भान (अम्बाला) : भारत में हरी

क्रांति भी आई है, खेत की पैदावार भी बढ़ी है और गेहूं की एक नाली में तीन बालियां भी सगी हैं, गेहूं, धान की उपज भी बढ़ी है। लेकिन इस बढ़ी हुई उपज का लाभ किसको मिला है ? रिजर्व बैंक की रिपोर्ट है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अस्ती प्रतिशत जायदाद सिर्फ तीस प्रतिशत लोगों के पास है और वहीं पर तीस प्रतिशत लोगों के पास केवल दो प्रतिशत जायदाद है। इससे आप अन्दाजा लगा लें कि हरी क्रांति का लाभ किसको पहुंचा है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दो प्रकार के मजदूर हैं। एक संगठित और दूसरे असंगठित। सभी राजनीतिक दल और गवर्नमेंट का भी ध्यान संगठित मजदूरों की तरफ जाता है। कारण यह है कि ये हड़ताल कर सकते हैं, सरकार को धमकी देकर अपनी बात मनवा सकते हैं। अगर नहीं मानती है तो हड़ताल कर देते हैं और सरकार को उनकी बात माननी पड़ जाती है। देश में 24 करोड़ असंगठित मजदूर हैं जिनकी तरफ किसी का ध्यान नहीं गया है। यह ठीक बात है कि इनकी प्राबल्य एक नेशनल प्राबल्य है। सभी राजनीतिक पार्टियों और सरकार से मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जहां आप संगठित मजदूरों की तरफ ध्यान दें वहां इन असंगठित मजदूरों की तरफ भी ध्यान दें, इनकी हालत को सुधारने का भी प्रयत्न करें। इनके काम करने के घंटे फिक्स्ड नहीं हैं। कारखाने में छः या आठ घंटे काम होता है, लेकिन इन बेचारों को बारह-बारह और चौदह-चौदह घंटे काम करना पड़ता है और कोई ओवर टाइम भी इनको नहीं मिलता है। कब इनको हटा दिया जाये इसका भी इनको पता नहीं होता है।— धान काटने, गेहूं बोने, गेहूं काटने के बक्त सीजनल लेबर की आवश्यकता होती है और तब इनसे आठ घंटे ही नहीं बल्कि दस-बारह घंटे काम लेना पड़ेगा, चार छः घंटे इनसे फालतू काम लेना पड़ेगा लेकिन ओवर टाइम की बात भी तो उनके लिये कुछ होनी चाहिए, उसके लिये कुछ तो आप करें, कुछ तो सोचें।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि मिनिमम वेज एक्ट

जो है उसको आप स्ट्रिकटली लागू करें। मिनिमम वेज हर प्रदेश में अलग-अलग हो सकता है और सारे देश के लिए एक सी मिनिमम वेज नहीं हो सकती है, एक सा कानून नहीं बन सकता है। लेकिन जो अलग-अलग रेट हैं वे भी लागू नहीं होते हैं। अगर इनको बढ़ाया जाता है तो उस पर अमल नहीं होता है। मेरा सुझाव है कि कम से कम हर ब्लाक लेबल पर एक या दो जितने भी आप मुनासिब समझें एग्रीकल्चर लेबर इंस्पेक्टर मुकर्रर करें जो यह देखें कि मिनिमम वेज जो एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर के लिए फिक्स्ड है उस पर अमल हो रहा है या नहीं।

इसके साथ साथ खेत मालिक, खेत मजदूर और सरकार का नुमाइंदा इन तीनों का नेशनल मिनिमम वेज बोर्ड फार एग्रीकल्चर हो और यह बोर्ड हर प्रदेश की कंडीशंस को देखकर वहां उनकी कुछ मिनिमम वेज तय कर दें, अलग-अलग हों, और वह भी इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं हो रही हैं। समान रूप से पूरे देश में उनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हो तो अच्छा रहेगा। इसके साथ ही मैं महसूस करता हूं और मांग भी करता हूं कि केन्द्र का लेबर या एग्रीकल्चर विभाग और प्रदेशों के एग्रीकल्चर या लेबर विभाग, दोनों में से किसी में यह व्यवस्था हो सकती है कि एग्रीकल्चर लेबर के लिए एक सेमरेट सैल बने ताकि वह इनके लिये कुछ काम कर सकें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय खेत में काम करने वाले तीन तरह के मजदूर हैं। एक जो लगभग पक्की तौर पर साल भर के लिये काम करते हैं, लेकिन उनका सेक्योरिटी आफ जॉब नहीं है। जमींदार जब भी चाहे उनको हटा दे। इसलिये कोई सेक्योरिटी आफ जॉब उनके लिये होनी चाहिये और पट्टीदारी रजिस्टर कराई जाय। दूसरे सीजनल काम करने वाले होते हैं। उनके लिये भी पट्टेदारी होनी चाहिये। और तीसरे बटाईदार होते हैं। जमीन लेते हैं काश्त पर और पंजाब और हरियाणा में यह रिवाज है कि पैदावार का एक तिहाई मालिक के पास जाता है और दो तिहाई मजदूर को जायगा। लेकिन अभी भी कहीं-कहीं आधा-

आधा होता है। अगर सरकार पूरे देश में इस बात को लागू कराये कि एक तिहारी जमीन के मालिक के पास और दो तिहाई काश्त करने वाले के पास जायगा तो अच्छा रहेगा।

आज खेत में मशीनरी पहुंच गई है जैसे ट्रैक्टर, थ्रेशर आदि। आर० वी० आई० की रिपोर्ट में कौट करना चाहता हूं जिसमें कहा गया है कि 1978 में सिर्फ पंजाब में 500 आदमियों की खेत पर मौत हुई मशीनरी के कारण, और 1978 में ही पूरे देश में 5,000 आदमी मरे हैं। मैं मशीनरी के खिलाफ नहीं हूं, लेकिन कुछ तरीके अडाप्ट कीजिये जैसे माइन्स में होता है और इसके लिये वर्कमैन्स कम्पेंसेशन ऐक्ट में संशोधन कीजिये ताकि दुर्घटना होने पर एग्रीकल्चर लेबर को कुछ मुआवजा मिल सके। खेतों में केवल मशीनरी की ही बात नहीं है, कीट नाशक दवायें भी इस्तेमाल होती हैं और उसको इस्तेमाल करने के बाद मजदूर की क्या हालत होती है यह शायद बहुतों को मालूम न हो। हालांकि कुछ इंस्ट्रक्शन्स हैं कि दवायें छिड़कते वक्त क्या प्रीकौशन्स लिये जायें, लेकिन मजदूर को पता नहीं है और न जमींदार उसको बताता है। इस किस्म के इंस्ट्रक्शन्स स्ट्रिकटली इम्प्लीमेंट होने चाहिये। 5,000 आदमी पूरे देश में और 500 अकेले पंजाब में जो मरे हैं उनमें दवाई से मरने वाले मजदूर शामिल नहीं हैं। इसलिये सरकार इस बारे में कुछ सोचे।

जो सुविधायें या हकूक संगठित मजदूरों को मिलती हैं वही सुविधायें कृषि में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को भी मिलनी चाहिये, जैसे दवाई की सुविधा, मुआवजा, प्रीवीडेंट फंड, काम करने का निश्चित समय आदि।

30 लाख बंधुआ मजदूर देश में हैं और कम से कम 2 लाख केवल खेती में काम करते हैं। इनकी तरफ भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये। और जो खेती में काम करने वाले 24 करोड़ गरीब मजदूर हैं उनमें से 84 फ्रीसदी हरिजन, आदिवासी हैं और इनमें से 24 फ्रीसदी जो खेती में काम

करने वाले मजदूर हैं उनके पास अपनी झोंपड़ी भी नहीं है। यह सरकारी आंकड़े हैं। इस सिलसिले में भी सरकार को कुछ न कुछ करना चाहिये। कृषि मजदूर जो खेत में काम करता है उसको केवल फसल के समय ही काम मिलता है, शेष 7,8 महीने कोई काम नहीं है। इसलिये देहात में काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज शुरू कीजिये ताकि फालतू समय में उनको कुछ काम मिल सके। और जब तक उनको गाँव में काम नहीं मिलेगा वह शहर की तरफ जायेंगे और झोंपड़ पट्टी बढ़ायेंगे जिससे शहर में और समस्यायें तथा परेशानियां बढ़ेंगी।

इसलिये मैं मांग करता हूं कि काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज देहात में शुरू की जायें। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि हर प्रदेश में रोजगार गारन्टी बोर्ड कायम किये जायें जो लोगों को काम दे सकें और केन्द्रीय व प्रादेशिक सरकारें कृषि मजदूर बैलफेयर फंड बनायें जिससे उनको सुविधायें दी जा सकें।

हम भी मांग करते हैं कि किसान की उपज के दाम बढ़ाइये, खाद के दाम आपने बढ़ा दिये हैं, यह ठीक है लेकिन हमारी यह मांग है कि जब किसान की उपज के दाम बढ़ाते हैं, उस समय खेतों में काम करने वाले खेतिहर मजदूरों की मजदूरी भी बढ़ानी चाहिये। किसान उसको थोड़ी मजदूरी देता है, यह नहीं होना चाहिये। किसान उनकी मजदूरी के बढ़ावे के नाम पर अपने दाम जरूर बढ़वा लेता है, इस तरह से जब उपज के दाम आप बढ़ाते हैं तो लाजमी तौर पर मजदूरों की मजदूरी भी बढ़ानी चाहिये।

लैंड रिफार्म ऐक्ट बरायेनाम है, इस पर अमल कहीं नहीं हो रहा है। इस पर स्ट्रिकटली अमल होना चाहिये। श्री रामस्वरूप राम ने ठीक कहा है कि आज भी 17 हजार एकड़ लैंड एक महन्त के पास है। हमारे पीरियड में तो यह उसको दी नहीं थी। उसके पहले भी आप हुकूमत में थे और 1980 के बाद भी आप हैं। मैं इस बारे में कहना नहीं चाहता था, लेकिन आपने जनता पार्टी का जो जिक्र किया, इसलिये कह रहा हूं कि आप अपनी

हुकूमत से पूछें कि 17 हजार एकड़ एक महन्त के पास क्यों है ? एक नहीं, इस प्रकार के बहुत से महन्त हैं। सबसे जमीन छीनी जाये और ऐसे कानूनों को विधान के नाइन्थ शिड्यूल में शामिल किया जाये ताकि इसका लाभ खेत में काम करने वाले लोगों को मिल सके।

इन बातों के साथ मैं इस रैज्यूलूशन का समर्थन करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि सरकार नींद से जागेगी और इन खेतिहर मजदूरों के लिये कुछ काम करेगी।

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी (शिमला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे मित्र श्री राम स्वरूप जी ने खेतिहर मजदूरों की तरफ ध्यान दिलाने के लिये जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, इसके लिये मैं उनको बधाई देता हूँ। गाँव की आज सबसे बड़ी समस्या यह है कि हम इतने अच्छे कानून बनाते हैं, 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम बनाते हैं, गरीबों को जमीन एलाट करने की बात करते हैं, कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने यह काम किये भी हैं, लेकिन असल बात यह है कि गाँव के लोगों को कानून ने लड़ा दिया है। हमने लैंड रिफार्म किया है, गाँव में जो जमींदार था, उससे लैंड लेकर मजदूरों को देनी थी, इससे मजदूरों और मालिकों में झगड़ा हो गया और जो छोटे काश्तकार, गरीब खेतिहर मजदूर गाँव में किसान के पास बैठकर अच्छी तरह से पहले रोटी खाते थे, उनको कहीं भी जमीन नहीं मिलती। चाहे जमींदारों की जमीन उजड़ जाये वह देते नहीं है। अब सवाल पैदा होता है कि किस तरह का लाभ उनको पहुंचाया जाये ?

इस समय देश में जो वातावरण है, जैसा कि कई माननीय सदस्यों ने बताया, उससे सारे हिन्दुस्तान में गरीबों का शोषण होता है। अभी जो बड़े-बड़े ट्रैक्टर चलते हैं, उससे हमारे गाँव के मजदूर बेकार हो गये हैं। जमींदारों ने अपने हल चला दिये, उसमें खेती हो या न हो, खाद पड़े या न पड़े लेकिन वह अपनी जमीन को बचाने के लिए यह सबकुछ करता है।

शिक्षा में भी खेतिहर मजदूर पीछे रह जाता है, उसका कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे हिमाचल प्रदेश में लैंड रिफार्म हुआ जितनी बड़ी-बड़ी जमीनें थीं वह सब गरीबों को बांट दी गई, अब वहां कोई बंधुआ मजदूर नहीं है लेकिन 5,5 बीघा जमीन में कुछ नहीं हो सकता है। इससे उनको कोई फायदा नहीं है। जितने भी पहाड़ी क्षेत्र हैं उसमें घास भी चाहिये क्योंकि पशु-पालन तो करना है और घर के लिये अनाज भी पैदा करना है। उसके लिये सरकार ने जो स्कीम बनाई है, उससे लैंड रिफार्म ठीक नहीं हो सकता। इमर्जेन्सी में तो इस पर ठीक से अमल हुआ, लेकिन जैसे इमर्जेन्सी हटी, दूसरी सरकार बनी, वहां लाठी चार्ज हो गया। यह स्थिति हमारे शासन में भी चल रही है और गरीब लोगों को मारा जा रहा है। उनको बचाने का तरीका यह है कि सरकार कानून में संशोधन करे, ताकि बड़े बड़े लोग हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाकर उनके खिलाफ काम न कर सकें। देश के जो 24 करोड़ लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहते हैं, अगर हम उनकी दशा को नहीं सुधारेंगे, तो हमें बाद में पछताना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि आज गाँव गाँव में असंतोष की ज्वाला भड़क रही है।

सरकार ने जात-विरादरी के नाम पर सुविधायें देने की व्यवस्था की है। हरिजनों के बच्चों को वजीफा मिलता है और दूसरे लोगों को यह बुरा लगता है कि हमारे बच्चों को क्यों नहीं मिलता है। गरीबों की एक जाति होती है। जो गरीब हैं, चाहे वे सवर्ण हों या हरिजन, उन सबको बराबर सुविधायें मिलनी चाहिये। जो हरिजन बहुत गरीब हैं, उनको ऊपर उठाना हमारा फर्ज है, लेकिन बड़े अमीर हरिजन सरकारी सुविधाओं से फायदा उठाते हैं, तो मैं उसे अच्छा नहीं मानता हूँ। गाँवों में जो हरिजन जूते बनाते थे या जो बुनकर थे, बड़े बड़े कारखानों ने उनका रोजगार छीन लिया है। अभी एक सदस्य ने वाल्मीकि कम्युनिटी का जिक्र किया है, जो लोगों का मल उठाते हैं।

गांवों और शहरों में गरीब लोगों को कर्ज नहीं मिलता है, क्योंकि उन्हें बीस जगह सुवृत्त देना पड़ता है, जो कि उनके लिये मुमकिन नहीं होता।

आज गांवों में यह भावना फैली हुई है कि गिरिजनों, हरिजनों और ट्राइब्ज को मदद दी जा रही है और बाकी लोगों की उपेक्षा की जा रही है। इस तरह की क्लास-वार नहीं होने देनी चाहिये। हरिजनों के लिये जो काम्पोनेंट प्लान है, उसके अन्तर्गत उन्हीं के भलाई के लिये सारा खर्च करना चाहिये। लेकिन उसी कैटेगरी के दूसरे लोगों को, चाहे वे ब्राह्मण हों या राजपूत, भी वही सुविधायें देनी चाहिये। खेतिहर मजदूर किसी एक कौम के नहीं हैं। सड़कों पर मजदूर काम करते हैं, बड़े-बड़े मकान भी मजदूर बनाते हैं और खेती बाड़ी भी मजदूर करते हैं। उन सबकी हालत को बेहतर बनाने की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये।

आज हालत यह है कि गांवों के लोगों के लिये शिक्षा की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। दूर-दराज गांवों के स्कूलों में टीचर नहीं जाते हैं। अभी मैं हिमाचल प्रदेश में मुख्यमन्त्री के साथ दौरे पर गया था। हमने एक गांव में देखा कि स्कूल में सिर्फ दो टीचर हैं। जब गरीब लोगों को उठाने की बात आती है या शिक्षा का प्रसार करने की बात आती है, तो वे कहते हैं कि हम सरकारी नौकर हैं। उनके लिये कोई कानून नहीं है। हम कारखाने के मजदूरों की हिमायत करते हैं, लेकिन हमें उन लोगों की हिमायत नहीं करनी चाहिए, जो फैक्ट्रियों को बन्द कर देते हैं, जो मुल्क का शोषण करते हैं और मुल्क की आर्थिक स्थिति को कमजोर करते हैं। गांवों के मजदूरों के समर्थन में कोई एजीटेशन नहीं चलती है। किसानों को अपनी फसल के ठीक दाम नहीं मिलते हैं। उनको आढ़तिये और बिचौलिए खा जाते हैं। दूसरी तरफ खेतिहर मजदूरों का कहना है कि उन्हें किसान खा जाते हैं। असल बात यह है कि उनको आपस में लड़ा दिया गया है।

आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि जहां जहां

कालतू जमीन है, वह गरीब लोगों में बांटी जाए, ताकि उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार हो सके। अगर हम उनको लड़ाने के लिए कोई लेजिस्लेशन लाते हैं, तो उनका शोषण होता है। आज भी वे लोग झोंपड़ियों में रहते हैं। हम उनके लिए कोई कालोनी नहीं बनाते हैं। श्री राम स्वरूप राम का कहना बिल्कुल वाजिब है कि गांवों में उनके लिए अच्छे मकान की सुविधा नहीं है।

उनको किसी प्रकार कोई फायदा नहीं है। वे लोग सुबह से रात तक काम करते हैं, अपना और अपने बच्चों का पेट पालने के लिए। जब हम ट्रेन में सफर करते हैं, तो देखते हैं कि उनकी झोंपड़ियां किस प्रकार बनी होती हैं और वे लोग किस प्रकार उनमें रहते हैं। उनके बच्चों की दशा को देखकर दया आती है। हिन्दुस्तान को 35 साल आजाद हुए हो गए हैं, अभी तक हम उनके सुधार की बातें करते हैं। 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम से उनको फायदा पहुंचाना चाहिए। जो हमारे नेता हैं, यदि वे ठीक ढंग से उसको इम्प्लीमेंट करा दें, तब ही उनका सुधार हो सकता है। वरना जनता हमको माफ करने वाली नहीं है। हम भाषण जितते ही दें लेकिन उनकी समस्याओं को भी देखना चाहिए। यदि हम नहीं देखेंगे तो हम आर्थिक दशा में आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं। बड़े-बड़े आदमी ही शासन में होंगे, बड़े-बड़े आदमी ही काम करेंगे, जब गरीब लोगों की आवाज उठेगी तो हम सब का सफाया कर देगी। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि जैसा कि उनका इस समस्या की ओर ध्यान दिलाया गया है, उनको बहुत ही गम्भीरतापूर्वक इस समस्या के निदान के लिए सोचना चाहिए। ताकि उन लोगों की हालत बेहतर हो सके। इतनी बात कहकर मैं समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN (Adoor) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I agree with Shri Ram Swaroop Ram that there is almost total neglect on the part of the Government of the agricultural labour in this country. Even though there are ever so many schemes for the development of agriculture or the agri-

cultural economy or rural development, the role and problems of agricultural labour have been almost totally neglected. In other countries we notice that in order to improve the agricultural economy special emphasis is given to the improvement of the productivity of labour who are engaged in agriculture. But, so far as our country is concerned, there is no such approach forthcoming from the Government to improve either the productivity or the techniques of production. Unless we take into consideration the vital role that agricultural labour is playing in the entire agricultural operation of our country, there can be no real progress in the rural sector. I am saying this in all seriousness and not in a light-hearted way.

Take the question of minimum wages. Even in this session the Minister stated in reply to a question that the minimum wages have been fixed and revised by the Central and State Governments in the areas which come under their jurisdiction. But what about implementation? Except in very few areas, it is not enforced or implemented. The main reason for lack of implementation is that there is no machinery to implement it.

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) : There is no political will.

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Apart from the political will. There are State Governments which have the political will, which have shown the political will. But what about the machinery? The Labour Department is also asked to look after the problems of implementation of minimum wages in agriculture. You know, the Labour Department is seized with so many problems in the organised industrial sector and there are number of States where even the Tehsildars, Block Officers and other revenue officials also have been entrusted with the implementation of minimum wages. But to one thing they do not know the problems. The other thing is that they do not get the time to look into the implementation of these minimum wages. Therefore, the first and foremost requirement now is that at the Centre and in the States there must be separate Labour Departments exclusively for the agricultural sector. I do not agree with Mr. Suraj Bhan when he suggested setting up of special

cells. Setting up of special cells will not be enough. There must be a separate Department. That is my first point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Therefore, you want also labour courts as in the case of industrial workers.

(Interruptions).

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Yes, there must be a tribunal. Also, instead of the present minimum wages committees in the States, there must be a Wage Board in each State specially for agricultural sector.

One of the biggest demands of the agricultural labour movement in this country was the enactment of Central legislation for agricultural workers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Kodiyar, in some States there were some governments other than the governments of the present Ruling Party at the Centre. Including my party in Tamil Nadu they could have brought this thing. I think they failed to do that.

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : No. My own State was the first State in this country to enact legislation for agricultural workers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Even for labour courts and all that?

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Yes, tribunal and everything is provided in Kerala.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : There is a special Act in Kerala called the Kerala Agricultural Workers' Act, providing tribunals, implementation machineries, overtime, etc. etc. etc.

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : The hon. Member is perfectly correct.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : It should be followed by all the States.

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : After Kerala had enacted such a legislation,...

SHRI A.K. ROY : What is the degree of implementation?

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Implementation is also there because in Kerala the agricultural labour movement is also strong. That is one of the main factors that enabled the workers to prevail upon the Government to enact such a legislation. That is also one of the main reasons why to a large extent the provisions of this particular Act are being implemented in the State.

Ever since the Kerala Agricultural Labour Act was enacted, there was a demand from other parts of the country and from other States also, that such a legislation should be introduced in their areas. Now, the demand for Central legislation is not a sectional demand. There are labour unions working in the agricultural sector led by Left Parties and also led by the hon. Minister's Party, the INTUC. All these organisations are united on this one single demand—legislation of a Central Act for agricultural workers. And in this House I had the opportunity to introduce a Resolution on this subject in 1980, and in reply to that debate, the then Labour Minister Shri Anjaiah had given an assurance for introducing such a legislation. The Standing Committee for Rural Un-organised Labour was set up by the Labour Ministry in 1980. They constituted a sub-Committee to go into this question. The sub-Committee had prepared a draft Bill. The full Committee discussed it. With some amendments it was unanimously approved in 1980, the draft was prepared after necessary discussion and consultation with the State Governments. There was unanimous demand from all the unions that this Draft Bill should immediately be introduced in the Parliament. But Government had gone back from its commitment. It has now set up the Officers Committee to again discuss it. What is the use? They say that there is no consensus among the State Governments, there is no agreement among the State Governments. Naturally, you cannot introduce such a bill or bring forward such a legislation with the consent of all the State Governments because some of the State Governments in which landed vested interests are strongly entrenched are not at all in favour of bringing any legislation for the protection of agricultural labour. Therefore, here comes the question of political will which my friend

Shri A.K. Roy was referring. If there is political will on the part of the Central Government, this legislation can be introduced in the very next session of Parliament. With all the force at my command I request the hon. Minister not to delay in bringing this legislation in the next session of Parliament. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : The Union Labour Minister Shri T. Anjaiah, told the Lok Sabha last month that the Government was thinking of steps to organise farm workers so that they could assert and secure their rights. Shri Anjaiah said :

“Farm labour would be organised on constructive and not agitational lines. They had been suppressed for long and should be protected properly.”

The Minister reiterated the Government's intention to bring forward a comprehensive Bill to provide security to agricultural workers and rural workers. The legislation was being drafted on the basis of the standing committee's recommendations. He expressed the Government's keenness to end disparity in farm workers' wages and those of urban factory labour.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, तीन साल तो बीत गये हैं, पता नहीं हमारे नये श्रम मंत्री श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल अब इस बिल को लाकर रखेंगे या नहीं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Sometimes I think that Shri Daga is speaking from this side and not from that side.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : आज हमारे जो इस मोशन को मूव करने वाले सदस्य हैं, श्री रामस्वरूप राम, उन्होंने अपना कलेजा सामने रख दिया है। यह व्यवस्था शोषण और दमन पर पुराने ढंग से टिकी हुई है।

हमने एक संविधान बनाया है और वह एक बड़ा क्रांतिकारी दस्तावेज है। हमारा जो संविधान है, वह कोई मामूली चीज नहीं है बल्कि एक बहुत बड़ा क्रांतिकारण हमारा संविधान है। उसमें यह बात कही गई है :

Article 43 says :

“The State shall endeavour to secure, by suitable legislation or economic organisation or in any other way, to all workers, agricultural, industrial or otherwise, work, a living wage, conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life.”

Now, I should not read all the relevant articles of the Constitution because it will take time. In a short-time, I want to finish my speech.

सारी बातें कही हुई हैं, लेकिन सब किताबों और लैक्चर तक सीमित हैं। जमीन पर इन कानूनों को उतारने के लिए बड़ी ताकत चाहिये। एक्सप्लोजन हो रहा है—

According to the 1971 population census, the agricultural labourers have swelled from 18.67% to 29.98% of the rural population in one decade. This is written by Shri Balraj Mehta in the year 1982 regarding the labourers in India.

आने वाले तूफान की तरफ आपने ध्यान दिलाया। क्रांति आयेगी। उससे किन प्रकार से बचना है और देश को कैसे रास्ते पर लाना है, यह श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल जी के हाथ की बात है। नहीं तो यह जिम्मेदारी इन पर आयेगी और इतिहास में इन्हीं का नाम लिया जाएगा। जनार्दन पुजारी जी जो धन का वितरण करते हैं, उन्हें भी इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये। आप सबको मिलकर काम करना होगा।

आज दीवारों पर लिखा हुआ है, आप पढ़ सकते हैं। कुछ पार्टियां तो राजा-महाराजाओं की हैं जो इसका समर्थन नहीं कर सकती। गांवों में जाकर देखिये क्या हालत है। मिनिमम वेजेज एक्ट नाम की कोई चीज नहीं है। नियम सारे बने हुए हैं।

We read those rules and laws. But they are never implemented.

अब इन बातों को कौन कहे। जब खूनी क्रांति

भड़केगी, ज्वाला भड़केगी तब याद किया जायेगा कि कोई उपाध्यक्ष महोदय थे। याद किया जायेगा कि उस वक्त लेबर मिनिस्टर ये थे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But this volcano will explode, here, very often.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : The question is how to organise this labour.

इन्होंने बताया कि इन मजदूरों को किस तरह से आर्गनाइज किया जाए। मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकार की तरफ से, लेबर डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से एक बड़ा फंड होना चाहिए। दो-तीन-पांच करोड़ का फंड होना चाहिए, जिसकी सहायता से इनको आर्गनाइज किया जाए। जो लोग इस क्षेत्र में काम करना चाहते हैं, उनको धनराशि दी जाए, उनको प्रोटक्शन दिया जाए, उनको काम करने का अवसर दिया जाए। कई लोग इस क्षेत्र में काम करना चाहते हैं। अच्छी-अच्छी बातें सब करते हैं, लेकिन काम कोई नहीं करता। शोषण करने वाली क्लास बड़ी होशियार है। आज अगर काम करने वाली मशीनरी के दिमाग में यह बात आ जाए कि हमको गरीबों की तरफ जाना है तो काम हो सकता है।

इस पर काफी डिसक्शन हो चुका है। कल आपने एक पार्ट अदा किया था। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस बारे में भी आप कुछ कहें।

Yesterday, you played a very important role.

आप गरीबों की तरफ बहुत ज्यादा देखते हैं। किस तरह से यह होगा, इसके बारे में बताइए।

We have discussed this subject so many times.

सारी पार्टियों को मिलकर कोई नया लेजिस्लेशन बनाकर इस समस्या को हल करना चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री अशफाक हुसैन (महाराजगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष

महोदय, मैं श्री रामस्वरूप राम जी का आभारी हूँ, जिन्होंने खेतीहर मजदूरों की समस्याओं पर चर्चा उठाने का अवसर दिया। खेतीहर मजदूर वे लोग हैं जो अक्सर बिहार, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और दूसरी जगहों से रेल के डिब्बों की छत पर बैठकर सफर करते हैं। ज्यादातर लोग यह समझते हैं कि वे बिना टिकट यात्रा कर रहे होंगे इसलिए ऊपर बैठे रहते हैं। वास्तव में ऐसी बात नहीं है। जब भी चैकिंग हुई है तो अक्सर यही पाया गया है कि सभी लोग जो ऊपर बैठे रहते हैं, टिकट लेकर सफर करते हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि जो सफेद पोश लोग सैकण्ड क्लास डिब्बे में सफर करते हैं, वे उन्हें बैठने नहीं देते। इन लोगों को निम्न समझा जाता है इसलिए उन्होंने ऊपर बैठने की जगह बना ली है। दूसरी बात यह है कि रेल मंत्रालय भी उनका ख्याल नहीं करता। सीजन में जब खेतीहर मजदूर आप्रवास करके पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार से जाते हैं और पंजाब, हरियाणा या पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में खेती करते हैं तो अक्सर यही कहा जाता है कि पंजाब और हरियाणा की ज्यादा खेती हुई। वास्तव में ये लोग ही वहाँ जाकर खेती करते हैं। वे आसानी से जा सकें, इसकी भी आपकी तरफ से कोई सुविधा उन्हें नहीं मिल पाती है। आपके माध्यम से मैं मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूँगा कि वे रेल विभाग को यह सलाह दें कि जब इस तरह का सीजन हो तो विशेष सवारी गाड़ियाँ चलाने की व्यवस्था करें।

खेतीहर मजदूर दो प्रकार के हैं। एक तो जिनके पास बिल्कुल जमीन नहीं है और दूसरे वे जिनके पास एक-डेढ़ एकड़ जमीन है, उनको भी खेतीहर मजदूर ही कहा जाता है। वे साल भर तक अपनी जीविका नहीं चला सकते। इसीलिए, दोनों को इसमें शामिल किया जाना चाहिए। केन्द्र सरकार एग्रीकल्चरल लेबरर्स के लिए जो कानून बनाएगी उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर वैलफेयर आफिसर हर जिले में नियुक्त किए जायें ताकि जो कानून बने हुए हैं, उनकी देख-रेख करने वाला कोई हो सके। आपने मिनिमम वेजेस मुकर्रर कर

दी है लेकिन वह भी अभी तक कहीं नहीं मिलती है। मैं जिस क्षेत्र से आता हूँ वहाँ के ज्यादातर खेतीहर मजदूर पंजाब, हरियाणा और पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में खेती करने के लिए जाते हैं। इस-लिए, आप एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर आफिसर हर जगह नियुक्त करें ताकि वे उनको सुविधा दे सकें। जैसा कि श्री रामस्वरूप राम जी ने कहा है, मैं उसको दोहराना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन, केन्द्र सरकार को चाहिए कि एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर कमीशन बनाए। वह कमीशन दस बरस वाला नहीं बल्कि 6 महीने वाला होना चाहिए।.....(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बट्टे खाते में डालना हो, तो कमीशन बनाया जाए।

श्री अशफाक हुसैन : आपको मालूम है कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के गोरखपुर में एक सेंट्रल लेबर आफिस बहुत दिनों से काम कर रहा है। पहले वह खदानों में मजदूरों को भर्ती करता था परन्तु आज-कल उसका दफ्तर खाली पड़ा हुआ है। वहाँ कोई खास काम नहीं हुआ है। उसको वाइंड-अप करने का प्रोसेस चल रहा है। मैं चाहूँगा कि आप एक पायलट प्रोजेक्ट गोरखपुर में बनायें जो इस्टर्न यू०पी० के एग्रीकल्चरल लेबरर्स हैं उनकी वैलफेयर स्कीम्स को तजुर्बे के तौर पर चलाए ताकि बच्चों की पढ़ाई, दवाई आदि की व्यवस्था हो सके। मैं यह भी मांग करूँगा कि जिस तरह से एक विशेष वजीफा शेड्यूलड कास्ट्स के लिए मंजूर किया है, उसी प्रकार एग्रीकल्चरल लेबरर्स के लिए भी होना चाहिए जिससे उन्हें कुछ सुविधा प्राप्त हो सके।

18.00 hrs.

एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर के रजिस्ट्रेशन की व्यवस्था आज कोई नहीं है। वह होनी चाहिए।

थिरैशर पर काम करते वक्त कई एक्सीडेंट हो जाते हैं जिनकी चर्चा अभी की गई है। इस वास्ते इनका बीमा कराने की व्यवस्था थिरैशर के मालिकान पर डाली जानी चाहिए। तभी उनको इन पर काम करने के लिए कहा जाना चाहिए जब

थिरेश्वर का जो मालिक है उसका भी रजिस्ट्रेशन हो और वह एग्रीकल्चर लेबर के बीमे के पैसे भी अदा करे। एग्रीकल्चर लेबर यह पैसा नहीं दे सकती है। उसका हाथ पैर कट जाता है तो उसको बीमा कम्पनी से कम्पेंसेशन मिलनी चाहिए।

कोडियन साहब ने सुझाव दिया है कि एग्रीकल्चर लेबर के लिए एक व्यापक बिल लाया जाना चाहिये। आपने इसका वादा भी तीन साल पहले किया था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि अगले सत्र में इसको आप जरूर लायें। चित्त वसु साहब ने भी एक बिल का खाका तैयार किया है और अगर वह वेलट में आ गया तो उस पर भी बहस होगी। इस खाके को तैयार करके उन्होंने आपकी बहुत मदद की है। उससे आप फायदा उठायें और एक व्यापक बिल पेश करें और उसको पास करवायें।

यही चन्द बातें खासतौर से मुझे कहनी थीं। घंटी बजने से पहले ही मैं अपनी बात खत्म करना चाहता था और मैंने कर दी है।

श्री बनवारी लाल बेरवा (टोंक) : यहां पर श्री रामस्वरूप राम ने जो मुद्दा उठाया है वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। यह किसी एक क्षेत्र का नहीं, किसी एक प्रान्त का नहीं बल्कि सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्र से संबंध रखता है और सम्पूर्ण देश के एक विशेष वर्ग से सम्बन्ध रखता है। खेतीहर मजदूरों की संख्या 24 करोड़ बताई जाती है। यह बहुत आर्गेनाइज्ड लेबर नहीं है। यह भी नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि यह जो फिगर है यह बिल्कुल सही है। लेकिन यह निश्चित तौर पर कहा जा सकता है कि इससे कम इक्की संख्या नहीं है। इस वास्ते एक बहुत बड़ी जनसंख्या का यह मसला है, बहुत बड़ी आबादी का यह मसला है। चार तरह से खेतीहर मजदूर देश में काम करते हैं, भागीदारी के तौर पर काम करते हैं, पट्टेदारी के तौर पर काम करते हैं, बंधवा मजदूर के तौर पर काम करते हैं, दैनिक मजदूरी के आधार पर काम करते हैं। इन चार तरीकों से जो काम करने वाले लोग हैं ये निश्चय ही बहुत गरीब हैं। उनके पास साधन नहीं है।

अपनी जो थोड़ी सी जमीन उनके पास अगर है तो उससे वे अपना तथा अपने बाल बच्चों का पालन पोषण नहीं कर सकते हैं, आजीविका नहीं चला सकते हैं। आजीविका को चलाने के लिए उनको जमींदार की जमीन के ऊपर या बड़े जागीरदार की जमीन के ऊपर या जो बहुत ज्यादा जमीन के मालिक हैं, उनकी जमीन के ऊपर जाकर काम करना पड़ता है फिर चाहे पट्टेदारी के आधार पर हो या दैनिक मजदूर के तौर पर हो या किसी भी तरह से हो। इनको बहुत सख्त काम करना पड़ता है। अभी जो माननीय सदस्य बोले हैं इन्होंने इनके प्रति बहुत सहानुभूति दिखाई है। खेतों पर काम करने के लिए जो लोग इनको पैसा देते हैं वे शोषक के तौर पर इनसे काम लेते हैं, बहुत बारीकी से इनके काम को सुपरवाइज करते हैं, कोशिश करते हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम लेकर कम से कम पैसे की अदायगी इनको करें। भागीदारी या पट्टेदारी पर जो काम करते हैं उनका कुछ इंटरेस्ट क्रियेट हो जाता है और मेहनत करने में उनका अपना फायदा भी होता है लेकिन जिन से दिहाड़ी के तौर पर काम लिया जाता है वे अगर एक दिन भी गैरहाजिर हो जाते हैं और अगर उनको पांच रुपये के हिसाब से मजदूरी दी जाती है तो दो तीन गुना मजदूरी उनके हिसाब में से काट ली जाती है। उसकी मजदूरी काटेगा तो जितनी मजदूरी तय की है उसकी आधी काट लेता है। और बंधुआ मजदूर का यह हाल है कि अगर उसको रुपया दे दिया तो पूरी जिन्दगी उसको ब्याज ही देना पड़ता है। दैनिक मजदूरी वाले को जमींदार किसी वक्त भी भगा सकता है। तो एक तरफ उनसे कस कर काम लिया जाता है और दूसरी तरफ उचित मजदूरी नहीं दी जाती है। मिनिमम वेजेज उनको कहीं नहीं मिलती। जहां थोड़ा बहुत जनजागरण है वहां तो वह अपना हक ले लेते हैं, लेकिन सुदूर गांवों में 4, 5 रु० रोज ही मजदूरी के मिलते हैं और वह भी स्त्री और पुरुष की मजदूरी में भेदभाव रहता है। इस तरह बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर उनका शोषण हो रहा है। जो इनकी तादाद बताई गई है उसमें ब्राह्मण, राजपूत, जाट, गूजर, मुसलमान आदि सभी प्रकार के लोग

हैं। तो यह सवाल किसी जाति या धर्म या किसी विशेष वर्ग का मसला नहीं है बल्कि पूरे समाज का मसला है। जो जमीनें उनको अलाट हुई हैं, चाहे किसी भी नियम के अधीन दी गई हों, वहां पानी और बिजली की व्यवस्था की जाय। उनके पास श्रम है लेकिन उसका पूरा उपयोग इन चीजों के अभाव में नहीं कर पाते हैं। जो भी मजदूर हैं उनके पास इतनी जमीन तो है नहीं कि पूरे साल काम कर सकें, 6, 7 महीने वह बेकार रहते हैं इसलिए ड्राउट प्रौन एरिया प्रोग्राम में जो काम किया गया है उसको इफेक्टिव तौर से किया जाना चाहिये ताकि उनको काम मिलता रहे। मंत्री जी बिल लायें अच्छी बात है, आप कृषि सहकारी समितियां बनायें, लेकिन मजदूर सहकारी समितियां बनाकर उनको उचित वेजेज दिलायें तथा अन्य दूसरे काम धन्धे भी सोसाइटीज के जरिये दिलाये जायें तो अच्छा रहेगा। हम लोग यहां कानून बना देते हैं लेकिन उसको इमप्लीमेंट करने वाली एजेन्सीज परवाह नहीं करती हैं। और करती भी हैं तो वैस्टेड इंटरेस्ट क्रीएट कर लेते हैं, जिससे उन्हें बचाया जाय। अन्यथा होता यह है कि जो सहायता हम देना भी चाहते हैं उसका लाभ दूसरे उठा ले जाते हैं और गरीब मजदूरों को नहीं मिलता। इसलिये ऐसी एजेन्सी होनी चाहिये जो उन पर अंकुश रखे। खेतिहर मजदूरों में ज्यादातर हरिजन, आदिवासी लोग ही हैं जिनमें अज्ञान और अशिक्षा काफी है।

उनको उठाने के लिए हमें जबर्दस्त गंभीरता-पूर्वक कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे और इफेक्टिवी चलना पड़ेगा नहीं तो उद्धार नहीं होगा। एक माननीया सदस्या ने कहा था कि उनके मकानात कच्चे होते हैं और अच्छे नहीं रह सकते हैं। मेरे इलाके में बाढ़ की एक ही चपेट में उनके कच्चे मकान बह गये और उनकी पूरी जिन्दगी का सब कुछ खत्म हो गया। मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकारी तौर पर उनको ईंट और चूना उपलब्ध कराया जाये ताकि वह खुद अपनी मजदूरी से मकान बना लें और आसान किश्तों से उनसे पैसा वापिस लिया जाये ताकि उनके मकान की व्यवस्था हो जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Should you not conclude ? So many other Members from your party want to speak. Why, are you sometimes selfish ? When I request you to complete your speech, you must kindly cooperate with the Chair.

Otherwise, I may not be able to call other Members from your party. How can I call all of you ?

श्री बनवारी लाल बेरवा : मैं जल्दी अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

शिक्षा वाली बात के लिए इफेक्टिव कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे। वह चाहते हैं कि उनके बच्चे पढ़कर काम पर लगें और पूरे परिवार को खिला सकें। सरकार को चाहिये कि उनके बच्चों को पढ़ाने के लिए वजीफे दिये जायें ताकि वह पढ़ सकें और काम कर सकें।

उनके लिये दवाओं की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए और उनकी बस्तियों में चिकित्सालय भी होने चाहियें।

जो बच्चे पढ़-लिखकर बड़े हो गए हैं, 10, 12 जमात पढ़ गए हैं, वह अपने बच्चों को नौकरी में लगाना चाहते हैं। पढ़ लिखकर वह अपने कारोबार और धन्धे से भी गये और नौकरी उनको नहीं मिलती है, इससे वे निराश हो जाते हैं। मेरा कहना है कि पायर्टी पर उनको शिक्षा दिलायें और नौकरी में भी उनको स्थान दिलाने की कृपा करें।

मैं आपका बहुत आभार व्यक्त करता हूं और मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करता हूं कि जिस एग्री-कल्चर बिल की बात की गई है, उसको वह अवश्य लाने की कृपा करें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Chitta Basu.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I shall not make a long speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let it be a historic speech within five minutes.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I tell you that I will not make a long speech.

Sir, there are many other occasions when I can take the opportunity of going into details about the agricultural workers of our country. Their number has exceeded sixty million according to the latest available figures. This is the figure which I quote from the replies given by the Ministry of Rural Development. The central point is : shall we have a Central legislation regarding the agricultural workers of our country ?

18.14 hrs.

[**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI**
in the Chair]

I think constitutionally, the Central Government, this Parliament, has got this right because labour is a Concurrent Subject. Therefore, this Parliament is within its competence to frame a law regarding agricultural workers.

This is not only a fact but, I think, the hon. Minister will also agree with me and confirm that our Government has also adopted the I.L.O. Convention No. 141. This makes it clear that the agricultural workers, share croppers, rural artisans can be organised on the basis of the Trade Unions Act.

Our Government, I am pleased to say, has accepted and adopted that convention. Therefore, once the Government has adopted that convention of ILO, it is necessary for the Government to make suitable legislation to give effect to that convention. Therefore, Sir, the immediate necessity is to legislate on the agricultural workers of our country.

Sir, what has been the history of it ? This move is not the move of a few years or a few months. You may lay all the blame on the Janata Party but if they claim certain credit then you should have the courage to accept the good things done by them. Sir, it is because of the initiative of the Labour Minister of that time that a committee on rural un-rest was constituted in 1979 and under that committee there were several sub-committees. One of the sub-committee was to prepare a draft for a suitable legislation for the agricultural workers.

I am happy to say that I had the opportunity of working in that sub-committee. The sub-committee did not only take evidence of other organisations but also toured different States and had the opportunity of talking to the Labour Ministers of different States. It came to the conclusion that there should be a legislation and a draft was prepared. I am happy to inform the House that the standing committee—the whole committee—approved of that draft and in that meeting of the standing committee which was being presided over by Shri Anjiah, the then Minister of Labour, he made the promise that in the next Session of Parliament Government will introduce the Bill. Uptill now that Bill has not been introduced.

Now, if you permit me I would only say that there is lack of political will and this instance has been given by no less a person than Mr. Bhagwati, the President of the INTUC. He writes—this is the book that he has written—in the book that one day he had been to Yojana Bhavan, New Delhi to meet Mr. Narayan Datt Tiwari who was then the Minister of Labour and Employment. During the course of his formal talks regarding agricultural workers Bill Shri Tiwari told him that, because his pre-occupation in the Planning Ministry he has hardly any time left to look after the affairs of the Labour Ministry and so he had entrusted it Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha, State Minister of Labour to look after all the affairs of the Labour Ministry and that it was advisable for us to talk in this connection with Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Why do you want to read all this ?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : To show lack of political will. I will not read. Then Shrimati Sinha said that she knew nothing about that Bill. Nothing is there in the record and in disgust Shri Bhagwati left the office.

Sir, subsequently on 26th April, 1982 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad was kind enough to reply suggesting that a working group has been set-up and he also informed that the working group could not come to a consensus. This, I think, is the exact position.

Is it necessary to have the consensus from all the Chief Ministers for bringing forward or introducing a legislation on labour? Did all the Chief Ministers agree when the Government brought forward the Bill for the amendment to the Industrial Disputes Act? Let him answer. Did not several State Governments oppose it? The Kerala State Government opposed it at that time. The West Bengal Government opposed the introduction of the Bill seeking amendments to the Industrial Disputes Act. In spite of their opposition, you introduced the Bill. You got it passed by your brute majority. Even on the question of payment of minimum wages for which an amendment to the Act was brought forward in this House, there was consensus among the Chief Ministers of the country. Several Chief Ministers opposed it, but in spite of that, you introduced the Bill and got it passed and you have now enforced it. Now, you come and say that unless there is unanimity on this question by all the Chief Ministers, the Parliament would not be able to consider this. It is said that Parliament has become to a state of paralysis. Parliament is not going to be a paralytic body. Parliament has got its own right. Labour is a concurrent subject. Parliament has got the competence to make a legislation of that nature and I also mentioned about ILO Convention No. 141. They have said so. Now, I would like to ask you that you may give a specific assurance today on the floor of the House that the Government will introduce a Bill on the first day of the next Session of the Parliament. I think that the Members of Parliament must assert their rights. If the Members of Parliament do not assert their rights I appeal to you, Sir, that irrespective of political affiliations, they should assert their right that the Parliament has got a right to make legislation on this particular Bill. We must make legislation to that effect. Therefore, I want that while the Minister of Labour replies, he may make a categorical assurance on this suggestion also. Thank you.

श्री हीरा लाल श्रार० परमार (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री राम स्वरूप राम, द्वारा उठाई गई खेत मजदूरों की समस्याओं पर चर्चा करने का सदन में मौका दिया है, मैं उनका इसके लिए आभारी हूँ।

यह बात सही है कि आजादी प्राप्त करने के बाद देश में हर क्षेत्र में तरक्की हुई है और लोगों ने उसका फायदा उठाया है। आजादी के बाद जिसने गंवाया है, वह खेत मजदूर है। हमारे देश की खेती में प्रगति हुई, खेती में आधुनिकीकरण आया, पहले बैलों से खेत जोता जाता था, अब ट्रैक्टर आ गए हैं, कटाई मशीनों से होने लगी है। पहले सिंचाई कुओं से होती थी, अब ट्यूबवैल आ गए हैं, नहरें आ गई हैं। खेतिहर मजदूरों को छ; महीने की रोजी-रोटी मिलती थी, लेकिन अब डेढ़ महीने की भी नहीं मिलती है। इन समस्याओं का शासन ने अब तक कोई सुधार नहीं किया है। मैं उदाहरण के लिए कहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में गोल्ड कंट्रोल एक्ट आया। आदमी सोना कहीं से भी खरीद सकता है। फिर सुतारों के लिए योजना बनाई गई, इस एक्ट के आधार पर उनको रोजी-रोटी देने के लिए, उनकी समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए कानून बनाया और उनको सुविधायें दीं। देहातों में पशुओं के चरने के लिए स्पेशल जमीन रखी गई है, लेकिन इंसानों के लिए आज किसी ने नहीं सोचा। देहातों में समाजवादी समाज की रचना का ढांचा हम लाने की बात कर रहे हैं।

पहले देहातों में जो सहकारी भावना थी— प्रजापति (कुम्हार) किसान को मट्टी के बर्तन बनाकर देता था तो बदले में किसान उसको अनाज देता था, कार्पेन्टर लकड़ी का काम करके देता था, बुनकर कपड़े बनाकर देता था, खेत मजदूर किसान के खेत में काम करते थे और बदले में किसान सबको अनाज देता था, इस तरह से सब सुखी थे। लेकिन आज स्थिति यह हो गई है सब बेकार होते जा रहे हैं, खेत मजदूर बेकार हो गए हैं, बिजली और दूसरी सुविधाओं की वजह से उनको काम नहीं मिल रहा है। सरकार ने उनके लिये मिनिमम-वेज का कानून बनाया, हर राज्य में मजदूरों को 8 या 9 या 10 रुपये दिये जाते हैं, सरकार सबके लिये उस कानून को लागू करना चाहती है, लेकिन खुद सरकार उस पर अमल नहीं करती है। जहां-जहां सूखा पड़ता है, वहां सरकार की तरफ से राहत कार्य खोले जाते हैं वहां पर

5 या 6 रुपये रोज दिये जाते हैं। जब सरकार खुद उस पर अमल नहीं करती तो वह कैसे उम्मीद कर सकती है कि दूसरे उस पर अमल करेंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस पर विचार करे और वहाँ भी मिनिमम वेज दी जाय।

देहातों में 40 प्रतिशत किसान हैं और आज जो सुविधा हम अनाज के दाम बढ़ाकर किसानों को दे रहे हैं उसकी यह हालत है कि हम पंजाब, हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश को देखकर गेहूँ के भाव तय करते हैं। हमारे गुजरात में यह हालत है कि एक फसल में 6 दफा पानी देना पड़ता है, 600 रुपया बिजली पर लग जाता है, 100 रुपये का फर्टिलाइजर लग जाता है, उसके बाद खेत मजदूर की मजदूरी देनी पड़ती है इससे किसान को पैदावार बहुत मंहगी पड़ती है और इसका प्रभाव खेत मजदूरों पर पड़ता है, क्योंकि दूसरे कामों में वह कमी नहीं कर सकता। आज हमारे मजदूर बेकार होते जा रहे हैं।

हमने बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के आधार पर गांवों में आवास की योजना बनाई है जिसमें तीन से साढ़े चार हजार रुपये हरेक किसान-मजदूर के आवास के लिए रखे हैं। मैं, सभापति महोदय, खासतौर से मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस तरफ केन्द्रित करना चाहता हूँ। आज कोई मध्यम दर्जे का अधिकारी या मध्यम दर्जे का बिजनेस-मैन चार कमरे की कोठी बनाता है तो उस पर एक लाख रुपया लगता है, उसके संडास और बाथ पर 15 हजार रुपया लगता है, लेकिन किसान-मजदूर की झोंपड़ी के लिए सिर्फ 3 से साढ़े चार हजार रुपये लगाना चाहते हैं, कम से कम उनके संडास और बाथ के बराबर तो मकान बनायें। आज 450 रुपये की 1 हजार ईंटें मिलती हैं, 70 रुपये बोरे में सीमेंट मिलता है, 30 रुपया रोज कारपेन्टर लेता है—आप बतलाइये कैसे तीन हजार रुपये में मकान बन जायगा? बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अधीन आवास की जो योजना आपने बनाई है उस पर कैसे अमल होगा?

देहातों में गरीबों के साथ जो छुआछूत होता है, सिर पर मैला ढोने की बात है—देहात की पंचायत उसको 50 या 60 रुपया महीना देती है। कोई दूसरा आदमी उस काम को करने की कोशिश नहीं करता, फिर भी हम उसको बहुत थोड़ा पे करते हैं। इसमें मिनिमम वेज भी नहीं है, अगर मिनिमम वेज भी लगाया जाय तो उसको 200 रुपये देने पड़ेंगे। हम तो यह कहते हैं कि अगर कोई दूसरा करे तो उसको हजार रुपए भी देने को तैयार हैं, लेकिन कोई उसको करना नहीं चाहता, जो करता है उसको आधा भी देने को तैयार नहीं हैं। यह ठीक बात नहीं है।

हमारे देश में 33 प्रतिशत गरीब लोग हैं, खेत मजदूर हैं तो हम विकास की जो योजनायें बनाते हैं उसका तीसरा हिस्सा तो उसको देना ही चाहिए। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा उसकी तरक्की नहीं होगी।

आपने जो टाइम दिया है उसके लिए आपका आभार मानता हूँ और श्री रामस्वरूप राम जी का भी आभार मानता हूँ वह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय आज सदन के विचार के लिए लाए।

SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA (Bolangir): Sir, my thoughts go towards the deplorable condition of the agricultural labourers of the country. Most of them are below the poverty-line. Without any employment, they have been driven to poverty and are suffering. That is because of the fact that there is something basically and fundamentally wrong in our economic planning. Our human resource is the greatest asset that we have. Therefore, our entire planning should have been employment-oriented, so that the vast man-power in our country could have been provided with employment; and that would have been our foremost national objective, and our important purpose. But we find that though there has been economic growth, though we have prospered, our national wealth has gone up, the employment that we have provided to our people is not much.

There are millions of people who are unemployed ; there are millions of hands which have got the capability and the willingness to work ; but because there is no employment opportunity ; and that too, in the rural sector, that also in the agricultural sector, they do not get the means of livelihood. Even the barest of subsistence is not available to them.

Another imbalance that we find in our economy is that our rural sector is not getting the emphasis and the primacy that it should get, as a result of which the investment of the natural resources are on the urban sector and on industries. But more of the resources of the nation are not being invested in the rural sector, or in the agricultural sector as a result of which in the villages there is not much of economic activity, or agricultural activity or activity in the field of cottage industries and small scale industries, as a result of which there is no employment in the village. The agricultural sector terribly suffers because of that.

We have legislation, and we have fixed our minimum wages. And there is also an agency to enforce this minimum wage. But, unfortunately, the situation is such that we have got so much of manpower, so many labourers and less of employment, as a result of which this minimum wage remains only on paper, and is not actually implemented in practice, because in the rural sector, agricultural people get employment and work only for 4 to 6 months a year ; and the rest of the year they do not have any work. There is no other activity in which they can participate, so that they can earn a decent living. Therefore, with the remuneration that they get only for six months in a year during the agricultural season, they manage the whole of the year. Because the volume of employment is less and the number of persons willing to work is more, the minimum wage is not being enforced in that region.

Take, for example, the weavers we have got in our country. We have got nearly 10 million weavers ; but they face competition from the big textile mills to such a great extent that the handlooms do not provide them with sufficient amount of remuneration or wage—even below the minimum wage

that has been assured to our people. So, unless the entire structure of economy changes, and the volume of employment changes, our agricultural people in the rural sector will not get justice. Even through legislation, they cannot get justice, because though there will be a law ensuring minimum wages, it will not be made applicable.

श्री गिरधारीलाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं इस प्रस्ताव का तहेदिल से समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन फारवर्ड ब्लाक के नेता श्री चित्त बसु जी की इस बात का विरोध करता हूँ कि इसमें लेक आफ पालिटिकल बिल है। मैं इस बात का घोर विरोध करता हूँ। आपको मालूम है कि सन् 1975 में सबसे पहले श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने अपने बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में लैंड लैस लेबरर एग्रीकल्चर लेबरर और बाउंडेड लेबरर की तरफ ध्यान आकर्षित कराया। इनकी आर्थिक उन्नति के लिए उन्होंने सबसे पहले प्रयत्न किया है। इसलिए यह जो सी० पी० एम०, लोक-दल और फारवर्ड ब्लाक के लोग जो बातें करते हैं, ये सिर्फ सरकार को बदनाम करने के लिए हैं। इनकी बातों में कोई तथ्य नहीं है। ये सब फर्जी लोग हैं। इनके दिमाग में गरीब के लिए कोई हमदर्दी नहीं है।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : चरण सिंह जी ने इस बात की तरफ ध्यान आकर्षित किया था।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : चरण सिंह जी क्या ध्यान देंगे जिन्होंने गरीबों को वोट नहीं देने दिया। पोलिंग स्टेशन अपने कब्जे में करके शेड्यूल कास्ट और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स लोगों को वोट नहीं देने दिया। इन्होंने बड़े जमींदारों, राजा-महाराजाओं की बात भले ही की हो, लेकिन लैण्ड लैस लेबरर की बात इन्होंने कभी नहीं की। इनके दिमाग में गरीबों के लिए कोई हमदर्दी नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

आप लोगों ने वेस्ट बंगाल में जिस तरह से गरीबों की हालत की है, उसको सब जानते हैं।

गरीबों से जमीन छीनकर अपने पार्टी कैंडर के लोगों को दी है। एन०आर०ई०पी० के द्वारा भी अपनी पार्टी कैंडर के लोगों को ही लाभ पहुंचाया है। लैण्डलैस लेबरर के बारे में आपने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। आपने हमेशा सरकार द्वारा दी गई सुविधाओं का दुरुपयोग करने की कोशिश की है। एग्रीकल्चर लेबरर, लैण्ड लैस लेबरर को आगे बढ़ाने की कोई कार्यवाही आपने नहीं की है। ये लोग बड़ी तारीफ करते हैं कि 10 लाख एकड़ जमीन गरीबों में बांट दी है। आप एक कमेटी बिठाकर जांच करवाइए। आपको पता चलेगा कि यह जमीन इन्होंने अपनी पार्टी कैंडर के लोगों को दी है या गरीब लोगों को दी है? ये लोग फर्जी तरीके से लोगों को दबाकर, गरीबों का गला घोट कर इस तरह की बातें करते हैं।

अन्त में मैं दो-तीन सुझाव देना चाहूंगा। (व्यवधान) फेमिन और प्लड के बारे में मैं विस्तार से नहीं कहूंगा। मिनिमम वेजेज एक्ट मुकर्रर होना चाहिए। लोगों को इसकी सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए।

जिन गरीब लोगों का मशीनरी से एक्सीडेंट हो जाता है, उनको कंपनसेशन मिलना चाहिए। एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर को भी कंपनसेशन एक्ट के तहत लाइए, तब जाकर उनकी कुछ व्यवस्था हो सकेगी। आपने जो माईका, सोप-स्टोन और अन्य प्रकार के लोगों के लिए वेलफेयर फण्ड कायम किया है जिसके अन्तर्गत उन्हें मेडीकल रीक्रिएशन और एजुकेशन की फेसिलिटी मिलती है, उसी प्रकार इन खेतीहर मजदूरों को भी सुविधायें मिलनी चाहिए। कुलक्स के ऊपर भी सैस लगाइए क्योंकि वे लाखों रुपये कमाते हैं। उनसे इतनी आमदनी कीजिए जिससे इन 26 करोड़ लोगों को एजुकेशन मेडीकल और रि-क्रिएशन की फेसिलिटी मिल सके। मैं प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं। मैं बोलना तो बहुत चाहता था लेकिन आप इजाजत नहीं दे रहे हैं। आपने जो सीलिंग का कानून बनाया हुआ है, उसका इम्पलीमेंटेशन ठीक प्रकार से नहीं हुआ। जागीरदारों, महाराजाओं और उनके प्रतिनिधियों

को वहां पर लगा देते हैं जिससे इस प्रकार के कानून इम्पलीमेंट नहीं होते हैं। हमारी नेता श्रीमती गांधी की मन्शा यह है कि गरीबों को जमीन और रोजी-रोटी मिले। इसलिए, आप इम्पलीमेंटेशन मशीनरी को ठीक बनाने की कोशिश कीजिए।

18.42 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : सभापति महोदय, खेतीहर मजदूरों के बारे में अभी व्यास जी ने अपने विचार प्रकट किए हैं और मैं भी अपने विचार सदन के समक्ष रखना चाहता हूं। यह तो स्पष्ट है कि खेतीहर मजदूरों की आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत ही कमजोर है। उनकी रक्षा के लिए एक लेजिस्लेशन लाने की आवश्यकता है। सभी मित्रों ने इस बात पर जोर दिया है कि इन मजदूरों की कोई स्ट्रांग यूनियन नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जब यूनियन ही नहीं है तो स्ट्रांग कैसे होंगे ?

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : राजस्थान में और दूसरे प्रांतों में यूनियन तो है, लेकिन ठीक से फंक्शन नहीं कर रही है। कहने का मतलब यह है कि जब तक मजदूरों की यूनियन ठीक प्रकार से फंक्शन नहीं करती तब तक इनके अधिकारों के बारे में संघर्ष नहीं किया जा सकता। इसलिए, यह बहुत ही आवश्यक है जितनी भी पार्टियां हैं चाहे वह कांग्रेस पार्टी हो, सभी को यह सोचना चाहिए कि जिस प्रकार फैक्टरीज में काम करने वालों की यूनियन है उसी प्रकार इनके अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए भी यूनियन होनी चाहिए।

प्रथम, द्वितीय आदि योजनाओं में भूमि सुधारों पर बराबर जोर दिया जाता रहा है और कहा जाता रहा है कि स्ट्रांग स्टेप्स इस दिशा में उठाए जाने चाहिये। लेकिन वे उठाये नहीं गये। सीलिंग का कानून भी विभिन्न प्रांतों में बना।

उसके अन्तर्गत भी भूमि प्राप्त करके इन मजदूरों में कुछ बांटी गई। लेकिन वह कैसी भूमि थी इसको भी आप देखें। मैं राजस्थान की बात कहता हूँ। वहाँ कानून बना। सीलिंग के बाहर जो जमीन आती थी इसको उसकी चावस पर छोड़ दिया गया कि वह कौन सी जमीन दे सकता था। उसने खराब से खराब जमीन दी। गरीब आदमी को अच्छी जमीन किस प्रकार से मिले इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। हमारे मित्रों ने कहा कि अनैकौनौमिक होल्डिंग उसको मिली और यह ठीक बात है। इस कारण भी उनकी स्थिति में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ और उनकी संख्या बढ़ती चली गई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनके अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए कानून आप बनायें।

यह कहा जाता है कि मिनिमम वेज के बारे में जो कानून है उस पर अमल नहीं हो रहा है। व्यास जी अभी फैमिन का जिक्र भी कर रहे थे। राजस्थान के बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक ने यह कहा है कि मिनिमम वेज एक्ट इम्प्लेमेंट किया जाना चाहिये और इस पर बहुत जोर दिया है। इसका इम्प्लेमेंटेशन नहीं हो रहा है। इसकी एक वजह और भी है। राजस्थान की फाइनेशियल पोजिशन मजबूत नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र उसकी मदद करे।

अन्त में मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि सेंट्रल लैजिस्लेशन आप जल्दी से जल्दी प्रस्तुत करें।

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : Sir, by moving this Motion for discussion, the hon. Member Mr. Ramswaroop Ram has provided an opportunity to highlight the plight of the agricultural labour. As he said, during the course of the debate, the problem of rural labour or agricultural labour is a complex one. It is not a party problem and nobody should think in terms of party because it is a national problem and this problem should be considered and dealt with with all seriousness as a national problem. Out of total labour force today in the country, 90 per cent of the labour force is in the unorganised sector. I think hardly

10 to 11 per cent of the labour force is in the organised sector. One Member was right in pointing out that most of the labour which is in organised sector, is above the poverty line and most of the labour which is in the unorganised sector is below the poverty line. So, as Minister-in-Charge of Labour, I cannot claim that the plight of the agricultural labour or the labour which is in the unorganised sector is quite happy. I do not claim that. But the problem is colossal, because this is the problem of 90 per cent of the labour in the country. According to the 1981 census, 55.43 million is the agricultural labour, whereas in 1971 it was 47.49 million. The agricultural labour is increasing every year because of the increase in population. So, the pressure on land is increasing with the result that land holdings are becoming smaller and smaller. Now the situation in the rural areas is such that most of the lands have become uneconomic holdings. Even the so-called kuliaks or landholders, whom we brand as landholders, they continue to be landholders so long as the seasonal condition is good. If the seasonal conditions are adverse, if there is a drought or famine, even those landholders owning 25 to 30 acres become agricultural labour and they go in search of labour.

Unfortunately, in our country nearly 70 per cent of the land is under dry land cultivation and hardly 25 to 30 per cent of the land is getting irrigation facilities. Out of every five years, on an average, only two years are good or average years and three years are very bad for agriculturists. This is the state of affairs of the people who are depending upon agriculture in the rural areas.

I agree that the agricultural or rural labour is unorganised, illiterate, ignorant and subject to exploitation. I also agree that it is being exploited to a great extent. The question is why the unorganised sector is not organised. Shri Chitta Basu or any other member cannot point his finger at me and ask why I am not organising them.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : It is our responsibility.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I am

coming to that point. I think all political parties have got their labour wings. There is hardly a political party in this country without a labour wing, because trade union has developed here on political lines. So, I want to ask why the leaders of political parties are not evincing interest in organising the unorganised sector.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : We have done it in Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : When I am replying to the debate, I am talking of the country as a whole. Neither Kerala, nor West Bengal, is the entire country. What about the other States ? I think even Shri Chitta Basu has admitted the fact that the trade unions are active only in the organised sector and not in the unorganised sector. This reason is very simple. While it is very easy to organise the organised sector, it is very difficult to organise the unorganised sector.

That is why the Government is taking all possible steps to organise or to create consciousness or to educate the rural labour or rural workers.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : How ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : There is a scheme which has been conceived of, I think, in the year 1980 or 1981—I do not have the figures now—to educate the rural workers and the proposal is to appoint the honorary organisers to educate the rural workers and according to that scheme...

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : We are opposed to that scheme.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : ... 415 blocks have been selected, and work has already been started in 224 out of these 415 blocks. But I must say, the result is not at all encouraging because it takes a long time. Because they wanted to know what the Government has done to create consciousness among the rural labour or agricultural labour. I say that the Government is thinking of appointing organisers to educate the agricultural labour in the rural areas. (Interruptions). If you ask any question, I

am prepared to reply after my main reply is over.

So far as minimum wages are concerned, Minimum Wages Act is there. It is a Central Act and according to that Act, the minimum wages are fixed not for agricultural labour only, but there are so many other employments also. There are nearly 238 employments which are in the Schedule and out of those 238 employments, agriculture is also the employment. So, in agriculture minimum wages are fixed. I must tell for the information of this honourable House that so far as fixing the minimum wages in the agricultural sector is concerned—I am not talking of other employments which are in the Schedule, but in most of the employments—the proper Government is the State Government. Even here, the minimum wages are being fixed only by the State Governments ; we are not competent to fix the minimum wages at all. We are only here to advise them, to supervise, to oversee the implementation of the Minimum Wages Act, but the implementation of the Minimum Wages Act in the agricultural sector is the responsibility of the State Governments.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : It is the responsibility of the State Governments.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Yes it is the responsibility of the State Governments, and our responsibility is only to the extent where we have under the Central Government some agricultural farm. That comes under the Central sphere where we fix the minimum wages, but fixing of minimum wages in the agricultural sector is the responsibility of the State Governments and so they are fixing the minimum wages. This point was discussed in the Labour Ministers' Conference, and the Labour Ministers in their Conference had taken a decision that minimum wages should be fixed or revised once in two years or at the rise of 50 points in the CPI, i.e., Consumer Price Index, whichever is earlier. We have got Advisory Boards in the Ministry and similarly we have requested the State Governments also to have Advisory Boards not only at the State level, but also at the district level and also at the taluk level, to have tripartite

committees to oversee the implementation of minimum wages in order to ensure that the Minimum Wages Act is properly implemented.

Sir, I may tell for the information of the House that so far as the Central Government is concerned, the Central Government had revised the minimum wages in the year 1982, and further revised the minimum wages because of the rise in the Consumer Price Index points again in the year 1982, and we are going to revise further because again the consumer price index has gone up. So, we have taken initiative to further revise the minimum wages. So far as the Central sphere is concerned, we have already taken the initiative, and we are going to finalise the proposal as early as possible.

19.00 hrs.

So far as the State Governments are concerned, we have been repeatedly writing to all the State Governments to revise the minimum wages, particularly in agricultural sector because this is one of the 20 Point Programme of the Government. So, I am happy to inform the House that almost all the State Governments have revised the minimum wage in the agricultural sector or for agricultural labour.

It is all right fixing and revising the minimum wage. But the question is about implementation or about the enforcement machinery. As the hon. Members are aware this is the work force which is scattered in rural areas. Almost every village has got agricultural labour. Without agricultural labour it is impossible to carry on agricultural operation. I must say here that the enforcement machinery or implementation machinery, I do not want to claim, is quite satisfactory in all the States. In certain States they have taken keen interest. They have evolved a machinery. They have appointed inspectors and they are taking all proper steps to see that minimum wages, whatever is fixed, they are paid to the workers and the Minimum Wages Act is implemented in letter and spirit. But there are some States where the implementation machinery or enforcement machinery is not adequate because they have appointed the local officers. They have appointed Tehsildars. They have Block Level

Officers and they have asked Extension Officers at the block level to discharge duties of Inspectors so far as agricultural labour is concerned and implementation of the minimum wages is concerned. Therefore, I say, there are certain States which are implementing the Minimum Wages Act effectively and efficiently. There are certain States where the implementation machinery is lagging behind. It is not adequate. It has to be further strengthened. So, to all these State Governments we have been repeatedly requesting by issuing letters and even my predecessor had written personal letters to all the concerned Ministers and Chief Ministers to ensure the proper implementation of the Minimum Wages Act. Again I must say although it is the Central Government, implementation of this Act is the responsibility of the State Government.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Even most of the Chief Ministers of the Ruling Party, I know very well...

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : It is not a forum for dialogue.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : What is wrong, after all ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Hon. Member is saying that in certain States the Chief Minister is not interested or the State Government is not interested. It may be true to some extent. I do not dispute it. But have you got any solution ? Can you give me a suggestion ? Supposing a particular State Government is not taking active interest in implementing that, what is that I can do ?

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : चीफ मिनिस्टर्स की कॉफ्रेंस बुलाकर उसमें यह डिसकस कीजिए ।

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I have already told the Members that implementation of this Minimum Wages Act is being discussed periodically in the Labour Ministers Conference. So far I have not convened any meeting of the Chief Ministers to discuss Minimum Wages Act. But I said in certain States it is being implemented efficiently and in certain States it is not being implemented so efficiently and there is a

drawback. In certain States, it depends upon the condition also. What happens ? Not only we supervise, we oversee, not only we have got Advisory Boards for the Labour Ministry, periodically we are sending our team. We send our officers to different State Governments to visit different parts in the rural areas, to point out whether Minimum Wages Act is being properly implemented or not. They are also bringing periodical report to the Government of India. On the basis of that report if there are any deficiencies, we are bringing to the notice of the State Governments the deficiencies and requesting them to remove the deficiencies or to set right the deficiencies. Whatever is possible from the Government of India, we are doing our best to see that this Act is properly implemented.

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Has the hon. Minister suggested for setting up of Labour Department exclusively for the agriculture sector ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : We can suggest so many machineries. But what about the Finance ? They also require finance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now only you have come to the point.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : When we suggest that they must have adequate machinery to implement this Minimum Wages Act, some State Governments have approached the Government of India saying that they want to appoint inspectors for all Taluks and so many officials in the district-level. For that, they want financial assistance from the Government of India. In fact, from Orissa I have already received a proposal and it is under consideration. If I ask the State Government to take more interest, then they turn back and say, "If you provide finance, we are prepared to create machinery for implementation". This is the problem. I can ask them to have commission. I can ask them to have a separate labour officer for each district in order to oversee the implementation of the Minimum Wages Act. But the question is of finance.

The Labour Officer will make it self-financing !

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Regarding "self-finance", you know from where the finance is going to come.

So, these are the difficulties. There are several programmes for the agricultural labourers. I do not want to go into details. Similarly, there are several Acts. There are so many Acts : Minimum Wages Act ; Payment of Wages Act ; Equal Remuneration Act ; Debt Relief Act ; Land Ceiling Act ; Tenancy Act etc. There are so many Acts which are meant for the benefit of agricultural labourers.

Similarly, there are so many schemes for the welfare of agricultural labourers. I do not want to go into details of those schemes. Out of 20-point programme, I think, there are nearly 11 schemes which are going to benefit directly the agricultural labourers or the weaker sections who are mostly agricultural labourers in the rural area. The question is again about the implementation of these schemes.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : There you have got a different approach. These Acts are there. But these Acts cannot be applied in the case of agricultural labourers. Therefore, the suggestion is that there should be a single law incorporating all the important aspects of those laws to be applied in the case of agricultural labourers and workers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In that case, first you must bring a Constitutional amendment.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Not necessary. I have introduced one Bill. If you have gone through my Bill, it will be clear to you.

(Interruptions.)

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I do not agree with Mr. Chitta Basu when he says that these Acts are not applicable to the agricultural labourers.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna) :

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I do not say

that. You may declare these Acts to be applicable. But they cannot be applied.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : They are applicable to agricultural labourers. I have not mentioned about the other Central Acts like Bonded Labour (Abolition) Act. Similarly, there is the Inter-state Migrant Labour Act. There is also the Contract Labour (Abolition) Act. These are all Central Acts.

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : एबसेन्टी लैंड लॉर्ड्स के पास हजारों-हजार एकड़ जमीन हैं। वे खुद खेती नहीं करते हैं। उनकी जमीन को सरकार टेक ओवर करने के लिए कोई कानून बनाए।

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I will come to his point later on.

What I have said is so far as legislation is concerned, so far as laws are concerned, there is no dearth of laws. There are several laws. I was quoting Inter-State Migrant Labour Act ; Bonded Labour (Abolition) Act ; Contract Labour (Abolition) Act. There are so many Acts. So far as these Acts are concerned, again, the appropriate Government is the State Government.

Now, the position is that if the State Government takes a keen interest then we will find some result. If the State Government is not taking keen interest, then you may not find any result at all. For instance, one hon. Member mentioned about the bonded labour system. According to him, the number of bonded labourers in our country may be about 30 lakhs. But what we find after ascertaining from all the State Governments is that the number of bonded labourers so far is not more than one and a half lakhs. We have been repeatedly writing to all the State Governments to take steps vigorously to appoint vigilance cell at district level and at sub-divisional level to find out and identify the bonded labourers. I am receiving report from the State Government saying that in our State, the incidence of bonded labour is not at all there. Suppose the State Government makes a report in this way, what the Central Government can do ? The Central Government is there to help them. The Central Government is there to provide finance for

them in order to liberate those bonded labourers and in order to rehabilitate those bonded labourers. Supposing, unfortunately, if a particular State Government does not take much interest, then it becomes very difficult for the Central Government to do anything in this matter.

Lastly, I refer to only one point and that was made out by almost all the Hon. Members and that is with regard to Central legislation for agricultural labour.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : If the policy is agreed, it becomes a right to agricultural labourers. That becomes a potent weapon. Unless you give us a weapon to fight, how can we fight ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : It appears that the Hon. Members who are advocating this Central legislation are under the impression that once this legislation is passed, it becomes an Act and then all the problems of agricultural labour would be solved.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : No. We did not say that.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : But that would provide an effective instrument. Let there be no wrong impression about that.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : If we have a Central legislation for agricultural labour, it will be a Central legislation. But the implementation will be by the States.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Implementation will be of the States. The States should have the machinery. Only then they can implement it.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I can bring any number of Acts if the implementation is by the States. I can get any number of Bills passed here and after the Bills become Acts, if they are at the mercy of the State Governments for implementation and if the State Governments are not very enthusiastic about the implementation of such Acts, then what is the use of that ? That is the point I want to make out.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What Mr. Chitta Basu wanted to say is, according to

me, that they will insist on the State Government to implement it, if there is a Central Act.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : This was a unanimous recommendation by all parties. All parties in the Sub-Committee prepare the Central Legislation. We do not say that it will solve all the problems. The Central legislation will be helpful. It will be a model.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I am explaining the position. So far as the Central legislation is concerned, our Ministry has prepared a draft. It was sent to different interests concerned for comments and it was discussed in the Labour Ministers Conference also. But because this is a question of uniform legislation, the Labour Ministers were not unanimous on having a uniform legislation because conditions vary from State to State...

(Interruptions)

Even in a State, from area to area. So we want to have a uniform law for the entire country irrespective of the conditions that are prevailing in different parts, then it becomes difficult for them to implement. That was the view and that was the feeling that was voiced by the Labour Ministers Conference but there was no favourable ..

SHRI CHITTA BASU : The idea is the Central legislation can be a model legislation and the States also can have some legislation. Parliament should have some legislation.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I agree with Mr. Chitta Basu. He has made a good point. He says you have a model legislation and let the State Governments adopt it. Tomorrow I will have a model legislation and I will send this draft model legislation to all the State Governments with the request to adopt it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : It is not that. You have got a Central Industrial Disputes Act, the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act and the West Bengal Industrial Disputes Act. Parliament should have a legislation.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Whatever it is, I am explaining the position.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You know agriculture is a State subject. Can the Central Government without consulting the State Government, bring in an Act here ? You tell me.

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : There is a misunderstanding. The Hon. Minister said that the Central legislation will be a uniform legislation and it will be difficult to implement.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : So far as the question of minimum wages are concerned, there cannot be minimum wages, uniform wages for the entire country. Wages are fixed by State Government. It will be different from region to region according to the nature of the work.

I agree with Mr. Kodiyan that minimum wages are not uniform throughout the country. In some States, the minimum wages are Rs. 6.50. In some States Rs. 8/-. In some States, it is Rs. 14 and Rs. 18/-. It is not uniform throughout the country.

श्री रामस्वरूप राम (गया) : काश्मीर में तो अभी यह तय ही नहीं हुआ है कि मिनिमम वेज क्या हो।

SHRI CHITTA BASU : The question is whether there should be a machinery to provide certain rights to the agricultural workers. We have suggested a tribunal, we have suggested that there should be minimum working hours, we have suggested certain other provisions also. The State Government can make certain modifications regarding wages.

AN HON. MEMBER : That is already there.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Let me explain the position. I am explaining the position and I will express my views with regard to the suggestions that have been made by hon. Members.

As I was saying, when the draft legis-

lation was placed before the Labour Ministers' Conference, there were divergent views, there was no unanimity, and it was decided to refer the matter to a Working Group. The Working Group also considered it; even in the Working Group there was no unanimity. What happened ultimately was that it was decided that, so far as legislation for agricultural labourers is concerned, this work should be left to the State Governments. So, we have written to all the State Governments that they should have a separate legislation for agricultural labour, and we have received some reports. So far as Kerala is concerned...

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : The Central Government has gone back on its commitment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him first complete.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : We have written to all the State Governments to take necessary steps to have a legislation exclusively for agricultural workers. I agree that Kerala has already got an Act for agricultural workers : I think, it was passed in 1974. The response from the different States, so far, has been like this. Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu have reported to us that they are considering the question of enacting a suitable State legislation for the purpose. Now if the House feels that, whatever may be the views or steps of different State Governments, here in Parliament we must have a Central legislation for agricultural labour, I have no objection. I am prepared to consider the whole matter, because after my predecessor gave an assurance to the House, he did all this exercise; he got the draft legislation placed before the Labour Ministers and when there was no unanimity, it was placed before a Working Group and when there was no unanimity in the Working Group also, ultimately it was decided, 'It is better to leave it to the State Governments ; let them have a legislation ; there is no point in having a Central legislation and thrusting that legislation on the State Governments who are not very enthusiastic about implementation ! This is the position.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : One point.

You have been saying that you are going to bring in a very vivid and comprehensive legislation with regard to labour. Why can't you include the agricultural workers also in that labour legislation ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : A comprehensive legislation with regard to industrial relations...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why not include agricultural workers also in that legislation ? You may consider this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHITTA BASU : This is exactly what the Sub Committee recommended.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In that legislation, can't you bring in the agricultural workers also ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I want to assure you and, through you, the entire House that, so far as agricultural labour is concerned, I have got an open mind and I am prepared to reconsider the whole matter ; if the hon. Members want to make any good suggestions, they can offer their suggestions and I am prepared to consider those suggestions also. I have only explained under what circumstances we did not pursue this matter. That was all I was explaining to the hon. Members. I have got an open mind and I am prepared to reconsider. If the House feels or if the House directs me to reconsider, I have no objection, I am prepared.

I think, I have covered almost all the points.....

SHRI SURAJ BHAN (Ambala) : What about compensation in the case of accidents ? The hand is chopped off by the thresher.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Now I agree with the hon. Member that agricultural machines are being used more and more in agricultural operations. I think tractors are also being used. Threshers are also being used. The labourers who are operating these equipments or machines sometimes meet with accidents and they become dis-

abled or they are killed while operating these machines. For that I am told the Ministry of Agriculture are taking necessary steps to regulate the manufacture and use of power threshers and other machines. I think that is a matter which is under the active consideration of the Agriculture Ministry. So far as our Ministry is concerned, the Workmen's Compensation Act is there. It is for the State Government to extend this Act to agricultural labour. Nobody can prevent them. That is why I said that there are so many laws and if the State Government wants to extend these laws and give benefit to the agricultural labour, they are at liberty to do so. Again this is a matter for the State Governments to consider.

With these words, I thank the hon. Member who has moved this motion and provided an opportunity not only to the Government but also to the Members to focus the attention of the nation to the problems that the agricultural labour is facing.

19.22 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Employment of Children in Hazardous Jobs

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We now go to the next item, Half-an-hour discussion.

Shri Madhavrao Scindia.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna) : According to the ILO India has the largest child labour force in the world—16 1/2 million. I would like to quote from a report on child labour in industry given to the Indian Council for Child Welfare, describing the conditions in which these children ranging from the age of 3 to 15, work.

Bidi industry : Since the work of making bidis, was mainly done at the house, work places are extremely crowded, dark and dingy as the workers live in small congested areas situated in slums of the town. Being house work, there was no stipulation about the hours of work and the daily hours of

work range between 10 to 12 hours a day, according to the survey made by the Labour Bureau in Tiruchirapally. The workers in general are very poor and hard pressed and have to work for longer hours to earn their livelihood, especially in view of the prevailing low wage rates. The children are forced to work in their homes on a wholetime basis and the overall poverty of the people in the area is responsible for such a high magnitude of child labour.

"A survey in Murshidabad, West Bengal revealed that 9% of these children between the ages of 10 to 14 had symptoms of chronic bronchitis and 10% were anaemic. According to the survey, there was reason to suspect a high incidence of tuberculosis brought on by the fact that the children started working at a tender age and had to put in long hours, in overcrowded rooms working in peculiar postures that prevents healthy development of their lungs."

"Brick kiln industry : The most common disease resulting from working at brick kilns is silicosis—a disease caused by inhaling quartzdust. Its symptom is breathlessness. The child workers are likely to be affected by this disease within 3 or 4 years of regular working at the brick kilns."

"Secondly, because of the restriction of blood supply to the lungs due to the disease, the children are subject to secondary infections like tuberculosis."

"Thirdly, among the child workers of brick kilns there are also cases of injuries to eyes and fingers."

"Glass bangle industry : The children are engaged in all sorts of hazardous jobs, involving handling of red hot glass, blowing making the lomes and cutting the unwanted portions of goods manufactured in the glass factories. Several children of tender age work in almost inhuman conditions with bandages and bone injuries, merely to earn a living. Workers suffer from eye diseases, asthma and bronchitis. The town of Firozabad has an exceptionally high incidence of TB."

Slate industry—an industry nearer home for me,

"According to *Sunday* (1980) the slate factories of Madhya Pradesh are torture and death chambers. Children are driven by poverty to do this work, where they will swallow dust which will kill them. Few will survive beyond 40, because the inhalation of dust causes silicosis or pneumoconiosis, a lung disease similar to, but much deadlier than TB. It can kill in as little as six weeks of dry cough and suffocation."

These are the conditions in which our children are being made to work.

The People's Union for Civil Liberties has also undertaken a study which is heart-rending. Sir, Sivakasi is synonymous in popular mind with safety matches and fireworks. Fire works conjure up images of fun and gaiety. But, Sir, the reality is very different. Sivakasi has the largest concentration of child labour in this country. There are 45,000 children working in Sivakasi half of whom under the age of fifteen and many barely three or four years old. I hope you are understanding the implications of these facts. The average working is fourteen hours. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Sivakasi is in Tamilnadu and I know the problem very well.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Very well. If you commute, then it is a staggering sixteen hours. Those below the age of ten get Rs. 2 a day while the others get a meagre Rs. 6. These are horrifying statistics. The laws are flouted brazenly. Sivakasi Chamber of Match Industry to most of these units belong stipulates that no one below the age of ten should be employed. But, most of these units are flouting the stipulation. I would like to quote the I.L.O. 's report on conditions in India.

"The report says about 28,000 children, some of them only five years old, are working in match factories in India for 16 hours a day from three in the morning.

"In Meghalaya, children work in mines of private companies, in trenches 90 cm. wide and one metre high, where adults could only crawl. 'As

soon as their size is no longer profitable, they are thrown on to the streets' the report says."

These are such shocking descriptions of the conditions in democratic India after thirty-five years of Independence. And I think, it is hightime that our Minister and Government took note of this, and the social organisations also put in their bit.

Safety is the greatest casualty in these areas. The Government—I may be forgiven for saying—is callous on-looker of the degrading conditions. These conditions are unsafe and they are detrimental to health—both mental and physical. They are responsible for—respiratory ailments and malnutrition. I shall quote from another report.

"At the Standard Fireworks Unit at Tayyalpathi, safety precautions are maintained superficially, and in small sheds containing piles of gun powder, where only four people can legally work, as many as eight children are at work many making crackers. A pall of dust hangs over the compound to which the sheds are located. Local doctors say there is high incidence of respiratory disease among children, but no systematic investigation has so far been undertaken."

Sir, I would like to quote again. The Tamilnadu Labour Minister had made a very "brave" statement on 17th April 1979. He had said :

"To ensure safe working conditions for child labour, in match factories in Sivakasi and other areas in Ramana-thapuram, the provisions of the Factories Act would be rigorously enforced, the Tamilnadu Labour Minister, Mr. S. Raghavanandam, told the State Assembly during question time."

Since then, last year in February, six children were burnt to death in a factory in Tayyalpathi village, in September, 1981 ; thirtytwo persons including six children died following massive explosions in a Fire Cracker Factory which is just on the outskirts of Sivakasi. This is two years after the "brave" statement of the Minister of

Labour in Tamilnadu. It is disappointing that the Khadi and Village Industries Commission are also turning a blind eye. They seem to be totally apathetic to the fact that child labour working in hazardous conditions is being used to produce products which they are marketing. Sir, we are flouting all provisions of the Constitution. We are going against the letter and spirit of the Constitution. We are flouting every single legislation that has been introduced in this country. Article 24 of the Constitution says :

“Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc.—No child below the age of 14 years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment.”

Directive Principles No. 39 (e) and (f) say :

“(e) That the health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tender age of children are not abused and the citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength ;

(f) That children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity and that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.”

These are the provisions of the Constitution—Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles. All are being flouted. Sir, the Government cannot simply dump this as the responsibility of the State Government. Great moral issues are involved and, I am sure, we can rise above party lines and create social awareness.

There are almost 12 pieces of legislation in existence that deal with child labour in one form or the other. The major statutes governing child labour are—the Children (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1955, the Employment of Children Act, 1938, the Minimum Wages Act, 1938 and the Factories Act,

1881. Statutory protection of child labour began with the Indian Factories Act, 1881. Amongst other things the Factories Act provides that only children who have completed their fourteenth year and have obtained a certificate of fitness can be employed ; that the maximum number of working hours should be four and a half ; that there should be proper ventilation and at least 500 cubic feet of work space for every child worker as well as hygienic drinking water and sanitation facilities. Sections 35 and 36 of the Act provide that in fire-works factories no electric wiring should be present and wooden slippers should be provided to prevent sparks that might ignite sulphur chemicals. Asbestos over-coats and other safety items are also meant to be provided. Sir, the Sivakasi accident of 1981 was due to electric short-circuit. So, this is a clear proof that this provision is being flouted.

Sir, I would like to quote the existing conditions and nothing can better indicate the helplessness of the enforcing authorities than the dis-armingly naive confession of a top official “you talk of inspections and checks—what checking ? I am the only man in my sphere empowered to do it ; and you expect me to go around all the 200 factories every day...and as for checking whether the factories work at night, I would not dare to do that. These fellows here will skin me alive...”

Sir, this official did not even know how many factories were under his jurisdiction. This kind of indifference characterises almost the entire official machinery, with the result that the manufacturers flourish at the cost of workers lives.

The report further say : “In all the factories I visited I could see men of all ages going out for lunch with their entire body covered with aluminium powder, a chemical used in the manufacture of crackers. It was a ghastly sight. A few seconds inside a shed make one dizzy. There are hundreds of men constantly exposed to it, without any protective clothes on. All factories without exception employ child labour because it is dirt cheap. If any visitor comes across a boy or girl working in a factory, he is blandly told : “You see he does not work here. His parents work here. He came to

bring food for them. While they eat these kids play with things". Sir, these are the lame excuses being offered.

Sir, the major criticism of child labour legislation has been that it lacks uniformity. The various Acts do not conform to a single agreed minimum age, which differs from Act to Act, State to State and industry to industry. The anomalies exist in working hours, rest periods and night employment rules. Besides the existing laws do not touch important segments of economy such as small factories, small plantations, agriculture, air transport, inland vessels and building construction.

Indian laws are also wanting in the matter of medical examination of children by the employers conforming to international standards. Under the Factories Act, medical examination is to be done only upto 18, whereas the ILO convention requires that in occupations involving high health risks medical examination should be done upto 21. The employment of children Act has no provision for medical examination of child workers. Admittedly in conditions of extreme poverty where every extra hand can mean a little more income to support the family, the problem of child labour poses a cruel dilemma in front of the parents. According to U.G. Narainaswamy Naidu, President of Tamil Nadu branch of the Indian People Front (IPF), "Child labour continues in the district because drought and lack of employment forces parents send their children to work. There is also a strategy on the part of the State Government not to develop this area. Ultimately children cannot be organised, so child labour favours the employers." The Harbans Singh report says, "A community of interest has developed between the employers and employees as a result of which employment of children continues without protest."

Ramanathapuram is one of the Tamil Nadu's least developed districts, its agricultural output ranking among the lowest in the state. Scanty rainfall and poor irrigation have led to a sharp and continuous drop in cultivated land. A Plan was devised in 1937 to solve Ramanathapuram's acute water shortage which involved the construction of the Keerayan Alagar Dam in the

Western Ghats to irrigate 3.5 lakhs acres of land in the drought prone district. Since independence, the plan has been reviewed five times but no dam has been built. This is the total inaction of the Government.

The Government inaction on the continuing evil of child labour was illustrated in March 1981 when it rejected a recommendation by the Committee on Child Labour that the minimum age for employment of children should be 15 on the ground that the time was not "ripe" for acceptance of this recommendation. A Child Labour Cell has since been functioning in the Ministry of Labour with an Under Secretary in-charge. It has not been forthcoming with any recommendations in two years since it began operating. What is that Under-Secretary doing? He must be taken to task. An Advisory Board on Child Labour with the Labour Minister as Chairman has also been working to review implementation of existing legislation and to suggest legislative and other measures for the welfare of working children. This Board was also supposed to recommend industries in areas where there must be progressive elimination of child labour. Since the Board was formed, there has been only deafening silence. These are the conditions which are prevailing in this country. I would like to quote the Minister of State for Labour, Mr. Dharma Vir, who informed the Rajya Sabha on 15-3-1983, in this connection. He said :

"He said in a written answer that about 39,686 child workers were employed in the match and fireworks factories in Sivakasi in Tamil Nadu. They were getting wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act. The children were also covered by Employees State Insurance Scheme and were, therefore, entitled to medical benefits."

This is merely material churned out by his bureaucrats. This is such an issue that must touch the heart of every parent. He may be a Minister, but he is also a parent. Why does he not make a surprise check by visiting the match factories in Sivakasi. This is such a serious thing that they must go and see the conditions of child labour there. They must instil the fear of living death—

metamorphically speaking—in the minds of the officers working there. I would again like to quote the report of the People's Union for Civil Liberties.

“There are 45,000 children aged from four to fifteen working in degrading and hazardous conditions.”

“Puddles of dangerous chemicals on filthy floors, and cramped rooms with no ventilation are but some of the risks the children daily undertake the report said.

Mr. Kothari who visited several factories in Sivakasi said all 12 legislations relating to child labour were flouted by the owners. While children below 10 are not supposed to be employed, thousands of them were seen working in the factories.”

Mr. Kothari, a public-minded person, has taken the trouble of visiting that place. I think it is high time that either you or your Minister of State or Deputy Minister make a surprise visit, not immediately or in a day or two, let them relax a bit, and after a month or two, I would suggest they should make a surprise visit there.

Sir, I would also like to mention about the rules being quoted. Accidents have happened yet “the Chief Controller of Explosives Mr. Dhaba, ruled out on Tuesday i.e. in September 1981, delicensing of the cracker manufacturers whose “illegal unit” “was involved in the recent blast in which 32 persons died. Mr. Dhaba told newsmen after inspecting the blast site that the accident had taken place in a shed far away from the authorised work spots and not in the premises. Licence could not, therefore, be cancelled. He said, We have to go by the rules, after all.”

What rules? Rules only for everyone else, except the factory owners! For factory owners there are no rules and these bureaucrats and officials seem to be in league with them. That is why, Sir, I implore you to please undertake a visit to these areas.

Sir, it has been three years since the International Year of the Child was cele-

brated. Pious declaration were made, but nothing really has taken place in India. Something has to be done. I know the Prime Minister is extremely agitated about this and has a very deep and sympathetic interest in this. The conscience of humanity is at stake.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Scindia, the practice they are following in Sivakasi is that they do not go to any factory and every house is a factory and all the children are working in their own houses. How are you going to solve this problem?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Well, I think a beginning has to be made at least by going to the factories and attacking the evil that exists in those factories. That will be a beginning. And after this the net can spread a little wider.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Every house consists of all the small children of their relatives and all the children work there. They will be in their house only. Of course, some big factories are there.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : One thing is that the conditions there are not as unhygienic as they are in the factories and they are not woken up at 2.30 in the morning and taken to the factory.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In the entire Sivakasi, specially in the huts and slum houses there, you will see all the small children even of three years of age are working there in their own houses.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : But in any way a beginning can be made in those factories.

Finally, before I conclude, I would just like to make a few suggestions pointwise and I would like to have the reaction of the Hon. Minister on these.

My first suggestion is that various laws dealing with the child labour should be consolidated into one comprehensive code with uniform definitions. And whatever problems there may be just as you pointed out earlier in the agricultural labour legisla-

tion, we must try and overcome those problems.

Secondly, loopholes in the existing law must be immediately plugged and there must be stringent penal provisions for violating this law as far as the children are concerned.

Thirdly, there should be direct strong action against the erring Inspectors and the number of Inspectors must be increased.

Fourthly, there must be compulsory informal education, compulsory health checks and the working conditions must improve. You can contemplate an increase in the minimum wage for children, because economic necessity drives them to work. So, if you can increase the minimum wage for children and restrict their hours of work, the parents will still be getting the same amount of income from a smaller amount of time worked. But you must see that hours of work are also restricted. That is important. They must get recreation time. And in the pockets where there is concentration of child labour like in Sivakasi and Meghalaya etc, we should try and improve the economic conditions and opportunities, develop irrigation and industry and give special priority to those areas.

In conclusion, I would like to say that childhood should remain a part of one's life that one can look back upon with a sweet nostalgia, memories of days of fun and laughter. In places like Sivakasi in the fading light of the evening, when hundreds of children are packed into ram shackled buses to go back to their villages, only to come back at 2.30 or 3.00 in the morning. It seems as if the nation lacks a conscience. This descends like a funeral shroud on one's mind. Children must grow in India, as the brightest flowers in our country's garden. Let them not decay and fade away. Otherwise, the future will decay with them, leaving an unruly jungle in place of a fragrant garden.

It is high time Government took steps. Let them ensure that children in places like Sivakasi are not totally robbed of their childhood. Otherwise, as parents and fellow citizens, we will hold you guilty.

I hope the Minister will accept this in the spirit in which it has been made. There is nothing personal.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This match industry is spreading to Karnataka also.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : I quite agree with and appreciate the sympathies expressed by hon. Member, Shri Scindia with regard to the plight of child labour in our country. So far as the Government is concerned, we are quite clear in our mind that we are not for the continuance of child labour. Government wants the elimination of child labour, and a total elimination of child labour, if it is possible to have it immediately. But it is not possible to have it immediately ; it has to be eliminated gradually, and as speedily as possible.

According to the National Sample Survey conducted some time in 1978, as on 1st March 1978 the estimated number of child labour in our country was 16.25 million. Out of 16.25 million, according to the information that I have, 86.9% of child labour is working in the agricultural sector, including livestock, forestry, fishing, plantation, orchards etc. And a very negligible number are working in mining and quarrying—about 0.2%. In the manufacturing processes, the percentage of child labour is 6.1 ; in construction it is 0.6 ; in trade and commerce 2% ; transport and communication 0.4, and other services 3.8.

I agree that no parent willingly will allow his child to work during the tender age ; but these are socio-economic compulsions. The parents say that if the children also do not earn, it will be difficult for them to eke out their livelihood. This is the problem in our country. Every body has to work, because living is so costly to-day. So, unless everybody works, it is difficult. Therefore, they say that instead of going to school, let our child go and work, and earn something. So, it is only out of socio-economic compulsions that the parents are allowing it.

So far as Government is concerned, child labour is completely prohibited. I think the hon. Member will agree with this, because there are so many laws and enactments

which have been passed already, and which are in force for protecting the interests of child labour.

Mr Scindia spoke about Children (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1953. According to that Act, the definition of a child is this, viz. a child who is 15 years of age or below.

So, according to this Act, only those who are above 15 years can work, not below 15 years ; they are completely prohibited. Similarly, the definition of the child, according to employment of Children Act, is again 15 years. According to the Factories Act, it is 14 years. That means those who are above 14 years, they can work and others, who are below 14 years, for child labour, their employment is completely prohibited. According to the Mines Act, again it is 15 years ; Plantation Labour Act—12 years ; *Bidi* and Cigar Works Act, 1966—14 years ; State Shops and Commercial Establishment Act—in some area, it is 12 years, in some area, it is 14 years, in some area, it is 15 years. That means, so far as legislation is concerned, for child labour, I think all those children, who are less than 12 years or less than 14 years or less than 15 years, in certain cases, their employment is completely prohibited. But I agree with the hon. member that in spite of these enactments, child labour is prevalent in our country and a large number of children are working. But, why are they working ? They are working because of socio-economic compulsions.

The hon. Member mentioned about Sivakasi. Whatever he mentioned, I think, he has read in some magazine and also it has come prominently in some newspapers which are edited at Madras and other places also. So, I am alive to the situation. When I read the article in magazines and newspapers, immediately, I sent a central team from here ; a senior officer went with another officer. That officer visited Sivakasi and inspected the match works. Then that officer came and made a report to me. I must say that in Sivakasi the children are working. When our officers went there and asked them about the age of the children, nobody was prepared to give the age of those children ; even children were not prepared to tell their age. If an officer goes

there and ask the children who are working there about their age, they are not prepared to disclose age of the children. But the fact is that children are working who are below 14 years in that area. But one thing they have noticed, after visiting all factories ; they have come and made a report to me saying that although children are working in the match factories, but they are not working in the chemical section which is an hazardous job. But, according to the report that I have received from our central team, which visited these factories, the children are not working there. I do not know whether it is correct or not, but that is the report that I have received.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Actually, the children are working there.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I think that was in some fire works.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : In Sivakasi.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Not in the match industry.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : In the match industry.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : After our team went there, they have made several suggestions and I have already taken action on the suggestions that have made been by the central team. So far as the Centre is concerned, they have to take action. We have already initiated action on that. So far as the action for which the State Government is responsible, the State Government has to take action. We have already communicated the suggestions made by the central team and requested the State Government to implement the suggestions that have been made. For Instance, I can quote two or three suggestions that have been made by the central team. They are as follows :

“The State Government may be asked to undertake revision of the minimum wages. The minimum wages were not revised. So, the central team said that the minimum wages have not been revised. Therefore, the State Government should be asked to revise

the minimum wages. On receipt of the report, we have written to the Chief Minister of Tamilnadu to take early action with regard to the revision of the minimum wages. Similarly, the Committee on Child Labour convened by the Collector should meet alternative months and preferably at Sivakasi. The matter has been taken up at the Secretary level with the Chief Secretary to the State Government and transportation arrangement for child labour from the home to the place of the work could be provided by maintenance of the fleet of buses, the operational expenses for which will be met from the Tamilnadu Labour Welfare Fund. The matter has been taken up at the Secretary level with the Chief Secretary to the State Government. The match industry welfare fund be created by suitable levy on the production proceeds of which are to be utilized solely for the integrated development of the area from which the money is collected, and I think the welfare of its working population in particular the child labour...."

This matter is under our consideration.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :
Is it a recent report ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Yes, about two or three months back. This is the report I have received. I have no time to read out all the suggestions. After receiving the suggestions, we are taking necessary action at our level on those suggestions which concern us. About other suggestions we are asking the State Governments also to take necessary action.

The State Government has taken some action. According to the report which I have received from the State Government, a Board under the Chairmanship of Collector, Ramanathapuram with representatives of employers and labour unions as members has been constituted since 1980 to ensure welfare measures to the children employed in the factories and to coordinate the activities of the various agencies involved in

mitigating the problem of child labour. The State Government has sanctioned 30 non-formal educational centres in Sivakasi to impart education to the child workers to bring them to the level of VIII standard. These centres located in the factory premises or in a central place having easy access for all are functioning for two hours in the morning or in the evening under the overall control of the Chief Educational Officer, Ramanathapuram. The learners are provided with text books, note books free of cost. The enforcement machinery has been tightened and suitable instructions given to improve the working conditions of child labour in small match units in Sivakasi. In the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 187, 127 and 245 cases respectively were filed against the management for contravention of labour laws relating to employment of children.

This is the report we have received from the State Government. So far as we are concerned, we are in the process of amending the Employment of Children Act by adding building and construction industry in the Schedule. This came as a result of the Supreme Court judgment recently.

These are the steps we have taken and the steps that have been taken by the State Government. Again I must say that so far as the Acts are concerned, though they are central Acts, the appropriate Government for implementing these Acts is the State Government. So, we have got a cell here and an advisory board. We consider and discuss all these problems. And several suggestions that emanate out of the discussion that we have in this advisory board and the cell, we communicate them to the State Governments and we prevail upon the State Governments to see that these Acts are properly implemented and the children's health, their working conditions, education, etc. are properly protected.

We have been impressing upon the State Governments by taking up the matter with the Chief Minister at my level and also with the Secretaries and others at the Secretary's level, to implement the Acts and provisions that are there. We have been sending our teams to different States whenever we have

received complaints about exploitation of child labour.

The hon. Member has made certain valuable suggestions. I will certainly consider them. One of his suggestions is that either I or the Minister of State should visit incognito Sivakasi and Meghalaya where such exploitation is going on. I certainly take note of the suggestion and will take necessary action.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When you visit, take Mr. Scindia also along with you.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Recently I read in the papers that the Tamil Nadu Government has already decided to ban child labour. I do not know what it means. We have written to them to confirm as to what they mean by that. We have not yet received any report from them.

I want to assure the hon. Members that the Government is very keen to protect the children. After all, they are our next generation and the future depends upon how we develop our children.

20.00 hrs.

We want to develop our children. They must come up as healthy children and they must be in a position to take the heavy responsibility of the country. So, we fully realise the importance of developing our children, we are not for exploiting the child labour. I would like to assure the hon. Members that whatever steps are necessary, let them make suggestions, I am prepared to welcome the suggestions and consider those suggestions.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : One more suggestion, Sir. I would suggest that for such a major and very sentimental issue, why don't we set up a Parliamentary Committee to go into the entire issue and submit a report to the Parliament within a certain period of time ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : So far as the suggestion is concerned, I do not think it is necessary because in the year 1978 or 1979, if I remember aright, one Committee was constituted by the then Government.

That Committee is called Gurupadswamy Committee and they had made 23 recommendations. Out of 23 recommendations, we have accepted 22 recommendations with minor modifications wherever necessary. One recommendation was with regard to the age of children for entry into the employment. They had suggested 15 years but after examining it was thought that the time is not yet ripe to take a decision on that. So, except one recommendation, all the other recommendations have been accepted. I do not think there is any derth so far as these committee reports are concerned. The question is about their implementation. So, I would like to assure the hon. Members that all necessary steps would be taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of the child labour.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : One suggestion, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no, suggestion, you give it in writing.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Not regarding this, Sir. Today you are very considerate, very humane, very kind. Yesterday, the same time, you were sitting elsewhere but you were very harsh and you had passed a cruel judgement on certain issue.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी जब माननीय मंत्री जी जवाब दे रहे थे, तो इन्होंने एक बात कही कि इन बच्चों के द्वारा जो जोखिम भरा कार्य किया जा रहा है, तो आजादी के इतने वर्षों बाद भी यह कितने दुःख की बात है कि हम यह कहते हैं कि यह एक आर्थिक और सामाजिक इविल है। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि यह एक आर्थिक इविल है और यह आऊट आफ नैसेसिटी बोन हुआ है और जो बेसिक नैसेसिटी है लाइफ फूड, उसके लिए यह किया जा रहा है। यह कितने शर्म की बात है और कितने दुःख की बात है कि पेट भर खाने के लिए मां-बाप अपने बच्चों को इन फैक्टरियों में भेज देते हैं। अभी सिन्धिया साहब बता रहे थे कि इस देश के अन्दर साढ़े सोलह मिलियन बच्चे हैं, जो इस तरह का काम करते हैं।... (व्यवधान) ... मैं आप

का ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा क्योंकि आपकी निगाह मेरी तरफ लगी हुई है। महात्मा गांधी जी ने जब इस देश की आजादी की बात करी थी, तो कितने लोगों ने यह कल्पना की थी कि ऐसा होगा। वे सोचते थे कि हम अपने बच्चों को कुछ बनायेंगे। मैं शिवकाशी के बारे में मैं बाद में आऊंगा। मैं एक छोटा सा प्रश्न करना चाहता हूं। ये बच्चे आगे चल कर क्या बनेंगे, मैं एक मनोवैज्ञानिक की बात बताना चाहता हूं, जो कि एकोनामिक टाइम्स में मैंने पढ़ी है। उन्होंने कहा है कि कल क्या होगा :

“But the element of necessity about a child labourer’s work makes it totally detrimental to his mental state.”

किस तरह के लोग बनेंगे, वे कह रहे हैं। जरा आप गौर से सुनें। यह एक आजाद देश की बात वे बता रहे हैं।

“What kind of men will they grow up to be ? It is certain, says the child psychologist, that there is no place for sensitivity and love in their lives or the maturity or the confidence. The work, the ceaseless, abhorrent necessity of work, turns into a kind of violence.”

स्वाभाविक तौर पर बच्चों में बीमारियां फैलेंगी और दुख और दर्द की जिन्दगी वे गुजारेंगे। ये देश के जो भावी नागरिक हैं, क्या बनेंगे यह आपको गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोचना चाहिए।

अभी एग्रीकल्चर लेबर की बात चल रही थी। अब हम बच्चों की चर्चा कर रहे हैं। यह भावुकता वाली बात है।

कमेटी की बात इन्होंने कही है। हम भी शिवकाशी गए हैं और हम लोगों ने भी बच्चे जो वहां काम करते हैं उनकी उम्र के बारे में पता लगाया है। वहां पर लोगों ने घरों में फैक्ट्रियां लगा ली हैं। खादी ग्रामोद्योग कमिशन ने उनको सबसिडी देना और शुरू कर दिया है। वे घरों में काम कर रहे हैं। उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट ने यह बताया है कि 45,000 बच्चे वहां काम कर रहे

हैं। एस० गुरुपदास्वामी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट 1970 में आई। 1976 में बनी हरबंस सिंह कमेटी का कहना है कि 28000 बच्चे इन मैच और फायर वर्क्स फैक्ट्रियों में काम करते हैं। उस कमेटी ने भी कहा है कि जहां क्रेकर वगैरह बनाए जाते हैं, वहां बच्चे भी काम करते हैं।

चिल्डरन एम्प्लयीज के बारे में स्टेचटरी प्राविजन है एक्ट में। लेकिन उसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। उसके सैक्शन 3 (डी) में यह कहा गया है :

“Maintenance of register. —There shall be maintained by every employer, in respect of children employed or permitted to work . . . a register to be available for inspection by an Inspection at all times during working hours . . .”

आफिस जहां कमिट होता है उसके बारे में प्रेजीडेंसी मैजिस्ट्रेट की बात अभी माननीय सदस्य ने कही है। लेकिन किसी को कोई पनिशमेंट हुआ है, यह पता नहीं चलता है।

इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं कि जो वर्तमान कानून है उसमें बहुत खामियां हैं। उनको दूर किया जाना चाहिए और एक कम्प्रिहेंसिव कानून लाया जाना चाहिये। यह नितान्त आवश्यक है। गरीबी घूम-घूम कर आपके और हमारे घर में भी रहती है।

अब मैं अपने यहां फिरोजाबाद में जो ग्लास इंडस्ट्री है उस संदर्भ में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। आंखों से देखी हुई बात मैं कहता हूं। 1980 में जो रिपोर्ट आई थी और जिसमें यह कहा गया था कि 15 साल की उम्र कम से कम की जानी चाहिए उसके बारे में सरकार कहती है कि उसका अभी समय नहीं आया है। आर्थिक स्थिति वर्तमान में जो देश की है उसको देखते हुए शायद आप यह कह रहे हैं। हो सकता है कि इस पर आप विचार भी कर रहे हों। फिरोजाबाद में ग्लास, बैंगलज,

चूड़ियां, कांच आदि का काम होता है। वहां बड़ी-बड़ी भट्टियां होती हैं। सैंड, सोडा ऐश और लाइम इन सबको कैमिकल्ज में मिलाकर गर्म किया जाता है। जब कांच गल जाता है तो लोहे की राड से उसको घुमाया जाता है। फिर दुबारा गर्म किया जाता है। यह काम बच्चे करते हैं। चौदह साल की आयु के नीचे बच्चों को ऐसी जगहों पर काम में लगा दिया जाता है। क्या आपने कभी देखा है कि फैक्ट्री एकट लागू हो रहा है या नहीं? आपको आश्चर्य होगा कि भट्टी का टैम्परेचर 1500 सेंटीग्रेड होता है जबकि बाहर 110 और 115 के बीच होता है। इस वातावरण में वे काम करते हैं। आपका कानून यह बताता है कि रात को बच्चे काम नहीं करेंगे। लेकिन, रात को बच्चे काम करते हैं।

It is the slaughter house of the child.

बड़े लोग जो इन बच्चों के साथ बर्ताव करते हैं, वह भी बहुत दर्दनाक होता है। ग्रांड ट्रंक रोड पर जाएं तो आपको पता लगेगा कि जो लड़के रेस्तरांट्स में काम करते हैं उनको गुलाम बनाकर रखा जाता है। उनके साथ अमानवीय कृत्य भी वे लोग कर देते हैं। लेकिन, बच्चों की सुनने वाला कोई नहीं होता है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि सरकार को एक शक्तिशाली कानून बनाकर लागू करना होगा। मैंने खुद अपनी आंखों से देखा है कि होटल का मालिक दिनभर उनसे प्लेटें धुलवाता है और दो रुपए उनके हाथ में थमा देता है। फिरोजाबाद में भी मजदूरों की मजदूरी कुछ भी हो, लेकिन उन्हें दो रुपये देकर टाल दिया जाता है। अगर कोई दो घंटे काम करता है तो उसको अठन्नी दे दी जाती है। ऐसी चीजों को दुरुस्त करना चाहिए। जीवन बीमा की भी इन बाल मजदूरों के लिए व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। फैक्टरी वाले का और सरकार का भी कंट्रीब्यूशन होना चाहिए ताकि किसी का एक्सीडेंट हो जाए तो वह कुछ भत्ता पा सके। यही मेरा सुझाव है।

*SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, first I will like to thank Shri Madhavrao Scindia for raising this Half-an-hour discussion in this House. You can well understand how indifferent the hon. Members on the other side are towards the children as most of them are absent in the House who are the future of our country. The earlier speakers have quoted various figures and statistics, I will not like to repeat them. Mention has already been made about the miserable conditions of the child labour engaged in the 'Bidi' industry, in mines, in the match factories and in the fireworks units at Sivakasi. A large number of children are employed in the carpet industry also and their conditions of work are equally bad. Sir, what is the purpose of employing child labour in these places? The purpose is plain and simple exploitation of the children in every manner possible. The wages paid to children are much less than that paid to adult workers. No legislation regarding minimum wages are followed in their case. As a result, those who engage child labour make huge profits for themselves at the cost of these children. The children are paid a meagre two or three rupees, this is the ultimate in exploitation. The employers of child labour are making many times more profit. The hon. Labour Minister, Shri Patil, while replying to the previous speaker a short while ago, practically pleaded his helplessness in this matter. He said that there are already 12 central legislations on the subject and that he is going to carry out amendments in them. In spite of that what a large number of child labour is in existence in our country! Shri Scindia has given some figures about them. But there is a slight difference with my figures. In the 'Economic Times' of 10th April last year 1982, it has been stated that there are 20 million child labour in our country. The I.L.O. has stated that the total number of child labour in the entire world is nearly 100 million. That means that about 1/5th of the entire child labour force of the world exist in my country. This shows what tremendous deterioration in the economic conditions of the people have

taken place in the last 35 years of post independence era, the low level of poverty to which our masses have fallen. As a result of this staggering poverty, people are forced to send their children, who are the future of our nation, to work in such sub-human conditions. This is not only a socio-economic problem, Sir, we will have to look at it from a humanitarian point of view also. In this context I will like to quote Sir,

“In 1979 survey was conducted by the Indian Council of Child Welfare. The Survey Report was that working children form 1/6th of the total labour force of our country and 8% of our children population.”

You can understand 1/6th of our total labour force are children working in different organised and unorganised sectors and 8% of our children population. Therefore, the whole thing is a social, economic and humanitarian problem. Every body has agreed that poverty is the main cause due to which people are compelled to send their children to work. We have to go to the root of the evil. Any piece of legislation, it may be comprehensive, it may be total, but it cannot solve the child labour problem of our country. Therefore, we have to go to the basic question which is, the eradication of poverty. You know, Sir, there is no child labour in Socialist countries !

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : But there is family planning which you do not do here.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : In spite of family planning, you will not be able solve this child labour problem.

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) : What about the Soviet Union ?

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : In Soviet Union they have given prizes to those who have more children.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : I have been to Soviet Union. I met our Deputy-Speaker there.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : The main question is poverty. Man is exploited by man.

One class is exploiting another class of people. That is why the children of my country are the most exploited. Whether at Sivakasi or at any other place employing child labour, no register is maintained. Mr Scindia mentioned about an accident in 1981 in which 32 children were killed. When they visited the site of accident, they found that there were no registers at all ! They were told that no child was working there ! That is the problem. Our approach should be to remove poverty. Such conditions should be created in which children would not be compelled to work as labourers. So long as we are not able to create a social system which is free from exploitation, we will not be able to prevent children from being engaged as labourers.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : It is the exploitation of child by man.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : So long as the exploitation is there, not only the labourers will be exploited but even the children of our country will be exploited. To stop this evil, we have to change our society. We have to form a classless society. But it will take time. We have to fight. We have to struggle. We have to change our economic, social and political structure also. Unless we can do that, it is not possible to eradicate this evil.

Before that we must have a comprehensive legislation. I want to put one question to our Labour Minister. Whether you are going to convene a meeting of all the Labour Ministers of different States, trade unions, kisan organisations and social organisations to take their suggestions so that the best form of legislation could be brought forward before Parliament thereby the child labour problem could be minimised to a great extent ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is a very good question. I am appreciating your question.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Don't laugh. Those who employ child labour are anti-national.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : They are anti-social.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : I agree with you, Sir. They are anti-social.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : This is too serious a question to be made a subject of mirth. The general mood in the House should be serious.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : I am physically handicapped. I am waiting to put my questions. But most of the hon. Members are absent. I am here. I love our children. I love my nation. I want to say that there should not be exploitation even of children.

Therefore my submission is that we should look to the root of this evil and try to solve the basic problems. Sir, India has 1/5th of the total child labour in the world, 1/6th of total labour force of our country consists of child labour, 8% of our child population is engaged as child labour. This is the magnitude of the problem ! To solve it effectively we have to rise above party considerations, and view this as a national problem and to take steps unitedly at the national level with a national outlook. With that end in view, I suggested to convene a meeting of all the Labour Ministers or Chief Ministers of different States, all trade unions, kisan organisations and social organisations etc., and to consider their suggestions in the matter and a way should be found to combat the evil. If we cannot advance step by step towards a solution of this problem, then these children, the future of the nation, about whom Shri Scindia has rightly said "that they could also bloom like beautiful flowers", they will all wither away untimely. Otherwise they could make the country prosperous, they could make this country strong, and they could carry our country forward. But all these ill fated children are withering away even before they started blooming. I would like a reply to the suggestions given by me. I would like you all to rise above party considerations and view

it as a national problem and to find a solution at the national level. I want to know whether you accept my suggestions in this regard. Unless you do that, the nation will not forgive you. Be it the 20-point programme of Smt. Gandhi or 120 point programme. To save the children who are the future of our nation, the people of our country will take to the battlefield, if necessary and they will unroot the very foundations of this exploitation. You will not be able to stem that tidal wave however hard you may try. Still there is time ! To solve this national problem, whether you will come forward or not on the lines suggested by me, depends on you. I hope you will follow the right path. With that, Sir, I conclude.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I do not wish to repeat all that I have already said. The one point that is made by one Hon. Member is regarding the prevalence of child labour in Glass and Bangle Factories. It is true that child labour is there. Children are working in these factories in Ferozabad and our Ministry has already undertaken a study of the Glass and Bangle Factory at Ferozabad with reference to child labour. When the study is completed, we will get a report and in the light of the report, whatever necessary action has to be taken to rectify, we will take.

Mr. Krishna Chandra Halder made several points but it was only a repetition.

(Interruptions)

Today the evil of child labour in our country is not because that we are wanting in suitable legislation. So many Acts are there but the question is of proper implementation. It is not being properly implemented. Hon. Members referred to the inspection of factories. In the factories, registers are not maintained. But again I must say, the proper authority for implementing the Factories Act or the provisions of the Factories Act is the State Government and State Governments have appointed Inspectors and Government of India cannot inspect any factory. It is the State Government which inspects the factory and if they find any deficiencies, then they ask the factory employer to rectify the defects. Otherwise,

they take penal action against them. Again it is for the State Governments. So, I agree that child labour is prevalent in our country for want of legislation. But the root cause is poverty. Unless we deal with the problem of poverty, we cannot solve all these problems. As and when our economic situation improves in the country, I think it will automatically eliminate this menace or this evil of this child labour.

Mr. Krishna Chandra Halder suggested that I must convene a meeting of the Labour Ministers to discuss this problem. But he knows that we meet periodically. When we convene a Labour Ministers Conference, not only we discuss this problem but we discuss all the problems. So, next time when the

Labour Ministers Conference is convened, I will see that this problem is also taken up.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What about child labour in the carpet industry ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I said that so far as labour laws are concerned, child labour is totally bad and prohibited. But despite all the legislations or Acts, child labour is there in our country in violation of these Acts. I have already made that position clear.

20.30 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Thursday, May 5, 1983/
Vaisakha 15, 1905 (Saka)*