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Jyaistha 28, 1902 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Third Session)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, June 18, 1980/Jyaistha 28, 1902, (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Consultation with State Governments Regarding Sixth Plan

*142. SHRI A. K. BALAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schedule has been prepared for consulting the various State Governments before finalising the Sixth Plan;

(b) whether Government of West Bengal and Kerala have submitted any alternative guidelines for formulating the economic plans in India; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to consider them while finalising the Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TIWARI): (a) Consultation with the State Governments for the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-81 to 1984-85) are expected to start from September, 1980 onwards and the draft of the Plan may be ready by the end of December, 1980; so that it is submitted to the National Development Council early next year.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI A. K. BALAN: I would like to know whether the statement issued by the Chief Minister of Kerala that Chief Minister-level discussions were held in evolving the Plan, has been brought to the notice of the Minister.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Sir, I have not received any communication from the Kerala Chief Minister recently to this effect.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, we don't understand the question.

MR. SPEAKER: I think a corrigendum must be issued.

(Interruptions).

SHRI A. K. BALAN: Sir, the proposed plan outlay of the Kerala State during the year 1980-81 is Rs. 290 crores. Although analysis of the present day resources position of the Kerala State has revealed that without adequate Central assistance it will not be possible to increase the annual plan size beyond the level of Rs. 265 crores. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Central Government is in a position to assist the Kerala State in the marginal increase of the amount. Secondly, before finalising the draft Sixth Plan, I would like to know whether the Government of India is ready to stress the job-oriented education in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Sir, as and when we received the necessary request from the Kerala Government to review the Sixth plan for the State of Kerla, we will be very happy to review the whole situation, but till now we did not have any such communication as the hon. Member refers to.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, pending the finalisation of the draft Sixth Five

Year Plan, consultations have already been held with regard to the finalisation of the annual plan of 1980-81. Now, the complaint of the Finance Minister of West Bengal, who is also the Planning Minister of West Bengal, is that there has been gradual decline in the Central assistance to the West Bengal Plan. He mentioned that it was 34 per cent in 1978-79 which was dropped to 26 per cent in 1979-80 and it has further been dropped to 22 per cent in 1980-81. In view of this, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government proposes to make up the resources gap of Rs. 26 crores to West Bengal plan, which has been framed on the basis of 26 per cent Central assistance as in the last year, for the year 1980-81?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Even though this particular question does not flow exactly out of the main question, yet I will try to answer it.

We have been in correspondence with the West Bengal Government. They have asked us that we should arrange for a plan review. They have asked for further and fresh allocations as far as Central assistance goes. They have also told us that they are going to raise additional resources as far as the State component goes. We have asked for further information from the Finance Minister of West Bengal and we have yet to receive his reply. I may assure the hon. Member that whenever we have such information, we are ready for further discussions with the Government of West Bengal.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: This question relates to West Bengal and Kerala Governments. Has it come to the notice of the Central Government that the Chief Secretary of the Kerala State has issued a communication asking the heads of various department to have contacts with their West Bengal counterparts and exchange the orders, notifications and bye-laws? If it has not come to the notice of the Govern-

ment will the Government take notice of it and take appropriate action?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Such orders of Kerala Government have not come to our notice. If the hon. Member feels that it is such an important issue that communication it deserves our attention I will request him to forward a copy of that to us. We on our part will make further enquiries, if so necessary.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: The allocation of assistance or resources has been evolved on the basis of unanimity in the National Development Council. But there are allegations of disparity. For instance, when Maharashtra contributes to the Central Exchequer about Rs. 1800 crores and West Bengal about Rs. 1200 crores a year, the assistance to the State of Maharashtra is Rs. 333 crores and to West Bengal Rs. 66 crores. So, these allegations of disparity are there. Would he clarify the position and whether the Government will consider to reserve 75 per cent of the revenue of the Central Budget for division amongst the States of India particularly to the backward States of India?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: As is well known to the hon. Member, whatever Central plan assistance is made available to the States, that is done in accordance with the Gadgil Formula. The Planning Commission has not deviated from this principle of Gadgil Formula. Last year, as the Member is well aware, the National Development Council had evolved another formula for additional funds which came out of the extra block of funds allotted to the States out of the cuts on the centrally sponsored schemes. Perhaps, the hon. Member is referring to the devolutions recommended by the Finance Commission for non-plan expenditure. The hon. Member will agree that the Planning Commission is not directly concerned with the devolutions recommended by the Finance Commission. We are bound by the

decision taken by the Finance Commission.

Shortage of Technical and Managerial Man Power

*143. **SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) steps proposed to be taken for removing the shortage of technical and managerial manpower in all the facets of computer networks;

(b) whether any arrangements has been made for bringing Indian-born experts working in USA for short assignments of training for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) A Joint Panel of the Department of Electronics and the University Grants Commission has been constituted on Computer Manpower Development to suggest measures to overcome shortage of computer manpower, the Panel is expected to submit its report by the end of August, 1980.

(b) and (c). No formal arrangements have been made to bring Indian-born experts working in USA for short assignments of training. However, programmes of exchange of Indian-born faculty between Universities in the USA and Indian institutions, have been tried at various IITs. At UNDP-assisted National Informatics Centre of the Department of Electronics also, Indian-born faculty have been invited for short assignments.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: I want to know from the hon. Prime Minister whether it is a fact that the former Indian Ambassador in the USA, Shri Palkivala, had prepared a scheme for short assignments for scientists of Indian origin in the USA and submitted it to the Government of India. In one of his speeches at a public meet-

ing in Bombay recently, he has claimed credit for such a novel scheme. Is it a fact?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): This has not been brought to my notice. In fact, this is the first time I am hearing about it, but we can look into it.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: I also want to know whether the Government of India have any scheme of incentives for these scientists to come and work in India.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: There is no specific scheme. We are very anxious that those who have gone abroad should come back and that those who are being trained should remain here and not go abroad. As you know, there is considerable brain drain which is very costly to countries like ours. The best incentive is to create conditions in the country and in the offices and factories where they feel they can do their work in a peaceful atmosphere and have good working and living conditions

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: The question is this. Brain drain has been going on, and it will not be possible for a country like India to compete with the USA or West Germany. We are training our boys here. The money is paid by the poor people, but they are serving those developed countries. We will not be able to create here in the near future conditions obtaining in the advanced countries. So, should we not compel these people to work in India for our nation, should we not impose certain conditions?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: It is difficult to compel them, but certainly some conditions can be created. Everybody does not go out, and I am not prepared to believe that they are attracted only by the financial aspect of it. That is why I said we have to create proper conditions. So far as I know, about 400 persons are trained every year, the present demand is

from 800 to 900, and about 150 people have been going out of the country out of this 400.

Production, Import and Export of Cement

*144. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cement produced in the country during the last four years; and

(b) the quantity of cement imported and exported during the past four years?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Year	Production (Lakh tonnes)	
a)		
1976-77	1885	
1977-78	1941	
1978-79	1912	
1979-80	1762	
(In lakh tonnes)		
	Quantity Imported	Quantity Exported
(b)		
1976-77	NIL	9.96
1977-78	3.12	5.39
1978-79	16.55	0.81
1979-80	15.47	0.70

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: It is unfortunate that in recent years the problem of cement has become chronic, causing concern to one and all. The demand has been rapidly increasing,

whereas production has been coming down. We have got the raw materials and labour, we got a big market, but the bottleneck is either power or coal or transport or lack of co-operation from labour. In view of cement being an essential commodity, cannot Government take serious action? I suggest that a high power Cabinet Committee consisting of the Ministers of Industry, Power, Coal, Railways and Labour be formed to co-ordinate the work of production and distribution of cement. Furthermore, it is not possible to streamline the distribution and economise the use of cement?

MR. SPEAKER: Are you putting a question? Please be pointed in your question. That is how a supplementary should be.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: My question is whether it is not possible for the Government to see that the problem of shortage in cement is solved as early as possible.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I would even reply to the hon. member's earlier preface to his question because that is quite meaningful. But that would be only for his information. We appreciate the hon. member's concern for the situation in our country as far as the supply and production of cement is concerned. I am glad that the hon. member himself gave the reasons. As far as the setting up of a Committee of the Economic Ministries, mentioned by the hon. member is concerned, I may say that there is already a Cabinet Committee on economic infrastructure, which is working on it and every week we meet to review the situation and cement is one of the most important items that we discuss in that Committee.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: My next question is about distribution. Cement is now being used for all purposes. Lime mortar and mud are not being used. Can we not economise the use of cement and see that cement is used for economic purposes where it is absolutely necessary and also increase

the production? Will the Minister see to it that his problem is somehow solved this year, without causing undue difficulties to the consuming public?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The States are allocated cement and they are advised to evolve a priority schedule according to the need of each State and they are already resorting to that particular thing. As far as the increase in the production of cement is concerned, we are taking up the whole issue. There are a few things which are infra-structural bottlenecks and we are giving due consideration to the whole thing at the highest level.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: I would like to know whether it is a fact that the Government has authorised the STC to import about 2 million tonnes of cement last year. It is also learnt that some quantity of cement has not yet arrived. What are the reasons for non-arrival of cement? The monsoon is going to cause shipment problem and the price of cement is rising in the international market. Why is it that the Government has not gone in for the import of cement a year or two before?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The hon. member is talking of yesterday. Unfortunately, I cannot give him a reply to that particular thing. I would only agree with the desirability of what should have been done at that time. As far as the import of 2 million tonnes is concerned, I may say that another one million ton is still in the pipeline. It is a running cycle and we do try to see that the time between the contract and delivery is shortened and as far as the rainfall is concerned, we are already taking precautionary measures for the delivery of the cement.

SHRI SANJAY GANDHI: Up till 1976, when there was Congress Government, India was an exporting country in cement and India was surplus in cement. Why is it that the production of cement has dwindled so much? The installed capacity has gone up, but the production has come down and now we are short of cement. What are the reasons for this?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: We must appreciate the laughter from the Opposition side, which should be probed into. The statistics given by the hon. member would depict a very sad story. We inherited a damaged economic infra-structure and that explains the whole thing. The very infra-structural inputs in the whole industry including cement have in fact become infra-structural bottlenecks.

That is the reason. As far as the cure is concerned, we are taking the whole thing on a war footing to remedy the situation.

डॉ राजेन्द्र कुमारी बाजपेयी : जब हमारे देश में सारा इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर मौजूद है तो मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि कितनी जल्दी हम सीमेंट के मामले में अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकते हैं, सेल्फ सफी-शियेन्ट हो सकते हैं और बाहर से सीमेंट आना बन्द हो सकता है ?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The hon. Member has raised a very important question. I would only like to draw her kind attention to the fact about the gap which is there today between the production and the demand. We are going to make an effort to reduce that. In the year 1980-81, the gap between demand and production is 5.9 million tonnes and by 1981-82, we are planning to reduce it to 4.9 million tonnes. As far as her question about self-sufficiency is concerned, within the existing framework and, presuming that it will be all operational, by 1984-85, we should be reaching the gap of 0.81 million tonnes. We are making an effort in spite of that at different levels to achieve self-sufficiency.

ली रामचंद्रतार शास्त्री: : प्रभ्लक जी, जो अपनाये वितरित किया गया है, उससे पता चलता है कि 1978-77 में 1885 लाख मीट्रिक टन सीमेंट का उत्पादन हुआ था, जो 1978-79 में घागे बढ़ा लेकिन 1979-80 में वह उत्पादन घट कर 1762 लाख मीट्रिक टन पर आ गया। तो पहले तो उत्पादन बढ़ा फिर 1762 टन हो गया। इसके क्या कारण हैं? दूसरी बात यह कि कई देशों को सीमेंट का निर्यात किया गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन देशों को यह निर्यात किया गया और इसकी व्यावर्शकता क्यों पड़ी?

MR. SPEAKER: He wants export figures.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: It was exported to Iran, Gulf countries, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Maldives, Kuwait besides Nepal and Bhutan.

Modern Aircraft for use by V.V.I.Ps.

*147. **SHRI N. E. HORO:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is not in a position to become self sufficient in respect of modern aircraft for the use of very very important persons; and

(b) whether Government have made efforts to seek technical assistance of some foreign engineers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) The number of aircraft required for VVIP flights being very small, it will be uneconomical to build them indigenously.

(b) No, Sir.

SHRI N. E. HORO: It is very strange that India being such a big country and there are so many very

very important persons, how is it that it has not occurred to the Government to go in for more aircraft for quick transport? They have been using air force planes and also helicopters very often. I think it is advisable that they should acquire more planes for their travel in the entire country so that they can look after the people spread over the entire country.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: This is a suggestion made by the hon. member. We will definitely consider his valued suggestion.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The present aircraft, the Ilyushin aircraft which was supplied by the Soviet Union....(Interruption). He objects to anything I say about Russia.

MR. SPEAKER: Shall I mediate? You put your question.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would like to know whether the Minister has analysed the Report on the air crash that took place of the VIP plane near Jorhat and whether he does not consider the present aircraft as unserviceable and whether Government will consider importing a fresh air-craft for VIP travel.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: The Hon. Member has put up a very valid point. It is quite correct that these air-crafts which we acquired sometime in 1966 are rather obsolete, and they are going to be phased out.

Now, there were just six 2124s that we are talking about, and the HS48 and these were together eight air-craft, out of which one crashed in Jorhat. We will definitely look into this. A committee has been set up and the recommendations of the Committee, whatever they are, will be considered. We will also take into consideration the Hon. Member's idea about fresh air-craft.

Setting up of Mini Cement Plants

*148. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an ambitious scheme to promote mini cement plants in the country in order to step up cement output;

(b) whether many proposals of mini cement plants were cleared by Government in the last two years and only three units have been set up so far;

(c) whether any units located in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu are yet to start production;

(d) whether the main reasons for non-starting production is the non-availability of funds from financial institutions;

(e) what are the other main reasons for not setting up these mini cement plants; and

(f) what steps are being taken by Government to help these mini cement plants to grow?

THE MINISER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):
(a) to (f). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Of the 82 approved schemes 21 units are in Gujarat, 12 in Rajasthan, 11 in Karnataka and 1 in Tamil Nadu. One unit located in Gujarat commenced production in March, 1980 and another in Karnataka is expected to start production in August, 1980.

(d) and (e). In the main, doubts about the economic/financial viability and lack of financial assistance are the reasons for the slow progress of the scheme of establishment of mini cement plants. In a few cases, difficulties in the matter of obtaining mining leases have also been reported.

(f) The matter is being pursued with the financial institutions to review the pending applications and take positive steps for promoting the setting up of mini cement plants, provided they are viable in the long run.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: From the hon. Minister's statement it is clear that out of 82 units approved, only one unit has gone into production another unit may go into production in August this year in Karnataka. in 1979 the production in the country was 28 million tons and by 1982-83 it may go up to 30 million tons. The very purpose of Government's approval of these mini cement plants was....

MR. SPEAKER: You put your question.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: I am coming to the question.

In his statement he has said that economic and financial viability and also some difficulties in obtaining mining leases for these plants are the reasons for the delay in their going into production. From the news papers we know that the vertical shaft technology has been developed in the Regional Research Laboratory in Jorhat and the financial....

MR. SPEAKER: You are explaining certain things; you are not putting the question.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: The financial institutions are shy of investing money because they feel it may not be viable and satisfactory Is that the reason for the non-going into production of these 82 units? If so,

what concrete step is Government going to take to tackle this problem?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The Hon. Member's question about the vertical and horizontal shafting system was definitely under question. This only needs one clarification and that is that the technology to be adopted for the mini steel plant, according to the two Working Groups appointed by the Ministry, is correlated to the size of the unit. For units of 100 tons per day, it is always advised that the vertical shafting should be adopted.

Secondly, the availability of raw materials and mining leases is another factor which determines these. There was some gap in the orientation of the whole thing. The Ministry has been keeping close monitoring touch with financial institutions like the IDRI, IFCI and other State bodies also, and this question is no more there now. So, the hitch the Hon. Member has raised, about the vertical shaft is not there. We are in fact trying to orient them, related to size.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: I come from the Union territory of Lakshadweep. According to expert opinion, there are 288 million tonnes of calcareous sand which is used as raw material in the production of white cement. May I know from the hon. Minister whether, taking into account the availability of raw material, Government will put up a white cement factory in the Union territory of Lakshadweep?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: We would welcome setting up of any cement plant. We would welcome an application for a letter of intent for this particular thing, if it has not already come. If it has come, then I would let the hon. Member know. We will consider it with all its plus points.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Considering that mini steel plants, to make

them viable units, must have two concessions, one, concession in tax and the other, concession in controlled distribution, what is the Government's plan to give these two concessions in order to make the mini steel plants economically viable?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The hon. Member will be glad to know that both these incentives are already built in the policy of promoting mini steel plants.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: There is a great demand for mini steel plants in the north-western States, particularly in Jammu and Kashmir. May I request the hon. Minister to tell us what steps Government of India are going to take in this behalf?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The hon. Member was there in the Committee meeting which considered this question at Srinagar only three days back. But, for the information of the House, I would say this. I would like the hon. Member to appreciate one thing which was appreciated there also, that two factors are very important to decide the location of a unit, more so, a cement plant, one the technical viability and the other, the economic viability. But for Jammu and Kashmir, the Chief Minister, Jammu and Kashmir, also appreciated that we should not promote a unit which would generate pollution in the environment, especially in the border. But we welcome setting up of a cement plant in Jammu & Kashmir wherever technical viability is there.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: There is a serious crisis of cement throughout the country, but particularly in U.P. it is acute. Therefore, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether Government is planning to set up new cement plants in U.P.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: State-wise description, I may not be

able to give to the hon. Member at this time. But there is no limitation on any State at all. All over the country, wherever there are technical viability and economic viability, we will not mind having a plant. But I would like the hon. Member to know one thing, that the existing installed capacity of cement industry is such that, once they are operated to an optimum level, they can feed the demand of the country in cement. When we take 85 per cent of the installed capacity as the operational one, we would welcome any technically and economically viable plant to come up.

Crisis in Asansol-Durgapur Small Scale Units

*149. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the small scale and ancillary units of Asansol-Durgapur area are facing crisis mainly due to raw material shortage and want of adequate orders from big industries; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to save these units as well as to solve the vast unemployment problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):
(a) Government are generally aware of the difficulties faced by the small scale units due to shortage of certain raw materials like steel, pig iron, aluminium, copper and copper alloys.

(b) Government have taken the following steps to mitigate the difficulties of the small scale industries in general arising out of raw material shortage:

(i) The distribution of raw material through the Small Industries Corporations in the State is being enlarged and streamlined.

(ii) Imports have been liberalised for actual users of industrial raw material.

(iii) The Canalising Agencies have been asked to import more material during the current year.

(iv) For helping the ancillary units, Committees have been set up at the Plant level, State level and Central level to monitor the distribution of scarce raw-materials through the State Small Industries Corporations and to look comprehensively into the development of ancillary units.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I want to know whether the Government of West Bengal has written to the Centre about this lack of critical raw materials generally prevailing for over a number of years—I can say, over a decade I want an assurance, if you can give, that those raw materials would be made available and the distributive agencies would be the Small Scale Industries Corporation of the Government of West Bengal. If that would be done that way or through a channel directly to them, that would help.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: In reply to his question I have already mentioned that it is always done through the State Small Scale Industries Corporation and West Bengal is no exception at all.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: The question is: how the quota allotment is distributed among the different States of India. Secondly, is it not a fact that these big industries farm out their orders outside the State, when the ancillary units are available there to manufacture and supply to the big units all those items and, thereby, they enhance the cost of production of the big industries systematically over a number of years. I want to know whether this defect would be remedied.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Even with regard to the existing net work of ancillaries around, for example—I can give the example of Asansol-Durgapur and if you want details, that

also I can give you—the principle of utilising the ancillary units or feeding the ancillary units with the orders of the nucleus of the central units is always based on (1) past offtake, (2) the orders in hand and (3) likely orders and the effort is always that an optimum utilisation of ancillaries is catered to.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The Minister has just stated that it is not a fact. I repeatedly asked this question of his predecessors and I am asking him also, to take up the issue with the Steel Ministry and the Ministry of Coal and Energy. You know Asansol and Durgapur is the Ruhr of India. The Raniganj coalfield is there. The Burnpur Steel Industry is there. The Durgapur Steel Mill, the Alloy Steel, MAMC, Durgapur Fertilisers are all there. I come from Durgapur and my experience is that excepting the MAMC, all the other public sector undertakings of the Central Government place orders outside the State. So, may I ask the Minister that there should be more co-ordination with the Steel Ministry and the Ministry of Coal and Energy so that the small and ancillary industries get orders from those public undertakings and they can survive and grow and also the acute unemployment problem of West Bengal can be solved to some extent. I want a categorical answer from the Minister.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The hon. Member has raised a very valid question. My reply to him is this. I can speak of the ten public sector units which are feeding the ancillaries in Durgapur-Asansol which we are referring to—belonging to the different Ministries of the Government of India and the State Governments. The Ministry does do the co-ordination work for feeding the small scale industries and the ancillary units in those industries and everywhere through its own network of Development Commissioners. But, if the hon. Member has any specific case in mind, we will definitely look into it, to solve the problem of small-scale industries.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as smallscale industries are concerned, there are two types of difficulties. One is that there is a general complaint—I say this without being parochial—that there is a difference in allocation between different States. Now, that assessment is made at the Centre. I am not making any charge or blaming anybody. But, this is a complaint.

The other difficulty is that even though a particular quota is sanctioned for a State, supply is not made to that extent. There are smallscale industries on the basis of whose demands an assessment is made. But they are told that this much quantity will be allotted for West Bengal for development of smallscale industries. When that quantity is not actually made available, then, there is a clamour; then there is a shortage and then there is a scope for blackmarketing and all that. Therefore, may I find out from the hon. Minister why these vital scarce raw materials intended to be supplied to weaker units in the industrial field are not given to them? Why are these industries not given the raw materials and infrastructural facilities? At the same time we are now encouraging undesirable practices thereby killing those industries. Therefore, once an assessment is made of their requirements, then the Industry Ministry here in Delhi should try to give that power to the small industries Corporation, the State Government agencies directly to make import from outside the country where imports have to be made. But, once the canalisation is made, then that supply is interrupted. Sir, this is a very important thing. That is why I ask the hon. Minister whether any exercise is being made on that? What are the bottlenecks in not supplying the raw materials to the extent of the allotted quota? What steps are being taken in that regard?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: His question relates to the smallscale industries as such whereas this particular question relates to ancillaries.

But, I would reply to the hon. Member's question. He would appreciate that there cannot be an equal distribution of raw materials to States. There is a formula based on which equitable distribution of raw materials for the small scale industries is done through the State Industries Development Corporation. We are only giving them guidelines on the distribution pattern. But the State Industries Development Corporation does this distribution. So, I would suggest that the hon. Member should put the pointed question to the State Government. But wherever the Central Government comes, if you have some case kindly bring that to us and we would solve that problem.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir this is about the quota. That is very important.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: It is, the quota which is distributed.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question—Q. No. 151. Not here. A Member tables a question. When the question comes up for reply, he is not present in the House. I think I shall have to take the names and see what can be done. There are so many absentees to-day. Q. No. 151, Shri Krishnan.

Welfare measures for Policemen

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre has advised the States to take speedy action to remove the genuine grievances of policemen and also to improve welfare measures for them, particularly in regard to housing;

(b) if so, the details regarding the facilities and allowances which are given to the Constable, Head Constable, Assistant sub-Inspector, Inspector and other high ranking officers;

(c) whether some extra allowances etc. are paid to the police officers who are in security or C.I.D. C.B.I. and in Intelligence Branches, etc.; and

(d) if so, the details of the facilities such as housing, medical and other facilities given to them?

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

(b) to (d). In so far as Central Intelligence Bureau and Central Bureau of Investigation are concerned, a statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

As regards States, the required information is being collected from them and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

Statement

(1) Central Intelligence Bureau (I.B.)

The State Police Officers on deputation to the Intelligence Bureau are paid special pay, deputation allowances, etc. in addition to their pay as per their State Scale as indicated below:—

I. Deputation (local) allowances at the following rates:—

(a) DCIOs	.	.	Rs. 150/-p.m.
(b) ACIO-I	.	.	Rs. 150/-p.m.
(c) ACIO-II	.	.	Rs. 100/-p.m.
(d) JIO-I	.	.	Rs. 80/-p.m.
(e) JIO-II	.	.	Rs. 60/-p.m.
(f) SA	.	.	Rs. 50/-p.m.

II. Special Pay at the following rates:—

(a) DCIOs	.	.	Rs. 100/-p.m.
(b) ACIO-I	.	.	Rs. 75/-p.m.
(c) ACIO-II	.	.	Rs. 50/-p.m.
(d) JIO-I	.	.	Rs. 30/-p.m.
(e) JIO-II	.	.	Rs. 20/-p.m.
(f) SA	.	.	Rs. 15/-p.m.

III. The Police Officers on deputation in the I.B. who are required to maintain their uniform and may be called upon to wear it at short notice, are being paid a consolidated uniform allowance at the following rates :—

(a) DCIOs	Rs. 115/-p.a.
(b) AC'O-I	Rs. 100/-p.a.
(c) ACIO-II	Rs. 75/-p.a.
(d) JIO-I	Rs. 50/-p.a.
(e) JIO-II	Rs. 40/-p.a.
(f) SA	Rs. 30/-p.a.
(g) JIO-II	Rs. 40/- p.a.
(h) SA	Rs. 30/- p.a.

IV. House Rent Allowance:—

The executive officers of I.B. both direct and deputationists have been allowed to claim compensation in lieu of rent free accommodation if Government accommodation is not allotted and if their conferere are entitled to rent free accommodation.

V. Police Officers on deputation to the I.B. are entitled to such other facilities and allowances as are admissible to Central Government employees, such as medical facilities, frontier allowance, remote locality allowance, winter allowance, heating concession and special compensatory allowance.

VI. The Intelligence Bureau also have Benevolent Fund which was constituted with the help of "Grants-in-aid" from the National Defence Fund. This Fund has been providing financial assistance to the families of I.B. personnel who die or are declared missing while on duty on the International Border or cease-fire line, any operational area in India. The financial assistance is also provided in case of death as a result of adverse climate or terrain conditions, on sustaining injuries in battle or on being invalidat-

ed out of service or disabled as a result of their posting in these areas.

(2) Central Bureau of Investigation (C.B.I.)

I. In so far as CBI is concerned, deputationist officers draw deputation allowance, Special Pay, Uniform Allowance etc. and house rent allowance on conferere basis. The Government have sanctioned special pay to both deputationist and non-deputationist officers also of the rank of S.P. to Constables. Deputationist DIGs are also in receipt of special pay like in other Central Police Organisations. The rates of special pay and deputation allowance admissible to these officers while working in C.B.I. are as shown in the annexure. In addition they draw Dearness Allowance and Compensatory allowance. Deputationists draw D.A. at the State rate and non-deputationists (direct recruits) at the Central Govt. rates. City Compensatory Allowances are drawn both by deputationists and non-deputationists.

II. Central Bureau of Investigation employees in Delhi and outside are entitled to accommodation from the general pool where such arrangements exist. In places where no such arrangements are available, they can draw house rent allowance either at the State rate or at the Central Government rate, whichever is more advantageous to them.

III. As far medical facilities are concerned, the staff of C.B.I. is governed by the Central Services Medical Attendance Rules as well as by All India Services Medical Rules in case of I.P.S. Officers.

IV. There is also a Benevolent Fund in this Organisation from which assistance is provided in case of need like sudden death, marriage in the family, education of children, medical treatment to the officers and staff working in this Organisation.

STATEMENT-II

Sl. No.	Rank	Scale of Pay	Spl. Pay	Deputation Allowance	Other Allowances		Remarks
					Kit. Allo.	Uniform Allo.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Director & IGP.	Rs. 3250/- (fixed)	—	—	+Rs. 40/- p.m.	+Rs. 100/- after seven years + -do-	+ for IPS Officers.
2.	Addl. Director & Spl. IGP.	Rs. 3000/- (fixed)	—	—	+ -do-	+ -do-	
3.	Jt. Director & Spl. IGP.	Rs. 2500—125/- 2—2750.	—	—	+ -do-	+ -do-	
4.	Dv. Insp. Genl. of Police/ Dv. Dir.	Rs. 2000—125/- 2—2250.	Rs. 200/-	—	+ -do-	+ -do-	
5.	Supdt. of Police AIG/Asstt. Dir.	Rs. 120050— Rs. 1700/-	Rs. 300/- Rs. 200/- Rs. 100/-	—	+ -do-	+ -do-	
6.	Dy. Supdt. of Police (Dy. SP)	Rs. 650—1200	*Rs. 150/- Rs. 100/- •If posted in Central Units only	—	*Rs. 115/- p.a. (for period less than a year, the allowances will be paid on a pro- rata basis for completed months of service only)	@ Rs. 150/- p.m.	@ Deputation allowance is admissible only to deputation if.
7.	Inspector of Police	% Rs. 550—900	*Rs. 125/- Rs. 75/-	—	@Rs. 150/- p.m.	£Rs. 100/- p.a.	Admissible to deputa- tionist only. % Deputations it draw pay in the scale applicable to corresponding rank in parent State Govt. They also get D.A. at State Govt. rates.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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8.	Sub-Inspector of Police	% Rs. 425—600 Rs. 50/-	*Rs. 100/- Rs. 30/-	@Rs. 100/- p.m.	—	Rs. 75/- p.a.
9.	Assistant Sub- Inspr. of Police	% Rs. 330—480	Rs. 30/-	@Rs. 80/- p.m.	—	Rs. 50/- p.a.
10.	Head Constable	% Rs. 260—350	Rs. 20/-	@Rs. 60/- p.m.	—	Rs. 50/- p.a.
11.	Constable	% (i) Rs. 210— 270 (for non-matriculates)	Rs. 15/-	@Rs. 50/- p.m.	—	—do—
		% (i) Rs. 225—308 (for matriculates)	—do—	—	—	—do—

Mufli dresses : (i) Rs. 205/- p.a. for officers posted at summer & winter stations ; (ii) Rs. 110/- p.a. for officers posted at summer stations only.

Grant of Selection grade scale pay to constables who have put in 15 years of service or more:—

It was observed that there was a large number of Constables who were stagnating at the maximum of the scale of Rs. 210—270/- P.m. the Govt. of India D.P. & A.R. have created selection grade scale of Rs. 225—308 (applicable to Matriculated Constables) for the Constables who have completed 15 years of service with effect from 24-11-78.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Sir, it is stated that states have been informed of the welfare measures to be taken by the officers, officials. When they were informed of these, may I know from the Minister how long will the States take to report on the matter about the welfare measures taken by them to the Centre?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, in a meeting of the Chief Minister it was decided. . . . (Interruptions).

PROF. N. G. RANGA: When was it decided?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I shall give you the date.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ranga is very keen.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: He is very keen about the date. I do not remember that. I will give you the date later on. About the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Orissa, I can say that they have taken some action. Punjab and Rajasthan also have taken some action. The process is still going on. On certain matters they have taken action. On certain matters they are taking some action. That is under study. As soon as this is completed, we are also going to give some directives to the States.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Whether government is trying to maintain uniformity in respect of the scales of pay and social welfare measures in respect of the police?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: From time to time the Central Government is giving directions to the State Governments. We are suggesting it but it is for the State Governments to take action. Even then the Centre is giving directions. So far as the date is concerned it is 6th June, 1979.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: In view of the great importance of the question about their terms of employment, conveniences provided to them and the manner in which they behave and in view of the stress laid by the Prime Minister about the need for giving them special training to make them behave in a more humane manner, would Government take some special steps to see that the IGs of police and Home Ministers of the States are called into consultation by the Centre and prodded to ensure that the minimum facilities, living conditions and all these things which are being made available to the police cadres are improved and improved fast?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, as I have already pointed out three national police commissions have been appointed and they have given three reports. We have studied the first report and given directions in respect of their pay, orderly system, welfare measures, enquiries against the police grievances and their redressal, etc. The second and third reports have been received and the same are still under consideration of the Government. Sir, we are giving directions to the State Governments from time to time. We also call them and instruct them. We are very keen on improving our police force.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, many of the grievances which are being sought to be redressed now and many of the demands of the policemen which are now considered to be justified and reasonable these were the grounds last year in 1979 during the Janata regime who were at the Centre for a very wide-spread agitation by policemen in almost all the States. Subsequently action is being taken. It is a good thing. But I would like to know in the advice given by the Centre to the States what is the advice given, if any, regarding the necessity for a lenient approach towards hundreds and thousands of policemen who were at that time either removed from service or arrested or victimised for having taken

part in the strike. Have the Centre suggester any guidelines to them parallel with the guidelines that they have themselves formulated for the treatment of CRP and CISF who were engaged in the same agitation?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The Police Force (Restriction of Rights) Act provides certain guidelines. In the light of the provisions of this Act the State Governments take action. However, as the hon'ble Member pointed out, I have taken note of his suggestion.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He has taken note of your suggestion.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज भी राज्यों में एस पी, डी एस पी कैडर के लोग अपने घरों में कई सिपाहियों को अर्दली के रूप में रखते हैं तो इसको रोकने के लिये आपने क्या उपाय किये हैं ? क्या उनकी शिकायत को आपने सुना है ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: As I said in the beginning the Third National Police Commission in their report have given certain guidelines about the orderly system certain States have removed some of them and certain States have restricted certain activities by the organisation.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : आप क्या करेंगे ? आपने जो सलाह दी है, वह केवल सलाह ही होगी या वे मानेंगे भी ?

श्री योगेन्द्र भक्ता : मानेंगे क्यों [नहीं, मानेंगे ।

MR. SPEAKER: Last supplementary.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Right now the Minister said that he has sent these guidelines to the States and he is awaiting reply from the State Governments I would like to know this. I want to put a pertinent question. What has he done about the Union Territories which are directly

administered by the Central Government? What measures and what action has been taken in this regard?

MR. SPEAKER: Same thing.

AN HON. MEMBER: Like Andaman and Nicobar islands....

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The matter is very important. The hon. Member may repeat the question. But, as I said in the beginning, the Central Government is interested in the welfare of the police force. They have to maintain discipline in the State. And for that we have taken action. We have offered certain facilities and amenities to the police force for matters like housing and Rs. 82 crores have been spent by the Centre. We are again reviving certain schemes also.

अखबारी कागज में आत्म-निर्भरता

153. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या उद्घोग मती यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत अखबारी कागज के मामले में अभी तक आत्मनिर्भर नहीं है ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रति वर्ष कुल कितने मूल्य का अखबारी कागज आयात किया जा रहा है ?

(ग) भारत में अखबारी कागज के कितने कारखाने हैं और ये किन-किन राज्यों में कार्य कर रहे हैं ; और

(घ) अखंबारी कागज की कमी दूर करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

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

Statement

(a) As the demand for newsprint is in excess of domestic production, it has been necessary to resort to imports.

(b) The value of newsprint imported during the last 3 years is approximately as follows:—

STATEMENT

YEAR	Value of imported newsprint (Rs. in Crores)
1977-78	62.53
1978-79	79.22
1979-80	112.60

(c) The National Newsprint and Paper Mills, Nepanagar, Madhya Pradesh is the only unit in the country producing newsprint.

(d) In order to meet the gap between domestic production and demand adequate quantity of newsprint is being imported. Government have issued the following letters of intent for setting up various newsprint projects in the country:—

	Capacity tonnes/ year	Capacity tonnes/ year	
		1	2
1. M/s Century Pulp Mills	20,000		
2. Shri B D. Sonani		50,000	
3. M/s Tamil Nadu Newsprint & Papers Ltd.		83,000	

Apart from the above, M/s. Hindustan Paper Corporation are setting up a newsprint project with a capacity of 80,000 tonnes per annum in Kerala State which is likely to go into production in 1981-82.

M/s. Mysore Paper Mills, Bhadravati are putting up a newsprint project for a capacity of 75,000 tonnes per annum in Karnataka which is likely to go into production in 1982-83. The

National Newsprint & Paper Mills, Nepanagar which is the only unit producing newsprint at present, is undertaking a balancing-cum-renovation scheme for achieving a capacity of 75,000 tonnes per annum.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है, क्या वे बता सकते कि इस मामले के अन्दर वे कब तक आत्मनिर्भर हो जायेंगे और आनंद निर्भर होने के लिये क्या आप ने कोई योजना बनाई है?

श्री चरणजीत चानना : आदरणीय अध्यक्षजी, जहां तक सैल्क-सफीशियर्सी की बात है, न्यूज़ प्रिट की.....

We have only one newsprint factory and that is functioning in Nepa. What we have done is this. We have already issued a letter of intent to three units, the names of which I need not repeat here. After these units come into production we are also welcoming more units to come up in manufacture of newsprint to bridge the gap. Unfortunately for the next 5 years we have to depend upon the import. But as our own production goes up, the imports will keep on going down.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : आप 112 करोड़ रु. न्यूज़ प्रिट पेपर का इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपने जो लैटर आफ इंटेंट दिया है, वह कब दिया गया और आज तक उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई? लैटर आफ इंटेंट लेकर वे बैठ गये लेकिन इस संबंध में कोई काम शुरू हुआ या नहीं?

श्री चरणजीत चानना : दू. सन्तुरी पेपर एंड पल्प, उत्तर प्रदेश को 20 हजार टन का लैटर आफ इंटेंट दिया गया था, जो कि 18-5-1975 को दिया गया था, और उसमें हमारी रिपोर्ट कहती है कि ऐडीक्यूवेट प्रोग्रेस हैज बिन मेड इन दैट।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, लैटर आफ इंटेंट 75 में दिया गया, लेकिन पांच साल में क्या प्रोग्रेस हुई, यह मालूम नहीं हुआ। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि लैटर आफ इंटेंट लेने के बाद वे बैठ रहते हैं या कुछ काम भी करते हैं?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: In fact the Ministry does the monitoring also after the letter of intent is issued. And I can tell you that for the last 5 months we are going on accelerating this monitoring of the letter of intent to be translated into practice.

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : हमारे दामा जी यह चाहते हैं कि कागजप उसको जल्दी से जल्दी करवायेंगे।

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The Tamil Nadu Newsprint Paper Mills were issued the Letter of Intent on 3-7-1979. After the Letter of Intent is issued, they have to do a lot of things to put it into practice. The third letter of Intent was issued to Shri B. D. Somani on 31-12-1976. In this case no appreciable progress has been made. Then I have added that we are welcoming any additional projects to come in and you must have seen my statement on this particular thing that we are trying to promote more and more paper mills in the country even based on commercial afforestation.

श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा : मध्यने 1975-76 में लैटर्स ग्राफ इंटेंट दिये, अगर वे काम नहीं करते हैं तो उनको कैन्सिल क्यों नहीं कर देते हैं?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: There cannot be a general statement on this.

श्री शिव हुमार तिह ठाकुर : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश में अखबारी कागज की कमी के संबंध में इस सदन में और देश में भी बार बार चिन्ता व्यक्त की गई है। नेपा नगर का उत्स्तेख भी मंत्री महोदय ने किया है। इसमें सन्देह नहीं है कि नेपानगर की फैक्ट्री पब्लिक सेक्टर में एशिया की सब से बड़ी पेपर मिलों में से एक है, लेकिन वहां पर जो एड-मिनिस्ट्रीटर बनाये जाते हैं, वे प्रायः आइ० ए० एम० आफिसर्स होते हैं जिनको उस का की कोई टैक्नीकल जानकारी नहीं होती है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे क्या इस संबंध में कोई कदम उठायेंगे?

श्री चरणजीत चानना : जहां तक आइ० ए० एम० आफिसर्ज की एव्वाइमेंट की बात है, हमारा उद्देश्य यह होता है कि जिस को भी सगायें, मैनेजमेंट आपटीमम होना चाहिये।

We do not have anything against them and they do not have any plus point also. The important consideration is that the person should be capable of managing the whole unit efficiently. It is the management part of it which is given more consideration than X, Y or Z being identified belonging to one cadre or the other.

श्री रामनाथीना चित्र : मैं मानीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहगा—देश में कागज की कमी को देखते

दूसरे प्रध्यक्ष नहीं कैंटरी 'ठाना चाहते हैं और कारबज की लैटर्स के लिये जरूरी है कि वहां पर कारबज माल मिले। हमारे देशरिया जनपद में 14 शूगर मिले हैं, जिस की बजह से वहां बगास बहुत मिलता है, नेपाल के बांडर पर बास बहुत मिलता है, पुश्तल भी मिलता है—क्या आप देशरिया में पेपर मिल देने की कृपा करेंगे।

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: We will welcome any project application coming from Deoria. We would definitely welcome bagass to be used as raw material for the manufacture of paper. The only question to be seen is: Can we give an alternative fuel to the sugar mills? The hon. Member should, in fact, promote any such units and we would welcome that.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Lest the Minister's statement he interpreted as a support to the delay, may I know what progress has been made so far in respect of the Letters of Intent issued in 1975 and 1976? There has been constant monitoring by the Department and the Ministry. What is the position in these two particular cases? Why is no action taken against such units which after having been issued the Letters of Intent do not take proper action and make suitable progress?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The hon. Member has raised a very helpful question regarding the translation of Letters of Intent into practice after these have been issued. As far as these three units are concerned, I would not be able to give you the details and the reasons why from 1975 till today, they have not been able to come up. I have of course told you about Shri B. D. Somani that no appreciable progress has been made. I would draw your kind attention to my earlier statement that the Ministry is now laying more stress and attaching more importance to the monitoring part of it. We have stated monitoring only five months back and if any particular unit - you have talked about the issue of Letter of Intent and its being translated into practice

in a general way - does not make proper progress.....

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: If the delay is not justified, why don't you cancel that?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: We do that. The hon. Member must know that that is done... That is a process of the Letter of Intent and licensing. It is done. But when some extensions....

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: Why not then go in for public sector?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The public sector is already.....

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTION

Allocation of Diesel

*145. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased state:

(a) whether the Association of Indian Engineering Industry has urged Government to evolve a system of allocating scarce diesel taking into account the varying extent of power cuts in different States and Districts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). The DGTD has been receiving representations from time to time from the Association of Indian Engineering Industry for assistance in obtaining high speed diesel oil by its members for operating stand-by generating sets in view of the difficult power situation. In its representation dated 14th March, 1980, the Association has suggested a review of the

existing distribution arrangements so that the engineering industry could receive additional quantity of diesel oil to maintain production. Specifically, the Association has suggested that the earlier distribution system should be re-introduced under which allocation of diesel oil to DGTD units was made by DGTD itself. Further, the Association also suggested the allocation of a special quota for engineering exporters.

2. The Deptt. of Petroleum, which is concerned with allocation and distribution of petroleum products is making monthly allocations of HSD to each State and Union Territory. State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been requested to ensure that HSD is distributed amongst various categories of consumers in accordance with prescribed priorities. Industrial units also get their requirement of HSD for power generation from the State Government/Union Territory Administration concerned. Export-oriented engineering units are entitled to a higher priority as for agriculture.

3. The suggestions made by the Association of Indian Engineering Industry in the representation of 14th March have been considered by the DGTD and in consonance with the present policy of the Deptt. of Petroleum, the following action has been taken by DGTD:—

(1) Based on certain parametres, applications for release of HSD from industrial units would be recommended to the State Government/Union Territory Administration for consideration of such applications on priority basis; and

(2) Deptt. of Petroleum has also requested to advise State Government/Union Territory Administration to consider such requests on priority basis.

दादरी सीमेंट कारखाने का बन्द होना

*146. श्री फुलचन्द यर्मा: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दादरी में डालमिया एन्टरप्राइजेंज का सीमेंट कारखाना बन्द है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके बन्द होने के क्या कारण हैं, प्रौर

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है तथा उसका पूरा व्योरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य अंकी (श्री चरनजीत खानर्न) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) डालमिया दादरी सीमेंट लिमिटेड के अम अधिकारी द्वारा हस्ताक्षर किये गये प्रबंधनोटिस के प्रनुसार गंभीर वित्तीय कठिनाई के कारण कम्पनी ने इसे बन्द करने की घोषणा कर दी थी।

(ग) भारतीय सीमेंट निगम ने इस कारखाने को पुनः काम करने लगाने की आशा में इसकी जी अक्ता के संबंध में एक विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने का कार्य शुरू कर दिया है। चूंकि विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने में कुछ समय लग सकता है। अतः सीमेंट अनुसंधान संस्थान ने भी परियोजना की आर्थिक जीव्यता का पता लगाने के लिये श्रीधर अव्ययन करना आरम्भ कर दिया है। राज्य सरकार से यह पता बताने के लिये अनुरोध किया गया है कि क्या वेदपने प्रबंधन के अन्तर्गत तथा अपनी पूरी जिम्मेदारी पर कारखाने का अधिग्रहण करने के इच्छुक हैं। इस मामले में आगे की जाने वाली कार्यवाही पर सीमेंट अनुसंधान संस्थान की रिपोर्ट और राज्य सरकार के विवार प्राप्त होने पर विचार किया जायगा।

Report of Site Selection Committee for Atomic Power Stations

*150. SHRI AHMAD M. PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Site Selection Committee in regard to setting up of atomic power stations in the country has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the details of the main recommendations made therein and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An atomic power station is being set up in Narora in Uttar Pradesh after considering the committee's recommendations on the Northern Region. The Committee's reports on the other regions are under consideration.

Setting up of Naval Academy

*152. SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAVA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the location of Naval Academy;

(b) what was the finding of the experts committee which went around for a suitable site; and

(c) are they satisfied with the Government of Kerala's offers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The report of the Expert Committee is under consideration of the Government.

Infrastructure for Industrial production

*154. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to improve the management of infrastructure—power, fuel, transportation and banking in order to boost industrial production; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TEWARI): (a) and (b). The Government are taking every possible step to improve the industrial infrastructure, particularly the supply

of power, the production and movement of coal as well as the supply of other inputs in order to step up industrial production. The immediate steps being taken to improve power generation are augmentation of coal supply to thermal power stations and measures to improve their capacity utilisation. Concerted measures are also being taken to step up coal production. Power supply to coal mines in Eastern region has been stepped up and priority has also been given to meet the diesel oil requirements of coal industry. The impact of these measures is already reflected in higher production of coal in April and May 1980 showing an increase of about 2 million tonnes compared with the corresponding months of 1979.

In addition to bringing about improvement in the supply of wagons for the movement of coal, coastal shipping is being revived to supplement rail transport of coal; port congestion has been almost cleared and detention time for ships reduced.

Medium and long term measures for ensuring power generation and coal production as well as railway transport commensurate with demand are also in hand.

Decision to stop production of HS-748 Avro by HAL

*155. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, has decided to stop the production of HS-748 Avro aircraft in about two years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the proposals contemplated by Government on the future utilisation of the Kanpur HAL Unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). The current order for HS-748 AVRO aircraft is likely to be completed by the end of 1982-83. Thereafter, HAL will stop production of this aircraft, as there is no further requirement for either defence or civil use.

(c) The facilities of the Kanpur Division are proposed to be utilized for manufacture of other suitable types of transport and light aircrafts.

Military Pact with U.S.S.R.

*156. DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have any such type of agreement with other countries also as recently entered into with U.S.S.R.; and

(b) if so, what are the countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not advisable in the national interest and in the interest of friendly relations with foreign countries to reveal further details.

Enquiry into Tihar Jail, Delhi

*157. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

SHRI NGANGOM MOHEN-DRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court had suggested an open enquiry by a Sessions Judge to bring out the full facts on the conditions of the prisoners in the Tihar Jail in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether such an enquiry was made; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As per directions of the Supreme Court the enquiry, to be held by the Distt. & Sessions Judge, Delhi, is to be completed within a period of 3 months with effect from 30.4.80. The enquiry is still in progress.

Budgetary Provision for Office of Development Commissioner of Small Industries

*158. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY: be pleased to state:

(a) what is the budgetary provision to run office of Development Commissioner of small industries; and

(b) how much from that amount is at present being spent on actual development and how much for administrative purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The total budgetary provision for the Small Industries Development Organisation for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 2529.52 lakhs (Plan & Non-Plan).

(b) Out of the total budgetary provision, an amount of Rs. 2034 lakhs approximately is for developmental activities and the remaining amount of Rs. 495.52 lakhs can be broadly considered as administrative expenses.

Setting up of an Atomic Power Station in Saurashtra Region

*159. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat Government have made recommendation for the erection of an atomic power station some-where in Saurashtra region;

(b) when this recommendation was made; and

(c) the steps taken by Government thereon?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. In 1971-72 the Government of Gujarat suggested some sites in Gujarat including the Saurashtra region. The Site Selection Committee appointed by Government for Selection of suitable sites for the purpose, has taken note of these suggestions in making its recommendations, which are now under Government's consideration.

Shortage of Raw Materials for Faridabad Industries

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the raw materials shortage has hit Faridabad Industries particularly Engineering and chemical industries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Some categories of raw materials like iron and steel, pig iron, aluminium, soda ash, caustic soda etc. are generally in short supply. This has also affected industrial units, particularly engineering and chemical units, in Faridabad.

(b) Apart from increasing indigenous production of basic raw materials, Government have also taken steps to augment supplies by liberalising the import policy for actual users of industrial raw materials and goods; increasing the import of basic raw materials, e.g. ferrous and non-ferrous metals, chemicals, etc. through canalising agencies; and making bulk allocations of iron and steel items to State Small Industries Corporations for distribution to individual units in the small scale sector.

Costs of Fiat and Ambassador Cars

*161. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the present cost of Fiat/Ambassador Cars in India;

(b) increase in the prices of these cars during the last 5 years;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Fiat Car is not easily available at present in the market; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to ease the position and bring down the prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) As reported by the manufacturers the ex-factory net dealer price of the Premier (Fiat) and the Ambassador Cars is Rs. 35064/- and Rs. 35862/- respectively.

(b) The manufacturers have reported that since 1.1.1975, the ex-factory net dealer prices of the Premier and Ambassador cars have increased by Rs. 14354/- and Rs. 14374/- respectively

(c) and (d). The manufacturers have reported that Premier Cars are not available in the market at present due to stoppage of production on account of a strike at their Kurla Plant since the 10th of April, 1980. As regards the prices of cars there is no Government control on it.

Crisis in Engineering Industries

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the Engineering industries all over the country are facing a crisis; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to remove the crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Industry in general, including the engineering industry, is facing difficulties on account of infrastructural constraints in respect of power and coals shortage of raw materials, transport problems etc.

(b) The steps being taken by Government include close monitoring to achieve targets, ensuring timely availability of requisite inputs where necessary through imports of raw materials, stress on power generation and distribution and quick implementation of projects including diversification, generation of exports etc.

Functioning of Cement Industries

1081. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay on the Table a statement giving the following details:—

(a) the total number of workers engaged in cement industry during the years 1976-77, 1979-80;

(b) the total wage bills paid to workers in the said industry for each of the above years;

(c) the total amount which had been invested in the said industry at the close of each of the above years; and

(d) the profit index of the cement industry for the above years, with 1970-71 as the base?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a)

Year	Approximate number of workers eng. ged.
1976-77	48-470
1979-80	54,000

(b) and (c). The Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The specific information on profit index of the industry of each year in question is not available. However, as per the report of the High Level Committee on the Cement Industry submitted to the Government in December, 1978 a study of the profitability of 19 selected factories in 1977/77-78 indicates that only 4 made profits in excess of 10 per cent post-tax return on net worth, the profits of 7 ranged from 1 per cent to 10 per cent post tax return on net worth and as many as 8 suffered losses. Data collected by the Committee also indicated that the profit of cement companies has been generally lower than of those engaged in other industrial activities.

सूरतगढ़ हवाई अड्डे हेतु अधिग्रहित की गयी भूमि के लिये मुआवजा

1082. मनपूर सिंह खोदरो : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन किसानों को वैकल्पिक भूमि का आवंटन किया गया है जिकी भूमि सूरतगढ़ में सैनिक हवाई अड्डा बनाने के लिये अधिग्रहित की गयी थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० एन० सिंह) : (क) प्रीर (ख) रक्षा मंत्रालय ने कोई वैकल्पिक भूमि नहीं दी है। उसकी जिम्मेदारी भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम के अधीन मुआवजा देने की ही है। भूमि अधिग्रहण से प्रभावित व्यक्तियों के लिये भूमि की व्यवस्था करना राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है।

Drinking water facilities during 1980—85 Plan

1083. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the facilities of drinking water in the rural areas could not adequately be provid-

ed during the previous Five Year Plans; and

(b) if so, what measures are being contemplated by the Government to provide such facilities to all the villages during the 1980—85 Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TEWARI): (a) Yes, Sir. Keeping in view the overall financial constraints, it was decided during the previous Five Year Plans that the Rural Water Supply Programme would attempt, in the first instance, to deal with 'problem' villages falling in any of the following categories:

(i) Those which do not have an assured source of drinking water within a reasonable distance (say, 1.6 km.); or

(ii) Those where the sources of water supply are endemic to water-borne diseases like cholera, or guinea-worm-infestation; or

(iii) Those which suffer from excess of salinity, iron or fluorides or other toxic elements hazardous to health.

A survey undertaken at the instance of the Central Government in 1971-72 had identified 1,52,475 villages (out of about 5.76 villages in the country) as conforming to the above criteria.

The provision of potable drinking water in the rural areas was also included in the 'Minimum Needs Programme' in the Fifth Five Year Plan. Though substantial investments have been made for this programme all the problem villages could not so far be covered during the previous Five Year Plans.

Most of the State Governments have also reported that the earlier survey was incomplete and that due to natural causes the water table had subsequently gone down in some areas or the sources had dried up, thereby increasing the number of 'problem' villages which satisfied the aforesaid criteria.

(b) The New Sixth Plan (1980-85) perspective envisages the coverage of all the problem villages with safe drinking water supply subject to the overall availability of resources. The Plan is in the preparatory stage and the details of the Plan are yet to be finalised.

Sending of Indian Cosmonaut into Space

1084. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has agreed to send an Indian cosmonaut into space;

(b) if so, the manner in which the cosmonaut is being selected and where he will be trained; and

(c) whether he will be a space scientist or belonging to some other profession?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The Soviet Union has offered to fly an Indian cosmonaut in space. We have agreed in principle. No details have been worked out.

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

Plane crash at Udhoke Village (Amritsar)

1085. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Air Force Plane crashed near Udhoke village (Amritsar) on 21st May, 1980 and the pilot who was a sole occupant and on a practice flight, died on the spot;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any inquiry has been instituted to know the reasons and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An Air Force aircraft crashed 10 Kms. South of Batala on 21st May, 1980. The pilot who was the sole occupant died on the spot.

(c) A Court of Inquiry has been ordered. The details will be known only after the Court of Inquiry proceedings are finalised.

Representation for abolition of tax on Beedi

1086. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Kerala Dinesh Beedi Workers Co-operative Society requesting to abolish tax on labelled Beedis; and

(b) steps taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

The main points raised in the representation relate to:

(i) Withdrawal of Central Excise Duty on Beedis and introducing an equal amount of duty on tobacco;

(ii) introducing Banderoll system on Beedis like match boxes, so as to distinguish between duty paid and non duty paid beedis.

(iii) strengthening the machinery for detecting illegal production of spurious beedis.

(iv) granting financial assistance of Rs. 2 crores by way of loan and grant for construction of offices and work centres.

(b) The points relating to excise duty are under examination. Regarding the

grant of funds for the various societies for construction of office building and working centres, the Government of India does not have any scheme of giving such assistance.

Promotion to the Posts of Engineers in N.I.D.C.

1087. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI CHANDRADEO
PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI SATISH PRASAD
SINGH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) qualifications and experience etc. for departmental promotion from Assistant Engineer to Engineer in National Industrial Development Corporation;

(b) whether minimum qualifications for a Junior Engineer required was Degree in Engineering and Diploma Holders (Engineering) could only be considered for Junior Engineer's post after they had acquired degree in Engineering;

(c) whether an Assistant Engineer with Degree in Engineering and 4 years experience is eligible for promotion to the post of Engineer;

(d) whether an Assistant Engineer having Diploma in Draftsmanship can be equated with an Assistant Engineer having Diploma in Engineering for promotion to an Engineer, and if so, the basis thereof; and

(e) if not, whether one Assistant Engineer holding Diploma in Draftsmanship without having any other qualifications has been promoted as Engineer and if so, concrete reasons for a deviation from the prescribed qualifications and order dated the 24th April, 1979?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):
(a) to (e). The qualifications and ex-

perience etc. for departmental promotion from Assistant Engineer to Engineer in the National Industrial Development Corporation is by Selection on merit from amongst the category of Assistant Engineers with a minimum of 4 years service as Assistant Engineer in the case of those who possess a qualification equivalent to a Degree in Engineering and 8 years service in the case of those who possess a qualification equivalent to Diploma. The cases of all the Assistant Engineers fulfilling the conditions of eligibility as laid down in the Rules for promotion to the post of Engineer are considered by a duly constituted Departmental Promotion Committee and as recommended by them and approved by the Chairman-cum-Managing Director of the Corporation a selection list of Assistant Engineers for promotion to the post of Engineer is finalised. One Assistant Engineer who possessed a Diploma in Craftsmanship (Draftsmanship—Civil) and has completed more than 8 years service as Assistant Engineer has also been included in the select list for promotion as an Engineer as he qualifies for consideration for promotion as Assistant Engineer. He has, however, not yet been promoted to the post of Engineer.

BARC device to check Radio Activity

1088. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay has developed a device to monitor the extent of radio activity and its absorption by workers engaged in production of radio active materials for use in fields like medicine, industry, agriculture etc.; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the device and its utility?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The thermoluminescent dosimeters have been developed for this purpose.

(b) The salient features of these dosimeters are:

(i) These are more sensitive than film badges, and

(ii) Unlike film badges these can be used again and again.

हरिजनों तथा पिछड़े वर्ग के छात्रों के लिये छात्र-वृत्तियों तथा पुस्तकों के लिये अनुदान

1089. श्री रामायतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्कूलों और कालजों में पढ़ने वाले हरिजन तथा पिछड़े वर्ग के छात्रों को दी जाने वाली छात्रवृत्तियों तथा पुस्तकों के लिये अनुदान बहुत कम है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि इस राशि को बढ़ाने की मांग की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य बंदी (श्री योगेन्द्र मक्काना) :

(क) ऐसी कोई कन्द्रीय योजना नहीं है जिसके अन्तर्गत स्कूलों में पढ़ रहे अनुसूचित जाति जनसूचित जनजाति पिछड़े वर्गों के छात्रों को, छात्रवृत्ति तथा पुस्तकों के लिये अनुदान दिया जाता है । तथापि भारत सरकार अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिये मेट्रिकोलर छात्रवृत्ति की कार्यान्वयन कर रही है, पिछड़े वर्गों के छात्र इस योजना के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते हैं । यह एक उदार योजना है जिसके अन्तर्गत सभी आवश्यक देय मुल्क की प्रतिपूर्ति के अतिरिक्त अनुसूचित जाति अनुसूचित जनजाति के सभी पात्र छात्रों को मान्यता प्राप्त संस्थायों में अनुमोदित पाठ्यक्रमों में मेट्रिकोलर अध्ययन के लिये प्रतिपालन भत्ता दिया जाता है । प्रतिपालन भत्ते की दरें, पाठ्यक्रम के आधार पर अलग-अलग होती हैं उदाहरण के लिए प्रतिपालन भत्ता स्नातक पाठ्यक्रम के लिए (दिन में पढ़ने वाले छात्रों के लिए) 40 रु० प्रति माह प्रति छात्र से चिकित्सा और इंजीनियरिंग पाठ्यक्रमों के छात्रों (छात्रावास में रहने वाले के लिए) 185 रु० प्रतिमाह प्रति छात्र की दर तक है । कन्या छात्रों को प्रथम और उसके बाद के वर्षों में श्रमशः 10 रु० और 15 रु० अतिरिक्त दिये जाते हैं । ऐसी कोई कन्द्रीय योजना नहीं है जिसके अन्तर्गत पुस्तकों के लिये अनुदान दिया जाता है । तथापि एक पुस्तक वैकं योजना है । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत चिकित्सा इंजीनियरिंग संस्थानों में अध्ययन कर

रहे अनुसूचित जाति-अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों ऐसे छात्रों के प्रयोग के लिए जो मेट्रिकोलर छात्रवृत्ति प्राप्त कर सकते हैं पुस्तक वैकं स्थापित करने के लिए इन उपलब्ध कारबाही आता है ।

(ख) और (ग) :-मेट्रिकोलर छात्रवृत्ति की दरों में वृद्धि की मांग समय-समय पर प्राप्त होती रहती है और इन पर सावधानी पूर्वक विचार किया गया और जहां आवश्यक समझा गया, वृद्धि की गई । अभी मार्खिरी वृद्धि 1-1-1978 से चिकित्सा और इंजीनियरिंग (छात्रावास में रहने वाले) छात्रों के संबंध में की गई ।

Representation from Foreman Instructors of College of Military Engineering

1090. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received in the month of January, 1979 any representation from the Foreman Instructors of College of Military Engineering, Pune (Maharashtra);

(b) if so, what are their demands;

(c) what action Government have taken in regard to each demand in the said representation; and

(d) if no action taken so far, the reasons of delay thereof and when the action will be completed thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Financial Assistance for Development of Coir Industry in Kerala

1092. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received from the Government of Kerala for financial assistance for the development of Coir Industry in that State;

(b) whether Government have made an assessment as to how far the assistance already given has helped the producer and benefited the workers;

(c) whether complaints have been received from various quarters about the misuse of funds and mal-functioning of the cooperatives engaged in husk collection and distribution; and

(d) whether Government propose to arrange for a thorough inquiry into the functioning of the cooperatives at the vonidus levels and the progress of the development scheme and also the complaints referred to in (c) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):
 (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Kerala have sent a scheme for development of Coir Industry during the five year period 1978-79 to 1982-83, involving an outlay of Rs. 61.62 crores consisting of Rs. 24.24 crores as assistance from the Centre, Rs. 32.38 crores as institutional finance and Rs. 5 crores as the State Government's contribution under the plan.

(b) A total of 270 Coir Primary Societies, 13 Manufacturing Societies and four Central Coir Marketing Societies have been restructured and brought under the Coir Development Scheme.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Clashes between High Castes and Harijans

1093. **SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in all States where clashes between high castes and Harijans took place during the last six months;

(b) the number of cases in which clashes were violent and persons killed therein; and

(c) the remedial measures taken by State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) As per the information received from the State Governments the number of cases where clashes between high castes and Harijans took place for the period December, 1979 to March, 1980 was 3706.

(b) As per the information received from the State Governments the number of cases in which the clashes were violent and persons killed therein was 127.

(c) The Home Minister has written on 10th March, 1980 to the Chief Ministers/Governors of States, where crimes against members of Scheduled Castes have been occurring, conveying to the State Governments guidelines of precautionary and preventive, punitive and rehabilitative measures to be taken for effectively dealing with crimes against them. Steps to be taken to prevent and deal effectively with atrocities on Scheduled Castes and for their economic development were also discussed in detail in the Conference of Chief Ministers/Governors held on 8th April, 1980. The State Governments have been in full agreement with the approach suggested by the Government of India and endorsed at the Conference on 8th April, 1980.

Dismissal of Canteen Employees at Calcutta

1094. **SHRI SATYA SADHAN CHAKRABORTY:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether 52 canteen employees of National Instruments Ltd., Calcutta were dismissed from service in 1971;

(b) if so, have they been issued any dismissal order and paid their legal dues; and

(c) if not, the reasons why they have been prevented from joining their duties since 1971?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):
 (a) to (c). The canteen workers of the canteen of National Instruments Limited, Calcutta are not the employees of the Company but of the Canteen Managing Committee. The question, therefore, of dismissal of any canteen worker by the Company does not arise.

Infiltration from Bangladesh

1095. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the flow of illegal immigrants from Bangladesh to the north-eastern region of the country has been continuing unabated;

(b) if so, the number of such people who came during the last three months; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to prevent such illegal immigration to the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
 (a) and (b). Attempts by Bangladesh nationals to enter North-Eastern Region clandestinely are continuing. A total of 1573 persons were sent back by BSF deployed on the border during the period 1st February to 30th April, 1980.

(c) Government have already strengthened vigilance on the border by intensifying land and riverine patrolling along the Indo-Bangladesh border and deployment of additional border forces. Government of Bangladesh have also been requested for their co-operation in putting a stop to illegal infiltration.

भस्ती गाड़ियों में घोरों करने वाले गिरोह की गिरफ्तारी

1096. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली पुलिस की अपराध शाखा ने हाल ही में एक ऐसे गिरोह का पता लगाया है जो देश भर में रेल गाड़ियों में चोरी करता है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी घोरियों, हत्याओं के मामले प्रकाश में आये हैं और उनके फल-स्वरूप बरामद किए गए माल का व्यौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मक्ष्मणा): (क) और (ख) दिल्ली पुलिस की अपराध शाखा ने 12/13-5-1980 की रात को जनकपुरी क्षेत्र में गांव बुडेला में कार्बाई के लिए तैयार किशन पानिपत्तिया के नेतृत्व में एक गिरोह का पता लगाया। गिरफ्तारी के समय उनसे 32 बोर वाली 11 कारतूसे और 12 बोर वाली 9 कारतूसे और गोलाबाहु दसहित 3 पिस्टोले और 3 रिवाल्वर बरामद किए गए। पूछ-ताछ करने पर गिरोह के सदस्यों ने बताया कि उन्होंने दिल्ली हरियाणा, मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र में केन्द्रीय और पश्चिमी रेलवे की चलती गाड़ियों में बड़ी संख्या में घोरियां की हैं। यह गिरोह नरेन बिहार, दिल्ली में डकेती और हत्या के लिए, रजीरी गाड़न से अन्य हत्या और तिलक नगर, दिल्ली में हत्या के प्रयास के लिए जिम्मेदार था। पता लगा है गिरोह के दो सदस्य, 1980 में जी आर पी अलीगढ़ में दर्ज गोमती एक्सप्रेस डकेती के अन्तर्गत हैं। बाद में 5 कारतूसों सहित 303 बोर की दो पिस्टोले बरामद की गईं।

वर्ष 1981 का जनगणना संबंधी कार्य

1097. श्री शीखा भाई : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1981 के जनगणना संबंधी कार्य के कब तक पूरा कर लिये जाने की आशा है ;

(ख) जनसंख्या को किनते बर्गों में बांटा गया है ; और

(ग) क्या जनगणना का कार्य सरकारी अधिकारियों द्वारा किया जा रहा है अथवा समाज सेवा संगठनों से भी कुछ सहायता ली जा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाजा) (क) 1981 की जनगणना का क्षेत्र 5 मार्च, 1981 तक समाप्त हो जाएगा । मुख्य परिणाम 1983 से उपलब्ध होने शुरू होंगे । कार्य 1987 तक पूरा होने की आशा है ।

(ख) जनसंख्या को अभिक और गैर-अभिको में विभाजित किया जाएगा । अभिकों को पुन मुख्य अभिक और सीमान्त अभिको के रूप में बर्गीकृत किया जाएगा । अभिको के विभाजन को कृजकों कृषि मजदूर, घरेलू सदूचों में अभिक और अन्य अभिकों के रूप में दिखाया जाएगा ।

(ग) जनगणना का कार्य अधिकारी सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा किया जा रहा है किन्तु स्कूल अध्यापकों और स्थानीय निकायों के कर्मचारियों से भी सहायता ली जा रही है । सामाजिक सेवा संस्थाओं से कोई सहायता नहीं ली जा रही है ।

सीमेंट की चोरबाजारी

1098. श्री पुज्जन चन्द्र पांडे : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : (क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि सीमेंट की चोरबाजारी दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ रही है और वह जल रानमन्द लोगों को उपलब्ध नहीं है और यदि हाँ, तो सीमेंट को चोर बाजारी रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में सरकार के ध्यान में चोर बाजारी के कितने मामले लाये गए और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरनजीत चानना) (क) देश में सीमेंट की आम कमी है । इन परिस्थितियों में सीमेंट की कालाबाजारी होने से इकार नहीं किया जा सकता । राज्य सरकारों को परामर्श दिया गया है कि वे सीमेंट

की आम दिक्षी व वितरण पर नियंत्रण रखने की प्रभावी योजना बनाने की सावधकता पर विचार करें ।

(ख) सीमेंट कानून द्वारा नियंत्रित वस्तु है । राज्य सरकारों को शास्त्रियों प्रत्यायोजित कर दी गई है तथा सीमेंट की कालाबाजारी की शिकायतें निपटाने के लिए सावधक वस्तु अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत उन्हें अधिकार प्राप्त है । इस प्रकार कालाबाजारी सम्बन्धी शिकायतों का और इस मद्दालय में नहीं रखा जाता है ।

Solar Pumps

1099. SHRI K. PRADHANI :

SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Solar pumps have been found useful for small farmers;

(b) if so, the details regarding its price production etc.; and

(c) the details regarding its performances in various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c). Solarpumps are still at the experimental and demonstration stage in India. The performance so far indicates that the technical feasibility has been demonstrated; however, further developmental work is required to bring down the costs, to establish reliability and arrange for production. Research and development is being pursued keeping in view requirements of irrigation, including those of small and marginal farmers, as also for rural drinking water supply. The immediate plans are to fabricate and field test a number of solar pumps in different States as part of a major demonstration programme. The scale of subsequent indigenous production will depend on the extent of economic competitiveness achieved during the demonstration programme. The importance of these pumps will be in the large areas of the country that are not electrified and in view of the shortage and increasing price of oil.

**Representation from Employees of
Border Roads Organisation**

1100. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the employees of the Border Roads Organisation have been agitating for the redressal of their grievances;
- (b) if so, whether Government have received any representation regarding their grievances;
- (c) if so, the nature of the grievances;
- (d) the steps taken to redress them;
- (e) whether Government propose to have discussions with All India Border Roads Employees' Association which has been formed recently; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir

- (c) and (d). A statement is attached.
- (e) and (f). No, Sir. The so-called "All India Border Roads Employees' Association" is an unlawful body.

Statement

The main grievance of the employees of the Border Roads Organisation (known as the General Reserve Engineer Force) is that the existing terms and conditions of their service are not adequate having regard to their role, functions and arduous tasks assigned to them in remote border areas. Their demands are mainly as follows:

- (i) Since they are at present governed for purpose of discipline

by the provisions of the Army Act and Rules, in addition to the CCS (CC&A) Rules, they should be allowed the same benefits as are admissible to the Army personnel;

- (ii) In case this is not acceptable, their terms and conditions of service be improved and regulated by a separate statute as in the case of para-military forces, such as B. S. R., C.R.P.F etc.
- (iii) In case however they are a purely civilian Force, the application of the Army Act be revoked, their right to form associations and unions like other civilian Central Government employees recognised and their conditions of service improved consistent with their role, functions and arduous nature of duties.

2 These demands have been examined having regard to the role and functions of the Border Roads Organisation which operates mostly in remote and sensitive border areas. It is considered necessary that its employees continue to be governed by the provisions of the Army Act and Rules relating to discipline and as such they cannot be allowed to form Associations and Unions. However, GREF as at present organised, is a civilian Construction Force; and as such it is not considered expedient or appropriate to extend to its employees the same terms and conditions of service as for the Army personnel. An inter-departmental Committee has been appointed to examine and recommend modifications and improvements to the terms and conditions of service, having due regard to their regimental life and duties and their deployment in difficult and remote areas. Pending finalisation of the Committee's Report, certain specific proposals relating to matters that are *prima facie* reasonable and merit urgent relief have been identified and are under active consideration.

Sale of Fake Beedies and Cigarettes

1101. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether fake beedies and cigarettes are being sold in various markets of the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to stop selling such beedies and cigarettes and details of action taken against the offenders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No specific case of marketing of fake cigarettes has been brought to the notice of the Government. Representations from bidi manufacturers and their associations have been received stating that bidis with imitation labels of brand holders are being sold in various markets of the country.

(b) If a brand name is imitated or infringed, it is for the owner of the registered brand name to take appropriate legal action. The Central Excise authorities are also keeping a watch to ensure that unbranded bidis, on which there is a concessional excise levy, do not pass into consumption after being labelled with a brand name without payment of appropriate Central Excise duty.

Manufacture of colour Television Sets

1102. SHRI CHANDRABHAN AT-HARE PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to encourage manufacture of coloured Television sets indigenously;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to ensure standardisation and quality control in the manufacture of coloured T.V. sets; and

(c) how much time it will take to have Indian made coloured T.V. sets at reasonable prices in the country?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). Government has set up a Working Group to formulate strategy for introduction of colour T.V. in the country and for production of colour T.V. receivers, components and parts together with investment implications. The Working Group is yet to submit its report.

. Ex-Servicemen provided Jobs

1103. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ex-servicemen who have been provided jobs by the Directorate of Resettlement and Rehabilitation, Government of India, year-wise for the last three years;

(b) the number of ex-servicemen who stand registered with the Directorate at the beginning of the each one of the previous three financial years i.e. 1-4-1978, 1-4-1979 and 1-4-1980;

(c) the break up, State-wise, for those who have been provided jobs as per (a) above, year-wise; and

(d) whether the Directorate propose to set up its Regional Office at the State Capitals to be within easy reach of poor ex-servicemen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) The number of ex-servicemen including officers and disabled ex-servicemen who were provided jobs through the Directorate General Resettlement during the last 3 calendar years is as under:—

1977	—	3590
1978	—	3413
1979	—	3084

(b) The number of ex-servicemen including officers and war disabled ex-servicemen who stood registered with

the Directorate General Resettlement at the beginning of each one of the last 3 calendar years is as under:—

1-1-78	—	45482
1-1-79	—	63893
1-1-80	—	79140

(c) No state-wise break-up to ex-servicemen who have been provided jobs through the Directorate General Resettlement is maintained.

(d) There are four Zonal Offices of the Directorate General Resettlement situated at Southern, Central, Eastern and the Western Commands to look after the resettlement and welfare of ex-servicemen. In addition, each State Government has set up a Rajya Sainik Board at its capital and Zila Sainik Boards at many District Headquarters to look after the resettlement of ex-servicemen.

(b) The position is as under:—

Year (1)	Approved Outlay (2)	Central Assistance out of Col. (2) (3)	(Rs. crores)
1979-80	480.00	115.45	
1978-79	271.40	130.40	
1977-78	310.92	72.97	

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The details are given below:—

Item	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	(Rs. crores)
1. Additional assistance for IDA aided projects	..	1.19	16.17	
2. To cover gap in resources	17.50	—	—	
3. Advance Plan assistance for Natural Calamities	1.83	88.93	12.66	
4. Major & Medium Irrigation schemes	5.00	—	—	
5. Minor Irrigation Projects	6.39	—	—	

Item 2 to 5 above are advance Plan assistance

Nehru Formula on Foreigners**1105. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:****SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKHARAMURTHY:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the important leaders have pointed out to Government to act on the formula prepared by Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru on foreigners;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to introduce the formula so that the tension in Assam and the question of foreigners is settled at an early date; and

(c) the main features of the formula; and

(d) the reasons for not introducing the formula so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) No Sir.

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

Export of Tribal Girls from Chotanagpur

1106. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Tribal Girls are exported from Chotanagpur;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these exported girls are working as bonded labour in various parts of the country; and

(c) if so, the steps which Government have taken to check it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) Government of Bihar have formed that they are aware that tri-

bal men and women are being taken from Chotanagpur to various parts of the country for employment.

(b) Cases have come to the notice of the State Government where the tribals taken outside have been subjected to ill-treatment and exploitation.

(c) Whenever specific cases have come to the notice of the State Government, steps have been taken by them to contact the Government of the State in which the place to which the tribals have been taken is located. In March, 1980, at the initiative of the Bihar Government, the Government of Tripura took steps to stop exploitation and sent the tribals back to Bihar. The Government of U.P. were also contacted by them. The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment & Condition of Service) Act 1979 is likely to come into force soon and this will help regulate the employment of inter-State migrant workmen providing for their conditions of service.

State-wise Allotment of cement

1107. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) state-wise allotment of cement during the last three years; year-wise; and

(b) the criteria basis for fixing allotment of cement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) A Statement showing allocations of cement made to the States/Union Territories during the years 1977, 1978, 1979 is annexed.

(b) The States are given allocations every quarter on the norms of past consumption and overall availability of cement.

Statement

Allocations to the States/Union Territories during the years 1977, 1978 and 1979.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	1977	1978	1979
1	Chandigarh	77000	82000	84900
2	Delhi	505000	539500	536550
3	Haryana	628000	699000	68485
4	Himachal Pradesh	116000	132000	135250
5	Jammu & Kashmir	183600	182500	196025
6	Punjab	942000	1000000	985125
7	Rajasthan	564000	607000	629268
8	Uttar Pradesh	2078000	2175000	2238500
9	Assam	200000	235000	253535
10	Arunachal Pradesh	2000	7000	45000
11	Bihar	1082000	1116000	1109150
12	Meghalaya	38000	45000	64500
13	Mizoram	9000	20600	25800
14	Manipur	31000	38000	43000
15	Nagaland	27000	31000	43000
16	Orissa	336000	362000	394000
17	Sikkim	28000	34000	43000
18	Tripura	25000	31200	43000
19	West Bengal	1157000	1318000	141525
20	Dadar Nagar Haveli	6000	8500	10900
21	Goa Daman Diu	90000	112000	127250
22	Gujarat	385000	1462500	1692500
23	Madhya Pradesh	736000	827000	784100
24	Maharashtra	204000	2412400	2213500
25	Andhra Pradesh	1476000	1555500	1533500
26	Andaman & Nicobar	12000	12000	12900
27	Karnataka	961000	1142600	1232125
28	Kerala	832000	775000	886926
29	Laccadives	6000	5100	6700
30	Pondicherry	34000	39000	43000
31	Tamilnadu	1463000	1467000	1523870
TOTAL		17069000	18472800	1904643

Revenue-cum-Police Cells for Assistance to Harijans

1108. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to set up revenue-cum-police cells in all the districts to grant special assistance as well as to check atrocities on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when these cells are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The Government of India have suggested to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for setting up Revenue-cum-Police Cells/Teams in the districts to ensure that the Scheduled Castes are put in effective possession of lands belonging to them or allotted to them and are able to carry on cultivation wherever there are disputes and obstructions. It will be possible for the teams concerned to identify villages and lands in respect of which there is a possibility of interference by others and in such cases, full and effective police protection should be given to Scheduled Castes.

(b) The Government of Gujarat have created six Revenue-cum-Police Cells for six Districts of the State. The proposal is under consideration of the remaining State Governments.

Increase in Dowry Deaths

1109. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of suicide by newly married girls over

the quarrels arising out of dowry all over the country are on the increase;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the desirability of introducing any change in the existing law to combat the situation; and

(c) whether any change in court procedure is also contemplated to try these cases expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Achievement of 5 per cent Growth Rate

1110. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre wanted to achieve five percent growth rate;

(b) if so, how;

(c) whether the States have been given direction as to how to achieve this rate of growth; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TEWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are being worked out.

(c) and (d). Planning Commission has written to the State Governments for drawing up the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. They have been informed that pending a detailed analysis of available financial resources and of the implications of constraints beyond our control, plan exercises may proceed on the assumption that we should work for an average annual growth rate of 5 per cent during the plan period. At the same time, possibilities of raising the growth rate to a figure higher than 5 per cent will also be explored while formulating the plan.

Setting up of Automobile Ancillary Units

1111. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for setting up more units in automobile ancillary industry; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to set up any Public Sector Unit under the Central Government for the manufacture of Automobile Ancillaries. However a number of proposals for setting up units for manufacture of various items of automobile ancillary from private sector as well as State Sector are under consideration of the Government.

Reversion in Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation

1112. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10235 on the 9th May, 1979 regarding reversion of officers in Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation and to state:

(a) whether all the employees of Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation adversely affected by the abolition of EPI pattern, have been fitted in corresponding categories of posts as decided by Board of Directors;

(b) if not, reasons for the inordinate delay;

(c) whether the officers who had reverted them were competent to do so, if not the action taken against them;

(d) whether the matter was again placed before the Board of Directors;

(e) if so, the reasons and the latest decision of the Board;

(f) whether any time-bound programme has been prepared; if not the reasons; and

(g) whether seniority of all affected persons has been restored and the incumbents informed; if not reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (g). Between November, 1976 and March, 1977 certain officers were given contractual terms of appointment on fixed pay under Engineering projects (India) Ltd. pattern in the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation. On receipt of a large number of representations against such appointment, the Staff Review Committee recommended in June, 1973 that the functionaries concerned be fitted into running scales applicable to corresponding categories of posts, which were interpreted by the Management to be the posts at the level from which the functionaries concerned had been elevated at the time of actual appointment.

This decision was taken on September 1, 1978 which was considered again by the Board of Directors on November 7, 1979 on receipt of various representations. The Board decided to cancel the orders issued on September 1, 1978 and restored the *status-quo* upto 31.12.79 and further decided that these cases be reviewed by a Committee of Officers in the light of guidelines laid-down by the Board.

Accordingly the Committee examined some cases and gave its recommendation which was ratified by the Board on 4th February, 1980. The remaining cases detailed examination is yet to be done by the Committee, but it has been decided that the Committee's recommendations will be implemented with retrospective effect from January 1, 1980.

Crimes in Delhi

1113. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of robbery, chain snatching, pick pocketing, dacoity, murders, suicides, road accidents and death/injury on account of demand of dowry reported in Delhi

during first four months of 1980, month-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that in many cases of murders, Delhi Police has failed to arrest the culprits; and

(c) if so, details of the cases in which police has not been able to arrest the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) The figures are indicated below:—

Crime Head	January	February	March	April
Robbery	36	38	32	21
Chain-snatching	4	4	6	12
Pick-pocketing	189	156	152	134
Dacoity	5	6	5	3
Murder	16	18	13	18
Suicide	16	7	13	20
Road Accidents	319	343	354	345
Death/Injury on account of demand of dowry	1	2	1	1

(b) Out of 65 cases of murders, 17 have not been solved so far.

(c) The details of unsolved cases are given in the statement attached.

Statement

Details of cases in which accused were not arrested.

1. Case FIR No. 175 dated 30-3-80 u/s 302 IPC, P.S. Seelampur.

On receiving a telephonic call from Shri Chakervarty on 30.3.1980 at 3.15 P.M. about a dead body of a male lying behind the wall of Hind Packet Book, G.T. Road, Shahdara, S. I. Shyam Lal of P. S. Seemapuri reached

the spot and took possession of the dead body. All efforts were made to fix the identity of the deceased but the same has not so far been identified. There is no clue of the case.

2. Case FIR No. 287 dated 10-4-80 u/s 302 IPC P.S. Seelampur.

This case was registered on the statement of one Ram Lal r/o village Gari Mando that on 10.4.80 at about 9 A.M. he went to his fields situated along Yamuna Pushta. He saw a dead body was visible while the other dead body was visible while the other portion was covered with soil. A case was registered. The deceased has not so far been identified and there is no clue of this case.

3. Case FIR No. 198 dated 1-2-80 u/s 457/304/302 IPC, P.S. Gandhi Nagar.

This case was registered on the statement of Shri Chuher Dass r/o H-2 Krishna Nagar that his son Madan Mohan Mukheja opened his factory and found a charred dead body in the room and a bag containing transistor parts near the dead body. A case u/s 457/304 IPC was registered. The post mortem report revealed that the death of the deceased was due to asphyxia resulting from strangulation and gagging. The section of law was changed to 302 IPC. The deceased has not so far been identified and there is no clue to this case.

4. Case FIR No. 206 dated 2-2-80 u/s 307/302 IPC, P.S. Gandhi Nagar.

In this case, one Kailash Chand r/o Kailash Nagar was stabbed by somebody. He was removed to J.P.N. Hospital where he was declared unfit to give a statement. S. I. Rama Nand got a case registered U/S 307 IPC on the basis of M.L.C. report. The injured succumbed to injuries on 5.2.80 and the section was changed to 302 IPC. The investigation revealed that the crime was committed by Pawan Kumar and Bhagwan. Bhagwan has been arrested while efforts are being made to arrest Pawan Kumar, who is a vagabond and his present whereabouts are not known.

5. Case FIR No. 33 dated 18-1-80 u/s 302/34 IPC, P.S. Railways, Delhi.

The dead body of a male from a box in the compartment of the Toofan Express on 18.1.80 was found at Rly. Station Delhi Main. The body was sent for post mortem examination, and the M.O. opined that the death was due to strangulation. During the course of investigation, all out efforts were made to fix the identity of the deceased but the body could not be identified and the case was filed as untraced..

6. Case FIR No. 91 dated 21-3-80 u/s 302 IPC, P.S. Badarpur.

The case relates to the murder of Shri Gautam Jaisinghani, a 19 years'

student of St. Stephens College, whose dead body was found buried in the jungle near Tughlakabad Fort. So far there is no break through in the case and no body has been arrested.

7. Case FIR No. 197 dated 9-2-80 u/s 302 IPC, P. S. Kalkaji.

Shri Ram Dhan r/o H-258, Dakhs-hanpuri, New Delhi reported at Police Station Kalkaji on 8-2-80 that a dead body of a child was noticed in a deserted well in the jungle behind Chanderlok Cinema. On this, the local police rushed to the spot and summoned the Fire Brigade. But due to darkness, the dead body could not be taken out on that day (8.2.80), and it was taken out the next day (9.2.80). The dead body was identified at that of Ram Kumar Babloo (about 4 years) s/o Shri Madan Lal r/o L-2/66 Madan-gir. It had a broken skull, a wound and cuts in the abdomen caused by sharp edged weapon. As it appeared to be a case of murder, the case noted above was registered. All out efforts are being made vigorously to find out the accused involved in the case but there is no clue so far. Investigation of the case is in progress.

8. Case FIR No. 273 dated 1-4-80 u/s 302 IPC, P.S. Moti Nagar.

In this case a dead body of a male aged about 40 years was found lying in a pit near the Railway Lines behind Furniture Block Kirti Nagar, New Delhi with stab wounds in the stomach. A case was registered and investigation taken up. The dead body was later identified to be of one Vidya Bhushan s/o Asa Nand r/o 2/27-A Moti Nagar, Delhi. No arrest in the case has been made so far and the case is still under investigation.

9. Case FIR No. 167 dated 17-4-80 u/s 302 IPC, P.S. Najafgarh.

A dead body of a women in a decomposed state was found from a well near village Dichaon Kalan on 15.4.80. The body was subjected to post-mortem examination and the medical officer opined that the death was

due to strangulation resulting in 'Asphyxia'. A case was registered and investigation taken up. No arrest in the case has been made so far and investigation is in progress.

**10. Case FIR No. 47 dated 15-1-80
u/s 318/302 IPC, P.S. Moti Nagar.**

On 15-1-80 at 11.05 A.M., a telephonic message was received from S.B. Mills that newly born child is lying near the back boundary wall of S.B. Mills Higher Secondary School. This information was incorporated in the Daily Diary dated 15-1-80 of the Police Station and ASI Dhanpal Singh was detailed for spot enquiries.

A spot inspection revealed that a dead body of a newly born child wrapped in a gunny bag was lying there. There was no apparent external injury on the dead body of the child. As such a case under section 318 IPC was got registered keeping in view the fact that some body has thrown away the child with the intention of concealing the birth. The inquest was held by the I.O. and the body was sent for post mortem examination to ascertain the cause of death.

The post mortem report was received and the cause of death was given by the doctor as death due to Asphyxia resulting from strangulation. The section of law was amended to 302 IPC and investigation taken up. Local enquiries from the persons residing in the premises were made but were of no avail. All out efforts were made to work out the case but no clue could be found and the case has been sent as untraced on 31-3-80.

**11. Case FIR No. 25 dated 16-1-80
U/s 302 IPC, P.S. Sarai Rohilla.**

Some unknown person informed P.S. Sarai Rohilla that a dead body was lying in a drain near Shehzada Bagh wall Karnal Canal. SHO Sarai Rohilla rushed to the spot and found

the dead body of a young man aged 30 years with multiple stab injuries on his head and face with deep wounds, lying in the drain. Wide publicity was given through Police Control Room and other media to establish the identity of the dead body, which could not be identified so far. The result of finger print has been received as untraced from PTC Phillaur. The case is still under investigation.

**12. Case FIR No. 23 dated 1-2-80
U/s 302 IPC, P.S. Alipur, Delhi.**

On 1-2-80, at 10 A.M., an information was received through P.C.R. at P.S. Alipur that a dead body is lying on the road side at G.T. Karnal near Nangali-Poona Village. SHO Alipur rushed to the spot and found the dead body of a female, aged about 22 years, lying in the bushes by the road side. There were 17/18 stab wounds all over the body, which established the commission of offence U/s 302 IPC and accordingly this case was registered. Despite best efforts, there has been no clue of the culprits nor the body has been identified.

**13. Case FIR No. 72 dated 4-2-80
U/s 302/34 IPC, P.S. Adrash Nagar, Delhi.**

Shri Parmesh Kumar reported at PP Jahangir Puri that he is working as helper and residing at 38, Rajasthan Udyog Nagar G.T. Karnal Road. On 4-2-80 at about 10.30 P.M., he heard the voice of Jag Mohan, Chowkidar shouting "Bachao-Bachao". He alongwith Ram Dev came out of the room and noticed that 3/4 persons were assaulting Jag Mohan. At this, he raised an alarm due to which the culprits ran away. There were incised wounds on the neck, face and head of Jagmohan and a lot of blood had oozed out. The complainant said he could identify the assailants. On this, a case was registered and investigation taken up. Despite best efforts, there has been no clue of the culprits. The case is still under investigation.

14. Case FIR No. 196 dated 24-2-80
U/s 302 IPC, P.S. Kingsway
Camp.

Shri Laxmi Chand Sharma r/o Ganesh Puri, Meerut (UP) reported on 24-2-80, that on 23-2-80 at about 10.30 P.M., a friend of Vinod Kumar r/o D-137, New Police Lines, K. W. Camp (his son-in-law) informed him that his daughter Smt. Pushpa Rani (20) had died due to burns. He further stated that his daughter was married in December, 1978. Soon after the marriage, his son-in-law and his father, etc. used to maltreat her due to less dowry which she brought in the marriage. Vinod Kumar was pressing hard for Rs. 2,000/- for the purchase of Motor Cycle but he (complainant) could not arrange the amount. His daughter besides complaining to him orally, had also written him a letter. He suspected that his daughter had been done away with by Vinod, Radhey Shyam (his brother) Smt. Laxmi (mother) and Naubat Rai (father) on this count by setting her ablaze. So far no evidence has come on file against the suspects. However, result of exhibits from C.F.S.L. is still awaited. The case is under investigation.

15. Case FIR No. 47 dated 4-2-80 U/s 302 IPC, Bara Hindu Rao.

Shri Kallu Mal r/o H. No. 4677, Gali Umrao, Pahari Dhiraj, reported that he runs a milkshop at 4121, Gali Mandir Wali. On 4-2-80 at about 5.15 A.M., Shri Puran Singh came to his shop and in the mean-time they saw Shri Kishan Lal knocking at the door of Shri Chokhe Lal, Shop No. 3842 in front of his shop. Shri Kishan Lal then came to him and they all entered shop No. 3842 to find Chokhey Lal lying dead covered with a quilt and his mouth was gagged. Blood was oozing from his right temple bone. On this report, the above case was registered. There is no clue of the culprits so far. The case is still under investigation.

16. Case FIR No. 266 dated 29-3-80
U/s 307/304/302-IPC, P.S. Civil
Lines, Delhi.

The case was registered on the statement of Shri Babhua r/o Jhuggi, Jamuna Ka Khadar Near Village Burari, Delhi, the brother of the deceased. He stated that on 28-3-80 at about 7 P.M. his brother Nanak (the deceased) was watching his fields when some persons armed with lathies and other weapons came from the side of the Jamuna. His brother Nanak objected their entry in the field. On this, the culprits fired on his brother and they (assailants) took out his brother forcibly with them. The body of Nanak was found later on the Jamuna. Initially the case was registered u/s 364/307-IPC but Sections of law were amended following the recovery of dead body. There is no clue of the case. However, investigation is in progress.

17. Case FIR No. 626 dated 24-4-80
U/s 302-IPC, P.S. Kotwali, Delhi.

Briefly the facts of the case are that on 24-4-80, at 10.15 A.M., a dead body of a male, aged about 50 years, highly decomposed was found lying in the bushes near Shahbara Masjid. Ring Road. The face and legs were found eaten by insects etc. and as such the dead body was beyond identification. Keeping in view the circumstances in which the dead body was lying, a case was registered but there is no break through so far and the case is still under investigation.

चीन द्वारा तिहात में प्रक्षेपास्त्र जा गया

1114. श्री कमला सिंह सरकार: क्या रक्षामंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान चीन सरकार द्वारा तिहात में प्रक्षेपास्त्रों के एक बहुत बड़े बहुं की स्थापना की और दिलाया गया है जिससे भारत के उत्तरी भाग को बहुत भारी त्रस्ता पैदा हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस समयमें कोई कार्रवाई न करने के क्या कारण है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बात का भी पता है कि तिब्बत में इन प्रक्षेपास्त्रों के अड्डों की स्थापना के पीछे चीन के अतिरिक्त कुछ अन्य सरकारों भी हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उन अन्य सरकारों के नाम क्या हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सो० प०० एन० सिंह): (क) चीन सरकार द्वारा तिब्बत में प्रक्षेपास्त्रों अड्डे की स्थापना की कोई विश्वस्त सूचना नहीं है ।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

News Item "Basti Bhikham Singh Jahan Saamp Palte Hain"

1115. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards the news item appearing in "Hindustan" dated the 27th May, 1980 under the caption "Basti Bhikham Singh, Jahan saanp Palte Hain";

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

(c) whether Government propose to take some effective steps to provide them with essential services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) to (c). The Government are aware of the news-item. The M.C.D. have reported that Basti Bhikam Singh is an unauthorised colony built on Government/acquired land. In such colonies the M.C.D. provide basic amenities such as earth filling, brick payments, cheap type open drains and approach roads. The M.C.D. spent a sum of Rs. 46,000/- and Rs. 40,000/- during the year 1978-79 and 1979-80

respectively for carrying out improvements in this colony. The surface-drains exist in the colony and are under repair where they are damaged. The present staff deployed for sanitation work consists of four Sweepers. Besides special sanitation is also arranged periodically. Civil Hospital, Shahadara situated at a distance of 1 Km. caters to the medical needs. Water supply lines have not been laid for want of payment of the required minimum initial deposits by the residents.

2. The Law and Order situation is well under control. No cases of gambling or boot-legging nor any criminal who may have taken shelter in the colony has come to the notice of the police. Police presence by way of patrolling on Motorcycle and Cycles has been ensured. A Control Room Van is also periodically stationed in the Colony. The incident of burning mentioned in the news item was a case of accidental burning.

Crimes inspired by Hindi Films

1116. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of cases such as thefts, robberies, cheating etc., are committed by the persons who are influenced and inspired by Hindi Films;

(b) if so, the instances which have come to the notice of Government in this regard; and

(c) whether Government propose to issue any direction in this behalf to avoid recurrence of such cases and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and no receipt of the same a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

Present Growth Rate of Economy

1117. SHRI AMAR ROY PRA-DHAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the present growth rate of the Indian Economy and steps taken by Government to check its sharp decline in the second half of the year?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TEWARI): The national income of India has been estimated to have declined by over 2 per cent during 1979-80.

The fall in National Income during 1979-80 was due largely to a decline in agricultural output on account of widespread drought in large parts of the country. Some other areas were also affected by floods. As a result, agricultural production received a set back. Similarly, constraints of raw materials and inadequacy of infrastructural inputs like power, coal, rail transport etc., industrial unrest were responsible for decline in industrial production. While initiating steps to augment agricultural production, stress will continue to be given to increase agricultural production and special action plans are already underway for raising the output of oilseeds, pulses and sugarcane. In the field of industry, larger outlays have been provided for steel, coal, non-ferrous metals and fertilisers in the Annual Plan 1980-81 to overcome the constraints in the industrial production. Greater attention is also being paid to bring about necessary coordination in the provision of infra structural services of essential sectors of the economy as well as to the monitoring of projects. Assuming normal weather conditions, it is expected that all these measures would lead to a significant increase in national income during 1980-81.

BHEL-Siemens Collaboration

1118. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is another move by BHEL authorities to enter into

collaboration agreement with West German multinational company Siemens for the manufacture of condensors for 220-MW generators;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether R&D unit has successfully developed such condensors in India and if so, whether it was a fact that this information was not given to BARC authorities before taking their O.K. for collaboration;

(d) whether BHEL management had consulted R&D unit before making such a collaboration proposal; and

(e) if not, what actions were taken against these responsible officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Early this month Government have received an application from Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. for entering into a technical collaboration agreement with M/s. KWU of West Germany (a wholly owned subsidiary of Siemens AG) for the manufacture of steam surface condensors and auxiliaries to match steam turbines of capacities upto 1000 MW. Government are yet to examine the proposal.

(c) No Sir, does not arise.

(d) Corporate R. & D has always been associated in the process of acquisition and development of technology.

(e) Does not arise.

Right to strike to Central Government Employees

1119. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the recent changes made by the West Bengal Government in the Service Conduct Rules giving

democratic trade union rights including the right to strike to its employees; and

(b) whether Government have any proposal to extend these rights to Central Government employees?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes Sir. However the service rules governing the employees of a State Government are the exclusive concern of that Government.

(b) So far as Central Government employees are concerned, there is no such proposal under consideration.

धार्मिक स्थानों में चोरियों में वृद्धि

1120. श्री नम्ब किशोर शर्मा: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान देश के धार्मिक स्थानों में चोरियों की बढ़ती हुई घटनाओं की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान धार्मिक स्थानों में चोरियों की कितनी घटनायें हुई उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं तथा वहां से क्या क्या खीज चोरी हुई ;

(ग) क्या इन चोरियों ने चोरी गई वस्तुओं तथा उनके चोर पकड़े गये हैं और यदि हाँ, तो उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ;

(घ) कूचा सेठ, दरीबा कलां और दिल्ली के अन्य जैन मंदिरों में जनवरी से लेकर अगस्त तक कितनी चोरियों की सूचना मिली तथा उनमें चोरी गई वस्तुओं में से कितनी वस्तुएं अब तक वरामद हुई हैं ; और

(ङ) चोरियों की उक्त घटनाओं पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और चोरों को पकड़ने के लिए सरकार बारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

श्री अंबालम्ब ने उक्त भवी (श्री योगेन्द्र माक्वाना): (क) से (ङ) -- अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उसके प्राप्त होने पर एक विवरण सदन के पट्टे पर रख दिया जाएगा

Production of Soap in Organised Sector

1121. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) total soap production in the country in the organised sector for the latest available year;

(b) share of Hindustan Lever, Tata oil, Godrej companies in this total;

(c) total turn over of soap by manufacturing units in the organised sector for the latest available year; and

(d) share of Hindustan Lever, Tata and Godrej in this total?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) 2,89,431 tonnes during 1979.

(b) 78.24 per cent.

(c) & (d) Information about turnover is not being collected from individual units by the Ministry of Industry.

Reconstruction of National Register of citizenship for N.E. States

1122. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to reconstruct National Register of citizenship for the North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have also decided to issue identity cards for the voters in the North Eastern Region; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, it is

proposed to prepare a Household Register, the details of which are being worked out.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The details are being worked out.

Issue of caste certificate to S.C. & S.T. in Delhi

1123. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of applications for issue of caste certificate to persons belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes have been turned down on the ground that the applicant's parents have migrated to Delhi after 1950;

(b) if so, the number of applications so turned down during the months from March, to May, 1980 by the Delhi Administration, zone-wise and month-wise:

(c) whether Government are aware that such applicants who are living

in Delhi since birth are not eligible to have caste certificate from the States from where their parents have migrated to Delhi during the period from 1950 to 1965 since neither the applicants nor their parents reside in their original States; and

(d) if so, whether the Delhi Administration propose to review the applications so turned down during the last 3 months and issue caste certificate to the concerned applicants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) A Scheduled Caste person who migrated to Delhi after 20-9-1951, i.e. the date of notification of Presidential Order, scheduling castes in relation to the Union Territory of Delhi, is not entitled to obtain the caste certificate from the Delhi Administration. The question of issuing Scheduled Tribe certificates does not arise as no tribe has been scheduled in relation to the Union Territory of Delhi.

(b) Details of the applications so turned down are as follows:—

Zone	March, 1980	April, 1980	May, 1980
1. T's Hazar	78	87	102
2. Shahdra	30	25	45
3. Parliament Street	30	22	28
TOTAL :	138	134	175

(c) The Scheduled Caste certificates are issued by the Delhi Administration to (i) the Scheduled Caste persons who were born in Delhi and are residing permanently in Delhi and (ii) the children born to the Scheduled Caste persons who migrated to Delhi before/on 20-9-1951, and have

been staying in Delhi continuously and declared Delhi as their permanent residence.

(d) Question of reviewing the applications so turned down and issuing caste certificate to the concerned applicants does not arise.

Benefits to Employees of Communication Wing in I.B.

1124. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA DASAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government are giving the same benefits to the employees of the communication wing in Intelligence Bureau who have to spend 75 per cent of their service on the boarders alone without family as that is given to army personnel who have to spend only 50 per cent of their service on borders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): The employees of the communication wing of the I. B. are not subject to the same terms and conditions as applicable to the employees of the Defence forces. They are on civil pattern of pay and allowances. In certain sectors in border areas, the I. B. employees, whether belonging to communication or other wings, have been sanctioned rations and clothing on the Army scales. Further measure to improve the facilities and working conditions in the border areas are under consideration.

Setting up of heavy industries in Andhra Pradesh

1125. SHRI P. RAJAGOPALA NAIDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up heavy industries in Andhra Pradesh, this year; and

(b) if so, the names of industries likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Tab'e of the House.

Concentration of poverty population in major States

1126. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANNIGRAHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that about 72 per cent of the total poverty population of major states is concentrated in Orissa, U.P., Bihar, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what special attention is being paid to reduce poverty in these States?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TIWARI): (a) In fact, about 80 per cent of the total poor population of the country is concentrated in these eight States. In estimating the percentage of people below poverty line, the National Sample Survey data on household consumer expenditure of 27th round (October 1972 to September 1973) have been used.

(b) The new Sixth Five Year Plan would give high priority to the Programmes for the weaker sections of the society. The 20-Point Programme, the Minimum Needs Programme, the food for work programme, etc. would be accorded a high priority. In addition, special area programmes like Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA), Marginal Farmers and Agriculture Labourers Programmes (MFALP), Command Area Development Programme (CADP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), and Hill areas development programme will be strengthened so as to assist in faster growth as well as reduction in poverty. Programmes for the development of scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes will also be revamped so as to add to their effectiveness in raising the standard of living of the weaker sections of society. The public distribution system too is being strengthened. These programmes would help

considerably in ameliorating the poverty conditions in the various States and Union Territories.

Deposits of lime stone in Bastar Distt.

1127. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are extensive deposits of limestone which have been found suitable for cement factory by the Cement Corporation of India in Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government of India thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Concrete proposals as and when received from the Cement Corporation of India will be considered on merits.

मध्य प्रदेश को सीमेंट की सप्लाई

1129. श्री एन० के० शेजवल्कर: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्यों में निर्माण कार्यों को तेज करने के लिए राज्यों को और विशेष रूप से पिछड़े हुए राज्यों को अधिक सीमेंट दी जाएगी; और

(ख) क्या सीमेंट के आवंटन के लिए राज्य के भ्रेत्र को भी ध्यान में रखा जाएगा और मध्य प्रदेश जैसे विशाल राज्य को जहां कई बांध निर्माणाधीन हैं सीमेंट की कितनी मात्रा अधिक दी जाएगी;

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरनजीत चानना) : (क) देश में सीमेंट की उपलब्धता

सांग की घोषणा कम है। देश में सीमेंट की उपलब्धता संबंधी स्थिति में सुधार होने पर ही राज्यों को अतिरिक्त आवंटन करना संभव हो सकेगा।

(ख) राज्यों को उनके क्षेत्र के आधार पर सीमेंट आवंटित नहीं किया जाता है। पिछले उद्योग के कुछ मानकों के अनुसार राज्यों का आधारिक तिमाही आवंटन निर्धारित किया गया है। फिर भी, चालू तिमाही (प्रप्रैल-जून 1980) के दौरान मध्यप्रदेश राज्य को अतिरिक्त 25.550 भीट्रिक टन सीमेंट आवंटित किया गया है।

Dacoity in Ashok Vihar, Delhi

1130. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he visited Ashok Vihar Delhi to console the residents who were victims of daring dacoities etc. in January/February, 1980;

(b) whether the said residents have represented to him requesting to ask DDA to allow them to fix iron rods in the backyard of their flats as a measure of safety against dacoities/ thefts and burglaries; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken on the residents' representations?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The representation is under consideration of the Delhi Development Authority. The question being considered by them is whether the fixing of iron rods in the backyard can be allowed under the existing bye-laws.

Demand for giving status of a State for Delhi

1131. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1848 on the 26th March, 1980 re; demand for giving status of a State for Delhi and state;

(b) whether any decision has since been taken to bring forward legislation to give Delhi the status of a State;

(b) if so, the details of the decision; and

(c) if not, when the decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). Government have decided that Delhi will continue to remain a Union Territory.

Expansion of Heavy Industries in India with Soviet Aid

1132. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether during recent discussion in March, 1980 the Soviet Dy. Prime Minister Mr. I. V. Arkhipov, the subject of USSR aid for expansion of heavy industries in India was discussed; and

(b) if so, the details of the aid by USSR to India during the last five years and plans drawn for the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Opening of a Special Cell for Welfare B.S.F./I.T.B.F.

1133. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special cell is being opened in the Ministry of Home Affairs for the welfare of Border Security Force; Indian Tibetan Border Force etc. ; and

(b) if so, what are the welfare measures that are being envisaged under this scheme?

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

(b) Does not arise. However, welfare measures for the Central Police personnel are revised by Government on continuous basis, and appropriate decisions taken to improve their service conditions from time to time

Workshop assembling trucks illegally in Delhi

1134. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Police have seized a workshop where Tata Mercedes trucks were being assembled illegally; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Three trucks being assembled illegally at the workshops of two vehicle body builders have been seized.

(b) A case FIR No. 580, dated 4th June 1980 u/s 420/468/109/114 IPC at Police Station Subzi Mandi has been registered and investigation is in progress.

Proposal to construct plant for Harvester Combine Units

1135. SHRI P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Punjab Government submitted a proposal to the Planning Commission to construct a big plant for making harvester combine units; and

(b) if so, when and the present position of the same?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TEWARI): (a) and (b). In their Annual Plan proposals for 1977-78, the Punjab Government had, inter-alia, included a project for the manufacture of combine harvesters within the programmes of the Punjab Industrial Development Corporation. The Planning Commission does not make specific allocation of funds for individual schemes of the State Industrial Development Corporations. Subject to the overall policies of the Government and the required approvals from the appropriate authorities, the State Industrial Development Corporations have the flexibility to take up projects within the overall allocation made in the Annual and Five Year Plans. It is for the Industrial Development Corporation to obtain such approvals and to decide on its investment programme.

Pensions through Public Sector Banks to Defence Pensioners

1136. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the combatant defence pensioners are not permitted to draw their pensions through public sector banks; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). Combatant Defence Pensioners are already permitted to draw their pensions

through public sector banks in places where pensions are drawn through Treasuries and pension Pay masters. However, even after their switch over to Bank Scheme, certain residual services are required to be rendered by Treasuries/pension paymasters. In the States of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territories of Delhi, Chandigarh and Campbell Bay (Greater Nicobar), where the pension is paid through the Post Office, the facility to draw pension through banks has not so far been extended as the question as to who will render such residual services after the switch-over to the bank scheme, has not been settled.

सूरतगढ़ के पास छावनी

1137. श्री मनकूल सिंह और दीर्घी : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सूरतगढ़ के पास एक छावनी बनाई जा रही है;

(ख) क्या प्रस्तावित छावनी को बनाने के लिए भूमि अभिग्रहीत की गयी है;

(ग) उन गांवों के नाम क्या हैं जो अभिग्रहीत भूमि के बीच से आ रहे हैं और किसने किसानों की भूमि अभिग्रहीत की गई है;

(घ) किसानों की अभिग्रहीत भूमि के लिए सरकार ने क्षतिपूर्ति के रूप में कितनी राशि किस दर पर दी है तथा विद्यमान बाजार दर क्या है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार अभिग्रहीत भूमि के बदले किसानों को नई भूमि देने का है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौग क्या है?

रक्षा भंतालय में राष्ट्र मंत्री (सी० पी० एन० सिंह) : श्री (क) और (ख) . भूमि का अधिग्रहण एक मिलिट्री स्टेशन की ज़रूरतें पूरी करने के लिए किया गया है।

(ग) उन गांवों के नाम हैं : 2 एस जी एम 1 के एस आर, 2 के एस आर, 28 पी बी एन, 3 के एस आर, 4 के एस और 6 एस जी एम (ए) जिन किसानों की पूर्ण अधिग्रहीत की गई है उनकी कुल संख्या लगभग 250 है।

(ब) तेसे मामलों में मुश्त्रावजे का निर्धारण अधिग्रहण संबंधी कानून के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकारी द्वारा किया जाता है। इसका व्योरा नीचे दिया जाना है:-

(1) 27-3-79 को अधिग्रहण 1423.125 एकड़ भूमि के मुश्त्रावजे के रूप में सक्षम अधिकारी द्वारा निर्धारित दरों पर अर्थात् नहरी भूमि के लिए 5,000/- रु० प्रति बोधा और बारानी भूमि के लिए 2,450/- रु० प्रति बीधा की दर में कुल 1,01,40,231.75 रुपये की राशि अदा की गई।

(2) 27-3-80 को अधिग्रहण 2262.093 एकड़ भूमि के लिए मुश्त्रावजे के रूप में सक्षम अधिकारी द्वारा निर्धारित दरों पर अर्थात् नहरी भूमि के लिए 8,000 रु० प्रति बीधा और बारानी भूमि के लिए 4000 रुपये प्रति बीधा की दर में कुल 2,50,96,280/- रु० की राशि अदा की गई।

(3) सूचना मिली है कि नहरी भूमि का बत्तमान बाजार मूल्य 8,000 रुपये प्रति बीधा और बारानी भूमि का मूल्य 4,000 रु० प्रति बीधा है।

(इ). और (च). भारत सरकार कानून के अनुसार देय मुश्त्रावजा अदा करने के लिए ही जिम्मेदार है। अधिग्रहण से प्रभावित किसानों को भूमि देना राज्य सरकार का काम है।

Setting up of a Cement factory in Bilaspur, H.P.

1138. PROF. NARAIN CHAND-PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Cement factory has been sanctioned near Bilaspur in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the latest progress made in setting up of this factory alongwith total capacity for production and the likely date by which the factory is expected to go into production, keeping in view the serious shortage of cement in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). M/s. Associated Cement Co. Limited have been issued a letter of intent on the 23rd March, 1979 for setting up

of a cement plant for an annual capacity of 5.6 lakh tonnes at Gagal, Distt. Bilaspur in the State of Himachal Pradesh. The firm has acquired land and have also placed orders for machinery whose installation is expected to be completed by the second quarter of 1982. They are likely to go into production by July, 1982.

Removal of disparity in pensions of Army Personnel

1139. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Ex-servicemen for the removal of disparity in the pensions of retiring Army personnel; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government on this demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) With a view to removing the disparity between the old and new rates of pension, Government have sanctioned to the pensioners who retired prior to 1-1-1973, an ad-hoc relief ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 p.m., in addition to the periodic relief ranging from Rs. 45 to Rs. 225 p.m., admissible to those who retired on or after 1-1-1973. Further, those who are in receipt of revised rates of pension arising out of the recent merger of dearness allowance with pay get reduced relief ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125 p.m.

Change in scheme of examination for IAS and Allied Services by UPSC

1140. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Public Service Commission has changed its scheme of examination for the IAS and other allied services during the last 3 years;

(b) if so, the salient features of the change alongwith the protest, if any, against this change received by Government; and

(c) the action taken by Government on the protest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir. The scheme of the examination for recruitment to All-India and Central Services has been revised from the year 1979 on the recommendations of the Committee on Reecruitment and Selection Methods (popularly known as the Kothari Committee) appointed by the Union Public Service Commission.

(b) and (c). Salient features of the revised scheme of the examination are contained in Statement I. The nature of the protest and the action taken by the Government are indicated in Statement II.

Statement-1

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE REVISED SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

I. Examination

(a) In place of three separate examinations for Category I (IAS & IFS), Category II (IPS & Police Services) and Category III (Central Services), there is a single Civil Services Examination for the All India Services and Central Services.

(b) The Civil Services Examination consists of two parts, a qualifying preliminary examination (objective type) and the main examination (written and interview test)

II. Papers

(a) The preliminary examination consists of two papers, the first in General Studies (150 marks) and the second in an optional subject (300 marks), The General Studies paper is

of the objective type with a sufficiently wide choice of questions.

(b) The main examination consists of two parts, the written examination and the interview test. The written examination consists of eight papers as under:—

Paper I	Indian Language
Paper II	English
Paper I & 'V	General Studies
Paper V&VI	First Optional
Paper VII&VIII	Second Optional

In addition there is to be an interview test. The marks for the interview are 250 (with no minimum qualifying marks as at present) and for the written papers 2400 (300 marks for each paper).

The marks in the paper in English and the paper in the Indian Language for the main examination are not be counted for the competitive ranking of the candidates but it is necessary for the candidates to get qualifying marks in these subjects.

Paper I on Indian Language is not compulsory for candidates hailing from the North Eastern States/Union Territories of Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh in respect of examination to be held annually between 1979 and 1982 and for those from Sikkim in respect of examination to be held between 1980 and 1982

For the compulsory paper on English the candidates are required to answer questions designed to test their understanding of the language and the written like use of words, with credit being given for concise and effective expression. Unusually high standards are not set in this paper as this might pose a handicap for candidates from rural communities and weaker sections of society.

III. Subjects

For the Preliminary Examination, the list of optional subjects proposed

by the Kothari Committee, which had been accepted by the Commission, has been approved

For the Main Examination, the list of optional subjects proposed by the Kothari Committee has been accepted with the following modifications:—

(a) International Relations and Political Science need not be treated as separate subjects, they should be combined as 'Political Science and International Relations' with one paper in each subject;

(b) Management and Public Administration need not be separate subjects, they should be combined as 'Management and Public Administration', with one paper in each subject;

(c) Commerce and Accountancy should be combined with one paper in each subject.

IV. MEDIUM OF EXAMINATION

Candidates are given the choice to write their papers, other than English and the language paper in any language mentioned in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution or in English. However, the question papers, whether for the preliminary or main examination are set in English and Hindi only.

V. Conditions of Eligibility of candidates for Admission to the Preliminary and Main Examinations

(a) The minimum educational qualification for appearing at the Main Examination is a University Degree. Candidates are, however, be permitted to take the Preliminary Examination while studying for their degree.

(b) The age limits are 21—28 years, with the usual relaxation of the upper age limit for the candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

VI. Number of Attempts to be Allowed to Candidates for Appearing in the Examination

The candidates for the Civil Services Examination are allowed three chances both at the Preliminary Examination and the Main Examination. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates are allowed to take the examination without any restriction on number of chances, subject to the prescribed age limits.

VII. Whether a candidate who Chooses to write the Examination again be Compelled to Resign from the Service to which he was Allocated on the Result of the Previous Examination

The present practice regarding candidates choosing to write the examination again having already been appointed to a Service on the basis of the results of a previous examination continues.

VIII. Allocation of Candidates to the Various Services

The present system of allocation of candidates to the different Services on the basis of the competitive examination continues for the present.

IX. Introduction of the New Scheme of Civil Services Examination

The new scheme of the Civil Services Examination has been introduced with effect from the 1979 Examination.

X. Stage III of the Civil Services Examination

Consideration of the whole question of Stage III of the Civil Services Examination, as recommended by the Kothari Committee, has been deferred for the time being.

Statement-II**NATURE OF PROTESTS AND ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT**

The report of the Kothari Committee was laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament on the 14th December, 1977. The main recommendations were also widely publicized through the national dailies and regional Press so as to elicit public opinion. The reaction of the Press and individuals was taken care of in taking

final view of the recommendation of the Committee. Suggestions/representations on the important aspects of the revised scheme of the examination received from the various quarters are indicated below:—

1. Inclusion of one compulsory paper on India Language included in the English Schedule.

A large number of representations, particularly from the North-East region, were received against the introduction of compulsory paper in any Indian Language included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.

The Government is of the view that the language paper is a very simple one of matriculation or equivalent standard and is only qualifying in character. The marks obtained in this paper will, therefore, not be counted for competitive ranking. The three language formula has now been in operation in schools for well over a decade. The All India Competitive examination also serves as a pace setter in our academic system. Taking both these factors into account it is felt that it should not be difficult for graduates from the North-East or candidates hailing from other parts of the country whose language does not find place in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution to acquire this simple proficiency in a Indian Language. However, it has been decided that the Language paper would not be compulsory for candidates hailing from Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh in respect of the

examination to be held annually between 1979 and 1982. This facility has also been extended to candidates hailing from Sikkim in the examinations to be held between 1980 and 1982.

2. Medium of Examination

Candidates have option to write their papers, other than English and the language paper, in any Language mentioned in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. This was resented by 55 Members of Parliament. This matter was raised in the Lok Sabha on the 21st March, 1980 through an Unstarred Question No. 4030 by Shri Subhash Chandra Bose Alkuri, Member of Parliament.

3. Setting of Question papers in English and Hindi only.

There was some criticism of the decision taken to set question papers for the Civil Services Examination from 1979 onwards in English and Hindi and not in the other languages listed in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. Every candidate appearing at the Civil Services Examination is required to qualify in the compulsory English paper, designed to test his understanding of the language. Such a candidate will be able to comprehend question papers set in English. As such no difficulty is expected to be encountered by a candidate desiring to answer in a scheduled language of his choice. Government does not therefore, consider that in actual practice the interests of candidates answering in scheduled languages will suffer.

Further, setting of question papers in all the scheduled languages is impractical because of the following difficulties:

(i) Ensuring accuracy in the translation of all test booklets and question papers particularly in technical and science subjects;

(ii) printing of around a thousand language versions of papers and arranging for their distribution to different examination centres and to a large number of candidates; and

(iii), ensuring the secrecy of the papers in the examination because

of the association of a large number of translators, typists and printing presses.

4. Exclusion of optional subject on Statistics.

Statistics was one of the lower optional subjects under the old scheme of I.A.S. etc. Examination (i). In the new scheme it does not find a place as a separate subject but has been included in the Mathematics paper for the Main Examination. It is considered not feasible to include each and every subject taught in the Universities in the Civil Services Examination because of wide variety of subjects taught in colleges and universities. The Kothari Committee on Recruitment Policy and Selection Methods for appointment to All India and Central Services, Class I recommended as follows in this regard:—

“In drawing up the list of optional subjects for the Civil Services Examination we face a major problem. As discussed in Chapter I, the list, both for the Preliminary and the Main Examinations, should not be so restrictive in its coverage of subjects as would tend to deter promising candidates from offering themselves for selection. On the other hand, if the list is too large, it would hardly be feasible to maintain any reasonable uniformity of standards. Also, with a very large list of optional subjects the number of candidates in several subjects would be too small.

The examination in that case would split, as it were, into a large number of separate examinations. Therefore, subjects in which the number of competing candidates is relatively small should be avoided unless there are strong reasons to the contrary. It is apparent that there can be no clear cut criteria for determining optional subjects for the Civil Services Examination. We have tried to include for the Main Examination all of the more “common” subjects, excluding those which are specifically professional or technical. We have also kept in view the general needs of the services.

“It is the nature of things that a list of this nature has to be a compromise between several conflicting claims and considerations. We believe that the lists recommended by us for the Preliminary and Main Examinations, prepared on the basis of detailed discussions with experts should be found generally satisfactory. The lists should be reviewed by the Commission from time to time in consultation with the University Grants Commission and the Universities.”

The Commission will be reviewing the list of optional subjects for the Civil Services Examination from time to time.

Setting up of a Newsprint Factory in Neilla Bhakra Dam (Himachal Pradesh)

1141 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal to set up a newsprint factory at Neilla near Bhakra Dam in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether any licence was issued for this purpose;

(c) if so, the date along with the name of the firm to which this licence was issued;

(d) whether so far no factory has been set up; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken by Government against the firm?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (e). M/s. Ballarpur Paper & Straw Boards Limited (Shree Gopal Division) was granted Industrial Licence No. L/24(2) (2)/NU/Chem(I)/61 dated 31.1.61 for establishing a new undertaking for the manufacture of 60,000 tonnes of newsprint at Neilla Terrace, Bhakra-Nangal Area. Himachal Pradesh. The party could not implement the project and therefore the Industrial Licence granted to them was revoked on 27-4-77.

Rotation of Officers of C.S.S. Class I in the Ministry of Health

1142. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer the reply given to parts (a) and (b) of unstarred Question No. 1062 on the 19th March, 1980 regarding rotation of officers of Central Secretariat Services and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Ministry of Health and its attached and subordinate Offices there are some Officers of Central Secretariat Service Class I who have been there for the last more than 24 years (all inclusive of their service there) and are working on administrative posts; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not rotating them to ensure cleaner administration?

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

(b) The question regarding rotation of such CSS officers is under consideration.

Transfer of C.S.S. Officers of Selection Grade and Directors

1143. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1062 on 19th March, 1980 regarding rotation of officers of Central Secretariat Service and state the action Government propose to take in the interest of clearer administration to transfer such of the C.S.S. Officers Selection Grade and Directors who have been these Ministries for the last more than 5 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): The matter is under consideration.

Issue of Letters of Intents to Companies

1144. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of letters of intent issued to the companies during the first four months of 1980; and

(b) the number of applications pending for issue of letters of intents and the names of these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) 145 Letters of Intent were issued under the Industries (Development & Regulation) —Act, 1951 during the period January—April, 1980

(b) 386 Industrial Licence applications were pending beyond the prescribed time-limits, as on 1-5-1980. Details of applications, pending before Government for consideration are not published until after Government has taken a view thereon.

20. सूती कार्यक्रम के राज्यवार लक्ष्य

1145. श्री भगवान वेदः क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या-चाल वर्ष के दौरान 20-सूती कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्य-वार लक्ष्य निर्धारित कर दिए गए हैं;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या लक्ष्य प्राप्ति का निर्धारण करने के लिए कोई केन्द्रीय निगरानी कक्ष स्थापित किया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां तो क्या सरकार राज्यों द्वारा प्राप्त लक्ष्यों से संतुष्ट है; और

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त भागों का उत्तर नकारात्मक है, तो क्या सरकार का उग्र प्रकार की व्यवस्था करने का विचार है?

योजना मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त सिंहासी) :

(क) 1980-81 की वार्षिक योजना तैयार करने में 20 सूती कार्यक्रम और उसके उद्देश्यों को दर्शाने में ज्ञात गया है। यह व्यवस्था में जारी

हिप्पिल दूरों के लिए, चालू वर्ष के लिए, जहां कहीं संभव हो, राज्यकार लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं या किए जा रहे हैं।

(ख) इस कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन में हूँड़ इच्छिक का सामान्य रूप के संबंधित केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों अधिकारों द्वारा प्रबोधन किया जा रहा है।

(ग) 1980-81 की अवधि के निष्पादन का मुख्यांकन इस समय संभव नहीं है।

(घ) केन्द्रीय प्रबोधन एक स्थापित करने का प्रश्न इस अवस्था में उपस्थित नहीं होता।

SIMEST का आयात

1146. श्री भगवान देव: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) जनवरी 1980 से आज तक कितनी सीमेंट आवात की गई है ताकि चालू वर्ष के दौरान सरकार का सीमेंट की कितनी और मात्रा आयात करने का विचार है, और

(ख) क्या सीमेंट की देश में उत्पादित मात्रा और विदेशी से आयात की जा रही मात्रा से देश की चालू वर्ष की सीमेंट की माग पूर्ति हो जाएगी?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरनजीत चाहला): (क) जनवरी 1980 से मई 1980 की अवधि में 11.73 लाख मी०टन सीमेंट का आयात किया गया। चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान 20 लाख मी०टन सीमेंट का आयात करने की संभावना है।

(ख) दश मे सीमेंट की उपलब्धता माग से कम रही है। माग और पूर्ति के बीच के अंतर को कम करने के सभी प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

Clashes in Election Campaigns

1147. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of clashes that occurred in recent election campaigns throughout the country;

(b) the total number of persons killed and injured in these clashes; and

(c) the action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) According to information available with the Central Government there were 1096 incidents of violence during the recent Assembly Elections in nine States.

(b) 84 persons were killed and 1674 persons were injured in these clashes.

(c) Action has been taken by the state Governments in accordance with the provisions of law.

Persons in various Jails facing Death Penalty

1148. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI K. PRADHANI:

SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons in different jails, State-wise which are in the list of death penalty;

(b) the number of persons who have applied for mercy; and

(c) the number of such death penalty cases which are pending before the different courts in the country i.e. High Courts and Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). A statement containing the information is attached.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	The number of persons in different jails, State-wise which are in the list of death penalty	The number of persons who have applied for mercy	The number of such death penalty cases which are pending before the different courts in the country i.e. High Courts and Supreme Court.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Assam	—	—	—
2	Gujarat	—	—	—
3	Kerala	2	2	—
4	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	—	2 (High Court)
5	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—
6	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
7	Pondicherry	—	—	—
8	Chandigarh	—	—	—

Information from other State Governments and Union territory Administrations is awaited.

Police Officers on Deputation in I.B.

1149. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the top fifty people in Intelligence Bureau are deputationists;

(b) whether the police officers who are continuously on deputation in Intelligence Bureau for more than fifteen years still draw uniform allowance for uniforms which they have not stitched at all;

(c) whether Government are aware that the departmental officers in Intelligence Bureau are still named as non-deputationist officers; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. The top posts are filled by senior Indian Police Service Officers and others taken on deputation from the various States, after examining their ability and suitability.

(b) Senior Police Officers serving in the Intelligence Bureau draw Kit Maintenance Allowance as per rules.

(c) and (d). The directly recruited officers of the Bureau are generally called departmental officers and not named as non-deputationist officers.

Turning down of the Recommendation by National Instruments Ltd.

1150. SHRI SATYA SADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations made by the Labour Department, Government of West Bengal dated the 1st April, 1971 in respect of the victimised canteen employees were turned down by the National Instruments Ltd. management;

(b) whether Office Memo No. Pr. C.9(32)/63 dated the 4 December, 1963 from the Ministry of Industry, Government of India, addressed to the Chairman|Managing Director| General Manager of the Public Sector Undertakings of the Ministry of Industry on the subject of expenditure on the provisions of canteen is applicable in National Instruments Ltd., Calcutta; and

(c) if so, why the canteen employees were thrown out of employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) No. Sir.

(b) &(c). The circular letter dated 4th December 1963 was addressed to all Public Sector Undertakings of the Ministry of Industry, including the National Instruments Limited. This matter was, however, examined by the Company and as it was found that the canteen of the Company is run by the Canteen Managing Committee and not departmentally, no action to change the status of canteen workers was taken. As the Canteen workers were not the employees of CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister question of their being thrown out of employment by the company does not arise.

Re-instalment of Canteen Employees

1151. SHRI SATYA SADHAN the National Instruments Limited, the of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government could not give effect to the recommendation of its Labour Department dated the 1st April, 1971 and settle the dispute due to lack of positive indication from the Ministry of Industry, Government of India;

(b) whether the Ministry of Industry now propose to take initiative immediately to reinstate in services the victimised canteen employees when four workmen out of 52 of National Instruments Ltd., have expired due to starvation and lack of medical treatment and when the Hon'ble Supreme Court by a judgement delivered on April 2, 1980 held that the canteen employees employed in Railways are directly Railway workers; and

(c) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c). Since the ex-canteen workers were not the employees of the National Instruments Limited, the question of their victimisation by the Company of their re-instatement in the service of the Company does not arise. However, on humanitarian grounds, the management of the company has already expressed their willingness to consider appointment of some of these workers against future vacancies in a phased manner as fresh recruits, subject to their normal recruitment procedure.

Regularisation of Canteen Employees

1152. SHRI SATYA SADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the canteen employees now in service in National Instruments Ltd., have also not been

regularised in service in terms of directive under memo No. Pr. C. 9 (32)/63 dated the 4 December, 1963 of the Ministry of Industry, Government of India; and

(b) if so, what steps the Ministry of Industry, Government of India intends to take to regularise their services as the direct employee of the Company; if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) The status of the canteen workers was examined by the Company in the light of the advice contained in the circular letter of 4th December, 1963 and it was found that the Canteen is run by the Canteen Managing Committee and not departmentally. In view of this, no action to change the status of the Canteen workers was found necessary.

(b) Does not arise.

Conference of Chief Secretaries of States

1153. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the decisions of conference of Chief Secretaries of States called at New Delhi in April, 1980;

(b) the follow-up action taken to implement those decisions; and

(c) whether opening of Central control room to monitor prices of nine essential commodities was one of the decisions; if so, the steps taken to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The main conclusions arrived at in the Conference of Chief Secretaries/I.G.P. of States and generally approved in the Conference of Governors and Chief Ministers held in April, 1980 are given in the attached statement.

(b) The minutes of the conference

have been sent to all State Governments and UT administrations and other concerned authorities for necessary follow-up action. Follow-up action, both at the Centre and in the States, is reviewed at high level official monthly meetings in the MHA with a view to ensure that the decisions are implemented expeditiously.

(c) Yes, Sir. A Central Control Room is functioning from the end of April, 1980. The Central Control Room collects data on the availability and price trends of select commodities, to begin with, wheat, rice, sugar, edible oils, kerosene, diesel, salt and soft coke, and helps consolidate the data for monitoring. It also liaises with the States Governments and the concerned administrative Ministries responsible for taking appropriate action regarding availability and prices.

Statement

Main Conclusions arrived at the conference of governors and Chief Ministers held in April, 1980.

A. Law and Order:

1. Augmenting the strength of police force with a view to ensuring more effective control on the law and order situation;

2. Well planned combing operations by States to unearth illicit fire-arms, ammunition and explosives;

3. Setting up of special teams of CID to conduct prompt investigation of all cases of major communal riots/atrocities on Harijans.

4. Setting up of high powered group to examine in depth all administrative and legal aspects which have an adverse effect on the maintenance of law and order and on the prompt handling of crimes and criminals;

5. Appointment of more Judges in order to ensure early liquidation of arrears in the Courts;

6. Vesting of powers under sections 108-110 Cr.P.C. in Executive Magistrates;

7. Vesting of Summary powers on Magistrates for prompt disposal of cases relating to matters connected with law and order;

8. Holding of administrative inquiries in all serious communal riots to assess the adequacy of administrative measures taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents as well as to deal more effectively with them in future;

9. Adequate representation of minorities in police forces, including the intelligence set up;

10. Thorough review of the Intelligence and administrative arrangements at the district level to enable adequate notice being taken of all the indications of trouble;

11. Setting up of special cells at State Hqrs. for watching and monitoring all aspects of communal situation;

12. The provisions of the Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Act, 1976 should be used for setting up Special Courts, whenever widespread and serious communal disturbances take places.

13. Speedy rehabilitation of victims of communal violence;

14. Closer watch on the communal press and prompt and effective action against inflammatory writings under the provisions of the IPC;

15. Cases relating to communal riots should not be withdrawn;

16. Media should be utilised for propagation of ideas of secularism and to promote communal and regional amity;

17. History books should be reviewed so as to remove from them any bias against national integration;

18. Efforts should be made to ensure that members of all communities are encouraged to participate in major religious festivals of community;

19. A special striking force which should be highly mobile and well equipped, should be stationed in sensitive areas to protect Scheduled Castes;

20. Cases of atrocities should be investigated expeditiously and charge-sheeted within a specified time limit;

21. Police pickets should be stationed in atrocities prone areas or where atrocities had taken place; and

22. Imposition of punitive and collective fines should be considered.

B. Police and Jails:

1. Staff at a police station should have a helpful attitude, should be polite and gentle and should be willing to take immediate action on complaints, specially from the poor and weaker sections of society;

2. Policemen must develop attitudes in conformity with the concepts of social justice and liberty of individual with particular reference to the weaker sections, the poor, the minorities and SC/ST;

3. There should be proper training at the time of entry into service and refresher courses for all ranks at suitable intervals to develop an attitude of service towards the community. A time bound crash programme for imparting refresher training to all ranks, particularly below the level of sub-inspectors, be undertaken;

4. Training of police officers and men in the sphere of dispersal of un-lawful assemblies and crowds, needs to be re-oriented;

5. Measures should be taken to improve the working conditions of police personnel;

6. There should be an effective machinery for redressal of grievances of policemen;

7. Systematic development of work programme for prisoners including under-trials, the programme also needs diversification, keeping in view the present day conditions so that the prisoners can get gainful employment after their release;

8. Initial training and inservice training should be arranged to bring about reorientation in the outlook of the jail staff at all levels;

9. Facility for provision of legal aid to indigent prisoners should be extended.

C. Economic Upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ..

1. Organisation of credit-cum-marketing facilities to look after credit needs of the tribals, specially during the lean periods;

2. More efforts in organising large multi-purpose cooperative societies (LAMPS) in tribal areas and toning up their working;

3. Organisation of an integrated administrative structure and following of right personnel policies;

4. Effective participation of nationalised Banks in development programmes for SC and ST;

5. Identification of outlays earmarked for Scheduled Castes by all Central Ministries and Departments in their programmes;

6. Substantial allocation of Special Central Assistance for the Scheduled Castes.

D. Civil Supplies

1. Effective implementation of price display orders to create confidence in the minds of consumers;

2. To sustain the tempo of enforcement as well as supply management for maintaining price stability and availability of essential commodities.

Testing of ICBM China

1154. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

SHRI JANARDHANA
POOJARY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether China first launched carrier rockets into the South Pacific Ocean between May 18 and 21 and these were described by the Chinese as completely successful;

(b) whether it subsequently fired and tested a second intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) into the South Pacific Ocean with complete success and

(c) if so, Government's reaction to these tests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). China launched two carrier rockets into the South Pacific Ocean, the 1st on 18th May and the second on 21st May, 1980. The Chinese media claimed the tests to be successful.

(c) Government are aware of the on going Chinese ICBM programme. The recent Chinese ICBM tests do not pose any fresh threat to India.

Expansion of Steel Foundries

1155. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to expand the indigenous capacity of steel foundries for producing cast steel railway bogies and centre-buffer-couplers in the interest of overall development of transport infrastructure; and

(b) the number of foundries engaged in the production of these items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). There are three established manufacturers/suppliers of cast steel bogies for wagons and centre-buffer-couplers, namely, M/s. Burn Standard Company Ltd., Howrah, M/s. Bhartia Electric Steel Company Ltd., Calcutta and M/s. Mukand Iron and Steel Works Ltd., Bombay who have been supplying cast steel bogies and centre-buffer-couplers to the Indian Railways for a number of years. In addition to these units, Chittaranjan Locomotive Works Steel Foundry also produces some Cast Steel Bogies. Certain orders for centre-buffer couplers have been also placed on M/s. Texmaco, Calcutta.

No orders have been placed during the last five years by the Railways for Cast Steel Bogies. In Wagons built with Cast Steel Bogies during this period, Cast Steel Bogies available against the earlier orders were made use of. At present, Railways are considering a tender for the procurement of Cast Steel Bogies for their requirements for the year 1980-81 and 1981-82.

As regards centre-buffer-couplers, all the three companies have completed the orders placed on them by the Railways during the years 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978. Since there are no sustained orders from the Railways

presently, the manufacturers are making attempt to book this capacity against export orders.

The existing capacity for these two items is more than adequate to meet the requirement of Indian Railways as also to meet export needs.

यमुना-पार क्षेत्र के लिए सप्लाई किया गया सीमेंट

1156. श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यमुना पर क्षेत्र में मकानों की मरम्मत के लिये कुल कितना सीमेंट सप्लाई किया गया तथा यह किन वित्तीयों के माध्यम से सप्लाई किया जाता है ;

(ख) इस के परिणामस्वरूप अब तक कितने व्यक्तियों को लाभ पहुंचा है ; और

(ग) तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वरदजीत चानना): (क) 1.1.80 से 60.354 बोरी सीमेंट जारी किया गया है। जिन सीमेंट हीलरों द्वारा सीमेंट रिलीज की गई उनकी सूची विवरण में दी गयी है।

(ख) 5723.

(ग)

जारी करने का स्रोत	जारी की गई वोगियों की संख्या	लाभान्वित हुए व्यक्तियों की संख्या
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(1) मुख्यालय 41979 2949

(2) यमुना पार क्षेत्र के 1 से 5 मंडल 15375 2774

60354 5723

थिवरण

सीमेंट फैलरों की सूची जिनके भाष्यम से वसुनापार के आवेदनकर्ताओं को सीमेंट जारी किया गया ।

क्रम संख्या स्टाकिस्टों का नाम व पता

- मै० आदर्श ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन, भोलानाथ नगर, शाहदरा ।
- अश्रवाल एण्ड सन्स, राम नगर, कृष्णा नगर, दिल्ली ।
- अनिल कुमार एण्ड सन्स, पाण्डव नगर, विष्वास नगर, दिल्ली ।
- अरोडा बिल्डर्स स्टोर, लोनी रोड, शाहदरा ।
- एशियन बिल्डर्स, एल-42, लक्ष्मीनगर ।
- बसन्त बिल्डिंग मैटीरियल स्टोर, 66, न्यू लायलपुर कालोनी ।
- चरनदास सूरी एण्ड सन्स, शिवपुरी, पटपड़गंज ।
- दयाल ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन, दुर्गापुरी, लोनी रोड, शाहदरा ।
- देविन्द्र सिंह सिसौदिया, 95, खुरेजी खास ।
- दुर्गा सीमेंट स्टोर, मौजपुर, घोड़ा ।
- फैडस ट्रेडर्स, लक्ष्मीनगर, शाहदरा ।
- गांधी नगर सीमेंट स्टोर ।
- गोयल सीमेंट स्टोर, लोनी रोड, शाहदरा ।
- जैन बादर्स, सरोजिनी पार्क, शास्ती नगर ।
- जैना सीमेंट डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर्स, 465 छोटा बाजार, शाहदरा ।
- जैना सीमेंट स्टोर, भोलानाथ नगर ।
- जैन ट्रेडिंग कं०, मण्डोली रोड, शाहदरा ।
- कंवर एण्ड कं०, ज्योति नगर, शाहदरा ।
- लक्ष्मीनारायण जैन एण्ड कं०, लोनी रोड, शाहदरा ।
- माडर्न बिल्डर्स, 12-ए, ईस्ट आजाद नगर, कृष्णा नगर ।

क्रम संख्या स्टाकिस्टों का नाम व पता

- पदमसेन राम निवास, लोनी रोड, शाहदरा ।
- प्रवीन कुमार एण्ड ब्रदर्स, भोलानाथ नगर, शाहदरा ।
- प्रीमियर सेल्स कारपोरेशन, पाण्डव नगर, पटपड़गंज ।
- प्रीतपाल मिह एण्ड कं०, कृष्णा नगर, दिल्ली ।
- रघुवीर मिह एण्ड ब्रदर्स, राठी स्टील मिल के समीप ।
- राज सीमेंट कं०, राजपूत मोहल्ला, घोड़ा ।
- राम निवास गुप्ता, लोनी रोड, शाहदरा ।
- संजय एण्टरप्राइजेज, प्राम-बाबरपुर ।
- शाहदरा बिल्डर्स, ए-2, मानसरोवर पार्क ।
- शाहदरा सीमेंट स्टोर, 122 मौजपुर, घोड़ा ।
- शशिकान्त, भोलानाथ नगर, शाहदरा ।
- शर्मा सेल्स कारपोरेशन, 10-ए पाण्डव नगर, पटपड़गंज ।
- सिंह ट्रेडिंग कं० बाबरपुर रोड, शाहदरा ।
- सुबोध बिल्डर्स, लोनी रोड, शाहदरा ।
- यनाईटेंड ट्रेडर्स, मेन मार्किट, लक्ष्मीनगर, दिल्ली ।
- विजय सीमेंट स्टोर, विष्वास नगर, शाहदरा ।

10-Year Plan for Fishing Trawler Building Industry

1157. SHRI K. T. KOHALRAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of 10-year perspective plan for expanding fishing trawler building industry; and

(b) the rate of subsidy which Government have decided to give to improve the supply position of fishing trawlers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). A copy of the Notification dated the 25th February, 1980 issued in this regard is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—925/80.]

Project to Step up Generation of Atomic Power

1158. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to embark on a comprehensive project to step up generation of atomic power to supplement the thermal and hydel plants to meet the growing power needs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Yes. Sir. In addition to the present installed capacity of 640 MWe already commissioned, the second unit of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station of 220 MWe capacity and two units each of 235 MWe at Kalpakkam and at Narora are under construction. The setting up of additional atomic power stations is under consideration. A Fast Breeder Test Reactor is also being constructed at Kalpakkam to study the feasibility of nuclear power generation on the basis of fast breeder technology.

Printing of Designs on Skins by Novel Method

1160. SHRI K. T. KOSALARAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a novel method of printing various designs like leopard skins, snake skins and patterns of various kinds on leather has been developed; and

(b) if so, the steps taken for commercial exploitation, particularly for boosting leather goods exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a). Yes, Sir. A process has been developed by the Central Leather Research Institute, Madras for the printing of various grain and fur patterns on different leather.

(b) The process has been widely publicised through practical demonstration, through articles in newspapers and leather journals, news release on Radio, T. V. etc. A number of parties have evinced interest. Leather goods items have also been fabricated in the Institute and displayed. These measures, it is expected, will lead to commercial exploitation particularly for boosting leather goods exports.

Recruitment of SC/ST in Police Force

1161. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre has decided on a crash programme of recruitment of members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the police force;

(b) whether some funds have also been sanctioned in this regard; and

(c) whether Government have also given some directions to the police to re-orient their attitude and behaviour towards the public to adopt better method for crowd control and in their approach and behaviour towards the weaker sections of the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) State Governments have been requested to see whether the Scheduled Castes are adequately represented in the police force at all levels.

where representation is not adequate, it is necessary to have a immediate special recruitment to bring it to the required level. State Governments have not been addressed in respect of Scheduled Tribes.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The matter was reviewed at the Conference of Chief Secretaries, Home Secretaries, and Inspectors General of Police of States and Union Territories held on 3rd April, 1980 and also the Conference of Governors and Chief Ministers held on 8th April, 1980 and they have been requested to take a necessary action on the suggestions made in this regard.

Setting up of Industry in Orissa

1162. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish some industries in the State of Orissa in the Central Sector during 1977—82 with their financial assistance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details regarding their progress?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a)

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

विकसित तथा अविकसित राज्यों को सीमेंट कितरण

1163. श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सीमेंट के वितरण के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या मानदण्ड अपनाया गया है; और

(ख) उपरोक्त आधार पर विकसित तथा अविकसित राज्यों को सीमेंट की कितनी-कितनी मात्रा दी गई है और इस संबंध में पूर्ण विवरण क्या है?

उद्योग भवालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरनजीत चानना) : (क). और (ख). देश में सीमेंट के समान वितरण और उचित मत्त्व पर सीमेंट की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित कराने के लिए उद्योग (विकास एवं विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 18 (छ) और 25 के अधीन जारी किए गए सीमेंट नियंत्रण आदेश, 1967 के उपबंधों के अंतर्गत सीमेंट का वितरण विनियमित है। देश में सीमेंट की उपलब्धता का पूर्वानुमान प्रत्येक तिमाही के प्रारम्भ में लगाया जाता है और विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों व केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभागों को सीमेंट का उपयुक्त बल्कि आवंटन किया जाता है। राज्यों के तिमाही आवंटन सीमेंट के पिछले उपभोग और उसकी कल उपलब्धता के आधार पर निश्चित किए जाते हैं। विभिन्न राज्यों को वर्ष 1977, 1978 व 1979 में सीमेंट की भेजी गई मात्रा को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

(हजार मी० टनों में)

क्रम सं०	राज्य क्षेत्र	वर्ष 1977 में भेजी गई सीमेंट	वर्ष 1978 में भेजी गई सीमेंट	वर्ष 1979 में भेजी गई सीमेंट
1	2	3	4	5
उत्तर				
1.	हरियाणा	.	571	612
2.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	.	71	94
3.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	.	153	173
579				
98				
145				

1 2

3 4 5

4. पंजाब	773	815	717
5. राजस्थान	529	666	609
6. उत्तर प्रदेश	1859	1970	1776
7. चंडीगढ़	71	87	77
8. दिल्ली	424	443	446

पूर्व

9. आसाम	183	176	158
10. बिहार	877	870	813
11. मणिपुर	20	23	30
12. मेघालय	25	37	39
13. नागालैंड	9	21	36
14. उड़ीसा	321	440	412
15. सिक्किम	10	26	24
16. बिपुरा	13	20	22
17. प० बंगाल	1100	1062	1127
18. अस्सिनाचल प्रदेश	1	2	22
19. मिजोरम	5	9	9

पश्चिम

20. गुजरात	1270	1549	1471
21. मध्य प्रदेश	685	751	820
22. महाराष्ट्र	1824	2087	1766
23. दादरा नगर हवेली	3	5	3
24. गोप्ता, दमन, फिंवा	61	95	76

दक्षिण

25. आंध्र प्रदेश	1351	1462	1514
26. कर्नाटक	816	1003	1000
27. केरल	724	787	780
28. तामिलनाडु	1266	1482	1389
29. अंडमान और निकोबार	9	9	8
30. लक्ष्यदीप	×न	1	3
31. पोंगीचेरी	28	34	36
कुल	15020	16711	16008

छठी योजना के लिए जन्म तथा काश्मीर को
योजनाएं

1164. श्री गुलाम रसूल कोचकः क्या
योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना आयोग द्वारा जारी किये
गये मानवशास्त्र सिद्धांतों को ध्यान में रखते हुए,
जन्म तथा काश्मीर सरकार ने छठी योजना में
सम्मिलित किये जाने के लिए अपनी योजनाएं बना
ली हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उसने योजना आयोग
को ये योजनाएं भेज दी हैं ;

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई
सभी योजनाओं को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा छठी योजना
में सम्मिलित किये जाने का विचार है ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उनमें से कितनी योजनाओं
को छोड़ दिया जायेगा ; और

(ङ) राज्य सरकार द्वारा कुल कितना परि-
व्यय निर्धारित किया गया है तथा उसे वर्ष 1980-
81 योजना अवधि में कितना परिव्यय उगतव्य कराया
जायेगा ।

योजना मंत्री (श्री नारायण बस तिवारी) :
(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ) तक प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होते ।

(ङ) जन्म और काश्मीर सरकार ने 1980—85
की छठी योजना के लिए कुल योजना परिव्यय अभी
तक प्रस्तावित नहीं किया है । तथापि, 1980-81
की वाषिक योजना के लिए अनुमोदित परिव्यय
137.48 करोड़ रु० है ।

Identification of Plan Priorities

1165. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be
pleased to state:

- whether the Planning Commission has identified the Plan priorities;
- if so, whether the Planning Commission has also decided to increase the allocation in this regard;

(c) when the Annual Plan for 1980-
81 is likely to be ready; and

(d) what are its main features?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING
(SHRI N. D. TEWARI): (a) and (b).
The Government have decided that
the new Five Year Plan covering the
period 1980-81 to 1984-85 and reflecting
the priorities of the new Government
will be prepared by the end of
the current year. Tentatively, the
Planning Commission has fixed a 5
per cent annual rate of growth of
national income as the target for the
new Plan. At the same time, the possi-
bilities of achieving a higher growth
will also be explored while formulating
the Plan. Exercises are under
way to work out details of the new
Plan. It is too early to indicate the
sector-wise priorities and allocations.

(c) and (d). The Annual Plan for
1980-81 will be presented to the House
later in this session. The Annual Plan
will lay greater emphasis on the
minimum needs programme, including
drinking water supply in rural areas.
The Annual Plan would also envisage
special attention for ameliorating the
lot of Scheduled Castes/Tribes and
other backward classes. The 20 Point
Programme will also be taken up vig-
orously during the year.

Curbing of Communal Violence and Atrocities on Harijans

1165. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

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

- whether it is a fact that Government are evolving a two-fold
strategy to curb communal violence
and atrocities on Harijans and con-
solidate the forces of national integra-
tion;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals under consideration;

(c) whether communal riots and atrocities on Harijans in various States were on the increase during the last two months;

(d) if so, the total number of cases of communal violence in Assam; and

(e) the loss suffered by the minorities in all the incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a and (b). Yes, Sir. Government are evolving a many fold strategy to curb communal violence and atrocities on Harijans. Government have taken a number of steps to curb communal violence. A conference of Chief Secretaries, Home Secretaries and Inspectors General of Police of States and Union Territories was held on the 3rd April, 1980. This was followed by the Conference of Governors and Chief Ministers on the 8th April, 1980. Some of the important decisions taken/conclusions arrived at the first Conference and generally approved by the second Conference are mentioned in the attached Statement.

As regards atrocities against members of the Scheduled Castes, the Union Home Minister recently addressed a letter to the State Chief Ministers/Governors outlining the important steps to be taken to deal with and eliminate the menace of atrocities on Scheduled Castes. Some of the important steps mentioned therein are given in the second statement attached.

In addition, Government also propose to revitalize the National Integration Council.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Information for the months of April and May is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Some of the important conclusions arrived at the Conference of Chief Secretaries, Home Secretaries and Inspectors General of Police of States/Union Territories held on 3rd April 1980 and generally approved at the Conference of Governors and Chief Ministers held on 8th April, 1980.

1. Provisions of the Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Act, 1976 should be used for setting up Special Courts.

2. Controversy over routes of religious processions should be anticipated and decided in time by local authorities.

3. Prompt decisions of courts should be obtained in disputes over ownership of and properties belonging to religious institutions.

4. There is need to take frequent resources to the use of laws relating to punitive fines where provision for imposition of such fines exists. if not, States may legislate on the subject; quartering of additional police force under section 15 of the police Act should be undertaken.

5. Minorities should be adequately represented in police force, including intelligence set-up.

6. Some units of the armed police in the State be constituted with a much larger composition of minority communities, SC and ST for dealing with serious communal and caste situations.

7. A Special Cell should be established in the Special Branch at each State headquarters for watching and monitoring all aspects of communal situation.

8. Peace Promotion Committees should be activated and should meet frequently and not only after a riot.

9. Speedy rehabilitation of victims of communal violence should be ensured.

10. A close watch on communal press be kept and prompt and effective action taken against inflammatory writings under section 153-A-Indian Penal Code.

11. There should be withdrawal of cases relating to communal riots.

12. Tripartite Committees should be constituted at the district level for industrial areas which are prone to or which have a potential for inter-community trouble. These committees should comprise of representatives of the Government, employees and the labour and have adequate representation of local minority communities.

13. Places of worship should not be used to hold meetings which tend to create communal disharmony or ill-will.

14. Efforts should be made to promote religious and communal amity at grass-root i.e., village and mohalla levels by encouraging social mixing between different communities specially between Hindus and Muslims and promoting religious tolerance for each other among them.

15. A Code of Conduct should be evolved for political parties and it should be ensured by the leadership of the parties that their followers do nothing to aggravate existing differences or create mutual hatred between castes and communities.

Statement

Some of the important steps suggested in the Union Home Minister's letter dated 10th March 1980 to State Chief Ministers/Governors to deal with and eliminate the menace of atrocities on Scheduled Castes.

(i) Administrative measures should be taken up to tone up the Police Administration and especially the agencies dealing with collection of intelligence;

(ii) Preventive measures should be taken well in time on the basis

of the intelligence received, including posting of Police and Armed Police pickets.

(iii) In such crime prone areas, gun licences would be suspended, and even cancelled, belonging to persons who are likely to indulge in such crimes.

(iv) A sustained drive should be launched for unearthing illicit arms and ammunition in such areas.

(v) The crimes should be speedily investigated and the offenders brought to book without delay.

(vi) Special Judges may be appointed to speed up trials of such offenders so as to have a deterrent effect on them;

(vii) Relief should be rendered to the victims immediately and their rehabilitation expedited.

(viii) Peace Committees should be formed in such areas consisting of respectable persons from various castes and groups so as to bring a permanent re-conciliation.

(ix) The Minimum Wages Act for Agricultural labourers should be enforced vigorously.

(x) Communication facilities, specially the roads, should be improved in the interior areas.

(xi) Government has also emphasised the importance of economic development of the Scheduled Castes and have initiated necessary measures particularly through the mechanism of Special Component Plan and Development Corporations for the Scheduled Castes. or.

Association for I.P.S. Officers

1167. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the IPS Officers are having an Association and whether it is recognised by Government;

(b) whether the I.B. is a civilian organisation; if not why the Police Officers surrender their sanad when they go on deputation to I.B.; and

(c) whether the I.B. have special status and if not, whether Government propose to detach it from Home Ministry and give it a special status as a National Security Organisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Central and State IPS Associations have been in existence since long. These are not recognised by the Government.

(b) The Intelligence Bureau is a civilian organisation with considerable security over-tones and responsibilities. A sanad is given to an officer who exercises executive police powers in the State. In the IB, such sanad is not necessary as its officers do not exercise executive police powers.

(c) There is no proposal to detach it from Home Ministry nor to give it any special status different from other Government offices.

Transmitters with Advance Communication Training Centre of I.B.

1168. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the advance communication training centre of I. B. does not have the same type of transmitters which the trainees are expected to maintain after they complete their training?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): No, Sir. The training centre is provided with adequate equipment of necessary types and facilities for the courses.

Stagnation in Communication Wing of I. B.

1169. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is severe stagnation in all ranks in the communication wing of the Intelligence Bureau especially among the Assistant Central Intelligence Officers Grade II among whom 70 per cent will be reaching their maximum in 1981; and

(b) when Lower Division Clerks belonging to Ministerial cadre are still being recruited into the communication wing of the I. B. in intermediary categories thus intensifying the already existing stagnations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Promotion prospects in the communication wing of I. B are not bad. The position in case of ACIO II is relatively tight; but it is not correct that 70 per cent of these ACIO II (W/T) would be reaching their maximum in 1981.

(b) It is true that a few LDCs have been inducted on the communication cadre; but this has not affected the promotion prospects of serving incumbents.

Consultation with States before Finalisation of Economic Policies

1170. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state what stands on the way to consider the need for consultations between the State Governments and the Centre prior to the finalisation of the major economic policies by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TIWARI): The Planning Commission lays down only the broad frame work of economic policy

considered necessary for effective implementation of the Five Year and Annual Plans. There are frequent discussions with the States at the official as well as Ministerial level in the process of formulating the Plans. The States are also consulted through the meetings of the National Development Council, which includes, inter alia, State Chief Ministers as its Members. Specific economic policies are, however, finalised by the Central Ministries concerned and the States are consulted by them wherever considered necessary.

Grant of Industrial Licences

1171. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial licences granted to the States and Union Territories of India during 1978-79 and 1979-80 (State-wise);

(b) the number of applications for licences from different States during the above two years; and

(c) rejections and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):
(a) A Statement is enclosed. (Annexure—I).

(b) A Statement is enclosed. (Annexure—II).

(c) The number of applications rejected during the years 1978 and 1979 are as follows:—

Year	No.
1978	346
1979	423

These applications were, in general rejected for one or more of the following reasons:—

(i) Adequate capacity in the proposed line of manufacture exists or has already been approved/licensed;

(ii) The Schemes were not in accordance with current industrial policy (including policies relating to MRTP/FERA units, or reservation for small units).

(iii) The location of the unit was not in accordance with the locational policy.

(iv) The schemes were not (a) properly worked out (b) technically sound;

(v) in respect of Industrial licence(s) granted to the applicants, earlier, actual production was much below their licenced capacity.

Statement I

State/Union Territory-wise break up of number of Industrial Licences Issued during 1978 & 1979

State/Union Territory	Industrial Licences Issued	
	1978	1979
1. Andhra Pradesh	17	17
2. Andaman & Nicobar	1	—
3. Assam	1	2
4. Bihar	12	—

Sl. No	State/Union Territory	Industrial Licences Issued	
5.	Chandigarh	1	—
6.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—
7.	Delhi	6	6
8.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2	—
9.	Gujarat	46	48
10.	Haryana	13	16
11.	Himachal Pradesh	4	1
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	2
13.	Karnataka	26	24
14.	Kerala	7	11
15.	Madhya Pradesh	8	7
16.	Maharashtra	101	111
17.	Manipur	—	—
18.	Meghalaya	—	—
19.	Nagaland	—	—
20.	Orissa	2	6
21.	Pondicherry	—	—
22.	Punjab	9	13
23.	Rajasthan	10	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	28	26
25.	Tripura	—	—
26.	Uttar Pradesh	26	33
27.	West Bengal	23	29
28.	State not indicate	3	2
TOTAL		348	365

Statement II

State/Union Territory-wise Total number of Industrial Licence Applications received during 1978 and 1979

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territories	1978	1979
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100	117
2.	Assam	17	6
3.	Bihar	34	25
4.	Gujarat	156	223
5.	Haryana	57	86
6.	Himachal Pradesh	22	22
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	13	15
8.	Kerala	29	28
9.	Karnataka	67	103
10.	Madhya Pradesh	73	75
11.	Maharashtra	316	304
12.	Meghalaya	—	2
13.	Nagaland	—	1
14.	Orissa	32	25
15.	Punjab	62	49
16.	Rajasthan	62	80
17.	Tamil Nadu	83	99
18.	Tripura	—	1
19.	Uttar Pradesh	93	112
20.	West Bengal	109	87
21.	Chandigarh	3	1
22.	Andaman & Nicobar	1	—
23.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4	3
24.	Delhi	29	12
25.	Goa, Daman & Diu	7	14
26.	Pondicherry	1	2
TOTAL		1370	1492

**Setting up of District Industries
Centres in Gujarat**

1172. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) What is the number of district industries centres set up in Gujarat State so far alongwith the names of districts in which these have been set up; and

(b) by when the district industries centres are likely to be set up in the remaining districts of the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) and (b). 17 District Industries Centres covering all the 19 Districts of Gujarat have already been set up as given below:

Name of the DIC	Date of Sanction
1. Amreli	
2. Banskantha	
3. Bharoach	
4. Bhavnagar	
5. Junagarh	10-4-1978
6. Kutch	
7. Mehsana	
8. Panchmahal	
9. Sabarkantha	
10. Surenderanagar	
11. Ahmedabad (covers Gandhi Nagar district also)	
12. Rajkot	
13. Jamnagar	
14. Kheda	30-3-1979
15. Vadodara	
16. Surat	
17. Valsad (Covers Dang district also)	

Setting up of special strike force for protection to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1173. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Centre has suggested the States for setting up of a special strike force to give protection to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in trouble-prone areas; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in regard to give confidence to Harijans and other weaker sections of the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The Home Minister has written on 10-3-1980 to the Chief Ministers/Governors/Lt.-Governors of States and Union Territories where crimes against members of Scheduled Castes have been occurring, conveying to the State Governments and Union Territories guide lines of precautionary and preventive, punitive and rehabilitative measures to be taken for effectively dealing with crimes against them. In the D. O., it has been suggested, inter-alia, that a few units of special striking force, highly mobile and well-equipped may be located in strategic areas, composed and officered in a manner which will give confidence to the Scheduled Castes and other weaker sections and deter perpetrators and potential perpetrators of atrocities. A copy of the Home Minister's D.O. has already been laid on the Table of the House in reply to an Unstarred Question No. 1077 on the 19th March, 1980. In addition, as the basis for a permanent solution to the atrocities against Scheduled Castes, the Government of India are giving high priority to their economic development.

Steps to be taken to prevent and deal effectively with atrocities on

Scheduled Castes and for their economic development were discussed in detail in the conference of Chief Ministers/Governors held on 8-4-1980.

The Government of India are in constant and continuous touch with the State Governments with regard to atrocities on Scheduled Castes as well as their economic development.

The Government of India is determined to put an end to atrocities on Scheduled Castes.

Import of Writing and Printing Paper from USSR

1174. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked Soviet Union to consider the possibility of exporting writing and printing paper to this country; and

(b) if so, the reaction of that country to our proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). A programme of co-operation in the field of pulp and paper industry has been drawn up

i) Formation/Improvement (equivalent to Class IX)	10 KMs. *
ii) Surfacing.	204 KMs. *
iii) Resurfacing.	203 KMs.
iv) Permanent Works, Accommodation etc.	Rs. 29.75 Lakhs

The budget allocation for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 629.76 lakhs.

(b) The length of roads completed during 1979-80 is as follows:—

i) Formation/improvement (Equivalent to Class IX)	43 KMs. *
ii) Surfacing	102 Kms. *
iii) Resurfacing.	13 Kms.
iv) Permanent works, Accommodation etc.	Rs. 14.27 Lakhs

* NB The figures represent the aggregate achievement, based on a common denominator, of component items of work whose dimensions differ from Scheme to Scheme on the ground.

between India and USSR. The programme provides that both sides would consider the possibilities of mutual exchange of certain types of pulp and paper projects on a mutually agreed basis. Details of items of pulp and paper products that are to be imported from USSR are yet to be drawn up.

Target and allocation for Border Boards in Rajasthan during 1980-81

1175. SHRI MOOL CHAND DABA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for the construction of Border roads in Rajasthan during 1980-81 and funds allotted for the same period;

(b) the mileage of roads completed during 1979; and

(c) whether the development of border roads is proceeding according to the schedule, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) The following targets have been laid down for construction of roads in Rajasthan by the Border Roads Organisation during 1980-81:—

(c) The development of Border Roads in Rajasthan has been by and large proceeding according to schedule, though it was somewhat retarded during 1979-80 mainly for the following reasons:

(i) acute shortage of diesel and coal which hindered the supply of road construction materials; and

(ii) delayed handing over of five roads by the State Government to the Border Roads Organisation.

छोटे ट्रैक्टर का निर्माण करने वाले कारखाने

1176. श्री मूलचन्द डागा: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में छोटे ट्रैक्टर बनाने वाले कारखाने कितने हैं और उनका वार्षिक उत्पादन कितना है;

(ख) क्या ये कारखाने छोटे कारखानों की मांग पूरी कर रहे हैं, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार छोटे ट्रैक्टरों का नियंत्रण करने का है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना): (क) से (ग) संगठित क्षेत्र में इस समय 5 एकाक हैं जो 30 अ० श० से कम के ट्रैक्टरों का उत्पादन कर रहे हैं; इन एकाकों द्वारा इस रेज में 1978-79 तथा 1979-80 में ट्रैक्टरों का उत्पादन त्रिमूँ: 14,596 तथा 16,199 नग रहा। चंकि छोटे ट्रैक्टरों की बहुत कुछ मांग देशी उत्पादन से पूरी की जा रही है, इसलिए छोटे ट्रैक्टरों के आयात का सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

साम्प्रदायिक दंगे

1177. श्री मूलचन्द डागा:

श्री अनंदमान आठरे पाटिल:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत ८: मास के दौरान देश में कुल कितने साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए;

(ख) उनमें कितने व्यक्ति मरे और कितने धायल हुए;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उन दंगों के कारणों का पता लगा लिया है और उनके लिए कौन लोग दोषी पाए गए और उन व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ किस तरह की कार्रवाई की गई; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के संरक्षण और साम्प्रदायिक दंगों की रोक-थाम के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र भक्ताणा):

(क) 1-12-1979 से 31-5-1980 तक की अवधि में देश में 223 साम्प्रदायिक धटनाएं हुईं।

(ख) इन धटनाओं में 56 व्यक्ति मारे गए और 1114 धायल हुए।

(ग) इनमें से अधिकांश धटनाओं का कारण साधारण झगड़ा था। किन्तु उनमें से कुछ धटनाएं छेड़खानी तथा जमीन के झगड़ों के कारण घटी थीं। संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपराधी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कानून के अनुसार कार्रवाई की गई।

(घ) अप्रैल, 1980 में राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के मुख्य सचिवों, गृह सचिवों और पुलिस महानिरीक्षकों का एक सम्मेलन हुआ था। उसके बाद उसी महीने राज्यपालों तथा मुख्य-मंत्रियों का एक सम्मेलन हुआ। पहले सम्मेलन में किए गए और सामान्यतः दूसरे सम्मेलन द्वारा अनुमोदित किए गए कुछ महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय निष्कर्षों का एक विवरण इस सदन में दिनांक 11-6-80 को अतारांकित प्रश्न संघ्या 355 के उत्तर में संलग्न किया गया था जिसकी एक प्रति सहज संदर्भ के लिए संलग्न है।

विवरण

(1) विभिन्न क्षेत्र (विशेष न्यायालय) अधिनियम, 1976 के उपबन्ध विशेष न्यायालय स्थापित करने के लिये प्रयोग किये जाएं।

(2) धार्मिक जुलूसों के मागों पर विवाद का पूर्वानुमान लगाया जाए और स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों द्वारा समय पर निर्णय लिया जाए।

(3) धार्मिक संस्थाओं से संबंधित भूमि/सम्पत्ति के स्वामित्व संबंधी विवादों में न्यायालयों के निर्णय तुरन्त प्राप्त किए जाएं।

(4) दंडात्मक जुर्मानों से संबंधित कानूनों के प्रयोग की बार-बार आवृत्ति की आवश्यकता है जहां

पर ऐसे जुमने करने के लिये व्यवस्था बिद्यमान है, यदि नहीं तो राज्य इस विषय पर कानून बनाए, पुलिस आर्टिनियम की धारा 15 के अधीन अतिरिक्त पुलिस बल लगाया जाए।

(5) अल्पसंख्यकों को सतर्कता स्थापनाओं समेत पुलिस बलों में पर्याप्त प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जाए।

(6) गंभीर सामुदायिक और जाति स्थितियों से निपटने के लिए अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों अनु० जा० तथा प्रनुसूचित जन जाति के बहुत अधिक संयोजन से राज्य में सशस्त्र पुलिस की कुछ यूनिटें गठित की जाएं।

(7) साम्प्रदायिक स्थिति के सभी पहलुओं की देखभाल करने और प्रबो न करने के लिये त्वेक राज्य के मध्यालयों की विशेष शाखा में एक विशेष कक्ष स्थापित किया जाए।

(8) शान्ति को बढ़ावा देने वाली समितियां सक्रिय होनी चाहिए और उन्हें बार बार बैठक करनी चाहिये न कि केवल किसी दंगे के पश्चात।

(9) साम्प्रदायिक हिमा के पीड़ितों का तीव्र पुनर्वास सुनिश्चित किया जाए।

(10) साम्प्रदायिक प्रेसों पर कड़ी निगरानी रखी जाए और उत्तेजक नेतृओं के विरुद्ध भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 153 के अधीन तुरन्त और प्रभावी कार्यवाही की जाए।

(11) साम्प्रदायिक दंगों से संबंधित मामलों को वापस नहीं लिया जाए।

(12) श्रीगोंगिक श्रेव जिनमें अन्तर-सम्प्रदाय दंगों की प्रवृत्ति है अथवा इनकी संभावना है के लिये जिला स्तर पर विदलीय समिति गठित की जाए। इन समितियों में सरकार नियोक्ताओं और श्रमिकों का प्रतिनिधित्व होना चाहिये और स्थानीय अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों का पर्याप्त प्रतिनिधित्व होना चाहिये।

(13) पूजा के स्थान बैठकें करने के लिये प्रयोग नहीं किये जाने चाहिए जिनमें साम्प्रदायिक कटुता और देष्ट उत्पन्न करने की प्रवृत्ति उत्पन्न होती है।

(14) विभिन्न समुदायों विशेषतौर से हिन्दुओं तथा मुसलमानों के बीच यामाजिक मेल

जोल और उनमें आपस में एक दूसरे के धार्मिक सहनशीलता को बढ़ावा देकर आरंभ से अर्थात गांव तथा मोहल्ला स्तरों पर धार्मिक और साम्प्रदायिक मैत्री को बढ़ाने के लिये प्रयास किए जाएं।

(15) राजनीतिक दलों के लिये एक आचार संहिता तैयार की जाए और दलों के नेताओं द्वारा यह सुनिश्चित किया जाए कि उनके अन्यायी जातियों और समुदायों के बीच वर्तमान भेदभावों को बिगाढ़ने अथवा आपसी धरण उत्पादन करने के लिये कुछ न करें।

Setting up of Industrial Units in Backward Districts of Gujarat

1178. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) number of industrial units set up in backward districts of Gujarat—district-wise and concessions given under area oriented programme therein;

(b) number of new proposals for opening new units under consideration;

(c) number of already trained and under-training rural youths for self-employment (TRYSEM) programme in Gujarat district-wise; and

(d) number of Harijans and Adiavasis so far in Gujarat who were given benefit under institution-sector oriented programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). 10 districts namely, Amreli, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Broach, Junagadh, Kutch, Mehsana, Panchmahals, Sabarkantha and Surendernagar have been identified as industrially backward areas in the Gujarat State. In these districts, under the DIC programme for the periods 1978-79 and 1979-80, 9502 industrial units have come up.

During the period 1975-79, 59 Industrial Licences and 134 Letters of Intent were issued for setting up Industries.

Under the area-oriented programmes following incentives are given in the backward areas:—

- (1) Concessional finance from financial institutions in industrially backward districts.
- (2) Central Investment Subsidy available to qualifying industrially backward districts.
- (3) Integrated Rural Development Programme (against the general rate of subsidy of 33 per cent, subject to a maximum of Rs. 3000 applicable to beneficiaries, the rate of subsidy for Adivasis beneficiaries is 50 per cent under this scheme).

(c) About 6500 youths are currently undergoing training and it is expected that 4000 would complete the training shortly.

(d) In the industrially backward districts of Gujarat State 2786 scheduled castes and 788 scheduled tribes were given financial assistance under the institution-sector oriented programmes.

Improvement of Condition of Backward Classes

1179. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have recently discussed with State Governments the matter regarding improvement of the lot of backward castes—Harijans, Adivasis and other backward classes of the Society; and

(b) if so, the details of the Policy laid down in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Two Conferences, one of Chief Secretaries/Home Secretaries/Inspectors General of Police and the other of Chief Ministers/Governors were held on 3-4-1980 and 8-4-1980 respectively, the problems of Scheduled

Castes and Scheduled Tribes were specifically discussed with a view to ensure their quick and rapid development. Further, on 19-4-1980 the Planning Commission called a meeting with representatives of State Governments, Central Ministries etc. to discuss the strategy for the development of the Scheduled Castes.

Since there is a clear nexus between the economic condition of the Scheduled Castes and the atrocities and social disabilities of which they are the victims, the approach to their development has to provide for a firm economic base. It has been impressed upon the States to prepare an optimal Special Component Plan for the development of the Scheduled Castes, based upon their needs in different occupational groups; it has been further emphasised that these programmes for Scheduled Castes should be of sufficiently large magnitudes to have a significant impact.

For the Scheduled Tribes the development of their economic and social conditions will continue to be ensured through the mechanism of Tribal Sub Plans which cover the Integrated Tribal Development Projects pockets of dispersed Tribes and primitive Tribes. The States have been asked to formulate Tribal Sub Plans having regard to the needs and potential of the area, covering all sectors of development.

Scheme to bring Harijans above poverty line

1180. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

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

(a) whether Government have initiated any scheme of special Central assistance with a view to bringing at least half the Harijan

population above the poverty line during the current Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details regarding financial assistance provided to each State for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TEWARI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India have approved a Special Central Assistance of Rs. 100 crores during Annual Plan 1980-81 for the development of scheduled castes as an additive to the States' resources for formulation of Special Component Plans. The State Governments have already been asked to prepare Special Component Plans for the Scheduled Castes.

(b) Details of distribution of the Special Central Assistance to each State are being worked out.

Contingency Plan to withstand Calamities

1182. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that calamities like flood or drought and the cost of oil and other energy sources both of which had been unpredictable, have often upset planning requiring frequent revisions;

(b) if so, whether Government have prepared any contingency plan that can withstand the vagaries of nature and the escalating energy bill; and

(c) if so, the details regarding this plan?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TEWARI): (a). Yes, Sir.

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

Statement

Contingency Plan for Natural Calamities like Flood or Drought.

Considerable emphasis has been given in the various plan documents

on schemes having a bearing on the development of drought prone areas as also dry land agriculture. Likewise flood control projects and soil conservation measures from an important part of the strategy of the flood control.

The Government of India have accepted the proposition that natural calamities cannot be totally prevented and are likely to occur from time to time. As such, likely expenditure on relief has to be taken into account in drawing up the estimates of financial resources available for plan investments. The Government have also evolved a plan called the 'Contingency Plan' for disaster preparedness and for mitigating their effects. Below are indicated briefly the features of this Plan:

1. State Governments have been advised to revise and update relief/scarcity manuals and to give priority to programmes of disaster preparedness and contingency plans against floods, droughts or cyclones.

2. A model action plan on the subject has been drawn up and circulated to all the States which are prone to recurrent floods. The Plan lays emphasis on various action points implied in it. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Orissa and West Bengal which are more frequently affected by cyclonic storms, action points have been drawn by Cyclone Distress Mitigation Committees appointed by these States.

3 Drawing upon the lessons of the current drought, a 'Model Manual' for draught management has been prepared and commended to the States for drawing up suitable contingency plans after adaptation to local conditions.

4. It has been proposed to establish Crop Weather Watch Groups at the Centre, State and District levels with agricultural experts and meteorologists to monitor the behaviour of changing weather conditions and suggest appropriate cropping pattern.

5. Special emphasis will be laid on water management to make maximum use of the available moisture in the soil to provide seeds, fertilisers and pesticides especially to the small and marginal farmers, to make maximum utilisation of the rigs for drinking water supply etc.

6. It is proposed to provide relief to the cattle population through fortification of fodder, use of un-conventional roughages, supply of concentrate feeds, establishment of cattle camps etc.

7. The Prime Minister's 12-Point Programme for drought management has also been recommended to the States recently. It provides a basic framework and a line of action for conducting relief operations on war footing.

ENERGY SUPPLY

Uncertainty in energy supply arises from:

(a) failure of rains leading to low hydro-Power regeneration; and

(b) unforeseen developments in international oil supplies.

Hydro power reservoirs are designed for 90 per cent dependability which means that loss of some generation in 10 per cent of the years in the hydro-logical cycles is to be expected. This shortfall is bridged to the extent possible, through an effort to achieve a proper mix between hydro and thermal power generation over a period of time and through integrated operation of power systems. Guidelines are also issued from time to time regarding priorities to be observed among the different consumption sectors in situations of continued power shortage.

As regards oil products, demand projections are carried out systematically at regular intervals. The production is also continuously monitored. The actual trends are reviewed monthly and the programme for oil imports is drawn up so as to achieve a balance

between supply and demand. It has to be recognised that frequent upward revisions in oil prices by the oil producing countries can give rise to serious balance of payment difficulties and effective measures by way of economy in the use of imported oil, accelerated development of domestic production of oil, coal and electricity and more vigorous export promotion efforts will have to be built into the new Sixth Five Year Plan which is under preparation.

Decision to acquire modern Aircraft for use of V.V.I.Ps.

1183. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Defence Ministry has decided to acquire modern aircraft for the use of very very important persons; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard as well as the names of the countries which have been asked to assist Indian Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH) (a) and (b). TU-124 aircraft with the IAF for the travel of VVIPs are due to be withdrawn from service in 1981, at the end of their total technical life. A need to induct a modern aircraft so that the facilities continue to be available to the VVIPs has been recognised. No aircraft has yet been selected and no countries have been asked to assist the Indian Government.

Self-Reliance in production of Defence Aircraft

1184. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether our country is self-reliant in production of defence aircraft; and

(b) if not, how long our dependence on foreign designs, equipment and know-how will last?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C.P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). Government have accorded the highest priority for indigenous design and development of aircraft and its systems to achieve self-reliance. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) have successfully developed and produced various types of defence aircraft. Continuous efforts are being made to develop suitable designs for future aircraft. However, with a view to meeting the immediate requirements of the Services, as also to keep abreast of the latest state of art in this sophisticated field, it is necessary to have a judicious mix of indigenous design and foreign know-how.

Steps to solve problems of Tribal People

1185. **SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps taken or propose to be taken by Government to solve the problems of the tribal people in the country during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): The Ministry of Home Affairs are administering the following development programmes for solving the problems of scheduled tribes in the country:

- I. Tribal sub-Plan.
- II. Programme for the pockets of tribal concentration outside sub-Plans.
- III. Programme for primitive tribes.
- IV. Centrally Sponsored Schemes.
 - (i) Girls' Hostel.
 - (ii) Research and Training.

(iii) Aid to Voluntary Organisations.

(iv) Post-matric scholarship.

(v) Overseas scholarships for Scheduled Tribes.

(vi) Coaching and Allied schemes.

(vii) Book banks.

Selection of Tanks for Armoury

1186. **SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with a view to keeping the armoury upto-date Government are contemplating to replace the Vijayanta tanks;

(b) if so, whether a final selection in this regard has been made; and

(c) if so, the tank that has been chosen and in what way it is an improvement over the present one?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) We are designing and developing an indigenous main battle tank with a view to replacing the Vijayanta tank. Other modern tanks currently available in the world are also being evaluated.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Decline in Atrocities on Harijans

1187. **SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last four months atrocities on Harijans in the country have come down;

(b) whether Government propose to keep up the pressure against such sections of the population who are generally biased against the harijans; and

(c) the areas and States where the problem still persists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENRA MAKWANA): (a) From the information furnished by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for the months of January, February and March, 1980 it can be inferred that the atrocities on the Harijans have shown a down-ward trend compared to the figures for the months of January, February and March 1979.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The problem is still wide-spread in the States of U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar.

Shortage of Coal, Steel and power Affecting Eastern Region's economy

1188. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the shortage of coal, steel and power are affecting the Eastern Region's economy adversely; and

(b) if so, what special steps are being taken to supply the above mentioned vital inputs on a priority basis to the Eastern Region's Engineering units?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TEWARI): (a) It is true that shortages of coal, steel and power have had an adverse impact on the economy of the country, including the Eastern Region.

(b) A number of steps have been taken to improve the availability of these inputs to the Eastern Region as well as other parts of the country. These include (a) ensuring adequate supplies to coal to the power stations resulting in the build-up of satisfactory stocks of coal. (b) visits of experts of power stations for identifying the problems and adopting remedial measures; (c) supplementation of

power supplies from the Northern and Southern Region depending on availability; (d) approval of new generation capacities in the different States and sanction of Farakka Super Thermal Project to augment generation capacity in the coming years. (e) supply of power on priority basis to coal mines; (f) examination of the possibility for installing captive power generation units at selected locations in coal mines and coal washeries; (g) priority in supply of power to coal washeries and in the movement of coal to steel plants; and (h) supplementation of coal supplies to the steel plants by import of coking coal.

BHEL, Siemens Collaboration

1189. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved a foreign collaboration for surface condensers between BHEL and K.W.U. a Siemens subsidiary;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that BHEL's run research and development division has completed designs for condensers which are of K.W.U. design; and

(c) if so, the details and the reasons for entering into a new deal with a foreign companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) Early this month Government have received an application from BHEL in this behalf and are yet to examine it.

(b) Corporate R&D has not yet developed complete designs for condensers of proven and commercial acceptability.

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

News Item 'Dead women's sister to take up investigation'

1190. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appeared in 'Statesman' Delhi Edition dated the 24th April, 1980 under the caption "Dead women's sister to take up investigation";

(b) if so, whether Government have received a registered letter from Raj Rani in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c). Shrimati Raj Rani has sent a registered letter about the conspiracy and murder of her sister at the hands of the latter's husband and in-laws. A case FIR No. 966, dated 5th October, 1979 under section 302 IPC was registered initially at Police Station, Hauz Khas. However, since there was not sufficient evidence of murder, the Section of law had been changed to 306 IPC on 23rd April, 1980, and the husband of the deceased arrested u/s 306 IPC on

23rd April, 1980, before the publication of the news-item. His bail application was rejected by the Sessions Court but later on, he was released on bail by the Delhi High Court. The complainant has now handed over to the Delhi Police, the original letters alleged to have been written by the deceased to her parents. The investigation of the case is in progress.

Expansion of capacity for cement manufacturing units

1191. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the cement manufacturing units which have been granted permission to expand their capacity; and

(b) the new units proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) A list of the cement manufacturing units which have been granted permission to expand their capacity is attached at Statement-I.

(b) A list of the new units who have been granted Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent is attached at Statement-II. A list of the new units who have been registered by Directorate General of Technical Development is also attached at Statement-III.

Statement I

Sl. No.	Name of the party	Location	Annual Capacity (in lakh tonnes)
1	2	3	4
1	Cement Corporation of India Ltd. . . .	Delhi (outside standard urban area)	4.00
2	Do.	Hissar (Har.)	2.00
3	Do.	Bhatinda (Pun.)	4.00
4	Ind. Dev. Corp. of Orissa Ltd. . . .	Bargarh (Orissa)	1.30

1	2	3	4
5	J. K. Synthetics	Nimbahera	0.50
6	Birla Jute Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Satna	8.00
7	A.C.C. Ltd.	Jamul	5.00
8	Century Cement	Baikunth	2.00
9	A.C.C. Ltd.	Kymore	0.25
10	A.C.C. Ltd.	Chanda	1.60
11	Sone Valley Portland Cement Co.	Japla	3.30
12	A.C.C. Ltd.	Wadi	10.00
13	Dalmia Cements	Dalmiapuram	0.70
14	Kesaram Cements	Paddapalli	2.00
15	K.C.P. Ltd.	Macherla	0.96
16	Hindustan Sugar Ltd.	Udaipur	2.00
17	Kalyanpur Lime & Cement Works Ltd.	Banjari	1.34

Statement II

Sl. No.	Item	Location	Capacity/Yr. (In lakh T.s.)
1	2	3	4
1	Cement Corp. of India Ltd., 59, Nehru Place, New Delhi.	Yerraguntla Dt. Cuddapah (A.P.)	4.00
2	Do.	Bisalwas (Neemuch) Dt. Mandsaur (M.P.)	4.00
3	Do.	Akaltara Dt. Bilaspur (M.P.)	4.00
4	J. & K. Cement Ltd., Srinagar.	Khrew Dt. Anantnag (J. & K.)	2.00
5	Kerala State Indl. Dev. Corp. Ltd., Trivandrum.	Tech. & Distt. Palghat (Kerala)	4.20
6	Meghalaya Indl. Development Corp. Shillong.	Garo Hills (Meghalaya)	4.00 (Clinker)
7	U. P. State Cement Corp., Churk (U.P.).	Dalla/Chunar (U.P.)	16.80
8	Nihar Cement, 159, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay.	Maihar (M.P.)	8.00
9	Panyam Cement & Mineral Inds. Ltd. (A.P.).	Anantpur Tadpatri Taluk (A.P.)	4.00

1	2	3	4
10	Talikot Cement & Chemicals Ltd. (M. Basavarajappa)	Almati Dt. Bijapur (Karnataka)	4.00
11	Tadpatri Cement 20/152, H. Nagar, Guntakul (A.P.)	Teh. Tadpatri, Dt. Anantpur (A.P.)	4.00
12	Mysore Cement Ltd.	Narsingarh Dt. Damon (M.P.)	4.00
13	Mangalam Cement Ltd.	Morak Dt. Kota (Rajasthan)	4.00
14	Nurmida Cement Co. Ltd., Nariman Point, Bombay.	Jaffrabad/Mag-Distt. Dalla Amreli/Dt. Surat.	10.00
15	Damodar Cement & Slag Ltd.	Madhukunda Dt. Purulia (W.B.)	2.60
16	Rassi Cement Ltd.	Vadapally, Teh. Mriyalguda, Dt. Nalgonda (A.P.)	3.00
17	Cent Corporation of India Ltd., 59, Nehru Place, New Delhi.	Tandur	10.00
18	Do.	Adilabad (A.P.)	4.00
19	J. & K. Minerals Ltd.	Basholi (J & K)	2.00
20	R.S.I & M.D.C., Jaipur 100, Jiwaharlal Nehru Marg, Jaipur.	Jaitaran Dt. Pali (Rajasthan)	0.66
21	Do.	Bilara Dt. Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	0.66
22	Do.	Kotputli Jaipur (Rajasthan)	0.66
23	Do.	Abrod Akhra Dt. Sirohi (Rajasthan)	0.66
24	Do.	Nim-ka-Thana Dt. Sikar (Rajasthan)	0.66
25	Meghalaya I.D.C Ltd., Shillong . . .	Limshnong Dt. Jaintia Hills (Meghalaya)	2.00
26	H.S.L., Rourkela	Chilhati Dt. Bilaspur (M.P.) Split Location Rourkela, Dt. Sundergarh (Orissa).	11.55
27	A.C.C. Ltd., Bombay	Gagal Dt. Bilaspur (H.P.)	5.60
28	Raymond Woolen Mills, Bombay . . .	Arasmeta, Dt. Bilaspur (M.P.)	4.00
29	Shri Digvijay Cement Ltd.	Beawar Dt. Ajmer (Raj.)	12.00
30	Orient Paper Mills Ltd., Calcutta . . .	Asifabad, Dt. Adilabad (A.P.)	9.00
31	Straw Products Ltd., Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi .	Banas Dt. Sirohi (Raj.)	4.18
32	Texmico, Calcutta.	Yerranguntla D. Cuddapah (A.P.)	4.00
33	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	Rajura Dt. Chiplapur (Maharashtra)	11.09

1	2	3	4
34	Century Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Rajura Dt. Chardrapur (Maharashtra)	10.00
35	Coromandal Fertilizers Ltd., 126, Sarojini Devi Road, Secunderabad (A.P.).	Kalamalla Dt. Cuddapah (A.P.).	9.00
36	Kesoram Industries & Cotton Mills Ltd.	Ankieddipally Dt. Kurnool (A.P.)	4.00
37	Bhagwan Das. H. Mehta 'Parishram' Near Vimal House, Near Saidar Patel Stadium Petrol Pump, Ahmedabad-4.	Garer, T. h. Postina/ Kledbrahma, Dt. Sabarkanta (Gujarat)	5.00
38	B. Venkataswamy C/o J. C. Nagappa, Bastion Road, Kurnool.	Tch. & Distt. Kurnool (A.P.)	0.66
39	Andhra Cement Ltd., 111, Sarojini Devi Road, P.B. 1706, Secunderabad.	Nadikudi Dt. Guntur (A.P.)	2.50
40	Deccan Cement Ltd., Nagajuna Hills, Panjagutta, Hyderabad-4.	Miryalguda Dt. Nalgonda (A.P.)	0.66
41	Karnataka State Indl. Investment Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Harinivas, 36, Gunningham Road, Bangalore-560052.	Chitpur Dt. Gulbarga (Karnataka)	4.00
42	K. I. V. 1-2-412/6 Gagan Mahal Coop-Colony, Hyderabad.	Vikarabad Dt. K. V. Reddy (A.P.)	0.66
43	P. Venkateswari 1-10-140/1, Guru Krupa Ashok Nagar, Hyderabad.	Jagayyapet Dt. Krishna (A.P.)	0.66
44	Nagajuna Cements Ltd., 29-107, Moula Ali, Hyderabad.	Huzurnagar Dt. Nalgonda (A.P.)	0.60
45	Deccan Alkali Ltd., Moray House, 2nd Floor, 226, S. V. Road, Bandra, Bombay.	Chitapur Dt. Gulbarga (Karnataka)	0.66
46	Modi Rubber Ltd., Modinagar (U.P.)	Bhetuppara Dt. Raipur (M.P.)	9.00
47	K. Harshavardhan Reddy 4/179, Koti Reddy Street, Cuddapah (A.P.).	Krishnapuram R S. Teh. & Dt. Cuddapah (A.P.)	0.60
48	Shri Ranvir Morarji Xhotan, 15-A, Jamnadas Mehta Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.	Teh. Dan'a Distt. Banaskantha (Gujarat)	0.66
49	M/s. Rewa Coalfields Ltd., Calcutta.	Teh. Xharsia Distt. Raigarh (M.P.)	0.66
50	M/s. Harigang Cements Ltd., Old Motor Stand Itwari, Nagpur.	Teh. Rajura Dstt. Chandrapur Maharashtra	0.66
51	M/s. The Industrial Dev. Corp. of Orissa Ltd., P.B.No. 78, Bhubaneswar.	Xutra-Xiringrara Teh. Rajagangapur Distt. Sundergarh, Orissa.	0.66
52	M/s. Agrima Project Eng. & Consultancy Services Ltd., N. X. Mehta International House, 178, Backbay Reclamation Bombay-400020.	Teh. Dharmkot Distt. Xrg'a, H.P.	0.66
53	M/s. Darjeeling Dooars Planatation Ltd., 576, Fancy Lane, Calcutta.	Teh./Distt. TRaipur (M.P.)	0.66
54	D. Suryakant Nana Lal Gandhi H. 16, Everest, 9th Floor, Tardeo Road, Bombay	Teh. Danta Distt. Banaskantha, Gujarat.	0.66

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Location	Capacity (In tonnes)
1	2	3	4
1	Amirgadh Cements Ltd., Bombay . . .	Dt. Banaskanta Gujarat	33,000
2	Ram Aggarwal, New Delhi . . .	Chandrapur (Maharashtra)	9,000
3	Kesar Cement (Mahesh Bhardwaj) Udaipur.	Dt. Udaipur	20,000
4	Em Em Jay Iron & Steel Mills Pvt. Jullundur.	Dharamkot	9,000
5	Lokapur Cements (P) Ltd., Dt. Bijnor.	Lokapur Teh. Mudhal (Karn)	9,000
6	Veda Cement Industries, Bajragi . . .	Mallapura	9,000
7	Dhar Cement Ltd., Indore (M.P.) . . .	Teh. Dhar (M.P.)	20,000
8	I.D.C. of Orissa Ltd., Orissa . . .	Kiringera, Dist Sundergarh, Orissa	23,000
9	R. V. Shroff (Betclo Cements Pvt. Ltd.), Bombay-6.	Telaja, Dt. Bhavnagar, Gujarat	10,500
10	V. K. Agarwal (Lucky Miment Pvt.) Dist. Sikar (Rajasthan).	Dalpatpur, Nim-ka-Thana	16,500
11	Ashok Kumar (Bajirangbali Cements) New Delhi.	Kotputli, Rajasthan	30,000
12	Sandip Cement (P) Ltd., Mahuva . . .	Teh. Mahuva, Dt. Bhavnagar, (Gujarat)	30,000
13	B. Ramaswamy, Bangalore . . .	Mallapur, Teh. Hosadurga, Dt. Chitradurga (Karn.)	9,000
14	Deepak Cement Industries Indore-452001	Jirabad, Dist. Dhar, (M.P.)	50,000
15	Rock Cement (I) Pvt. Ltd., Dehradun (U.P.).	Teh. Kalsi, Dehradun (U.P.)	35,000
16	Shri Appa Rao Kapila (Tirumalagiri Cement Industries), Hyderabad.	Jaggayapata Dt Krishna (A.P.)	31,500
17	New Bharat Refractories (Durga Cement Co. Ltd.), Delhi.	Argada, Teh. Ramgarh, Bihar	36,000
18	Vinod Bhai M. Buch, Rajkot . . .	Bamenbor, Dt. Surendranagar, Gujarat	30,000
19	P.H.P. Cement Industries, Dt. Bhavnagar	Nesvad Dt. Bhavnagar	27,000
20	Ongole Cement Ltd., Secunderabad (A.P.).	Piduguralla, Dt. Guntur (A.P.)	30,000

1	2	3	4
21	Camellia Industries (P) Ltd., Jabalpur	Banipather, Dt. Raigarh (M.P.)	50,000
22	Sivari Cements Ltd., Madras	Vempalli, Dt. Adilabad (A.P.)	33,600
23	India Cements Ltd., Porbandar	Dharampur, Dt. Junagadh (Gujarat)	49,500
24	Roberts Mclean Services (P) Ltd., Calcutta.	Raghunathpura, Dt. Purulia (W.B.)	30,000
25	Shri Ambica Cement (P) Ltd., Ghorvad (Gujarat).	Junagadh (Gujarat)	9,000
26	S.G. Hivannavas (Basheshwar Cements) Bangalore-10.	Dt. Bijapur, Karnataka.	15,000
27	Yogesh Solanki, Bombay	Jirabad, Dt. Dhar, (M.P.)	60,000
28	Nayak Cements Ltd., Bombay-80	Datta, Dt. Bhavnagar (Gujarat)	66,000
29	Bhogeshwara Cements & Minerals, Hyderabad.	Kalvan, Dt. Kurnool (A.P.)	60,000
30	R. N. Jain, Meerut, U.P.	Bharli, Dt. Sirmur (H.P.)	50,000
31	Nuardum Cement, Banswara	Khodan, Dt. Banswara	9,000
32	Shri V. S. Kaujali (Vrishbha Cement Pvt. Ltd.), Karnataka.	Aralimatti, Teh. Gokak, Dt. Belgaum (Karnataka)	30,000
33	Nataraj Cements Ltd., Bangalore	Kallamanaikens, Teh. Sathur, Dt. Ramana- thapuram, (T.N.)	15,000
34	Shri Rao Hari Singh, Distt. Chittorgarh (Rajasthan)	Parsoli Teh. Begu, Chittorgarh (Rajasthan)	66,000
35	Shri Gopal Saran Singh, Satna, (M.P.)	Baijnath, Huzur, Dt. Rewa (M.P.).	66,000
36	Godavari Cement Ltd., Hyderabad	Narella, Teh. Jagatyal, Dt. Karimnagar (A.P.)	60,000
37	Mohan Cements Ltd., Bangalore-560008	Vil. Buggaigere, Teh. Hosadurga, Dt. Chitradurga, Karnataka.	18,000
38	Prem Heavy Engg. Works (P) Ltd., Meerut, U.P.	Ramavaliya, Teh. Damoh, (M.P.)	50,000
39	The Krishna Cement Ltd., Hyderabad- 500873.	Vill. Vedari, Tq. Jaggalpeta, Dt. Kishmra (A.P.).	52,000

1	2	3	4
40	Himachal Pradesh Min. & Indl. Dev. Corporation Ltd., Simla.	Samloti, Teh. Kangra, Dt. Kangra (H.P.)	60,000
41	Do.	Paonta, Dt. Sirmur (H.P.)	60,000
42	Santa Cement Industry, Bombay . . .	Mahuva, Teh. Dt. Bhavnagar (Gujarat)	30,000
43	Shri D. V. Saxena, Indore . . .	Badwaha, Indi. Estate, Dt. Khargone (M.P.)	30,000
44	Shri Amin Mayur Manubhai, Tarapur, Gujarat.	Toki, Dohad, Dt. Panchmahal	60,000
45	D. Suryakant Nandlal Gandhi (Banas Cement Co.), Bombay.	Vil. Rampur, Teh. Danta, Distt. Banaskantha (Gujarat).	33,000
46	Melur Cements (P) Ltd., Madurai Dt. (T.N.)	Vil. Tiruyadur, Tq. Melur, Dt. Madurai (T.N.).	15,000
47	Garpar Products (P) Ltd., Calcutta-700071.	Mayza Hansipathar, Th. Taghunathpur, Dt. Purulia (W.B.).	36,000
48	Gican Cements, Rajkot . . .	Khadiya, Dt. Junagadh (Gujarat)	30,000
49	Zenith Steel Pipes & Inds. Ltd. . .	Khajuria, Th. Kotra, Dt. Udaipur (Rajasthan)	66,000
50	Puras Cement & Chemical Inds., Junagadh.	Palaswa, Th. & Dt. Junagarh (Gujarat)	9,000
51	Shetrunjay Cement (P) Ltd, Bombay.	Vil. Zanzmer, Teh. Talaja, Dt. Bhavnagar (Gujarat)	66,000
52	Shri Ranvir M. Khatav, Bombay.	Moti Rampur, & Nani, Ranapur, Th. Dohad, Dt. Panchmahal (Guj.)	50,000
53	I.S.I.D.C. Ltd, Gondia . . .	Sherla, Teh. Naraingarh, Dt. Ambala (Haryana)	66,000
54	Swastic Cements, Jamnagar . . .	Gujarat	36,000
55	M/s. Usha Limco & Cement (P) Ltd., Churchgate, Bombay.	Teh. Udaipur (Rajasthan)	66,000
56	Dr. M. Zabeerauddin (M/s. Rayhan Min. & Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., Mysore.	Teh. Hasadurga, Dt. Chitruga (Karnataka)	39,000
57	M/s. Bihar State Indl. Dev. Corp. Bandar Bagicha, Patna.	Teh. P. S. Mandu, Dt. Hazaribagh, Bihar.	33,000
58	M/s. Saini Ownership Flats Scheme (P) Ltd., Calcutta.	Th. Kharria, Dt. Raigarh M.P.)	33,000

1	2	3	4
59	M/s. R. L. Kalthia & Co. (Gujarat).	Teh. Talaja, Dist. Bhavnagar (Gujarat).	30,000
60	Shree Quality Cement (P) Ltd., Poona	Teh. Mudhol, Dist. Bijapur (Kar.)	33,000
61	M/s. International Engg. Consultancy Services, New Delhi.	Sarentala, Teh. Malanjkhand, M.P.	60,000
62	Shri Bhikubhi N. Patel (Rudha Krishan Cements (P) Ltd. Anand, Gujarat.	Teh. Danta, Dt. Banaskantha, (Gujarat)	33,000
63	M/s. Inter Ocean Projects (P) Ltd., New Delhi.	Teh. Villianur, Dt. Pondicherry	55,000
64	M/s. Chakkapan Cement P. Ltd., Madras	Th. Villianpur, Dt. Pondicherry.	39,000
65	Shri Priyakant Shantilal Shah	Pithanpur, Talaya Bhavnagar, (Gujarat)	49,500
66	Kutch Cement Pvt. Ltd., Bhuj Kutch-370001.	Natra Bhuj Kutch, Gujarat	30,000

Conference of Chief Ministers and Governors

1192. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether a conference of the Chief Ministers and Governors of the States was held at New Delhi on April, 8 and 9, 1980;

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at the Conference;

(c) whether the question of Centre-State relation as obtaining now was discussed;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) whether Government considers it desirable to continue the discussions on the said subject; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main conclusions arrived at the conference are given in the attached statement.

(c) to (f). There was no specific item on the agenda of the conference regarding Centre-State relations. The matter was raised by some Chief Ministers in the course of the deliberations of the conference. The existing provisions in the Constitution governing Centre-State relations are sound and do not need any change.

Statement

Main conclusions arrived at the Conference of Governors and Chief Ministers held in April, 1980

A. Law and Order:—

1. Augmenting the strength of police force with a view to ensuring more effective control on the law and order situation;

2. Well planned combing operations by States to unearth illicit fire-arms, ammunition and explosives;

3. Setting up of special teams of CID to conduct prompt investigation of all cases of major communal riots/ atrocities on Harijans;

4. Setting up of high powered group to examine in depth all administrative and legal aspects which have an adverse effect on the maintenance of law and order and on the prompt handling of crimes and criminals;

5. Appointment of more Judges in order to ensure early liquidation of arrears in the Courts;

6. Vesting of powers under sections 108—110 Cr. PC in Executive Magistrates;

7. Vesting of summary powers on Magistrates for prompt disposal of cases relating to matters connected with law and order;

8. Holding of administrative inquiries in all serious communal riots to assess the adequacy of administrative measures taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents as well as to deal more effectively by with them in future;

9. Adequate representation of minorities in police forces, including the intelligence set up;

10. Thorough review of the Intelligence and administrative arrangements at the district level to enable adequate notice being taken of all the indications of trouble;

11. Setting up of special cells at State Hqrs. for watching and monitoring all aspects of communal situation;

12. The provisions of the Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Act, 1976 should be used for setting up Special Courts, wherever widespread and serious communal disturbances take place;

13. Speedy rehabilitation of victims of communal violence;

14. Closer watch on the communal press and prompt and effective action against inflammatory writings under the provisions of the IPC;

15. Cases relating to communal riots should not be withdrawn;

16. Media should be utilised for propagation of ideas of secularism and to promote communal and regional amity;

17. History books should be reviewed so as to remove from them any bias against national integration;

18. Efforts should be made to ensure that members of all communities are encouraged to participate in major religious festivals of a community;

19. A special striking force which should be highly mobile and well equipped, should be stationed in sensitive areas to protect Scheduled Castes;

20. Cases of atrocities should be investigated expeditiously and charge-sheeted within a specified time limit;

21. Police pickets should be stationed in atrocities prone areas or where atrocities had taken place; and

22. Imposition of punitive and collective fines should be considered.

B. Police and Jails:—

1. Staff at a police station should have a helpful attitude, should be polite and gentle and should be willing to take immediate action on complaints, specially from the poor and weaker sections of society;

2. Policemen must develop attitudes in conformity with the concepts of social justice and liberty of individual with particular reference to the weaker sections, the poor, the minorities and SC/ST;

3. There should be proper training at the time of entry into service and

refresher courses for all ranks at suitable intervals to develop an attitude of service towards the community. A time bound crash programme for imparting refresher training to all ranks, particularly below the level of sub-inspectors, be undertaken;

4. Training of police officers and men in the sphere of dispersal of unlawful assemblies and crowds, needs to be re-oriented;

5. Measures should be taken to improve the working conditions of police personnel;

6. There should be an effective machinery for redressal of grievances of policemen;

7. Systematic development of work programme for prisoners including under-trials; the programme also needs diversification, keeping in view the present day conditions so that the prisoners can get gainful employment after their release;

8. Initial training and in-service training should be arranged to bring about re-orientation in the outlook of the jail staff at all levels;

9. Facility for provision of legal aid to indigent prisoners should be extended.

C. Economic upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:—

1. Organisation of credit-cum-marketing facilities to look after credit needs of the tribals, specially during the lean periods;

2. More efforts in organising large multi-purpose cooperative societies (LAMPS) in tribal areas and toning up their working;

3. Organisation of an integrated administrative structure and following of right personnel policies;

4. Effective participation of nationalised Banks in development programmes for SC & ST;

5. Identification of outlays earmarked for Scheduled Castes by all Central Ministries and Departments in their programmes;

6. Substantial allocation of Special Central Assistance for the Scheduled Castes.

D. Civil Supplies:—

1. Effective implementation of price display orders to create confidence in the minds of consumers;

2. To sustain the tempo of enforcement as well as supply management for maintaining price stability and availability of essential commodities.

Closure of HAL at Barrackpore

1193. SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government propose to wind up the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Barrackpore, West Bengal;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the total number of employees in 1964-65 and 1979-80;

(d) the turn over in 1964-65 and 1979-80;

(e) whether Government propose to make it a separate unit and reconstitute it; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The total number of employees during 1979-80 was 7.55. Record is not available to indicate the precise figure for 1964-65.

(d) The turnover in 1984-85 was worth Rs. 47.57 lakhs; in 1979-80 it was worth Rs. 130.49 lakhs.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) The available skills and facilities are suitable for overhaul of aircraft only. Having regard to the existing workload and the workload to be available in the future, it would not be economically viable to convert Barrackpore Unit into a separate unit or re-construct it.

C.R.P. Jawans fired at by MNF on on Aizwal-Silchar Road

1194. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a truck carrying CRP Jawans was fired at by MNF at Thingdwal on the Aizwal-Silchar road on the 22nd May, 1980; and

(b) if so, the number of persons killed by MNF and the steps taken by Government to nab these outlays?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
(a) Yes, Sir, but the incident took place near Moalfunglho on Aizwal-Sialsuk Road, and not at Thindwal.

(b) One person was killed and twelve injured in the incident, Superintendent of Police, Aizwal with Police force rushed to the spot. 6 MNF hostiles are reported to be responsible for this ambush.

छातमी बोडों की देख-रेख में स्कूल

1195. श्री रामाधतार शास्त्री: क्या राजा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ स्कूल छावनी बोडों की देख-रेख में चलाये जाते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां तो ऐसे स्कूल कितने हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने ऐसे कुछ स्कूलों को बंदने का काम राज्य सरकारों को सौंपा है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे स्कूलों का और क्या है; और

(क) ऐसी अवस्था करने के क्या कारण हैं?

राजा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सौ. पी. एम. सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) 204।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) 1977 में अम्बाला छावनी में एक हाई स्कूल और छः प्राइमरी स्कूल हरियाणा सरकार को सौंपे गये थे।

(ङ) 1977 में छावनी से कुछ क्षेत्र अलग कर दिए जाने के कारण इन स्कूलों को भी हस्तांतरित कर दिया गया।

Sale of Arms to Pak. by Britain

1196. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to slate:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that Britain has taken a fresh decision to sell arms to Pakistan;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this behalf; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c). Government have seen Press reports to the effect that Britain was prepared to sell arms to Pakistan. We have no confirmation of this report. Britain has been a traditional supplier of arms and defence equipment to several countries including Pakistan. Government review from time to time developments in our neighbourhood, including military build up, and such timely measure as are considered appropriate are taken for safeguarding the territorial integrity of India.

Select List for 1978 re: promotion of Assistants to Section Officers

1197. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the select list for promotion of Assistants of Central Secretariat Services to the grade of Section Officers on seniority basis for the year 1978 has not been issued;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the delay in the issuance of list has resulted in *ad hoc* promotions of much junior Assistants of some Ministries and whereas senior Assistants in other Ministries are on waiting lists for promotions; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Select List has been prepared but its issuance has been withheld till 16th June, 1980 at the specific request of the Staff Side of the Departmental Council (JCM) of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms made in the meeting of the Council held on 29th May, 1980.

(c) and (d). The temporary, *ad hoc* promotions of Assistants to Section Officers' posts made by the various cadre authorities on the basis of their *inter-se* seniority in their respective cadres. However, with the issuance of the Select List, the disparities, if any, will be eliminated.

Anti Defection Bill

1198. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 47 on the 30th January, 1980. re. introduction of Anti-defection Bill and state:

(a) whether Government have since decided to introduce the Anti-Defection Bill in Parliament during the Current Session; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration of the Government as anti-defection legislation forms a part of the larger perspective of the electoral reforms.

Target of Cement production for 1980-81

1199. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether target regarding production of cement has been fixed for the year 1980-81; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken to achieve this target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). A production of 22 million tonnes of cement is envisaged for the year 1980-81. This target is proposed to be achieved by fuller utilisation of existing capacity and by setting up additional capacity.

Delay in execution of ship building contracts

1200. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the concern expressed on

16th May, 1980 by Chief of the Naval Staff to the delays in execution of Naval ship building contracts;

(b) whether he has suggested a scheme of incentive bonuses as well as penalties for contractors in order to cut down delays; and

(c) if so, what action is proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Penalty clause in the form of "liquidated, damages" is always incorporated in ship-building contracts. The question of including the incentive clause in future contracts will be examined by the Ministry.

Heavy Water imported from USSR in 1977

1201. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

SHRI NAND KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) when and how much quantity of heavy water was imported from USSR in 1977;

(b) whether USSR had made India agree to condition of full-scope nuclear safeguard if India uses this heavy water;

(c) if so, whether India has agreed to this condition while using heavy water in our atomic power plants; and

(d) when the actual use was started?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MATI INDRA GANDHI): (a) In March 1980, we signed an Addendum to the September, 1976 Contract with the USSR for the supply of 256 tonnes of heavy water, in addition to the 200

tonnes which had already been supplied under this Contract between October 1976 and March 1979.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The heavy water received from the USSR under the September, 76 Contract has yet to be used.

Draft Rules for Kendriaya Sachivalaya Rajbhasha Sewa

1202. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various Ministries and attached offices had commented on the draft rules for Kendriaya Sachivalaya Rajbhasha Sewa (Group 'A' & 'B' posts) that the minimum educational qualifications for the posts of Hindi officers should be graduation;

(b) whether the UPSC had given its approval sometime in 1969 that the minimum educational qualifications for the posts of Hindi officers should be B.A. (with Hindi) plus five years' experience of translation and on the basis of that approval an examination of Hindi officer was conducted in 1969; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to provide in the Rules that the educational qualification for the departmental candidates (who are working at present) would be same as announced in 1969?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No Sir. The reply received from the Ministries has not made any comments on the minimum qualification for direct recruitment of these officers.

(b) In 1969, the Union Public Service Commission initiated selection for the posts of Hindi officers in the various Departments. This selection was

for the individual posts in the various Departments/Ministries and the recruitment was to be made from the translators and other Hindi staff already working in these Departments. The idea of constituting a Kendriya Sachivalya Rajbhasha Sewa had not taken shape at that time and each Department was expected to have its own Hindi Officer for which this selection was initiated.

The qualifications for the selection were laid down in a Model Rules proposed with the concurrence of the Union Public Service Commission and the qualification of B. A. (Hindi) plus five years experience of translation work was prescribed in it. The period of experience was limited to three years in the case of those who had post-graduate qualification in Hindi.

(c) The rules of Kendriya Sachivalya Rajbhasha Sewa are yet under formulation and have not been finalised.

Capital Punishment

1203. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:

SHRI K. PRADHANI:

SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is fresh thinking on the capital punishment;
- (b) whether the recent judgment of the Supreme Court will be implemented; and
- (c) the reaction of Government on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH):
(a) to (c). The Law Commission in its 35th Report and 42nd Report did not

recommend the abolition of death penalty. The Supreme Court in its recent judgment dated 8th May, 1980, on a Writ Petition No. 564 of 1979, etc., etc. (Mal Singh vs. The Union of India) has rejected the challenge to the constitutionality of the provision of section 302 IPC whereby death is provided as one of the punishments for murder. The Joint Committee of both the Houses of Parliament on the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1972 invited public opinion on the various provisions of the Bill which included provisions about retention of death penalty in section 302 for certain aggravated forms of murder. The Bill as reported by Joint Committee, was passed with certain amendments by the House in November, 1978. The Bill, however, lapsed on the dissolution of the Sixth Lok Sabha. It sought to amend section 302 (punishment for murder) so as to provide that the normal punishment for murder would be imprisonment for life and that only in certain aggravating circumstances would the Court have the discretion to award death sentence. The provisions of the lapsed Bill are now under the consideration of Government. There is, however, no proposal to abolish capital punishment altogether.

"SULA" Organisation

1204. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken notice of an organisation "SULA" (Seven Sisters United Liberation Army) for the liberation of the seven North-Eastern States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
(a) and (b). Government have seen some reports on this subject. Concerned authorities have been alerted to keep a watch.

Sale of Defence secrets

1205. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAWATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of an article which appeared in the Bombay Weekly 'On Looker' in May 1-15, 1980 issue alleging sale of defence secrets;

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to investigate into these allegations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). The article is based on the espionage cases detected by the Delhi Police. Three cases under the Official Secrets Act against seven persons are sub-judice; in one case, the accused person was sentenced to 10 years R.I.

Demand of Indian know-how in Multinationals

1206. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAWATE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether over 90 companies some of them multinationals, have sought Indian know-how for a number of products;

(b) if so, whether Government have permitted these companies; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No specific proposal has come to the notice of Government.

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

Hot water springs at Rajgir, Patna

1207. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the hot water springs of Rajgir in Patna District, Bihar have been found to be radioactive by the Atomic Energy Commission; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and action taken thereon?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of match boxes in organised and unorganised Sector

1208. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) Total production of match boxes in the organised and unorganised sectors in the country; Years-wise, during the last 3 years;

(b) share of WIMCO in the total production in the organised sector, year-wise, during the same period;

(c) whether WIMCO has been allowed in Andaman and Nicobar islands to freely procure any amount of soft wood from Government at a nominal royalty to feed its splint making factory at Port Blair;

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

(e) whether the units in the unorganised sector have similar facilities; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARNJIT CHANANA) (a) Total production of match box during the last 3 years is given below:—

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
(Production in thousand and gross boxes)			
(i) Organised sector (power-operated) . . .	27538	29769	27626
(ii) Non-mechanised Sector (other than cottage sector)	61001	56156	57222
(iii) Cottage sector (KVIC and cooperative units)	9721	19581	31809

(b) WIMCO is the only manufacturer of matches in the organised sector.

(c) & (d): For their Port Blair unit, M/s. WIMCO are supplied soft wood by the Government for a capacity of 90,000 million splints at a royalty rate for standing match timber and at FOB rate for felled timber, as revised by Government from time to time.

(e) & (f): There is only other unit in the unorganised sector manufacturing splints in Little Andamans and the timber requirement of this unit is met by the Andaman and Nicobar Forest and Plantation Development Corporation.

P.M.'s statement re functioning of democracy

1209. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: (a) whether sometime in April, 1980, she told the correspondent of a Tamil Paper that if democracy does not help progress of the country then people will kick out democracy and establish some other system; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: (a) & (b): I remain firmly committed to democracy. I tried to convey to the correspondent that patterns of democracy are different in various countries. In order to survive and flourish, any system must meet the needs and demands of the people, otherwise they will reject it. The emphasis in my remark was on the urgent necessity of implementing programmes for the welfare of the people so that their faith in democracy would be sustained.

Cases under CBI investigations

1210. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) particulars of cases filed on the basis of the reports of various Commission namely, Shah Commission, Gupta Commission, Jaganmohan Reddy Commission and Grover Commission;

(b) the particulars of charges which were under CBI investigation;

(c) the particulars of cases already dismissed or withdrawn; and

(d) in how many cases the CBI or any other Central Investigation agency has stopped further investigations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA)
(a) & (b): A statement of cases filed by the CBI is enclosed.

(c) and (d). The present position of these cases is as under (Serial numbers refer to the ones in the statement):—

(i) Cases discharged by courts —2 (Sr. No. 1 & 5)

(ii) Closure reports sent u/s 173 Cr. P. C. and accepted by competent

courts: 12 (S. Nos: 2, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, to 18, 21 & 23)

(iii) Closure reports u/s 173 Cr. P. C. sent to court: 2 (Sr. Nos. 14 and 19)

(iv) Closure report being sent—1 (Sr. No. 7)

(v) Under Investigation—7 (Sr. Nos. 3, 8, 10, 20, 22, 24, & 25)

(vi) Action to be taken as per law for withdrawal of the case: 1 (Case No. 4)

Statement

Particulars of cases Filed on the Basis of the reports of Commissions of Inquiry

S.No.	Case No. and Date	Allegations in Brief
1	2	3
I. SHAH COMMISSION OF INQUIRY		
1	RC. 1/78-SIU(SIB.I) dated 10-7-78	Alleged Institution of criminal proceedings against four officers of the Ministry of Industry for collecting information relating to a Parliament Question regarding supply of imported machinery to M/s Maruti Ltd.
2	RC. 2/78-SIU(SIB.I) dated 10-7-78	Alleged unlawful detention of Shri Bhimsen Sachar and seven others under MISA on 25-7-75.
3	RC. 3/78-SIU(SIB.I) dated 10-7-78	Alleged wrongful arrest and confinement of Shri Prabir Purkayastha, a student of J.N.U. on 25-9-75.
4	RC. 1/78-SIU(SIB.II) dated 10-7-78 (DAVP CASE)	Alleged misuse of official machinery in the matter of preparation of design of Election Posters for Election campaign on the eve of General Election in 1977.
5	RC. 2/78-SIU(SIB.II) dated 10-7-78 (Demolitions at Kapashera)	Alleged illegal demolitions of several houses, Shops, and a few factories in Village Kapashera on Delhi Gur- gaon Road.
6	RC. 6-78/SIU(SIB.III) dated 10-7-78	Alleged subversion of lawful processes, abuse of authority and misuse of power and promulgation of Internal Emergency and Arrests/Detentions of 67 persons including prominent leaders.
7	RC. 3/78-SIU(SIB.II) dated 22-7-78	Seizure of documents from M/s Baroda Mayon Corporation and alleged unauthorized retention of the documents.
8	RC. 4/78-SIU(SIB.II) dated 1-8-78	Alleged fraudulent import of Mabire Aircraft in violation of Import Trade and Foreign Exchange Regulation by Swami Dharendra Brahmacari.

1

2

3

9 RC. 4/78-SIU(SIB. I)
dated 21-12-78
Alleged unlawful detention of Textile/customs employees under MISA and institution of CBI cases against four of them.

10 RC. 5/78-SIU(SIB. II)
dated 22-12-78
Alleged illegal demolitions in Gaffar Market, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.

11 RC. 6/78-SIU(SIB. II)
dated 22-12-78
Alleged abuse of official position by Shri T.R. Tuli, Chairman & Managing Director Punjab National Bank by granting clean overdraft of Rs. 8.5 lakhs to M/s. Associated Journals.

12 RC. 1/79-SIU(SIB. I)
dated 15-2-79
Alleged illegal detention of Shri Mam Chand and registration of case under DISIR against him.

13 RC. 1/79-SIU(SIB. II)
dated 15-2-79
Alleged abuse of authority and official position for utilising the services of translators of DAVP for translation of Congress Election Manifesto.

14 RC. 2/79-SIU(SIB. II)
dated 17-2-79
Alleged illegal demolition of properties and fabrication of documents.

15 RC. 3/79-SIU(SIB. II)
dated 17-2-79
Alleged illegal demolition in Bhagat Singh Market.

16 RC. 2/79-SIU(SIB. I)
dated 19-2-79
Alleged illegal detention of a journalist, Shri Virendra Kapoor, a reporter of the Financial Express on 11-11-75.

17 RC. 3/79-SIU(SIB. I)
dated 20-2-79
Alleged illegal detention of Dr. Karunesh Shukla, under MISA in September, 1976.

18 RC. 4/79-SIU(SIB. II)
dated 20-2-79
Alleged illegal demolition of Arya Samaj Temple in Green Park and fabrication of records, etc.

19 RC. 5/79-SIU(SIB. II)
dated 20-2-79
Alleged illegal demolitions at Arjun Nagar and allotment of 13 flats in DDA Colonies to Shri Arjun Das in lieu of two rented houses demolished in Arjun Nagar.

II. JAGANMOHAN REDDY COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

20 RC. 2/78-SIU(SIB. III)
dated 10-11-79
Illegal abuse of authority and official position as Defence Minister and causing undue pecuniary advantages to M/s MAN in the matter of contract for purchase of 50 Heavy Recovery Vehicles.

III. GUPTA COMMISSION OF INQUIRY (MARUTI AFFAIRS)

21 RC. 1/79-SIU(SIB. III)
dated 12-10-79
Alleged criminal conspiracy and thereby showing favour to Shri Sanjay Gandhi in causing pecuniary benefit to him in matters connected with grant of Industrial Licence and Letter of Intent for Maruti Project.

22 RC. 2/79-SIU(SIB. III)
dated 12-10-79
Alleged abuse of authority for causing pecuniary benefit to M/s. Maruti Ltd.

23 RC. 7/79-SIU(SIB. II)
dated 17-12-79
Acquisition of iron and steel by M/s Maruti Ltd. and alleged disposal/utilisation of iron and steel for purposes other than mentioned in the application.

1 2 3
24 R.C. 6/79-SIU(SIB. II)
 dated 12-10-69

Alleged criminal conspiracy and thereby committing extortion, cheating and falsification of account, taking of capital and other financial resources.

IV. IN GROVER COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

25 R.C. 1/78-Giu. II
 dated 29-3-78

Alleged allotment of 50 acres of land reserved for grazing of cattle in Bandwan Hali Village Bengaluru Distt. to Dr. M. P. Natraj, son-in-law of Shri Devraj Urs in violation of rules.

Appointment of SC/ST IPS Officers to the Post of Joint Secretaries

1211. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a panel of suitable I.P.S. Officers is prepared by Government every year for appointment to the post of Joint Secretaries to the Government of India.

(b) if so, the total number of IPS officers appointed to the post of Joint Secretaries to the Government of India during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes I.P.S. officers out of them year-wise;

(d) if the reply to part (c) above be in the negative the reasons for ignoring the IPS Officers belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes Communities; and

(e) the action taken or being taken to remove this discrimination being done to scheduled castes/scheduled tribes IPS officers and to fill up the gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH):
 (a) the I.P.S. Officers with a minimum of 17 years Class I service and promoted to the rank of DIG in their

parent cadre or approved for appointment to posts of DIG or equivalent at the Centre are normally to be assessed annually for their suitability for holding Joint Secretaries level posts under the Central Government.

(b) to (e). Posts of Joint Secretary and equivalent at the Centre are filled on Tenure deputation basis from amongst available officers of All India Services and other organised Central Group 'A' Services on the basis of suitability keeping in view the specific requirements of each post and the qualifications and experience of officers on offer for Central Deputation. The requisite information regarding IPS Officers appointed to posts of J.S. and equivalent during the preceding 3 years is given below:—

Year	No. of IPS Officers app inted
1977	3
1978	6
1979-80	5

None of these officers belongs to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

Setting up of Cellulose Pulp Factory in Bastar District

1212. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a private sector unit is prepared to establish a 30,000 ton-

nes capacity cellulose pulp factory in Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). At present only the M.P. State Industries Corporation (A State Government Undertaking) is holding a valid letter of intent for setting up a new undertaking in the Bastar district of M.P. for the manufacture of 30,000 tonnes of Rayon Grade pulp.

Setting up of Integrated paper plant by Hindustan Paper Corporation in Bastar

1213. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Paper Corporation has shown interest in setting up an integrated paper plant in

the Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and Government reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : (a) & (b). At present Hindustan Paper Corporation have no proposal to set up an integrated paper plant in the Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh.

District Industry Centres in States

1214. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the number of District Industry Centres functioning now in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : So far 382 District Industries Centres have been set up covering 392 districts of the country. Their State-wise break up is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the state U.T.	No of DICs.	Name of the DIC	Date of Sanction
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	22	1. Ananthapur 2. Guddapah 3. Chittoor 4. Guntur 5. Hyderabad 6. Karimnagar 7. Khamam 8. Medak 9. Nalgonda 10. Srikakulam 11. Visakhapatnam } 12. Prakasam } 13. Kurnool } 14. Adilabad }	11-5-78 28-3-79

	2	3	4	5
		15. East Godawari District 16. West Godawari District 17. Krishna 18. Nellore 19. Warrangal 20. Mehboob Nagar 21. Nizamabad 22. Vijaya Nagram	}	13-7-78
2 Assam	10	1. Cachar 2. Dibrugarh 3. Goalpara 4. Namrup 5. Nowgong 6. Darrang 7. Lakhimpur 8. Sib Sagar 9. Karbi Anglon 10. North Cachar Hills	}	24-7-78
				30-8-1979
3 Bihar	31	1. Aurangabad 2. Bhagalpur 3. Bhojpur (Arrah) 4. Champaran (East Motihari) 5. Champaran (West Betiah) 6. Darbhanga 7. Gaya 8. Katihar 9. Madhubani 10. Muzaffarpur 11. Nalanda 12. Nawada 13. Palamau (Daltonganj) 14. Patna 15. Purnea 16. Ranchi 17. Samastipur 18. Santhal Pargana (Dumka) 19. Rohtas 20. Saran 21. Siwan 22. Gopalganj 23. Vaisali 24. Sitamarhi 25. Monghyr 26. Begu Sarai 27. Saharsa 28. Hazaribag 29. Giridih 30. Dhanbad 31. Singhbhum	}	22-4-78
				22-4-78
				15-3-79
4 Gujarat	17	1. Amreli 2. Banaskantha 3. Bharoach 4. Bhavnagar 5. Junagarh 6. Kutch 7. Mehsana 8. Panchmahal 9. Sabarkantha 10. Surindernagar	}	10-4-78

1 2

3

4

5

5 Himachal Pradesh

12

11. Ahmedabad (Gandhi Nagar District also)
12. Rajkot
13. Jamnagar
14. Kheda
15. Vadodara
16. Surat
17. Valsad (Covers Dang District also)

30-3-1979

6 Haryana

12

1. Bilaspur
2. Chamba
3. Hamirpur
4. Kangra
5. Kinnaur
6. Kulu
7. Lahaul & Spiti
8. Mandi
9. Simla
10. Sirmur
11. Solan
12. Una.

22-4-78

7 Jammu & Kashmir

14

1. Ambala
2. Bhiwani
3. Gurgaon
4. Hissar
5. Jind
6. Karnal
7. Kalka
8. Mohindergarh
9. Rohtak
10. Sirsa
11. Sonepat
12. Faridabad

26-6-78

16-11-79

8 Karnataka

13

1. Anantnag
2. Baramula
3. Doda
4. Jammu
5. Kathua
6. Ladakh
7. Poonch
8. Rajaouri
9. Srinagar
10. Udhampur
11. Badgam
12. Kupwara
13. Kargil
14. Pulwama

13-4-79

7-6-78

7-11-78

7-6-78

13-4-78

13-4-78

11-10-79

6-6-78

30-3-79

1

2

3

4

5

9 Kerala

11

1. Alleppy
2. Cannanore
3. Ernakulam
4. Idukki
5. Kottayam
6. Kozhikode
7. Palghat
8. Malappuram
9. Quilon
10. Trichur
11. Trivandrum

12-5-7

10 Madhya Pradesh

45

1. Bhind
2. Bilaspur
3. Chhatarpur
4. Durg
5. Guna
6. Khandwa (East Nimar)
7. Khargaon (West Nimar)
8. Mandla
9. Mandsaur
10. Morena
11. Narsimapur
12. Raigarh
13. Raipur
14. Rajanandgaon
15. Rewa
16. Rajgarh
17. Satna
18. Sehore
19. Sarguja
20. Seoni
21. Sagar
22. Ujjain

29-4-78

23. Indore
24. Dhar
25. Dewas
26. Jhabua
27. Shajapur
28. Ratlam
29. Bhopal
30. Raisen
31. Vidisha
32. Bitul
33. Gwalior
34. Shivpuri
35. Datia
36. Sidhi
37. Tikamgarh
38. Shadol
39. Panna
40. Jabalpur
41. Damoh
42. Chhindwara
43. Belaghat
44. Bastar
45. Hoshengabad

5-1-79

11 Maharashtra

25

1. Ahmednagar
2. Aurangabad
3. Bhandara
4. Bhir

1

2

3

4

5

12	Manipur	6	5. Buldhana	14-4-78
			6. Chandarpur (Ghanda)	
			7. Colaba	
			8. Dhulia	
			9. Jalgaon	
			10. Nanded	
			11. Osma abad	
			12. Parbhani	
			13. Ratnagiri	
			14. Wardha	
			15. Yeotmal	
			16. Thana	24-2-79
			17. Nasik	
			18. Pune	
			19. Satara	
			20. Sangli	
			21. Kolhapur	
			22. Sholapur	
			23. Nagpur	
			24. Akola	
			25. Amravati	
13	Meghalaya	5	1. East District	10-5-78
			2. Central "	
			3. North "	
			4. West "	
			5. South "	
			6. Tenganappal "	
14	Nagaland	7	1. Garo Hills	2-5-78
			2. East Khasi Hills	
			3. West Khasi Hills	
			4. East Garo Hills	
			5. Jaitia Hills	
15	Orissa	13	1. Kohima	6-6-78
			2. Mokokchung	
			3. Phek	
			4. Tuensang	
			5. Mon	13-8-79
			6. Zunhdota	
			7. Wokha	
16	Punjab	12	1. Bolangir	11-4-78
			2. Balasore	
			3. Cuttack	
			4. Dhenkanal	
			5. Ganjam	
			6. Kalahandi	
			7. Koraput	
			8. Keonjhar	
			9. Mayurbhanj	
			10. Phulbani	
			11. Puri	
			12. Sambalpur	
			13. Sundergarh]	
			1. Hoshiarpur	23-9-78
			2. Sangrur	
			3. Bhatinda	
			4. Gurdaspur	
			5. Jullundur	
			6. Amritsar	
			7. Ludhiana	

1	2	3	4	5
			8. Patiala 9. Ropar 10. Ferozepore 11. Kapurthala 12. Faridkot	11-10-79
17. Rajasthan	26		1. Alwar 2. Banswara 3. Bhilwara 4. Churu 5. Jhalwar 6. Jodhpur 7. Nagaur 8. Tonk 9. Udiapur	10-4-78
			10. Jaipur 11. Ajmer 12. Kotah 13. Bikaner 14. Baharatpur 15. Pali 16. Sriganganagar	20-2-79
			17. Chittorgarh 18. Sikar 19. Dungarpur 20. Baruer 21. Jaisalmer 22. Jalore 23. Sirohi 24. Bundi 25. Jhunjhunu 26. Sewai Modhopur	26-2-80
18. Sikkim	1		1. West District	23-5-78
19. Tamil Nadu	14		1. Chingleput 2. Dharmapuri 3. Kanyakumari 4. Ramanathapuram 5. Pudhottai 6. Salem 7. South Arcot 8. Tirunelveli	20-6-78
			9. Coimbatore (Covers Nilgiri also) 10. Periyar 11. Madurai 12. North Arcot 13. Tiruchirapalli 14. Thanjavur	19-3-78
20. Tripura	3		1. Tripura North 2. Tripura South 3. Tripura West	10-3-79
				26-7-78
21. Uttar Pradesh	56		1. Allahabad 2. Almora 3. Ballia 4. Deoria 5. Fatehpur	15-4-78

1

2

3

4

5

21 Uttar Pradesh (Contd.)

6. Ghazipur
7. Jhansi
8. Lucknow
9. Mathura
10. Moradabad
11. Rai Bareilly
12. Saharanpur
13. Unnao.
14. Dehradun
15. Basti
16. Faizabad
17. Lalitpur
18. Jaunpur
19. Azamgarh
20. Behraich
21. Sultanpur
22. Shahanpur
23. Badaun
24. Buland Shahar
25. Etah
26. Pauri Garwal
27. Chamoli
28. Gonda.
29. Nainital
30. Tehri Garwal
31. Uttar Kashi
32. Pithoragarh
33. Jalaun,
34. Banda
35. Hamirpur
36. Gorakhpur
37. Paratapgarh
38. Mirzapur
39. Varanasi
40. Aligarh
41. Agra
42. Etawah
43. Pilibhit
44. Farrukhabad
45. Bareilly
46. Bijnore
47. Muzaffar Nagar
48. Meerut
49. Mainpuri
50. Rampur
51. Ghaziabad
52. Kanpur
53. Barabanki
54. Lakhimpur Kheri
55. Sitapur
56. Hardoi

15-4-78

29-3-79

22 West Bengal

15

1. Bankura
2. Birbhum
3. Burdwan
4. Coach Bihar
5. Darjeeling
6. Hooghly

13-4-78

7. Howrah

8-5-78

1	2	3	4	5
			8. Jalpaiguri 9. Malda 10. Midnapur 11. Murshidabad 12. Nadia 13. Purulia 14. West Dinajpur 15. 24-Parganas	}
				13-4-78
23	Arunachal Pradesh	5	1. Kameng 2. Lohit 3. Subansiri 4. Siang 5. Tirap	}
				12-5-78
24	Mizoram	2	1. Aizawl (Covers dist. Satna) 2. Lunglai	22-4-78
25	Pondicherry	1	1. Pondicherry (Covers Karaikal, Maha and Yanam Distt. also)	15-4-78
26	Goa, Daman & Diu	1	1. Entire UT (Covers Daman & Diu Dist. also)	16-8-78
27	Dadra Nagar Haveli	1	1. Silvassa	25-5-78
28	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	1. A&N Islands (Covers Nicobar also)	7-6-78
29.	Chandigarh		1. Chandigarh	22-3-78
Total :				382

Crisis in Heavy Engineering Corporation due to lack of Orders

1215. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Heavy Engineering Corporation—Ranchi (Bihar) is suffering because of lack of continuous orders;

(b) whether the corporation failed to get any substantial orders from SAIL, as the corporation could not successfully compete with Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (MECON), a design wing of SAIL;

(c) whether it is true that MECON has tie or agreement with American firm;

(d) whether Corporation submitted a proposal to set up a consultancy service of its own, if so, when the same would be approved by Government; and

(e) whether the corporation is attempting to set up projects in third world countries jointly with U.S.S.R. and if so, whether it is true that the U.S.S.R. Government is paying less than the international rates for HEC equipment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a). HEC had orders worth about Rs. 206 crores at the beginning of April, 1980 against its saleable production of about Rs. 50 crores during 1979-80. Substantial orders against Visakhapatnam Steel Plant and export to USSR or USSR aided third country projects are in sight. Lack of orders is thus not the major constraint in the way of HEC being able to import its performance.

(b). HEC submitted quotations for supply of equipment for various projects under SAIL such as CRGO Project of Rourkela Steel Plant, Salem Steel Plant, etc. HEC had to compete not only with MECON but suppliers also. HEC succeeded in securing an order for Salem Steel Plant.

(c) MECON entered into a collaboration agreement with Wean United of USA in 1969 for design and supply of Rolling Mills and Auxiliary Equipment. The duration of agreement was for a period of 10 years with effect from 1st April, 1969 and it expired on 31-3-79. MECON's application for its extension for a further period of 10 years is under consideration of the Government.

(d). No, Sir.

(e). Orders have been received by HEC from USSR for supply of steel plant equipment for Soviet aided projects in third countries. The prices received are generally competitive and are finalised through negotiations between the parties.

Opening of UPSC Examination centre at Chhatisgarh, Madhya Pradesh

1216. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reconsider the long awaited demand of Chhatisgarh people of Madhya Pradesh for opening a examination centre of the Union Public Service Commis-

sion, as Nagpur is too far off a place for the candidates appearing from Chhatisgarh area;

(b) if so, the time by which the decision will be finalised; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATSUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). The Union Public Service Commission is a statutory body enjoying full autonomy in regard to the manner in which its examinations are to be conducted. The Commission opens examination centres on the basis of various considerations, such as availability of venues, necessary supervisory personnel, communication facilities and other arrangements necessary for the safe and smooth conduct of examinations. The question of opening a centre in the Chhatisgarh region will be considered by the Commission when it decides to enlarge the existing list of examination centres. In view of the various factors involved it is not possible for the Commission to indicate the time by which a decision in this regard will be taken.

Transfer of Land for Terminal Building and Car Parking Complex of Cochin Aerodromes

1217. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 130 on the 19th March, 1980 regarding transfer of land for terminal building and car parking of Cochin, Aerodrome and state:

(a) whether in pursuance of orders issued, the land required from the Naval authorities for the development of Cochin Aerodrome has been handed over to the Civil Aviation Authorities; and

(c) if not, steps taken for expeditious transfer of the required land and the time by which the said transfer will be actually effected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). 2.65 acres of land was handed over to the Civil Aviation on 2-4-1980.

National Employment Programme for Rural Sectors

1218. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a National Employment Programme for creating Employment opportunities in the rural sector;

(b) if so, the details of such scheme covering job-oriented employment in rural area;

(c) whether the Government has identified the areas for special allocation of resources particularly in the backward districts; and

(d) what are the target fixed for rural employment and provisions for minimum needs programme in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TEWARI): (a) A National Rural Employment Programme is currently under formulation for implementation in the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85;

(b) While details of the Programme are still being worked out as part of the Sixth Plan framework, the Programme will be focussed wholly on the amelioration of the economic conditions of the rural poor. It will aim, on the one hand, on creating increased income generating and self-employment opportunities, backed by appropriate schemes of training and assured credit, for the target groups, and on the other, will be supplemented by a systematically planned rural

works programme with foodgrains as wages, to provide additional employment opportunities to the rural poor during lean employment seasons.

(c) 12 districts in the hilly areas of the country, the Western Ghat region lying in 4 States and one Union Territory, 114 districts in the tribal areas, 74 drought prone districts and 20 districts, in the desert areas have been identified for special allocation of resources. Furthermore, a Committee set up by the Planning Commission, viz. The National Committee on Development of Backward Areas, is currently going into the question of prescribing criteria for identification of the backward areas and strategies for their development;

(d) Framework and targets for the Sixth Five Year Plan period 1980-85 are currently under formulation. However, targets of families to be assisted during 1980-81 under the two ongoing anti-poverty programmes of SFDA and Integrated Rural Development are 2.70 lakh and 10 lakh families respectively. Existing provisions for minimum needs programme in the rural areas for 1980-81 are indicated in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Minimum needs Programme—1980-81—
Approved Outlays—All India.

(Rupees
in lakhs)

1. Rural Electrification	4737.0
2. Rural Roads	14834.0
3. Elementary Education	101114.2
4. Adult Education	1194.3
5. Rural Health	6266.9
6. Rural Water Supply	19443.0
7. Housing for Rural Landless	4957.5
8. Nutrition	2456.7
Total	64003.6

Meeting of Scientists to study Socio-Economic Conditions of Developing World

1219. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of Scientists from developing countries to work out a general development programme suited to the socio-economic conditions of the developing world was held in New Delhi in the recent past;

(b) if so, which countries participated;

(c) the details of the recommendations/conclusions arrived at the meeting and the steps being taken for their implementation; and

(d) the extent to which India will be a beneficiary?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) A project development meeting on "Alternative Strategies for Development" was held at New Delhi during 25-28 February, 1980 under the auspices of the Association of Development Research and Training Institutes of Asia and the Pacific (ADIPA) with CSIR as the Lead Institute. The objective of this meeting was to discuss research proposals of the participating institutions from developing countries and to work out a general frame-work of development, relevant to the countries of this region.

(b) Besides India and the officials of the ADIPA Secretariat, representatives of the following countries participated:—

Indonesia

Bangladesh and

Nepal

(c) After discussing and reviewing research proposals submitted by various collaborating institutions, the participants unanimously felt it would be desirable to evolve an overall project with a common point of view and understanding. It was recommended that there should be a common framework of development within which the proposals could be integrated. The participating institutions have been asked to revise their project proposals. CSIR has formulated a project entitled 'Appropriate Technology its origin, movement and impact on the developing countries.' which will be carried out by its Centre for the Study of Science Technology and Development.

(d) The extent to which India will be a beneficiary will be as follows:—

1. It would enhance the prestige of India in the area of development strategies as major inputs would be provided by the country.
2. Cooperation among the developing countries will be promoted.
3. It would be possible to assess and compare development strategies of countries in this region with those followed in other parts of the world so that own techniques could be further improved.

Meeting of Indo-US Sub-Commission on Science and Technology

1220. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of Indo-U.S. Sub-Commission on Science and Technology was held in New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof together with the names of representatives on both the sides and the decisions taken there with particular reference to solar projects; and

(c) the time by which the remaining projects pending before the Sub-Commission will be taken up for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Fifth meeting of the Indo-US Sub-Commission on Science and Technology took place in New Delhi on February 28—29, 1980.

(b) The details are given in Statement I. The names of the representatives of the two sides are given in Statement II.

(c) Does not apply since the Sub-Commission identifies areas/priorities of mutual interest; the projects are formulated often on the basis of workshops organised on specific topics and processed separately according to well-laid procedures.

Statement

Apart from a general review of the existing areas of cooperation progress made in the holding of workshops and formulation of projects, and consideration of procedural aspects relating to financing of Cooperative Programmes, the Sub Commission recommended possible areas of fruitful cooperation, holding of workshop to identify specific projects, exchange of information, and visits of scientists from one country to the other in the following fields:

—Medical and Health Sciences

Areas like fertility regulation, communicable diseases, epidemiology, nutrition, occupational health etc.

—Energy

The following three proposals relevant to Indian conditions were formulated:

(i) Development and Application of Decentralised Energy System

Utilizing Non conventional Energy Sources

(ii) Solar Drying Systems for Agricultural Produce

(iii) Medium temperature, high efficiency Tracking and Non-tracking Solar Energy Collectors for Rural and Industrial Application.

The proposal (i) has been cleared from the Indian side and is awaiting the corresponding approval from the US side. The other two proposals are in the final stages of processing. Other areas recommended in the field of energy for further consideration and formulation of projects include energy forestry, bio-mass conversion, testing and standardization of solar thermal and photovoltaic devices, etc.

—Modern Optics, Materials, Metrology and Electronics.

High resolution spectroscopy, scanning electron microscope applications to semiconductor devices, etc.

(a) Earth and Atmospheric Sciences.

Chemical metallurgy and mineral processing, global ozone problems, lineament tectonics, etc.

(b) Environment and Ecology

Effects of toxicants on wildlife (fauna) and effects of pollutants on plant systems, development of air quality models and critical zones, etc.

—Information Science and Technology

Design and development of methodologies and packages for sample surveys using minicomputers and Microprocessors, studies in computer communication net work, etc.

—Marine Science

Fisheries studies in relation to satellite imagery and monsoon and ocean circulation, etc.

Statement II

MEMBERS OF INDIAN DELEGATION

1.	Prof. M. G. K. Menon Secretary, Department of Science & Technology and Director-General, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, New Delhi.	Leader
2.	Dr. O. P. Gautam, Director General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.	
3.	Dr. V. Ramalingaswami, Director-General, Indian Council of Medical Research and President, Indian National Science Academy, Ansari Nagar, New Delhi.	Convener WG I (Medical Health Sciences)
4.	Shri Maheshwar Dayal, Adviser, Department of Science & Technology, New Delhi.	Convener WG II (Energy)
5.	Prof. E. C. Subba Rao, Department of Metallurgy Indian Institute of Technology, I.I.T., Post Office, Kanpur-208016.	Convener WG III (Modern Optics, Materials, Metrology and Electronics)
6.	Prof. Jai Krishna, 61, Civil Lines, Roorkee-247 667.	Convener WG IV (Earth Sciences, Environment and Ecology)
7.	Dr. K. C. Seal, Director, Central Statistical Organisation, Sardar Patel Bhavan, New Delhi.	Convener WG V (Information Sciences)
8.	Prof. D. Lal, Director, Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad.	Convener WG VI (Marine Sciences)
9.	Dr. B. Sankaran, Director-General, Health Services, Ministry of Health, Nirman Bhavan New Delhi.	
10.	Shri T. R. Satishchandran, Adviser (Energy), Planning Commission, Yojana Bhavan, New Delhi.	
11.	Prof. C. S. Jha, Educational Adviser, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi.	

12. Shri S. V. S. Juneja,
Joint Secretary,
Ministry of Finance,
(Department of Economic Affairs)
New Delhi.
13. Shri P. P. D'Souza,
Joint Secretary,
Ministry of External Affairs,
South Block,
New Delhi.
14. Prof. B. Ramachandra Rao,
Vice-Chairman,
University Grants Commission,
Bahadurshah Zafar Marg,
New Delhi-110002.
15. Shri K. N. Johry,
Head, International Science Collaboration,
Council of Scientific & Industrial Research,
Rafi Marg,
New Delhi-110001.
16. Dr. P. J. Lavakare,
Project Coordinator,
Department of Science & Technology,
New Delhi.
17. Dr. R. D. Deshpande,
Science Counsellor, Embassy of India,
Washington, D.C.

MEMBERS OF U.S. DELEGATION

1. Ambassador Thomas R. Pickering,
Assistant Secretary,
Bureau of Oceans and
International Environmental
and Scientific Affairs (OES),
Department of State. Leader
2. Mr. Craig Bexter, OES.
3. Mr. John Westley,
Deputy Chief,
Program Office
USAID/New Delhi.
4. Dr. Robert Casady,
Acting Director,
Far Eastern Regional Research Office, (FERRO),
US Department of Agriculture,
New Delhi.
5. Dr. David McHaffey,
Assistant Director,
FERRO.
6. Dr. Peter Heydemann,
Program Analyst,
National Bureau of Standards,
US Department of Commerce.
7. Dr. Gerard Bertrand,
Chief,
International Affairs,
US Fish and Wildlife Service,
US Department of Interior.

8. Mr. David Ferguson,
Member,
International Staff, FWS
9. Dr. David Traeger,
Wildlife Research Staff, FWS.
10. Dr. Henry Foley,
Administrator,
Health Resources Administration,
Public Health Services,
Department of Health, Education and Welfare (DHEW)
11. Dr. Darl Stephens,
Director,
Office of International Affairs, HRA.
12. Mr. Linda Vogel,
Special Assistant,
Office of International Health,
Public Health Services,
Department of Health, Education and Welfare (DHEW)
13. Dr. Karl Western,
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases,
Department of Health, Education and Welfare (DHEW).
14. Dr. William J. Ash,
Program Associate,
Division of International Progress,
National Science Foundation, NSF.
15. Dr. Osman A. Shuaishin,
Program Manager,
Africa and Asia Section,
Division of International Programs, NSF.
16. Dr. Martin Monahan,
Smithsonian Institution.
17. Mr. Thomas J. LePine,
Chief,
Scientific Activities Overseas Program,
US Environmental Protection Agency
18. Prof. Roger Revelle,
Professor of Science and Public Policy
University of California, San Diego.
19. Dr. Thomas Vrebalovich,
Counsellor for Scientific and Technological Affairs,
American Embassy,
New Delhi.
20. Dr. Denis O. Johnsen,
Scientific and Technological Attaché,
American Embassy,
New Delhi.

M. George Kaplin,
US Department of Energy.

Ad-hoc Hindi Officers in Ministers

1221. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ad hoc Hindi Officers working in

various Ministries and their attached offices were allowed to continue upto the end of June, 1980;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the formation of cadre is likely to take more time; and

(c) whether Government propose to issue a directive in consultation with the UPSC to extend the term of the present ad-hoc Hindi Officers for a year more or till the formation of the cadre, whichever is earlier?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Orders are being issued that such persons who are working against posts likely to be included in the proposed Kendriya Sachivalaya Raj Bhasha Sewa and whose services are found satisfactory, may be allowed, in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and, where necessary, with the concurrence of the UPSC, to be retained in their respective posts till the formation of the Kendriya Sachivalaya Raj Bhasha Sewa or 31st December, 1980, whichever is earlier.

Fixation of staffing pattern for Hindi posts in Ministries

1222. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government was considering a suggestion to fix a staffing pattern for the Hindi Posts in Ministries of the Government of India and its attached offices on the basis of the number of employees/officers in each office; and

(b) If so, the details thereof and when the orders in question are likely to issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government have had under consideration a proposal for fixing suitable norms for the creation of Hindi posts in the various Ministries/Departments

and their attached and subordinate offices. The deliberations on this subject have not yet been finalised.

Foreigners on Indo-Tibetan border

1223. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some foreigners were seen on the Indo-Tibetan border recently; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to prevent the entry of foreign nationals from that border?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Three such cases came to notice during the last 3 months. Check-posts have been set up along the Indo-Tibetan border to maintain vigil and to appropriately deal with foreign national who may try to cross the border.

Number of projects of Rail, Transport and Energy Development pending with Planning Commission

1224. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) number of projects of rail, transport and energy development pending with the Planning Commission; and for how long they are pending; and

(b) reasons for such a long delay in each case?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TIWARI): (a) and (b). The desired information as available upto 12-6-80 is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Subject	Dates of receipt of proposal	Remarks
1	2	3	4

I. Railways

1. Gauge conversion between Delhi- September, Ahmedabad from metre gauge 1979 to broad gauge.
2. Rail Link between Karur- May, 1980 Tuticorin.
3. Rail Link between Daitari- March, 1980 Bansapani-Phase II.
4. Rayadurg-Chitradurg BG line. May, 1980
5. BG Rail Link from Telapur to 12th June, 1980 Patancheru
6. Extension of Apta-Roha new BG June, 1980 line now under construction upto Dasgaon

II. Transport (other than Railways)

1. Construction of General-cum- Bulk Cargo Berth & Construction of warehouses—Vishakhapatnam Port 6-6-1980 Under Examination.
2. Construction of Permanent Oil Jetty—Sanction of RCE for Rs. 125 lakhs—Tuticorin. 7-6-1980 Under Examination.
3. Purchase of tug from off the shelf—New Mangalore port 10-6-80 Under Examination.

III. Energy

1. Thien Dam Multipurpose Project with UBDC—St. II Hydel. (4 x 120 + 3 x 15 MW)—Punjab. April, 1979 Clarification has been sought from department of Power on—
(i) Organisation, management and funding of the project;
(ii) Rational allocation of cost between irrigation and power;
(iii) Inter-State issues.
2. Nagarjunasagar Pumped Storage Scheme—St. II (3 x 100 MW)—Andhra Pradesh. February, 1980 The State has proposals to make starts in 1980-81 on a number of schemes such as Nagarjunasagar Pumped Storage Scheme—St. II, Srisailam Extn. Pochampad Hydel, Bhadrachalam Thermal etc. The State Government has been addressed regarding priority among these schemes contemplated by them for making a start in 1980-81 within the funds available during the year for such starts.

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3.	Small Hydel stations at Annopgarh branch of Rajasthan Canal (6 x 1.5 MW)—Rajasthan.	May, 1980	Funds availability for the scheme is under examination.
4.	Dil-Hasti Hydro Electric Project in Jammu & Kashmir.	12-6-1980	Under Examination.
5.	Investigation and studies for Tidal Power Project.	12-6-1980	Under Appraisal.
6.	Captive Gas Turbines for coal India Ltd. mines.	2-6-1980	Under Finalisation.
7.	Revision of Satpura Mine I & II, Western Coals Ltd.	12-6-1980	Under Finalisation.
8.	North Amlabad, Bharat Coaking Coal Ltd.	12-6-1980	Under Finalisation.
9.	FR for Re-organisation of Kinnaridhi Colliery of Eastern Coal Ltd.	25-2-1980	Issues on technology, mines safety and capital cost to be discussed in Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) meeting.
10.	FR for Ray-Bachra (re-organisation) underground project of Central Coal Ltd.	5-5-1980	Do.
11.	Dhori West Open Cast Project of the CCL.	23-1-1980	An Inter-Ministerial Group met on 21-5-1980 to discuss various issues. The appraisal note is under finalization.
12.	Selected Dhori Open Cast, CCL.	27-10-1979	Do.
13.	Feasibility Report for Laiyo Colliery (UG) of CCL	15-5-1980	Modular tests have to be carried out by Coal Mines Research Station as suggested by Bureau of Public Enterprises in order to determine the method of mining.
14.	Advance action proposal on Nigahi (Singrauli) CCL.	15-4-1980	An Inter-Ministerial Group meeting is to be held for clarification of issues.
15.	Rangirh O/C CCL	15-5-1980	The project was appraised by Project Appraisal Division and approved by Public Investment Board in 1977 for capital cost of Rs. 41 crores. No major work on project has been done and again the feasibility report at estimated capital cost around Rs. 80 crores has been referred. An Inter Ministerial Group meeting will be held in July 1980 to thrash out the issues.
16.	Central Workshop at Singrauli under CCL.	27-10-1979	A Committee, consisting of the representatives of Director-General of Technical Development, Heavy Engineering Corporation, Bureau of Public Enterprises, Coal India Ltd., & Diesel Loco Works has been set up to examine various options.

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17. Churi U/C, CCL	22-9-1979	The issues of Rail line and the infrastructure facilities are being sorted out.		
18. Bine Coal Preparation Plant	3-4-1980	The issue of selling price of the coal is to be sorted out.		
19. Reorganisation of associated Karanpura Colliery, CCL.	27-10-1979	Issues on technical parameters and mining safety are to be sorted out.		
20. FR for Shirampur No. 2A Incline SCCL.	15-5-1980	Under Examination.		
21. FR for Mechanical Longwall Power support for Godavari Khani No. 7 Incline, SCCL.	2-6-1980	Under Examination.		
22. FR for Coleti No. 2 Incline SCCL.	15-5-1980	Under Examination.		
23. Dhanpuri Underground, WCL	16-4-1980	Clarification of certain issues is to be sought in an Inter-Ministerial Group meeting to be held on 19-6-1980.		
24. Govinda Colliery, WCL	16-4-1980			
25. Shivpuri O.C. Exp., WCL	16-4-1980			
26. Chhinda Colliery, WCL	3-4-1980	Information was received on 24-5-1980. Appraisal Note is under finalisation.		
27. Silewara Exp., WCL	9-3-1979	The Silewara project was originally sanctioned in 1973 at cost of Rs. 8.19 crores for an output of 0.85 m.t. In 1978, the Western Coal Ltd., submitted a revised project report for Silewara Exp. at a cost of Rs. 17.23 crores with an intermediate phase of 0.45 m.t. annual production at a cost of Rs. 12.24 crores. The Inter-Ministerial Group constituted an expert group on 4-5-1979, to study the hydrogeological and other problems of mine workings and suggest measures for solving them. The group submitted its report in September, 1979. This was discussed in Inter-Ministerial Group meeting on 21-4-1980. The information has been received on 24-5-1980. The note is under finalisation.		
28. Introduction of Powered support face at Patherkhera Mine, I, WCL.	10-8-1979	Various issues were discussed at the Inter-Ministerial Group meeting held on 19-10-1979 and 21-4-1980. The tests for ascertaining the caking properties of Bagdora seam coal are under progress. The appraisal note will be circulated only after the results of caking property test become available.		
29. Rajgamar, WCL	2-6-1980	Under Examination.		
30. Lajkura O.C., WCL	2-6-1980	Under Examination.		

1	2	3	4
31.	Nandan Washery, WCL	22-2-1978	Issue of single zig/double zig is to be decided on the basis of ash content in fresh samples of coal as discussed at the Inter-Ministerial Group meeting held on 21-5-1980.
32.	Advance action proposal for Bhalgora, BCCL.	2-12-1978	The information on updated cost of the project has been received on 6-6-1980. The note is under finalisation.
33.	Expansion of Korba Super Thermal Power Station.	26-5-1980	Under Appraisal.
34.	Development of R-12 Field in Bombay High Area.	3-4-1980	Clarifications needed for appraisal were received on 12-6-1980.
35.	Purchase of two jack-up rigs for development drilling by ONGC.	29-5-1980	Under Appraisal.
36.	Marketing of LPG-BPCL (Phase II).	4-6-1980	Under Appraisal.
37.	Installation of 2.5 MW Gas Turbine set at Barauni Fertilizer Plant.	9-10-1979	The proposal was discussed in the Inter Ministerial meeting held on 19-3-1980. Additional clarifications were received on 5-5-1980. Comments are under finalisation.
38.	Captive Power station at Haldia Fertilizer Plant.	11-3-1980	Issues relevant to the project are to be discussed at the Inter-Ministerial meeting to be held on 18-6-1980.
39.	Captive Power Plant for the proposed Orissa Aluminium Project.	29-5-1980	Under Appraisal.

Shortage of Cement in Orissa

1225. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Orissa is faced with an acute shortage of cement;

(b) if so, what is the allotment made in January, February, March, April, May and June, 1980 respectively to Orissa; and

(c) how much was lifted/reached and distributed respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) There is a general shortage of cement in the country including the State of Orissa.

(b) and (c). The quantity of cement allocated and despatched to the State of Orissa during the 1st and IIInd Quarters 1980 is indicated below:

Quarter	Allocation made (Tonnes)	Supplies effected (Tonnes)
Ist quarter (January—March, 1980)	133400	113781
IIInd Quarter (April—June, 1980)	94282	81560 (April-May, 1980)

Crimes in Temples in Kerala

1226. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a large number of crimes in temples in Kerala during the last four months involving thefts of idols, gold ornaments and other valuables as well as idol-breaking;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any steps are being taken by the Central Government to prevent such vandalism and to assuage the feelings of the devotees; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Only nine cases involving thefts of idols, gold chains and other valuables have been reported by the Government of Kerala during February 1980 to May 1980.

(b) In these nine cases of thefts 13 idols, 2 gold chains, 2 silver ear rings and 2 silver gopi were stolen.

(c) and (d). A statement indicating the steps taken by the Government is enclosed.

Statement

Steps taken by the Government of Kerala to prevent theft of antiques and valuables from the temples etc.

1. A comprehensive law called "The Antiquities and Art Treasures Act" 1972 has been enacted replacing the Antiquities (Export Control) Act, 1947 with the aim of regulating the export trade in antiquities and art treasures, to provide for the prevention of smuggling of, and fraudulent dealings in antiquities, to provide for the compulsory acquisition of antiquities and art treasures for preservation at public places and to provide

for certain other matters connected therewith or incidental or ancillary thereto. This has a solitary effect on the criminals.

2. A Special Cell (Unit) has been created in the CBI with 1 SP, 1 DSP, 1 Insp. and 2 SIs to take up the investigation of difficult and important cases referred to the CBI by the States or entrusted to it by the Central Government.

3. A data bank of cases of theft and recoveries of cultural property containing information about crimes, criminals and property has been developed in the CBI. The records are computerised to assist in the investigation of cases and for collection of information.

4. Besides the State Police/CID who have been requested to report all such cases to CBI promptly, the Circle Officers of the Archaeological Survey of India have also been requested to inform CBI telegraphically of all such cases.

5. All information about the occurrence of such cases alongwith details of property stolen/recovered and criminals wanted/arrested/convicted, etc. are promptly and regularly disseminated by the CBI through periodical and special Look-Out Notices to all State Police|CID, Customs Check Posts etc. in the country to maintain a watch and to prevent smuggling of idols.

6. The CBI maintains Central records of crimes, criminals and property in cases of idol thefts.

7. The assistance of the Secretary General ICPO (Interpol) has been sought to compile a list of all foreign dealers and collectors of art objects for use by Customs authorities and allied services.

8. Whenever necessary, assistance is rendered by the CBI to the States with the help of foreign police and interpol in the investigation and enquiries in such cases of thefts.

दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा संपत्ति कर के मूल्यांकन के लिये मानदंड

1227. श्री चन्द्र पाल शैलानी: क्या गृह मंदी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा किस भाषार पर संपत्ति कर का मूल्यांकन किया जाता है;

(ख) क्या उच्चतम न्यायालय ने हाल में कर योग्य मूल्य में वृद्धि न करने के बारे में कोई कैसला दिया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके कार्यान्वयन के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है;

(घ) क्या समान "कवड़ एरिया" वाले मकानों के लिये अलग-अलग कर योग्य मूल्य हो सकता है; और

(ङ) क्या केवल एक अतिरिक्त कमरे के निर्माण का परिणामस्वरूप कर योग्य मूल्य 380/-रुपये से बढ़ाकर 1080/-रुपये किया जा सकता है?

गृह मंदालय में राज्य मंदी (अंग्रेजी महानगर) :

(क) से (ग). तक:—

दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है कि निगम द्वारा दिल्ली नगर पालिका अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 116 के परन्तुक के अनुसार निकाले गये कर योग्य मूल्य के आधार पर संपत्ति कर का मूल्यांकन किया जाता है, जिसमें यह निर्धारित किया गया है कि संपत्ति कर के लिए मूल्यांकन योग्य किसी भूमि अथवा भवन का कर योग्य मूल्य वह वार्षिक किराया होगा, जिस पर ऐसी भूमि अथवा भवनों को मरम्मत आदि के सिए 10% घटाकर वर्ष दर वर्ष यथोचित किराये पर दिये जाने की आशा की जा सकती है। उच्चतम न्यायालय ने हाल के एक निर्णय में यह निर्धारित किया है कि किसी संपत्ति का यथोचित किराया मूल्य दिल्ली किराया नियन्त्रण अधिनियम के परन्तुकों के संदर्भ में ही निर्धारित किया जा सकता है। निगम द्वारा न्यायालय के इस निर्णय को कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है।

(घ) तथा (ङ). दिल्ली नगर निगम के अनुसार समान कवड़ एरिया वाले मकानों के लिए निम्ननिम्न कर योग्य मूल्य हो सकता है और केवल एक अतिरिक्त कमरे के निर्माण के परिणामस्वरूप कर योग्य मूल्य में वृद्धि की जा सकती है जो भ्रष्टाचार मामले के गुण दौष पर निर्भर होगा।

दिल्ली प्रशासन की वरीयता सूची में अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों के नाम शामिल किया जाता

1228. श्री चन्द्र पाल शैलानी: क्या गृह मंदी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन में अनुसूचित जातियों अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों के नाम योग्यता के अनुसार उनके अपने प्रेड की वरीयता सूची में शामिल नहीं किये गये हैं अपितु उनके नाम सूची के अन्त में रखे गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) योग्यता के अनुसार वरीयता सूची में उनके नाम शामिल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ताकि उनके साथ न्याय किया जा सके?

गृह मंदालय में राज्य मंदी (श्री योगेन्द्र मकानाणा) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान। जैसा दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा बताया गया है, अधिकारियों को वरीयता देने से संबंधित नियमों का पूरी तरह पालन किया जाता है। इस समय प्रशासन द्वारा अपनाये गये नियमों के दो सेट हैं अर्थात् क्वालिफाइंग सर्विस की लंबाई के अनुसार किसी प्रेड में अधिकारियों की वरीयता निर्धारित करने के दिल्ली राज्य सेवा (वरीयता) नियम, 1954 और दिल्ली प्रशासन सेवा (वरीयता) नियम, 1965 जिसमें चयन बोर्ड अधिवायिक प्रोनेश्वरि समिति द्वारा उनको दिये गये गुणदोष के अनुसार अधिकारियों की वरीयता निर्धारित करने की व्यवस्था है। किसी विशेष प्रेड में चयन करने के समय अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के आरक्षण से संबंधित तत्संबंधी अनुदेशों पर उचित व्यापार दिया जाता है और एक बार चयन हो जाने पर सामान्य और अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों दोनों उम्मीदवारों को वरीयता सूची में उनके पारस्परिक गुण-दोष के क्रम में रखा जाता है।

(ख) तथा (ग); प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Representations from SC/ST Stenographers/Head Clerks in Delhi Administration

1229. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some SC/ST stenographers/Head Clerks working in Delhi Administration have been representing

since 1973 against supersession in matters of promotion to the posts of Grade-II (M), regularisation and fixation of their seniority;

(b) if so, the number of such cases and the action so far taken to redress these grievances; and

(c) if no action has been taken so far, the reasons for such an apathy in giving justice to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) & (b). According to the report furnished by Delhi Administration only one Stenographer has represented since 1973 against supersession in matter of promotion to the post of Grade II (Ministerial) and regularisation and fixation of seniority. This Stenographer has since been promoted to a Gr. II (M) post from 1974. Delhi Administration is inquiring as to why the relevant D.P.C. could not consider the names of eligible Scheduled Caste candidates for promotion to Gr. II(M) in 1973.

(c) Does not arise.

Police as a Planned Subject

1230. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the subject "Police" is included as a "Planned subjects";

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether, in view of gradual increase of production, planned development of industries, agriculture, urban and rural areas, Government have any proposal to include "Police" as a planned subject to face crime and other activities which are growing gradually?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). Police in States,

excepting the Police Housing Scheme, jail buildings and other Police buildings, is not treated as a planned subject as "Police" is an administrative subject and not of development nature. However, all the State Governments have been addressed to indicate their views. The matter will be reviewed after their views are known.

Military Training to Secessionist Element in Neighbouring Country

1231. SHRI P. J. KURIEN:

SHRI S. R. A. S. APPALA NAIDU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tripura Government has appraised the Central Government of the military training being given to secessionist elements in a neighbouring country; and

(b) if so, the name of that country and the action taken by Government to counter such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). In a report received from Government of Tripura in 1979 it was *inter alia* mentioned that some tribal boys from the State were known to have been sent to Bangladesh in batches for training by Mizo National Front.

This matter has been raised with Bangladesh Government on several occasions.

Maharashtra-Karnataka Border Dispute

1232. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Home Minister had talks with

the representatives of the Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti on 14th April, 1980 regarding the long pending Maharashtra-Karnataka border dispute; and

(b) if so, the outcome of these talks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, the President of the Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti had met the Home Minister on the 16th April, 1980 regarding the boundary dispute between the State of Maharashtra and the State of Karnataka. During this meeting, the Home Minister had expressed the hope that the dispute would be solved amicably with the cooperation of the concerned state governments and that the Central Government would make efforts to resolve the dispute at an opportune time.

Statement correcting Answer to Unstarred Question No. 1087 dated 19-3-80 re. Application for Licence to Produce Arc Flux by M/s. Indian Oxygen Ltd.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): The reply given in Lok Sabha on 19th March, 1980 to parts (a) to (e) of the Unstarred Question No. 1087 asked by Shri R. K. Mhalgi relating to the application for licence submitted by M/s. Indian Oxygen Ltd., for manufacture of ARC fluxes may please be substituted by the reply given in the enclosed statement.

Subsequent to the reply to the Question it came to the notice of this Ministry that MRTP Commission had submitted its report on 15th March, 1980. This Information was received at the fag end of the last Session of Lok Sabha, it is regretted that the statement giving the correct information could not be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha during Second Session of Seventh Lok Sabha.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. The application of M/s. Indian Oxygen Ltd., was referred to the MRTP Commission for a report. The report in question has since been received.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Small scale units have represented that their interests would be adversely affected if M/s. Indian Oxygen Ltd., is allowed to enter this field.

(d) and (e). The final decision of the Government on the application of M/s. Indian Oxygen Ltd., will be taken after consideration of the Commission's report.

—
12 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT RE. REPRESENTATION OF THE GENERAL BUDGET

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to inform the House that as is customary, the House would adjourn for half-an-hour at 4.30 P.M. today to re-assemble at 5 P.M. for the presentation of the General Budget.

—
12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, HINDUSTAN TRACTORS LTD., (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) ACT AND REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS LTD., FOR 1978-79 AND A STATEMENT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Imported Cement Control (First Amendment) Order, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification

No. S.O. 236(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1980, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—903/80].

(2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 281(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 1980 containing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 13(E) dated the 3rd January, 1979, under sub-section (3) of section 34 of the Hindustan Tractors Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—904/80].

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by Government on the working of National Instruments Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Instruments Limited Calcutta, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—905/80].

NOTIFICATION UNDER INTER-STATE CORPORATIONS ACT, DRAFT OF THE MINISTERS' (ALLOWANCE, MEDICAL TREATMENT AND OTHER PRIVILEGES) AMENDMENT RULES, NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL SECURITY FORCE ACT, ASSAM PREVENTIVE DETENTION ORDINANCE, NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL SERVICES MAINTENANCE (ASSAM) ORDINANCE, 1980 AND A STATEMENT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Punjab

(Reconstitution and Reorganisation) Order, 1980, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 286(E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 1980, under sub-section (5) of section 4 of the Inter-State Corporations Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—906/80].

(2) A copy of the Draft of the Ministers' (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Amendment Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 11 of the salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—907/80].

(3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 776 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 1980 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 564 dated the 21st April, 1979, under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force, Act 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—908/80].

(4) A copy of the Assam Preventive Detention Ordinance, 1980 (No. III of 1980) (Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the Governor of Assam on the 18th April, 1980, under article 213(2)(a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 12th December, 1979, issued by the President in relation to the State of Assam. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—909/80].

(5) (i) A copy of Notification No. PLA 334/80/7 (Hindi and English versions) published in Assam Gazette dated 7th April, 1980 prohibiting strike in certain essential services, under sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Essential Services Maintenance (Assam) Ordinance, 1980 read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 12th December, 1979 issued by the President in relation to the State of Assam.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the notification mentioned at (i) on the first day of the current session.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—910/80].

NOTIFICATION UNDER NAVY ACT, ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL REMOTE SENSING AGENCY, SECUNDERABAD AND STATEMENT RE. REVIEW ON THE WORKING THEREOF FOR 1978-79.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Amendment) Regulations 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 175 in Gazette of India dated the 17th May, 1980, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—911/80].

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Annual Report of the National Remote Sensing Agency, Secunderabad, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review on the working of the National Remote Sensing Agency, Secunderabad, for the year 1978-79 and reasons for delay in laying the Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—912/80].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL-INDIA SERVICES ACT

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: On behalf of Shri Venkatasubbaiah, I

beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of the section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Ninth Amendment Regulations, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 287(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 1980.

(ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 288(E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 1980.

(iii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Seventh Amendment Regulations, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 289(E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 1980.

(iv) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Tenth Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 290(E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 1980.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—913/80.]

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East) : Sir, I have a point of order, under rule 372. Yesterday, the Minister made a statement; and under rule 372, I could not ask a question at that time. But I can, with due notice, ask a question on the statement. I have given a number of notices on the Afghanistan matter; but the House has still not discussed the Afghanistan question. On the basis of the Minister's statement, we would like the House to discuss the matter. I have given notices earlier.

MR. SPEAKER: We have admitted one. Not yours; but on the same question. The same subject has been covered.

12.05 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**REPORTED TOKEN STRIKE BY RESIDENT
DOCTORS IN MAJOR HOSPITALS IN DELHI**

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: (Karnal): I call the attention of the Minister of Health to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported token strike by resident doctors in major hospitals in Delhi on 16 June, 1980."

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WEL-
FARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):** Sir, the Resident Doctors of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Hospital, J. P. Hospital Complex and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital observed a token strike for a day commencing on the morning of the 16th June, 1980. The Resident doctors of the Smt. Sucheta Kriplani Hospital and Kalavati Saran Children's Hospital did not go on this token strike. The Resident doctors of the Safdarjang Hospital observed strike from the afternoon of 16th June to the morning of 17th June, 1980.

It was reported in the daily press on 15th June, 1980 that the Junior doctors of all the major hospitals in Delhi would observe a token strike, commencing on 16th June, 1980 morning, to "express their solidarity with the striking Resident doctors of the A.I.I.M.S.". In this connection it is to be mentioned that the Resident doctors of the A.I.I.M.S. had called off their strike on the evening of Sunday, the 15th June, 1980, after they were satisfied on the issue of setting their demands. As the declared intention of Junior doctors working in all the major hospitals was specifically to express their solidarity and sympathy in support of the A.I.I.M.S. striking Resident doctors, it is not at

all understandable why the Resident doctors working in the major Hospitals of Delhi had to go on a token strike on the morning of 16th June, 1980.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: I would like to know whether the demands of the doctors of the A.I.I.M.S. were duly met.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The very fact that they have withdrawn the strike shows that they are satisfied with the settlement of their demands.

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Pon-
nani):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the statement made by the Government is very surprising and shocking. I am constrained to remark that this statement is an eloquent testimony to the criminal indifference that the government has displayed by pleading ignorance of the very existence of the demands of these resident doctors of the major hospitals. Some section of the Press reported that the resident doctors wanted to go on strike in order to express their solidarity with the striking resident doctors of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. I do not know whether the Government's sources of information are limited to only certain convenient sections of the Press. I need not go on quoting paper after paper. I will give you one instance. *The Hindustan Times* dated 15th June gave a news that the doctors of All India Institute of Medical Sciences were calling off the strike. Just below that, there was another news that the doctors of other major hospitals were going on strike in order to better their working conditions and emoluments. They have demanded the appointment of a high-powered committee with the representation of the Federation of the Resident Doctors in Delhi to look into their grievances. I am sorry to say that the government chose to see some report in some newspaper which was convenient to them and thus tried to avert the whole issue.

I would like to put certain specific questions to this government regarding the indifference that has been shown to the very existence of the demands of these doctors. If the information of the government was that the resident doctors of these major hospitals wanted to go on strike in order to express their solidarity with the doctors of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, then in order to avert such strike in order to save people from their inconveniences resulting from such strike, did the government not get into touch with these resident doctors informing them that there was no need for them to go on strike for expressing their solidarity with the doctors of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences when the matter had been settled already with them? Did the government not move in that direction and try to avert the strike and also try to see that no inconveniences should be caused to the people? Whether the government directly tried to know from these doctors, who had expressed their intention to go on strike and their federation, their genuine grievances and their demands? When a settlement was being reached with the resident doctors of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, did the government keep in view the totality of the problem and the need to better the working conditions and the emoluments of all the doctors in general? Did they try to assess the impact of the settlement with the resident doctors of AIIMS, an impact which will be there on the doctors in other major hospitals?

The *Hindustan Times* of the 17th reporting the strike of the resident doctors, has further reported that the doctors of the major hospitals had said that they intended to intensify their agitation on and from 19th June, that is, tomorrow, if no high-power committee is appointed in order to

look into their grievances, and if a representative of the federation is also not taken on that particular committee. I would, therefore, request the government to give categorical replies to all those querries raised and also to give the House an assurance as to the steps the government is taking in order to see that the resident doctors of those hospitals do not go on to intensify their agitation, as has been reported in certain sections of the Press. The statement is also so lopsided; it tells us where the strike has not been complete. But there were several hospitals where the strike was complete. Government says that the resident doctors of other major hospitals wanted to go on strike in order to express their solidarity with the resident doctors of AIIMS and those doctors had withdrawn their strike. May I know from the government? Even the resident doctors of AIIMS went on strike in support of the resident doctors of other major hospitals. Therefore, this is a ridiculous type of statement that has been placed before us.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I do not venture to comment on the question of the hon. Member the way he put it. I am sorry to note that the hon. Member has not grasped the question himself, though it seems he has put the question; he does not know what the question is, what he is talking about.... (An Hon. Member: You explain to us.) Is it the intention of the hon. Member that the resident doctors federation, of which he is speaking, that they should have a dialogue with the government or hospital authorities only through the Press? None of these people have given any representation, any notice to the government or the hospital authorities.... (Interruptions) I am saying that the resident doctors, those who had gone on strike, had not given any of their demands to the government or the hospital authorities.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय के वक्तव्य पर हमारे मित्र श्री बनातबाला को हैरत हुई और श्री बनातबाला की हैरत पर मंत्री महोदय को हैरत हुई । यह हैरतअंग्रेज मामला हो गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे डर थह है कि आपको तो हैरत नहीं होने जा रही ?

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : मुझे जवाब सुनकर थोड़ा ताज्जुब जहर हुआ है । 16 अप्रैल को 2 महीने पहले दिल्ली के जूनियर डाक्टरों ने दो दिन की सांकेतिक हड्डताल की थी और उसमें यह मांग की थी कि 1979 में सरकार के साथ उनका जो समझौता हुआ है, उस समझौते को लागू किया जाये । मांगें इस प्रकार थीं :—

Improved working conditions, better patient care, reasonable working hours, accommodation for doctors, and safety during duty hours.

इन मांगों को लेकर 1979 में कुछ समझौता हुआ था, उस पर अमल नहीं किया गया, इसलिये 2 महीने पहले डाक्टरों ने 2 दिन की सांकेतिक हड्डताल की थी । वह 16 अप्रैल को थी और इस बार डाक्टरों ने 16 जून को फिर से हड्डताल की क्योंकि उनकी मांगों पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय ने केवल समाचार-पत्रों की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर इस सांकेतिक हड्डताल को आल इंडिया मैडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट के साथ कैसे जोड़ लिया ? उन्होंने कहा कि सरकार के पास कोई मांग नहीं है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब लैफिटेनेंट गवर्नर दिल्ली के एक अस्पताल में गये थे और उस अस्पताल के बारे में उन्होंने कहा कि वहां की हालत खराब है, यह तो मैं जानता था, लेकिन इतनी खराब है नहीं जानता था—मैं उद्दृत कर रहा हूं :

'But they could be so shockingly bad. I could never think of human indifference and casualness, could not have assumed worst form.'

22 अप्रैल को दिल्ली के लैफिटेनेंट गवर्नर गये थे और उन्होंने वायदा किया था कि जूनियर डाक्टरों की मांगें जल्दी से जल्दी मान ली जायेंगी, मगर उन मांगों पर अब तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है । क्या मंत्री महोदय यह समझाना चाहते हैं कि दिल्ली के लैफिटेनेंट गवर्नर दिल्ली में अपना अलग सामाज्य चला रहे हैं और केन्द्र के स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय से उसका कोई संबंध नहीं है ।

क्या यह सच नहीं है कि डा० राम भनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल में जब आपरेशन थियेटर में

लोब जाते हैं तो उनके पहनने के लिये जूते नहीं हैं, चप्पल नहीं हैं, अगर मरीजों की गद्दन ढूढ़ जाती है तो गद्दन को रोकने के लिये 'टाई' नहीं है ? डाक्टरों ने शिकायत की है कि वह इस तरह से आपरेशन नहीं कर सकते । अच्छी-अच्छी मरीजों पश्ची हैं, जिनको चलाने बाला नहीं है, बिजली का कनैक्शन नहीं है । केन्द्रीय सरकार के डाक्टरों ने इस तरह की शिकायतें की हैं । क्या मंत्री महोदय को इनके बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है ?

इन-डिफरेंस, कैजुलनेस, जिसका आरोप लैफिटेनेंट गवर्नर ने अस्पताल के अधिकारियों पर लगाया है, क्या वह मंत्री महोदय के विभाग पर लागू नहीं होता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली के अस्पताल कुद बीमार हैं, वह बीमारों का इलाज क्या करेंगे ? मैं पुरानी बात नहीं कहना चाहता, अब तो नई सरकार आ गई-गवर्नर्सेंट दैट बर्स, ऐसी सरकार जो काम कर के दिखाती है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आल इंडिया मैडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट में 59 दिन तक हड्डताल चलती रही, उस हड्डताल को समाप्त करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या किया ? क्या किसी अस्पताल में डाक्टरों की हड्डताल इतनी लम्बी चलने वी जा सकती है ? क्या मरीजों के प्रति डाक्टर अपनी जिम्मेदारी का पालन करें, इसका उन्हें अहसास कराने का प्रयत्न किया गया ?

डाक्टर 8 घंटे से कितना ज्यादा काम करें, इसका मंत्री महोदय थोड़ा सदन को खुलासा करें और यह भी बतायें कि जो डाक्टर रात में अस्पताल में काम कर रहे हैं, अगर पास में उनके रहने की जगह नहीं है, तो वह रात में कहां जायें ? दिल्ली की सड़कों पर चलना सुरक्षित नहीं है, कम तनखाव वाले डाक्टरों को टैक्सी में जाना भी संभव नहीं है । यह छोटे डाक्टरों की व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयां हैं और इसलिये डाक्टर मांग कर रहे हैं कि इन सब की जांच के लिये एक कमेटी बनाई जाये । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी कमेटी बनाने में सरकार को क्या आपूर्ति है । एक बात स्पष्ट है कि बार-बार होने वाली अस्पतालों की हड्डतालें बन्द होनी चाहिए । और अगर सरकार यह नहीं कर सकती है, तो वह यह दावा छोड़ दे कि वह ऐसी सरकार है, जो देश को ठीक तरह से चला सकती है ।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I am really surprised to hear Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. I do not know what he was doing from 1977 to 1980. He was part of the Government. This sort of thing started during the Janata regime. It has not started now. He

himself admitted it. I do not know why the previous Government kept quiet. It does not lie in the mouth of Shri Vajpayee to ask now what this Government is doing. We are willing to take up the responsibility; we do not avoid responsibility. The hon. member should know that there was a token strike on 14th and 15th April, in support of their demands. Then they went on an independent strike in the hospital of the AIIMS. The hon. member and the House will be pleased to know that the demands of these resident doctors were settled even on 13th May itself. The Director of the Hospital had written to them that these demands were agreeable and the House will be surprised to know that on this very settlement, they withdrew the strike after one month. Who is at fault? These demands were met on 13th May, 1980 and on this very settlement, they withdrew the strike. A little lesser than that they accepted and withdrew the strike. Is it not the fault of the resident doctors that they unnecessarily continued the strike for more than one month? I do not know whether Shri Vajpayee was speaking on behalf of the doctors or on behalf of the suffering public.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
I was speaking on behalf of both.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: He did not. He spoke only on behalf of the resident doctors. He forgot the suffering public. The Government do not want to continue this sort of thing, namely, strikes in these hospitals. It will take necessary steps to prevent such things.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
I put a specific question. Have the Government considered the proposal made by the junior doctors that a high-powered committee should be appointed to look into their problems?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: We are not considering the appointment of a high-powered committee.

भी शाम विलास पात्रावाल (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि इधर के माननीय सदस्यों को कोई जानकारी नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय को एजूकेशन की जानकारी भले ही हो, लेकिन डाक्टरों की समस्याओं की जानकारी नहीं है—बिल्कुल जानकारी नहीं है। यदि उन्हें जानकारी रहती—तो वह हाउस में इस तरह की बात न करते। जो भेस्मोरंडम जूनियर डाक्टर्स फेडेरेशन आफ देहली ने 5 जून को दिया है, अगर वह मंत्री महोदय को नहीं मिला है, तो मैं उनको देता हूँ। जूनियर डाक्टर्स फेडेरेशन आफ देहली क्या है, पता नहीं, मंत्री महोदय को यह मालूम है या नहीं। चूँकि मूल रूप से सब डाक्टरों की समस्यायें एक सी हैं और प्रत्येक हास्पिटल के डाक्टर अपनी अपनी भागों को लेकर हड़ताल कर रहे थे, तो सब हास्पिटल्ज के डाक्टरों ने मिल कर सोचा कि हम एक फेडेरेशन बना लें और मिल कर मंत्री महोदय को एक जायेट भेस्मोरंडम हैं।

पिछले दस साल में दिल्ली में सरकार का कोई नया हास्पिटल नहीं खुला है। मरोजों की संख्या लाखों तक पहुँच गई है, लेकिन हास्पिटल्ज उतने ही हैं, और डाक्टर भी उतने ही हैं। यही कारण है कि यह सारा मामला हाचन्पाच हो रहा है।

जूनियर डाक्टरों के फेडेरेशन ने मंत्री महोदय को 5 तारीख की एक भेस्मोरंडम दिया। उसमें उन्होंने कहा कि आप इस पर इम्प्रीडिट विचार कीजिये, नहीं तो हम लोग हड़ताल पर जायेंगे। उसके मुताबिक वे 16 तारीख को हड़ताल पर गये। मंत्री महोदय ने दो बार जवाब दिया है कि डिमांड ज पर सीटलमेंट हो गया है। स्पीकर साहब ने हम लोगों के प्राप्रह पर यह कालिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस एक्सेप्ट किया है। उन्होंने स्थिति की गंभीरता को समझ कर ऐसा किया है। हाउस पर प्रतिभिन्न लाखों लोग खाचे होते हैं। यह कोई मामूली बात नहीं है। अब कम से कम मंत्री महोदय जानकारी दे दें। वह आर बार यही कह रहे हैं कि सीटलमेंट हो गया है, सीटलमेंट हो गया है। डाक्टरों की कोन कोन डिमांड्स थीं जिन को आप ने माना? मैं पाप को बतला दूँ कि डाक्टरों ने कहा कि उनकी पहली डिमांड है कि एक हाई पावर कमेटी नियुक्त की जाय। वे यह नहीं कहते हैं कि उनकी क्या डिमांड जायज है या क्या नाजायज है? डाक्टर स्वयं नहीं चाहते कि अननेसेतरिली भरोज भी मरे और डाक्टरों की भी तबाही हो। इसलिये वे चाहते हैं कि एक हाई पावर कमेटी बना दी जाय जो जांच करे कि उनकी कोन सी मांग जायज है कौन नाजायज है? उस पर आप विचार कीजिये। यह उन की पहली डिमांड है?

दूसरी डिमांड क्लास और पे के संबंध में है वे कहते हैं कि जब वे रेजिडेंट डाक्टरों के रूप में रहते हैं तब तो वे अड्डक्लास माने जाते हैं और

श्री राम विलास पासवान्]

वही डाक्टर जब गवनमेंट के दूसरे एपलायमेंट में जाते हैं तो फर्स्ट क्लास माने जाते हैं। या तो उन्हें थर्ड क्लास का डाक्टर मानिये या फर्स्ट क्लास मानिये। एक ही क्लासीफिकेशन का आदमी एम बी बी एस, एम डी या एम एस पास है, वह जब रेजिडेंट डाक्टर के रूप में काम करता है तो थर्ड क्लास उसकी पे, थर्ड क्लास उसके रहने का, मकान, सब थर्ड क्लास उसका होता है और वही जब दूसरी जगह चला जाता है तो वह फर्स्ट क्लास का माना जाता है। एक डिमांड इसके संबंध में है।

तीसरी डिमांड काम के संबंध में है। वे कहते हैं कि हमें 80 घंटे काम करना पड़ता है जबकि लेबर लाज के मूलाधिक 48 घंटे काम करने के वे हकदार हैं। वे यह नहीं कहते हैं कि हम काम नहीं करेंगे। वे कहते हैं कि 48 घंटे से ज्यादा काम लिया जाय तो उनको ओवर टाइम दिया जाय।

फिर आवास के संबंध में उनकी शिकायत है। वे कहते हैं कि स्मारे हास्पिटल्स हैं, उस से दूर हम रहते हैं तो रात में किसी मरीज की हालत खराब होती है तो आने जाने में दिक्कत होती है और उन्होंने टीक कहा कि जो आपने दाम बढ़ा दिये हैं, टैक्सी भाड़ा बरैरह बढ़ गया है उसके कारण और भी नहीं आ सकते हैं। उनका कहना है कि केवल 30 परसेट डाक्टर हैं जिन को आप ने कैम्पस में मकान दिये हुये हैं। बाकी जो 70 परसेट हैं उनके लिये भी नजदीक में मकान की व्यवस्था कीजिये।

फिर है थीमिस का मामला। आप ने 74 से लेकर 78 तक के बीच में आल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट आफ मेडिकल भाइसेज में थीमिस हटाई थी। चंडीगढ़ में आप का पोस्ट-ग्रेज्युएट इंस्टीच्यूट है, वहां थीमिस नहीं है। यह थीमिस क्या है। इसके जरिये जो वरिष्ठ डाक्टर हैं वे छोटे डाक्टरों का शोषण करते हैं उनका कहना है कि क्या थीमिस की उपयोगिता है, आप इतना बतला दीजिये। अगर उपयोगिता है तो रहना चाहिये, नहीं उपयोगिता है तो खत्म कीजिये। मरीज को देखने का काम वे करेंगे।

फिर है दवाई और संयंव का सवाल। आप के यहां जो आप का ब्रेट प्रिविजन है उस को आप देखें। लाखों की संख्या में मरीज बढ़ गये हैं लेकिन दवाई-पर मरीज के रूप में देखिये कितनी पड़ती है। तो ये मारी समस्यायें हैं। और मैं फिर आप से आप्रह करूंगा कि जब आप जवाब देते हैं तो गुस्मे में मत आयें। सहानुभूतिपूर्वक जवाब दें। चेयर की मर्यादा का सवाल है, अध्यक्ष महोदय, ने इसे रखा है, हम लोग उनके माध्यम से जानकारी हासिल करना चाहते हैं। इमलिये ये जो आठ मार्गे हैं (अध्यवधान) मैं आप से यह प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूं कि क्या आप को 5 जून को उन लोगों ने कोई मेमोरेंडम दिया था या नहीं? अगर दिया था तो उनकी मार्गे

पर आपने क्या किया और जो प्राप्ते कहा कि आपने सेटिलमेंट किया है, उस पर उन्होंने हड्डताल बाप्त ले ली तो आप ने क्या सेटिलमेंट किया है, वह भी एक एक कर के बतलाने की छूपा करें।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: On the appointment of a high power committee I have already informed the House that I am not going to appoint that.

The hon. Member has dealt upon many demands of the Resident Doctors. All these demands—I need not repeat them—were discussed with the Resident Doctors of the AIIMS. When they were fully satisfied with these demands, they withdrew the strike. But I do not know what the Member wants.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप आप हमारी रक्षा कीजिये। यह चार्टर आफ डिमांड्स है। मेरे दो ही प्रश्न हैं। मैंने कहा कि 5 तारीख को हैल्थ मंडी के नाते आप को मेमोरेंडम दिया गया है या नहीं और आप ने क्या सेटिलमेंट किया है? जब उनको बतलाया है तो हाउस को बतलाने में क्या आपत्ति है? कोई सीक्रेट डाक्यूमेंट तो है नहीं कि आप नेशन के इन्टरेस्ट में नहीं बतला सकते। वह बतलाइए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक ही का जवाब दिया जा सकता है कि 5 तारीख को मेमोरेंडम दिया गया है या नहीं। दूसरा तो बतलाया कि फिला हो गया।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : नहीं, हम लोग जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या फैसला हुआ है। आप ने सेटिलमेंट किया है, हाउस जानना चाहेगा कि क्या सेटिलमेंट किया है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शंकरानन्द जी, बतला दीजिये। 5 तारीख के उनके मेमोरेंडम के बारे में।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Whose memorandum?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : 5 तारीख को केडेपेन आफ जूनियर डाक्टर्स डेलही की तरफ से आप को मेमोरेंडम दिया गया या नहीं?

आपको मिला है या नहीं?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I have not received it.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आपने सेटिलमेंट क्या किया है?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The settlement is with the resident doctors of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not an official document.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): The House must have definite information regarding the terms and conditions of the settlement. That is not a secret document.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not the thing.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That is the question asked by Mr. Paswan.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister has not denied the information. Let him explain. (Interruptions).

प्रार्थना जी, आप बनाइये ।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, the House knows them. He has quoted all the demands of the resident doctors. Should I repeat all the demands again?

(Interruptions)

श्री राम विलास पासवान: यह तो उनकी मांगें हैं लेकिन सेटिलमेंट क्या हुआ है?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : राम विलास जी जो स्ट्राइक थी वह छिदड़ा हो गई और मती जी ने आपका हवाला दे दिया कि जो डिमाइम थी वह आपने पढ़ी है। क्या उन डिमाइम को वे दोबारा पढ़े? (ध्यवधान)

Please explain what you want to say. (Interruptions). Let him explain.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What are the terms of the settlement? Can't he tell us?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, the Federation of Resident Doctors have never given any notice or demands. So the question of settlement on that does not arise here. But the settlement of the demands of the All

India Institute of Medical Sciences resident doctors, of course, is there. So, let them not be confused. Since there was no demand from the Federation of Resident Doctors, the question of settlement does not arise at all.

श्री राम विलास पासवान: आल इंडिया मेडिकल इस्टीट्यूट में आपने क्या सेटिल किया?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: You have not asked that. Did you ask that? You did not ask. You asked only the demands of the Federation of Resident Doctors.

श्री राम विलास पासवान: मेरे दो प्रश्न अलग अलग हैं?

MR. SPEAKER: I over-rule that.

श्री राम विलास पासवान: मेरे दो अलग अलग प्रश्न हैं। क्या 5 तारीख का मेमोरेंडम आपको मिला था नहीं और आपने क्या सेटिलमेंट किया।

MR. SPEAKER: Out of this Call Attention motion, your question is regarding the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. That question does not arise.

श्री राम विलास पासवान: वही ब्रें कह रहा है। वे कहते हैं आल इंडिया इस्टीट्यूट में हमने समाधान कर दिया है।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय: आज का सवाल सिफ इतना है। regarding the resident doctors in major hospitals.

श्री राम विलास पासवान: उन्ही के समर्थन में हड्डियां की हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: I over-rule it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: "Major hospitals" include the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. If a settlement has been arrived at, the House is entitled to know.

MR. SPEAKER: You can put a separate question on that.

श्री राम विलास पासवान: वही तो हमने पूछा है।

MR. SPEAKER: No. I don't think.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
Have you gone through the statement of the Minister? He has claimed that a settlement has been arrived at with the resident doctors of the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences. The House is entitled to know as to what are the terms of the settlement.

MR. SPEAKER: I have gone through the statement and it clearly says that those doctors decided to go on strike in sympathy with the doctors or to prove solidarity with them. Is it not? That is all. Nothing more than that.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
He has also mentioned that a settlement had been arrived at with the resident doctors of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences.

MR. SPEAKER: That strike has been called off

(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
We are entitled to know... ...

MR. SPEAKER: That does not arise out of this. (*Interruptions*). In the statement it is mentioned: "The resident doctors of the AIIMS had called off their strike on the evening of Sunday, the 15th June, 1980, after they were satisfied on the issue of settling their demands."

This question is not regarding that demand. I am not going to agree with you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: May I seek your guidance for the future? While the strike was going on and a prolonged strike, several notices of calling attention were given, and you, in your wisdom, did not admit any of them while the strike was on. Now the strike is over, and it has been settled. He says the strike was over on the 15th. Today is the 18th. Then some token strike of solidarity has taken place.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur):
Which was wrong?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Wrong or right. You have admitted a calling attention. Does it mean that the questions arising out of the notice are to be confined to the subsequent token strike which had something to do with the earlier strike?

MR. SPEAKER: If you want to cover that, you can give another notice.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Should he not tell the House on what terms and conditions the settlement has been arrived at?

MR. SPEAKER: You can give me a fresh notice.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Then why did you admit this notice, if you want to restrict it?

MR. SPEAKER: Has the Minister anything more to say?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Unfortunately, they have not in their notice referred to the strike of the resident doctors of the All India Medical Institute, but only to the Federation of Resident Doctors.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want to say anything more?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The Resident Doctors of the AIIMS went on an indefinite strike from 21st April, 1980. The demands of the resident doctors could be grouped under the following three categories:

(a) Demands relating to service conditions, i.e., working hours, leave; pay, non-practising allowance and other terms and conditions of contract based on the agreement signed by the Resident Doctors and the Government of India in 1974.

(b) Demands relating to academic requirement of post-graduate education and training viz. writing of a

thesis and carrying on laboratory investigations.

(c) Demands relating to working conditions and housing. These demands were considered by various committees of the Institute including a special committee appointed for this under the Chairmanship of Dr. H. D. Tandon, Professor & Head of the Department of Pathology, the Staff Council, the Faculty, the Academic Committee and the Institute Body. Continuous dialogue and meetings were held at various levels with the resident doctors. A meeting was held on 10th May, 1980 under the Chairmanship of the President of the Institute where the Director, the representations of the RDA (Resident Doctors' Association), local members of the Institute and senior officials of the Ministry of Health were present. On the basis of discussions, certain agreements were arrived at and they were communicated by the Director on 13th May, 1980 to the General Secretary, RDA. The agreements are as follows.

In spite of this, the resident doctors unnecessarily continued their strike.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): I came to you also. They only wanted the document to be signed. You did not sign the document.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The hon. Member should know that the Director of the Institute had signed the letter on the 13th May, saying that we are agreeing to this. What does it mean?

MR. SPEAKER: That means agreement.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The agreements are as follows:

(1) It was agreed that the Institute will forward to the Ministry of Health the question of 20 days' earned leave, 12 days' casual leave and provision of sick leave to the Junior Residents, for

their sympathetic and favourable consideration.

(2) It is agreed that the Residents shall not be required to do any laboratory investigations of routine nature but they will carry out such investigations which the Consultants and Residents consider it necessary for patient-care and training.

(3) It is agreed that the Residents will be allowed 24 hours off after 24 hours of continuous duty. However, the duties will be so arranged that it can be managed within the existing strength of the Residents.

(4) It is agreed that the Institute will forward to the Government for sympathetic and favourable consideration your request for permitting you to avail of the gazetted holidays also in addition to one weekly off, subject to the exigencies of work and also the question of cumulative leave in lieu of the duties performed on such holidays.

(5) It is confirmed that 80 quarters from amongst those under construction will be made available to the married Residents for allotment by 31st July, 1980. It is also agreed that the 32 'F' type quarters presently occupied as hostel accommodation by the Residents will be permitted to be retained for further allocation to the Residents on seniority basis. An equivalent number of quarters in lieu of these 'F' type quarters will be put in general pool from among the 84 quarters which are likely to be constructed next year.

(6) The various clauses of contract to which a reference has been made in your letter at sub-para 5, would be sympathetically examined by the Institute and referred to the Government for necessary action.

(7) Your demand for increase in the scales of pay will also be duly considered by the authorities concerned.

[Shri B. Shankaranand]

(8) The laboratory investigation reports shall be delivered in the wards and their delivery would be streamlined.

(9) The meeting of the Institute Body to be held on 1st June, 1980—it was held afterwards—shall discuss the issue of the Thesis in all its relevant aspects and also the points of view contained in your letter under reply.

(10) The question of academic condonation of the strike period shall be dealt with in the same manner as was done in the case of undergraduates in February, 1980, i.e., classes that are necessary for adequately preparing you for examination would be rescheduled in consultation with Heads of the Departments.

(11) The question of pay for the period of strike shall be referred to the Government for decision."

This is all that were agreed to.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): You could have stated these things earlier.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The question was in regard to the All India Medical Institute. You were talking about the token strike.

MR. SPEAKER: Because the question was very important for the health of the people, I have allowed this thing.

—
COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SECOND REPORT

SHRI MALIK M. M. A. KHAN (Etah): Sir, I beg to present the Second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL CADET CORPS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of Section 12(1) of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps for a term of one year from the date of election, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Section 12(1) of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps for a term of one year from the date of election, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

The motion was adopted.

—
12 43 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) NEED TO MODERNISE SMALL SCALE SECTOR OF PAPER INDUSTRY

SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN (Karur): There is a shortfall of 20 per cent in production of paper and

paper board necessitating imports. Big paper mills are making use of all available resources of hard and soft woods and bamboo in the country at very cheap prices. The hand-made paper industry, has not been able to make any dent, as its contribution is not even one per cent to the total paper production in the country.

Faced with a formidable literacy Programme on the one hand and the demand for higher grammage paper and paper boards from other quarters on the other, the only solution seems to lie in the small-scale sector. Certain technological improvements have been recorded in the Paper Industry in the small-scale sector, and it has been found that their application can increase productivity and help bridge the gap between existing production and demand of paper and paper boards.

The small-scale sector cannot afford these improved models of small-scale paper units (tiny units) unless there are certain positive incentives provided for the creation and growth of such units. The matter cannot brook any delay. I would request the Government to look into it immediately and order (1) exemption of small-scale paper units from payment of excise duty in full upto a production of 300 tonnes of paper and paperboard, of any grammage or kind in a year, (2) reservation of manufacture of thicker and coarser varieties like craft paper, Manila paper, Wrapping paper and pulp-board and all other higher grammage varieties, for the small-scale sector, and (3) supply of waste generated in Government offices-waste paper and old records in Government offices, textile wastes, cloth cuttings, etc, in Ordnance Clothing Factories and mills under the National Textile Corporation direct to the small-scale paper units instead of through middlemen. Unless and until these concessions are given, there is no scope for creation of a new sector for producing paper to meet the oncoming crisis.

12.4 hrs.

[**SRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL in the Chair**]

(ii) NEED TO SUPPLY FERTILISERS TO FARMERS ON SUBSIDISED PRICES

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:
(Chittoor): Sir, I want to raise the following matter of urgent public importance under rule 377.

The prices of the inputs of agriculture are increasing day by day. The labour charges, iron, wood, cement and other commodities are becoming scarce and their price is going beyond the limit. Due to this rise and price of either commodities, the agriculturists are not able to produce the agricultural products without loss and the prices are becoming unremunerative.

To add to this difficulty, recently, the Government has increased the price of urea from Rs. 1450/- to Rs. 2000/- per tonne. The increase is about 40 per cent of the existing price of urea. It is stated in the press that the cost of the nitrogenous fertilisers would also be increased on parity with urea. This rise in the price of chemical fertiliser is most shocking to the agriculturists and they will not be able to take to agriculture without loss. Unless the prices are reduced, there will be much agitation among the agriculturists. Therefore, the Government should not enhance the prices of fertilisers. Some people think that the rise will affect only big farmers who use fertilisers, but it is not so. About 80 per cent of farmers who use fertilisers are small and marginal farmers and they are affected by this rise in price of fertiliser.

The merchants who have purchased fertiliser at a low cost will be benefited by earning lakhs of rupees due to this price rise at the cost of the peasants. The Government should order that the stocks now with them should be sold at the previous level of prices.

[Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu]

Even the U.K. Government which is under pressure through inflation is obliged to agree to higher prices for foodgrains, to be supplied by continental countries through the E.E.C. agreement, just because the European farmers have to be assured of just the remunerative prices. Why should our Government be unwilling to continue the earlier policy of subsidising fertilisers or at least abstain from increasing the prices of fertilisers borne out of petrol products, thus allowing the difference to be treated as subsidy for agriculture? Otherwise, the farmers would be justified to complain that apart from abandoning the earlier subsidy they are being burdened to the tune of Rs. 100/- per hectare through these high prices, a burden which is much bigger than land revenue.

(iii) REPORTED SHORT SUPPLY OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES TO ORISSA AGAINST ALLOTMENTS

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Sir, I want to raise the following matter of urgent public importance under rule 377.

Essential commodities like salt, controlled cloth, sugar, kerosene oil, soft coke and cement are in short supply in Orissa as against their allotments. Against Orissa's requirement of 2 lakh tonnes of salt, it is getting less amount because of non-availability of wagons and because of restrictions for import of salt from Tuticorin. Controlled cloth is not being supplied to the State according to its requirements. Against the requirement of 2000 bales per month, the State got only 892 bales from the Textile Commissioner, Bombay.

Against the allotment of 57,582 M.T. sugar from 17th December, 1979 to the end of May, 1980, only 48,775 M.T. have been received. So, there is an acute scarcity of sugar in Orissa.

There is also shortfall of kerosene allocation to the State. So far as the

soft coke is concerned, as against the State's requirement of 250 wagons a month, only 22 wagons per month is being supplied.

The Orissa Government have not been given allotment of cement against their full requirement of 2 lakh tonnes per quarter. Only 77,400 tonnes were allotted during April, 1980 to June 1980. The Central Government should look into this and should take urgent and effective steps for ensuring speedy delivery of the allotted quantities of the above mentioned essential commodities to Orissa.

(iv) REPORTED LOCKOUT IN PREMIER AUTOMOBILES LIMITED BOMBAY

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): Sir, under Rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter.

The Premier Automobiles Ltd., in Bombay, and makers of the Fiat prototype Padmini car is once again on a lockout. Due to the lockout, the workers of the factory, and the buyers of this car, primarily the taxi drivers, are suffering. After every lockout, the price of the Padmini car is raised.

This fact creates an apprehension that the lockout of the company is due to a sinister collusion between the management and some trade union leaders. The Central Government should intervene immediately and ensure that the factory is reopened.

(v) REPORTED ACUTE SHORTAGE OF DRINKING WATER IN CERTAIN VILLAGES OF RAJASTHAN BORDERING PAKISTAN

भी मनकूल लिह औषधी (बीकानेर) : माननीय चेयरमेन, महोब्य, नियम 377 के अधीन सूचना ।

सूरतगढ़ तहसील एवं पाकिस्तानी सीमा से सटी ही ही प्रनपगढ़ तहसील क्षेत्र के अनेक गांवों के पानी का गंभीर संकट का सामाना कर रहे हैं। सूरतगढ़ तहसील के राजियासर, मोलसर, आरिया डीडवाना, किगायासर, बज्जवारा, करड़, देवी दासपुरा, कोनपालसर, सांबलसर, भोजसर, एटा, छुकराना आदि गांवों में हालत बहुत बराबर

है। राजस्थान केनाल के पास के गाव जैसे पूरब-सार प्रौद्योगिकी पल्लू में भी पानी की कमी है। कुण्ड सूखा गए हैं, लोग बारा पानी पीते हैं। कीचड़ युक्त पानी पीने से अधिकांश लोग बाहर निकलने से परेशान हैं। पीने के पानी की भाग को लेकर बीरधावाल, हिन्दौर, भोजूसर, देवीदासपुरा कोन-पालसर, लधेर, किंगरासर, सांबसर, एटा आदि आमतामियों ने तबा मानकठेड़ी गाव ने भी विधान सभा चुनाव में मतदान का बहिष्कार किया है। प्रजातंत्र में जनता का मतदान में भाग न लेकर उसका बहिष्कार करना गंभीर बात है। किन्तु जनता इस उच्च कदम को उठाने के लिये इसलिए विषय हो गई कि उस लेक में पीने के पानी की गंभीर समस्या की हूँत करने के लिए अभी तक कोई कदम नहीं उठाय गये। यह सब गंव राजस्थान नहर के समीप स्थित है और पाइप लाइनों से वहाँ आसानी से पानी पहुँचाया जा सकता है। आजादी के बाद से अब तक लोग इस समस्या से जूँझते रहे हैं यह बस्तुतः चिता की बात है। मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि इस समस्या को हूँत करने के लिये तुरन्त स्वायी कदम उठाये जाएं।

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12.54 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET, 1980-81—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up discussion on the Railway Budget. I call upon the Hon. Member Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad to start his speech.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must, at the outset, with a full heart of appreciation, refer to the unique feature of this Railway Budget. Throughout the length and breadth of this country, one can feel there is something new or old going on in each part of the country, relating to Railways. If we go through the Railway Budget we find that in some places there are new railway lines being laid, in some parts, 'going-on' works are to be expedited and in some parts doubling of lines is there. Therefore, I have seen from this budget—and one can feel the sensation—that in all parts of the country, right from Kashmir to Kanyakumari and Kamrup there is some work, on behalf of the Railways, going on. In some parts there are new

engineers coming with their helpers and giving a silent sensation to the people in that area who have never seen a line. New persons are coming for the new lines. We find that there are six new lines to be taken up in the north-eastern part. There are some sanctioned lines like Rampur-New Haldwani the bi-weeklies and tri-weeklies. The tri-weekly express like Neelanchal is giving up new comfort; we can see that. But in this whole lot, we find that, still, there is something lacking in some parts, though not in the major parts of the country.

We find that, to the backward areas, new emphasis has been given. I must immediately come to this—it may not be taken as my taking credit for myself—that, after decades of demand in this House—I have been participating in the railway budget since 1952, from the First Lok Sabha to this Lok Sabha—for the first time, the Railway Ministry and the Railway Board, the white elephant, have agreed to double the line between Kiul and Bhagalpur for which Rs. 680 lakhs are to be spent. They have mercifully granted this and given Rs. 20 lakhs for this year. I only hope and pray that the work will start immediately. Today you travel by Tinsukhia; we have got the super-fast Vikramsheela; we have got the bi-weekly Bombay-Bhagalpur; but none of these super-fast trains can be of any benefit to this area because in that loop line, in the single track, trains run late hours after hours and we cannot take advantage. Even friends from north Bengal or Bongaigaon cannot take advantage because this small track has not been doubled. Can you imagine the unimaginativeness of the Railway Board and the Railway Ministry? I had to go on and on sometimes threatening, but this time I am not the same Azad; so, I have been only cajoling and requesting Mr. Sharief half a dozen times and also Shri Kamalapati Tripathi. I am not now my old self fighting and taking the things by might. Anyway, I am happy they have

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done it. All that I request them now is that they should not think of it as just a patch for doubling but think of it as an area, a loop-line area, where trains do not run in time. I do not know whether the Railway Board rules or their writs run in that part of the country because from Patna beyond to Kiul and from Kiul to Bhagalpur and Sealdah, no rules are there. The Railway Board and their officers perhaps do not know. The small hirelings there can, at any time, without notice, cancel any train. The Minister has said, 'I am taking special care and personal care about the timings'. It might be true in other parts of the country but not in that part of the country because timings are never maintained in that part. Rather, late running of trains and that too late by a few hours, is the regular rule in that loop-line. I want to know from the Minister and the officers whether they have got any control over their staff and whether they know what is happening in the country. No lines, no trains, no waiting rooms. The only thing that the Janata Government did in the name of economy was, they abolished the ladies' First Class Waiting Room at Bhagalpur junction. What a wonderful improvement they did! For six months, I had been writing. For every thing they say, 'Yes; we are looking into the matter'. What do they look? For every small matter you write to them, they say the same thing. You write to them for a station; they say 'I am looking'. You ask them for a double line; they say 'I am looking'. What are you looking? Have special glasses or coloured glasses or drooks and find out the small ones and the big ones. So, what I am saying is this. I congratulate the Minister of State in the absence of the Minister, Shri Kamalapati Tripathi, for whom I wanted to say something more, but since he is not there, why should I say anything? So, I omit that part of the compliments. I say that it is necessary that you must do this. I think, Mr. Chairman, you want to close for lunch...

13 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN. We may rise for lunch and come again at 2 O'Clock. The hon. Member may resume his speech at that time.

The Lok Sabha 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]

RAILWAY BUDGET, 1980-81—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I just started when the House adjourned for lunch. For a couple of minutes I had spoken. Sir, in this particular case, there should be no opposition.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was saying that the unique feature of this budget is that in any part of this country, one can feel this sensation of having something or something being done by the Railways—either a new line or an old line or on-going works or something like that. The second feature is this. The attention of the hon. Minister, Shri Tripathi, and his colleague, Shri Sharief is given to the backward areas. But for this how could we have dreamt of having a double-line in the Loopline between Kiul and Bhagalpur which I have been demanding for the last fifteen years? Tinsukia train which is supposed to be a fast train and this Vikram Shila Super-Fast Bombay-Bhagalpur by-weekly train cannot run in time. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we wanted a small stretch of about sixty miles single line between Delhi and Burdwan and Bongaigaon. But, that has not been done so far. The imagination did not come to the Railway Board. Luckily this time it is so. What I say is this. There is another feature

in the budget. That is the backward areas have been taken care of. But taking care of should be a prolonged one. For Rs. 680 lakhs expenditure Rs. 20 lakhs in a year would not suffice. In this way, it will require 34 years to complete this sixty-mile stretch. I hope it is not 34 years but the Mathematics should be 3 or 4.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would say that there are large number of mentions of new lines and for some new investigations will be taken up. But, surprisingly, neither in the old which is already under investigation nor in the new to be under investigation I find the name of Bounsi-Mandar Hill line which the late Shri Lalit Narain Mishra had promised. He promised to extend the Bounsi-Mandar Hill line to Deogarh-Dumka, the only capital in the State which has not been linked by a railway-line as also Daltongunj. Of course, the Hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, will take care of that, this being his headquarters. He is a very strong man and so he will get a train. But he is not hearing me. Of course, I would say that the Railway Board are taking note of that. What happened to that order of the late Lalit Narain Mishra for the investigation of the Bounsi-Mandar Hill line? I would like to know what happened to that. Was it a false promise? Do the promises of the Government change from Minister to Minister—I want to know that

I would like to say that the Minister Shri Sharief has promised to the State of Bihar an overnight train from Patna to Delhi. I would like to know when are we getting that? Till we get one new one....(Interruptions). It is no jugglery. In Shri Madhu Dandavate's days it was announced in the Press that 136 new trains would be started all over the country. It may be three, four or five trains but not 136. Nowhere it will be found. What was this jugglery? How could he produce this? India could produce babies because that is the only highest target which we had broken in the whole world. But how can you

produce overnight 136 trains? In two months, what did the Janata Government do? They took off the bogies from different trains—four or five bogies—for being attached to the new trains. People travelled on the roof of the trains. This is a jugglery. I do not want Mr. Sharief to follow the footsteps of Shri Dandavate. Can you give me a new train from Patna, the capital of Bihar State, to Delhi, the capital of India? If you cannot do that, I am giving you a way out.

M8. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Azad, how do you expect him to follow the footsteps of Shri Dandavate. He belongs to a different party and a different Government is in power to-day.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: But, he is a friend of mine. He can do that. He is a clever man though he looks very simple but he is clever.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, then I give a solution. There is a super-fast train, Vikramshila, from Bhagalpur to Delhi. Let him make it an over-night train from Patna to Delhi. This train stops at Kanpur, Lucknow and then at Delhi. There will be no problem. It could be made a daily train and an over-night train till you give me another train. That will help a large number of people on this side of the country.

Sir, two significant mentions have been made in the Budget. They are very important. I would like to emphasise them. The Minister has claimed that the railways have moved coal in the last few months since they have taken over so that the steel plants are now in good possession of the stock. I wish it to be continued but not at the cost of movement of other articles. The second important thing is that important essential commodities have reached their destinations in different parts of the country so as to maintain the price line. The Janata Government had created difficulty in respect of diesel, petrol, etc. Somehow all these things did reach the consumer. If they had not reached the people then what would have happened to us in

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the last Assembly elections? We did for the people and we got the votes.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also congratulate the Minister for giving due emphasis on research and development. Our country abounding in population will always require larger number of trains and larger number of bogies and coaches. These bogies and coaches cannot be produced over-night and then there are financial constraints. So, it is only by giving emphasis on research and development that we could get new and better designs of bogies and coaches so as to meet our over-growing demands. This emphasis on research and development is in the right direction and I congratulate the Minister for the same.

Sir, I have taken note of the place of prestige that has been given to the staff welfare. True. Now, productivity-linked bonus is given to the railway employees. It is welcome. Others should also follow this. But I would immediately rush to add that with the increase in the welfare activity and giving of productivity-linked bonus there should also be improvement in the performance of the railways employees. We have seen how when the railway workers put their shoulders to the wheels they can produce encouraging results and when they withdraw they can create chaos. So, the welfare activity be extended and productivity-linked bonus given but along with this they must also be asked to give better performance.

Sir, for all this we need money and, as such, the hike. We have been demanding new lines, on-going lines; we have been demanding new facilities. Therefore, they also need money. Mr. Madhu Dandavate has claimed that possibly this surplus budget is due to him. Why 'due to him'? In their three years of misrule has there been any timely arrival of trains worth mentioning? Has there been any discipline? Has there been any production? Has there been any timely running of trains, as I mentioned earlier?

There is the same driver, the same railway track but the trains could not run in time. At least they had given them full licence. In Patna station you will be surprised to see the Public Address system saying this:

दूष्यमार्ग साहब, कृपा कीजिए, आप गाड़ी से जाइये गाड़ी आने वाली है,

And the driver saheb is absent! Nobody cares. You see the public address system in Patna junction making announcement in this way! That is why I said this once in the Question Hour. It is a question of the S. P. being subordinate to the D.S.P. The D.S.P. is subordinate to the constable. Similarly in the Railway Board, the Railway Board is subordinate to the division; the division is subordinate to the sub-division and they are subordinate to the drivers. What is this norm of discipline? The Minister said 'I am taking special care about the timely running of trains'. Sir, we are giving here constructive criticisms. Let Members stand up and say honestly how many of them have found. I am not talking about the passengers, forget about them, passengers don't exist! Sir, I had said sometime back in my budget speech: There should be three kinds of trains; loot trains, late trains and trust trains. This is what I said. But now I don't want to repeat that. It will be difficult to convince new members; unless they see things for themselves they will not be able to understand; but they will know in some months. What about timing? Take the Nilanchal express, the new fast train; yesterday or day before yesterday it was 3 hours late. Tinsukia express was 4 hours late. Why? I think the impact should be felt in another six weeks and trains should run in time. I am talking not only from the point of view of our convenience. Imagine the number of hours that are lost for millions of people in the country waiting at the platforms, waiting at the railway stations and so on. Imagine what is the loss to the country in terms of crores. Timely running of trains should be properly taken care of.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI JAFFER SHERIEF) : There is the general law and order situation.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD. The Minister has got a point when he says, there is a general law and order situation. He can immediately name Bihar and I can immediately consider certain problems in this context. But what about other places? What about Karnataka? What about other parts of the country where still trains are not running in time? Can you say this is the manifestation, special feature, in only one part of the country? If that is so, I say, yes, there is a point in that. But, Sir, what we find is by and large, trains are not running in time. Please monitor it. That is the word which was repeatedly emphasised this morning by the Industry Minister. You monitor and tell us what is the result of your monitoring. Therefore what I say is this: This hike was necessary because the Railway had to give productivity bonus. Fuel bill had increased Depreciation fund had to be increased; you have to take care of deferred payments. All these are conceded. Mr. Madhu Dandavate claims, it would have been a surplus. But what is it that you have done in your time? You please realise what you have done. You said: 'You have come, all right, take a few crores.' To another you said: "You have come, take a few crores". That is what you did. That is why the Railway liability has increased. Therefore the Minister has to go in for a hike in the fares and freights. But I will say, let not this increase in freights and fares be unscientific; let there not be greedy chase of a Minister to put a flat 15 per cent rate of hike Sir, the Traffic Enquiry Committee report is there. The Minister referred to that. I could not go through that fully. We saw generally what they said. They want transport policy to be cost-based. Yes, in principle I agree. But let that cost, while being evaluated be scientific. If the inherent dynamism and the cost-conscious efficiency are there, things would be all right. But during the last

decade unfortunately on these two counts we have not got any encouraging trend. And, therefore, this cost basis is true, but let there be a willing cooperation for efficiency. The Traffic Enquiry Committee has said that there is scope for economy and efficiency. I would say that the Railway Ministry while putting this hike must take into consideration this also.

While participating in the discussion on the last interim Railway budget, I had made an important point about the captive power plants by the railways. We know the existing conditions in the country and the demand for power in the country. The Railways are capable of having their own captive power plants and they have said that they are considering it. They should consider it seriously and do the needful.

Unless they have efficiency, they cannot remove the stigma of adding only 7000 kilometres which is very meagre compared to other countries in the world, not the advanced countries, but countries in Africa etc. This is very important and should be kept in mind.

To effect economy I would suggest another thing. They should completely scrap the Railway 'Pilferage' Force. You call it Railway Protection Force; this is absolutely wrong: this is Railway 'Pilferage' Force. Do you know how much loss is there in the railways?

In the end, I would say that while sitting in Delhi, you should keep in mind that there are parts of the country where on loop lines between Bhagalpur, Sealdah, Howrah and Bongai gaon, where lots of things do not exist. For a small thing in the waiting room, we have to fight and write you letters and the reply comes: "I will look into the matter." We do not get a small thing, a generator at Bhagalpur. Of course, with the single line obstruction being removed very soon with your efforts—I hope you will put a special task force to start construction on this line—much of our problems will be over, but it is very essential

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that you should immediately attend to the problems of the loop-line, where your officers cancel the trains without notice. You have no right to do that. If you do that, please keep in mind this kind of thing will give rise to a joint determination and defiance which will say: Rail ka chaka jam rahega. And then you will have problems. In view of this, in such backward areas, special attention needs to be paid.

In the end, I congratulate the Minister for giving a good budget, but I expect him to have economy and efficiency so that we may have more traffic we may have more revenue and more development. And in that development, I also get my due share for Bhagalpur and other parts, in loop-line, which have remained neglected for long.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are many Members to speak from the ruling party. I want to give a chance to all the members. I would therefore, request them to take only five minutes. They should keep the watch before them and stop exactly after five minutes.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA (Tura): I congratulate the Minister of Railways for having presented a Budget which, in his own words, will put the nation's economy back on the rails. I am particularly thankful to the Minister for having provided more funds for the work on 6 new lines in the north-eastern region.

The House is aware that there are 5 States and 2 Union Territories in the north-eastern region out of which, strictly speaking, except for the State of Assam, no State has any railway connection so far. Nagaland, of course, has a few kilometres of railway line at Dimapur. But except for that, none of the States in the north-eastern region has any railway connection. I am happy that this Government is seriously thinking of laying new railway lines in the north-eastern region.

Railways are essentially an infrastructure for the economic development of the country. So, from the point of view of the economic development of the region, it is very essential to connect these States by railways. Though 6 new railway lines have been given for the north-eastern region, I would say that they are not at all sufficient. About the railway connections to be given in my own State, just a station is located in the State of Meghalaya. The entire railway line is in the State of Assam. There are many important places where railway lines could have been provided. There are surveys already conducted. I do not know why during last year the Janata Government had chosen less important lines, leaving aside the more important ones.

The north-eastern region has always been termed as a very sensitive area. All the 5 States and 2 Union Territories have a very long stretch of international border. So, not only from the point of view of economic development, but also from that of defence, railway lines are required in the north-eastern region. The House will remember that the 2 wars which India had to face—once in 1962 and again in 1971—took place in the north-eastern region. Since that entire region is a vulnerable part, having a long stretch of international border, I feel that more railway lines should have been given there.

From the economic point of view, the House and the whole country know that the area is very backward. So, I would urge upon the Government to take up more new railway lines there. New surveys have been conducted in my district; e.g. there is a line possible from Goalpara to Moheshkola in Garo Hills. I had demanded this last year also. I would again request the Government to look into it.

श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा (जम्मू): दिल्ली स्पीकर साहब 5 मिनट के अन्दर तकरीर नहीं हो सकती, इस लिये मैं जल्दी-जल्दी अपनी बातें आप के सामने रखूँगा। मेरहरानी कर के मेरे प्लाइट्स को मुक्कमिल हो जाने दें।

मैंने इस बजट को देखा और स्तीच को पढ़ा और मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ कि यह बजट काफी सोच-विचार के बाद तैयार किया गया है। इस में कुछ ऐसी बातें जरूर हैं, जिन पर नुकता-चीजों की जो सकती है, मगर समस्याओं को हल करने के लिये कुछ न कुछ तो करना ही होगा। इस में जो कदम उठाये गये हैं, काफी सोच-समझ कर उठाये गये हैं। यह कहा गया है कि यह कन्जर्वेटिव बजट है इसमें डायरेमिज्म नहीं है। मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ कि देखने में चाहे डायरेमिक नजर न आये लेकिन काफी सोच-विचार के बाद इस को पेश किया गया है।

जहां तक गाड़ियों के लेट-रनिंग का ताल्लुक है यह समस्या मुल्क के हर हिस्से में है, बिहार में ज्यादा है और जैसा मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है यह जनरल ला-एण्ड आर्डर को रिफलेक्ट करता है, इसी लिये वहां ज्यादा नजर आता है। दोनों बातें दुरुस्त हैं। इस के लिये हमारी रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री और रेलवे बोर्ड को सोचना होगा कि पहले हमारी गाड़ी कैसे बढ़त पर चलती थी और आज क्यों नहीं चल रही है। मगर यह है कि पहले के मुकाबल में इप्प्रवेंट है, इस बात से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता।

एक बात में आप से अर्ज करुंगा और आप के जारीये रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री से अर्ज करुंगा कि देश के एकोनामिक डेवलपमेंट के लिए तो रेलवे जहरी है ही लेकिन मुल्क के डिफेन्स को भी महेनजर रख कर जब तक आप रेलवे नहीं बनाएंगे, तब तक कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। होता क्या है कि यहां पर अगर कहीं से प्रेशर पड़ गया तो रेल लाइन बना दी जाती है वरना जहां उन की बहुत जरूरत है, वहां नहीं बनती है। हमारी जम्म स्टेट को ही आप लीजिए। उस स्टेट का 3 मुल्कों के साथ इन्टरेंस शनल बोर्डर है, चाहना के साथ है, इस के साथ वह मिलता है और पाकिस्तान के साथ वह मिलता है। जहां तक रेलवे का ताल्लुक है, वहां पर बहुत कम है और है भी तो सिर्फ रेलवे का सिरिंगल ट्रैक ही है। अगर सिरिंगल ट्रैक आप रखेंगे तो इस से आप इस मुल्क को डिफेन्ड नहीं कर सकते हैं। जब तक आप हमारे यहां रेलवे लाइनों को नहीं बढ़ाएंगे और नेलों का जाल नहीं बिछाएंगे, तब तक आप डिफेन्स की जहर्यात को पूरा नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर आप यह सोचते हैं कि सड़कों के जरिये से डिफेन्स की जहर्यात पूरी हो जाएंगी, तो यह एक नाममकिन बात है। श्रीनगर तक एक रेलवे लाइन ले जाने के सर्वे में देर लग रही हैं और इस सोच में भी उस का कोई जिक्र नहीं है। यह निहायत अफसोस की बात है कि इतने बड़े रेलवे के मंत्री पंडित जी हों और श्री जाफर सरीक मिनिस्टर हों और इतना सब होने के बाद भी जम्म व काश्मीर का नाम इस में नहीं है जोकि एक की स्टेट है और जिस से इस मुल्क को डिफेन्ड किया जा सकता है,

नार्थ इस्टर्न रीजन को डिफेन्ड किया जा सकता है। उस फौ बात इस में आने से २२ जाए, इस तरह की भूल हो जाए, यह बड़े गजब की बात है, बड़ी अफसोसाना बात है। इस बीज की तरफ आप को ज्यान देना चाहिए। इसलिए एक बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक आप डबल ट्रैकिंग नहीं करें जालन्धर से ले कर जम्म तक, तब तक आप देश के डिफेन्स की तमाम जहर्यात को पूरा नहीं कर सकते हैं, न गड्स ट्रैफिक को पूरा कर सकते हैं, न यात्री ट्रैफिक को पूरा कर सकते हैं और न डिफेन्स सार्वसेज की जहर्यात को पूरा कर सकते हैं। इसलिए आप को डरन ट्रैकिंग ज्यादा से ज्यादा करना चाहिए। वहां पर डे टु डे ट्रैफिक की जहर्यात को पूरा करने के लिए डबल ट्रैकिंग की बहुत जरूरत है और मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि मगर कहीं पर आप को डबल ट्रैकिंग करनी है, तो

It should be from Jullundur to Jammu. That has been totally ignored. It is in a very pitiable condition.

इस तरह से आप यह देखें कि हमारी जम्म व काश्मीर स्टेट जो है, वह रेलवे के मामले में बिल्कुल बैक-ग्राउन्ड में पड़ गयी है। इस से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता। जहां तक ट्रान्सपोर्ट का सवाल है, रेलवे से चौपर और कोई ट्रान्सपोर्ट नहीं हो सकता। हमारे यहां न लोगों की कोई ज्यादा आमदानी है और न वहां पर कोई हड्डस्ट्री है। एक दो जगह जम्म या श्रीनगर में अगर कहीं इडस्ट्री है भी, तो उस से लोगों का पेट नहीं भरता और उन की जरूरत को पूरी करने के लिए दूसरी चीजें बाहर से अगर आप ले जाएंगे तो आज आप यह देख रहे हैं कि बाईं रोड से जाने में वे बहुत महंगी पड़ेंगी क्योंकि डीजल की कास्ट बढ़ रही है, पेट्रोल की कास्ट बढ़ रही है। इस तरह से वह माल बहुत महंगा उनको मिलेगा, तो वे लोग क्या खाएंगे। इसलिए चाहे वेगन्स का सवाल हो और वाहे रेलवे लाइन देने का सवाल हो, हमारे परियां को प्रायरटी मिलनी चाहिए क्योंकि अगर वहां के लोग डिस्कन्टेन्ट रहेंगे तो वे मुल्क की हिफाजत कैसे कर सकते हैं। मुल्क का डिफेन्स तो वहीं के लोग कर सकते हैं। (व्यवधान) मझे दो मिनट और दे दीजिए क्योंकि बहुत डिस्कन्ट मसले उठाने हैं।

एक बात में यह और कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप की जो ज्ञेय एकमेस जाती है या जम्म तबी मेल जाती है, उन के स्टोपेज बहुत कम हैं। उन के स्टोपेज पूरे होने चाहिए। इस से ज्यादा इस मामले में मैं और कुछ नहीं कहूँगा।

एक दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां फूट लैमार होता है। उस फूट के लिए और टिम्बर के लिए ट्रान्सपोर्ट का पूरा

[श्री गिरधारी लाल ठीकरा]

इन्टरव्यू करना चाहिए इस बहत उम के लिए इनएडीकेट इन्टरव्यू है। एक बात में यह कहता हूँ कि

from Delhi to Jammu and back: from Amritsar to Jammu and back.

इस किस्म की डे ट्रेन बहुत लाजमी है। एक ट्रेन सरगोधा ट्रेन है जो अहमदाबाद से चलती है उस में जितने विजिटसं लोग आते हैं, वह दिल्ली में आ कर खड़ी हो जाती है, सुबह आ कर खड़ी हो जाती है और इस तरह से उन लोगों का दिन खराब होता है। अगर उम ट्रेन को जम्मू तक पहुँचाया जायें, तो विजिटस ट्रिस्टम अपनी जगहों पर सही समय में पहुँच जाएंगे और हमारा ड्रून का मुतालवा भी पूरा हो जाएगा।

एक बात यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि अमृतसर एक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सेंटर है। इसलए वहाँ से हमारे यहाँ के लिए एक ड्रून चलनी चाहिए। बातें तो मैं बहुत कहनी थीं लेकिन बहत नहीं है। मैं सिर्फ एक बात यह और कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक प्रोजेक्ट था, जिस को मैं इन के नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूँ। रेलवे के पास दुकानें बननी चाहिए और रेलवे के पास जो टैक्सीवाले हैं, उन को फैसेलिटीज मिलनी चाहिए। जहाँ पर वे अपनी गाड़ियों को खड़ी कर सकें। पेसेंजर जाते हैं, उनको शेलटर्स मूर्हेया करने चाहिए। यह हमारे रेलवे के स्टेट मिनिस्टर के नोटिस में आया है। इनकी जल्दी कम्प्लीट करना चाहिए ताकि वेकार नौजवानों को दुकाने मिल जाएं। पहले उन्होंने वहाँ पर शेलटर बनाये हैं थे जो कि यह कह कर उखाड़ दिये गये कि स्टेशन के सामने शेलटर नहीं होने चाहिए। इस बीज की तरफ जल्दी तबोजह दी जानी चाहिए और जम्मू में स्टेशन का एकमपेन्शन होना चाहिए।

मैं एक सजेशन देना चाहता हूँ। हमारा जितना गड़स का लोड है वह बड़ी मात्रा में ट्रास्पोर्ट से थीं नगर को माल जाना है। उम गड़स के लोड को हीरागढ़ में करे जो कि बाईपास के पास है। इसमें आपका काम इस बहत जो आपके पास प्रेजेन्ट एकोमोडेशन है उम से चल जाएगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, टाइम बहूत छोटा है इस लिए मैं ज्यादा कह नहीं सकता हूँ। मजबूरन मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करते हूँ बैठ जाना हूँ।

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Shejwalkar.

श्री कम्मा राम आर्य (सीकर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कल से इतजार कर रहा हूँ बोलने के लिए। मेरा नाम भी मेरी पार्टी की तरफ से आपको भेजा गया है। मैं कल भी इतजार कर रहा था और आज भी इतजार कर रहा हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the first round be over. You are talking about the second round. The CPI and BJP have not had even their first round.

Shri Shejwalkar, you have fifteen minutes and there are four names in the list. This is for your information.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): It is my privilege now to have the opportunity of making some observations on the Railway Budget. I heard with attention the speech of Shri Azad today. He was pleading like an advocate in a court; when the judge told him that he was angry with what he said, the advocate pleaded the same point. He says that there is a feeling all over that something has been given to every part of the country; he could not find any other support for the budget. Anyway, in my humble submission it has affected the price rise in a great way. It is a matter to be considered, though the Chairman of the Railway Board has stated that it is not going to affect prices much.

But the main point is: what should be main consideration while framing the budget? Should it be a just, routine budget? If there is some shortfall of, say, some Rs. 2 crores, you flatly increase the percentage of rates for freight and passenger and make both ends meet. Can it be the objective? One has to look for the next 20 years. What should be the plan? Should there be no consolidated transport policy for the nation? Should the railways be considered separately or along with other transport facilities, particularly road transport? Ultimately after say, 20 years, what do we want to achieve and in what way we are going to achieve that? We do not have a clear picture before us. I am afraid that way, we are not doing justice to the nation or the office we hold. The Tariff enquiry committee refers to the anticipated traffic to be carried by Indian Railways in 2000 AD and it says that "adding requirements for replacements the total outlay for development of railways upto 2000 A.D. would be

about Rs. 36,000 crores at 1977-78 prices. It may be assumed that the outlay in the first year of the revised Plan would have to be Rs. 1,000 crores in order that an outlay of Rs. 36,000 is completed in 20 years."

How to achieve all these things will be a problem, which is a great problem? I am afraid, in this connection proper care has not been taken as to how the passenger traffic is increasing, what is the proportion of passenger traffic, is there any ratio between increase of population as well as increase in the national income? That has not been considered. According to the information which I have there is an increase in traffic, which varies proportionately to the population as well as to the national income. Just for consideration we can take a mean of that, half of that. But that has not been taken into account and I am afraid how can it work properly?

Regarding road transport also, for example, there are some stations where the cost of laying railway line these days, according to my information, comes to about Rs. 1 million per kilometre. With such a high capital expenditure, will it be proper to lay lines all over the country in distant places when it is not economic? Will it be possible to lay so many railway lines? Is it not necessary in these circumstances to consider whether an alternative can be provided—road transport along with the Railways? My humble suggestion at this stage will be to have a Ministry of Transport consolidated which may consider Railway as well as Road transport together. I think the consolidated or integrated policy can be formulated for the coming next twenty years.

A very important factor is what we call efficiency. A very important factor which we are missing is that we are living in old old days which existed 30 years before. For example, we see that we are having Integral Coach Factory and other wagon factories. But still the number of coaches is not enough. The coaches which are run-

ning are not in order. They are in a bad shape. We are very much short of all these things. What is the reason? The reason is that the workshops which we are having to maintain all these vehicles, they are out moded—thirty vehicles, they are outmoded—thirty read. They say 80 per cent of the machine tools have become obsolete. In that case you can very well imagine what can the workshops do? Actually there has been an arrangement with the World Bank to improve these workshops. In 1978 they provided a loan of \$ 95 million for the modernisation of these workshops. But the Budget does not mention about that. World Bank offered \$ 95 million. Even than 15 million will have to be provided by the Indian Government. It does not seem that any consideration of that fact has been done.

I do not want to go into the details regarding modernisation but I will mention a few points about the modern technology. Then, ultrasonic cleaning of roller bearings as against present brush cleaning with kerosene, vapour degreasing of axle boxes, automatic cambering of laminated bearing spring leaves etc.—unless all these things are introduced, the efficiency of the workshops cannot be increased and naturally we will be lagging behind.

Modernisation is not limited to workshops only. I want modernisation to be taken into account in other aspects also. For example, it is well-known that the efficiency of railway engines is greatest in the case of electric locos. It is a little less in diesel locos and it is just half in steam engines. So, the attempt should be to have as much electrification as possible. To avoid accidents and for proper running of trains, so many things are necessary like signalling, telecommunication, safety works, automatic block signalling, route relay interlocking, panel interlocking, track-circuiting, automatic train control, microwave link train and yard radio net work and safety devices at road crossings. Provision for all these things has to be made. In all the magazines published

[Shri N. K. Shejwalhar]

by the Railway Board mention is made about these things. They have mentioned that there is a research laboratory in Lucknow which is looking after this, but you have not made clear what provision you have made for that.

Coming to passenger facilities, it is high time that we introduced computerisation for reservation. It should be done as early as possible, because you can well imagine the plight of the passengers who line up for reservation. I am just mentioning the points without going into details, for lack of time. In big cities, we always find that the railway enquiry telephones are always busy. It means the number of telephones connected with enquiry is inadequate. So, sufficient number of such telephones should be provided.

It is very good of you to have provided long distance trains like Jhelum Express and Chattisgarh Express, but you do not even have a pantry car in them. I do not want a dining car, but there is the problem of drinking water. The train starts from Delhi and stops only at Gwalior; it goes from Gwalior to Jhansi and from Jhansi to Bhopal. In between there must be a pantry car so that passengers can have drinking water, tea or some snacks. The arrangement for a pantry car should be there in all such long distance trains

I am happy and I congratulate the Government for providing cushions in the new sleeper coaches that are coming, but why not provide the cushions in the older sleeper coaches also? If that is done, it will be a great relief to the passengers.

I do not know what is the principle for starting new trains. The senior Minister is not here. He comes from Varanasi and wants that every train should go to Varanasi. That is very good. Let there be as many trains as possible to Varanasi. But why not have more trains to Delhi, which is the centre? On the Central Railway,

there are only two trains between Delhi and Bombay for the last fifty years. One is 57 Down and 58 Up and another is Punjab Mail. There is no third fast train on this route. I have been asking for this train. But every time, they say that because there is no terminal capacity available either in Kalyan or Bombay, they cannot do it. Their latest reply is that there is no line capacity. If there is no terminal capacity, how can a new train start from Bombay to Varanasi? Anyway, I am not against any train which is proposed from Varanasi. But I want that one fast train must also be introduced between Delhi and Bombay.

श्री नन्दी घेल्लैया (सिद्धीपेट) : उपनिधि महोदय, रेल विभाग एक ऐसा विभाग है, जिसके साथ दुनिया के हर एक ग्रामीण का सम्बन्ध होता है, क्योंकि समाज के हर एक व्यक्ति को रेल में सफर करने का मौका मिलता है। हम देखते हैं कि लोगों को जितनी शिकायत रेल विभाग से होती है, उतनी किसी और मद्दालय के बारे में नहीं है।

आनंद प्रदेश के मेडक डिस्ट्रिक्ट में सिद्धीपेट एक ऐसा युक्तम है, जहां से मैं चुनकर आया हूँ, जहां के लोगों ने आजादी के बाद सिर्फ एक ही लाइन देखी है : बीबीनगर-नालगांडा लाइन। बहुत जमाने से उसका काम हो रहा है, लेकिन अभी तक वह पूरा नहीं हुआ है।

किसी भी क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए वहां रेलवे लाइन बिछाना जरूरी है। हम देखते हैं कि इस सदन में हर एक सदस्य कहना है कि मेरा एरिया बैकवड़ है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि फार्कड़ एरिया कहां है। कई नई नई लाइन बिछाई जा रही हैं, लेकिन एक भी सदस्य यह नहीं कहना है कि मेरे एरिया में एक नई लाइन बिछाई गई है।

रेलवे मंत्री, श्री कमलापति तिपाठी, ने अपने भाषण में कहा है कि पाटनचेरू, पेटपल्ली, सांगारेडी और मेडक के रास्ते वाली लाइन के संबंधित को बजट थे शामिल किया गया है। मैं रेल मंत्री से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सिद्धीपेट, दुसरा, गजविल, रामायणपेट, नरसापुर और मेडवल इतना पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है कि आज तक उसे रेलवे लाइन का सीधार्य प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है और इस लिए इसे नई लाइन का लाभ उम इलाके को भी होता चाहिए। इसे लाइन का सर्वे में शामिल करने के लिए मैं भवी महोदय को बधाई देता हूँ और उन्होंने जो रेलवे बजट पेश किया है, उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

हमारे आनंद प्रदेश में सिकन्दराबाद से नई रिस्ली ग्रान के लिए ए ० पी० एक्सप्रेस बीक में

इत बार चलती है मैं चंद्री जी को बाद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि तिकन्दरावाद से चिल्ली एक लम्बा सफर है। शिकायियों को, राजनीतिक दलों को और कई सरकारी अफसरों को उस में सफर करना पड़ता है। आप तो बानते हैं कि रिजर्वेशन का क्या हाल है, कितना करपान उस में भरी हुआ है? एक महीना पहले भी रिजर्वेशन कराने पर टिकट नहीं मिलती है लेकिन गाड़ी के अन्दर आने के बाद वहाँ जो टी० सी० या जो भी अधिकारी होते हैं उनके ने यहाँ बर्थ मिल जाता है। इस के अलावा रेलवे मंत्री के द्वान में लाना है कि तिकन्दरावाद से दिल्ली आने वाले एक मोहन लाल नाम के व्यक्ति एक पेटी के अन्दर अपने जेवरात और कुछ समान लेकर सफर कर रहे थे, वह अपने बैटे से बात कर रहे थे, इतने में दो मिनट के अन्दर 3.5 हजार रुपये की उनकी चौरी हो गयी। यह जो चौरी है इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेवार है? आप का जो रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन कोर्म है उमका सही इतजाम नहीं है। कई किस्म के लोग इसमें सफर करते हैं जिस में व्यापारी लोग भी हो सकते हैं और एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान जाने वाले भी कई व्यक्ति होते हैं। लेकिन रेलवे के जो अधिकारी हैं, रेलवे बोर्ड के अन्दर जिन की यह रैस्पामिलिटी होती है, वे लोग बोर्ड में बैठने के अलावा इन सब वातों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देते। बाहर क्या हो रहा है, मुमाकिर क्या चहता है, रेल के अन्दर जो सरकारी कर्मचारी होते हैं वे महीने माने काम कर रहे हैं या नहीं, इन तमाम चीजों को देखना उन के लिए लाजिमी होना चाहिये क्योंकि जो गाडिया में सफर करते हैं उनकी बहुत सारी शिकायतें मिली हैं। यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है। जो हमारा रेल बजट पेश किया गया उसमें कई किस्म की बातें कही गई हैं। चाहे विरोधी दल के लोग हो या अपने लोग हो कई किस्म की नकाचीनी उन की तरफ से की गई है। हम देखते हैं कि इतनी तरफकी होने के बाद भी कई ऐसी चीजें हैं तो वह हमें कहनी पड़ती हैं।

श्री अशफाक हुसैन (महाराजा) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मोजूदा रेल बजट में जो रेल मंत्री महोदय ने पेश किया है जिसमें 15 परसेट सरचार्ज लगाया गया है और यात्री भाड़े में भी बढ़ोत्तरी की गई है, उस को अगर हम रेल ट्रैफिक एन्कवारी कमेटी की मुख्य रिपोर्ट के साथ और रेलवे बोर्ड के चेयरमैन मिस्टर मैन्जीज की प्रेस कान्केम के माध्यम देखें तो उसकी आगे की तस्वीर नजर आयेगी। मिस्टर मैन्जीज ने अपनी प्रेम कान्केम में बहुत साफ कहा है रेल ट्रैफिक एन्कवारी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के हवाले से कि यह मुख्य रिपोर्ट है, फाइनल नहीं है। इस रिपोर्ट के द्वारा 15 प्रतिशत की और बढ़ोत्तरी की बाज माल भाड़े में और यात्री भाड़े में करने का प्रस्ताव है। मैं चाहूँगा कि इसको इस ढंग से देखें। एन्कवायरी कमेटी की सिफारिश के मुताबिक 15 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोत्तरी की जायगी तब जो कर 270 करोड़ सलाना की आमदनी हो सकेगी।

यह बड़ोत्तरी 80-81 के बजट प्रस्तावों के अलावा होगी। लेकिन इस 15 प्रतिशत के सिलसिले में न तो रेल मंत्री महोदय ने अपने भाष्य में और न बोर्ड के चेयरमैन ने अपनी प्रेस कान्केम के अन्वर चर्चा की। मैं चाहूँगा कि रेल मंत्री महोदय इस के बारे में स्पष्ट बतायें कि आया इस साल या आने वाले सालों में और बड़ोत्तरी रेल भाड़ा एन्कवारी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक होने वाली है या नहीं? रेल मंत्री ने अपने बजट में इस को इंतरिम बेजर्स की संज्ञा दी है। रेल मंत्री जी ने माल भाड़े में 15 परसेट सरचार्ज लगाते समय जरूरियात जिदगी की कुछ घटम अविद्या को उस से मुक्त रखा है। हम उनके ऐसे काम का स्वागत करते हैं जो उन्होंने इन को उस से मुक्त रखा है। लेकिन जहाँ तक नमक, चीनी, गल्ला, मिट्टी का तेल, बगैरहा को अपने सरचार्ज से मुक्त रखा है, वहाँ कन्ट्रोल का कपड़ा, खादी, बच्चों की किताबें और कापियों को इसमें शामिल नहीं किया गया है जिसका असर आम आदमी की रोजमरा की जिन्दगी पर पड़ेगा। इस टैरिफ एन्कवायरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में हैंडलूम के कपड़े का भाड़ा 24.67 फी क्वीन्टल है जिसको 57.28 रु 0 फी क्वीन्टल करने का प्रस्ताव है। इसके अलावा किताबों का भाड़ा 18.4 रु 0 फी क्वीन्टल की जगह पर 30.16 रु 0 करने की सिफारिश की गई है। मैं माल करता हूँ कि जिस तरह से आपने जरूरियातें जिन्दगी के 9 आइटम को सरचार्ज से मुक्त रखा है, उसी तरह से हैंडलूम का कपड़ा, कंट्रोल का कपड़ा, खादी, टैक्स्ट बूक, बच्चों की किताबें—इन चीजों को भी सरचार्ज से मुक्त रखा जाये।

15 धंडे :

अब मैं रेल स्टाफ की थोड़ी सी तस्वीर आपके दस्तावेजों के मुताबिक जैसी सामने आई है, उस पर रोशनी डालना चाहता हूँ। हैंडियन रेलवेज में 1950-51 से ए युप बड़ कर चार गुण हो गया है लेकिन डी युप सवा गुना ही बड़ा है। चाकि समय कम है इस लिए दूसरी बातों की तरफ भी थोड़ा सा सकेत देकर मैं अपनी बात बात खत्म करूँगा। हरिजनों की भर्ती का जहाँ तक सदाल है, वह 11.9 और 7.9 परसेट भी अपनी तक ही पाया है। इसको बड़ा कर मोजूदा शरह के मुताबिक किया जाना चाहिए। इसी तरह से 15 लाख मुलाजिम जो रेलवे में हैं उनमें डाइ लाख ऐसे हैं जो टैम्पोरी मुलाजिम की हैसियत से काम कर रहे हैं। इनमें भी बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं जोकि 6 महीने या साल भर से ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक मजदूर की हैसियत से काम कर रहे हैं। बड़े भर्ती की बात है कि बदनाम बड़े तिजारी घरानों की तरह से पब्लिक सेक्टर की रेलवेज ने भी वही हथकड़ा अपनाया है, वह भी बेस मजदूरों को कैजुग्राल लेवर बनाने पर यज्ञबूर कर रही है। भर्ती जी को इसकी तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए।

[भ्री अशकाक हुसैन]

मैं भ्री भ्री का व्याव पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की तरफ भी से जाना चाहूंगा। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में बगहा पर एक पुल बनाने को बात कहीं जा रही है। बगहा पर पुल बन जाने से बगहा का सीधा सम्बन्ध पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार से हो जायेगा। मैं चाहूंगा कि जो लूप लाइन गोडा से गोरखपुर आती है उसको बजनन्द गंज से ले कर बगहा से मिलाया जाये ताकि बिहार से सीधा सम्बन्ध हो सके। पुरानी स्कीम के मूलाधिक बगहा बाला रेल पुल कम रोड ब्रिज था, यदि हो सके और हमारी मांग भी है कि उसको रेल कम रोड ब्रिज बनादा चाहिए यानि जो प्रस्ताव पहले से या उसी पर अमल किया जाये।

मैं रेल मंत्री से यह भी मांग करूंगा कि एक सीधी गाड़ी ऐसी चलाई जायें जो गोरखपुर को दिल्ली से जोड़ सके। अभी बड़ी लाइन गोरखपुर से लखनऊ तक नहीं बन सकी है इस लिए ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाये कि जो गाड़ी गोरखपुर से बले वह समय से लखनऊ पहुंचें ताकि हम लोग और दूसरे जरूरी सफर करने वाले लोग दिल्ली समय से पहुंच सकें। मेल ट्रेन जिस से हम लोग सफर करते हैं, ओ ० टी० मेल, वह हमेशा लेट आती है इस लिए उस पर भरोसा नहीं किया जा सकता है। इस लिए इसकी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं एक खास बात की तरफ इशारा करना चाहता हूं। फेट ट्रेफिक इंक्वायरी कमीटी की रिपोर्ट सामने आई है उसमें सकेत दिया गया है कि और बातों के अलावा पोस्टल ट्रेफिक चार्ज पर नजरसानी होगी जिसमें पोस्टल चार्ज भी बढ़ सकते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं रेल मंत्री जी से स्पष्टीकरण चाहूंगा कि पोस्ट पार्सल रेट इसी तरह से रहेंगे या यह और बढ़ने वाले हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let this be the last railway line which you are asking for.

भ्री अशकाक हुसैन: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक मिनट का समय और लूंगा। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है, उसी तरह से इस प्रदेश के पहाड़ी इलाके भी पिछड़े हुए हैं। वहां आजादी के बाव एक मिलीमीटर रेल भी लाइन नहीं बनी है। क्या मंत्री महोदय इन पहाड़ी इलाकों को बढ़ीनाथ, केदारनाथ—की तरफ रेल लाइन बढ़ाने के बारे में विचार करेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो मौजूदा बजट प्रस्ताव पेश किए गए हैं, उनका मैं विरोध करता हूं।

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my name was listed for yesterday itself. So, my submission is that I should have been the first Speaker of the day. I crave your indulgence that I should be given more time because my State has a number of problems with the railways, which are to be placed before the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How much time would you require?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Ten minutes.

Orissa is the only State in Eastern India where the separatist movement has not raised its ugly head. At the outset, I congratulate the Railway Minister for this Budget as well as for the introduction of Nilachal Express, which is a super fast train and which connects Orissa with Delhi the capital of India. We are grateful to Mr. Tripathi for his initiative and prompt action. Although my friends in the Opposition say that it was decided previously, my submission is that they are making wrong statements.

First let me come to certain demands of Orissa and then to the general policy. I would have been happy if the Railway Minister had conceded the demand for construction of railway line from Daitari to Banspani. That is an old scheme which was approved by the Planning Commission, much earlier and the cost of the project at that time was Rs. 43 crores. A part of the job viz., work covering 33kms. has been done, but 146 kms remains to be done. I am told that the matter is under the examination of the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission previously geared it up. The Railway Minister has said that it is under consideration. It should have been categorically stated that the Railway undertakes to implement that programme. This line will open up the mineral belts of Orissa.

My next submission is about a demand, which is almost a sentimental and emotional demand of the people of Orissa. Orissa has been neglected. In the South Eastern Railway, a major part lies in Orissa but there is no headquarter there. For the last one decade, there have been agitations in various forms, but still, nothing has been done. I would request the Minister to consider this demand of the people of Orissa. There should be a headquarter within the geographical limits of Orissa. It is an emotional demand. Our people are having a feeling that we had been exploited by the British Raj and that we had been colonialised. (Interruptions) We do not say that there should be no headquarter in Calcutta. Let there be a headquarter in Calcutta. The people of Orissa demand with all emphasis at their command that there should be a headquarter in Orissa.

The Government of India have decided to have an aluminium complex in the district of Koraput. From that decision itself, a railway line is necessary from Rayagarha to Koraput. I expected a few railway lines for Orissa in the Railway Minister's Budget Speech. But nothing is there. I request that this railway line from Rayagarha to Koraput may be actively considered as it is very necessary for the aluminium complex.

Similarly, another railway line that I suggest is Bangirpasi-Rupsa which should also be taken up. That will open up the forest wealth of Orissa. This line is a single-gauge line. It should be a double-gauge line. That has been the demand of the people of Orissa for the last so many years. It is a very small thing. Only a small investment is involved. But it has not yet been taken up. I request that it should be done at the earliest.

Another railway line is Ambaguda to Langigarh which is very necessary for the Indravati project. I do not say that we want new lines. I only say that on account of certain projects which the Government of India have undertaken, these railway lines are necessary. There was a survey, an investigation done. It is a project costing Rs. 10 crores. There has been a lot of correspondence about it but we do not know what is the fate of it. My submission is that the Railway Minister in his reply may categorically say how far it has gone. Our demand is that this project should be taken up this year.

Then, there is the Talcher-Sambalpur railway line. It is a line which will integrate Orissa. Eastern Orissa has been emotionally separated from Western Orissa. That is a problem which must be solved by having this railway line. That will bring about emotional integration of Orissa.

About the Talcher Puri railway line it is in a bad condition. If the General Manager of the South Eastern Railway moves up, he can observe that there is no light, there is no water, etc. Time is absolutely no factor. Since years, since decades, it is going on the way. There must be some improvement made in the running of this railway line. I draw the attention of the Railway Minister to that.

About certain stoppages, we thought that that would be done at the General Manager's level. But all the same it has not been done. We want certain stoppages of the Jagannath Express at Satiyawadi, the East Coast Express at Kapuraghat and of the Mail at Baluga. I request the hon. Minister to consider these stoppages.

Now, about the policy aspect, my submission is that so far as fare and freight policy of the Government is concerned, I invite the attention of the House to the Tariff Enquiry Com-

[Shri Brajamohan Mohanty]

mittee Report. It has submitted three important recommendations. One of the important recommendations, so far as fare and freight is concerned, is that it must be balanced with the operational cost with the expenses incurred by the Railways. This should be very carefully examined. The railways is not a hundred per cent commercial undertaking. It has social obligations also. I do not say that it should have hundred per cent social obligations. But at the same time, it should not be hundred per cent commercial. If the operational efficiency is increased, much of the problem will be solved and there would be no need for enhancing fare and freight. It has been considered that operational efficiency has not increased and, since the last two years, it is decreasing. I may be permitted, if time is allowed, to place before you the relevant portions wherein it has been considered that operational efficiency has not increased. The Tariff Enquiry Committee have stated categorically on p. 3 of the Report:

"The reason for unsatisfactory financial performance of the railways may be either that the fares and freight rates have not increased in the past in line with the increase in the operating expenses of the Railways, or that the costs have increased disproportionately, or both".

At the same time, the same Tariff Enquiry Committee has said that there has been improvement in operational efficiency on p. 47.

Another important thing I would submit is that the increase in fares and freights should not be there so far as second-class passengers are concerned.

Another aspect on which the Tariff Commission has made a recommendation—I will quote only one paragraph from the Tariff Enquiry Committee's Report—is on p. 51 wherein

they have said that whatever increase there may be, it must be spent for developmental projects. Now, Rs. 203 crores is the increase but the Railway Ministry has not shown that it is going to be spent towards developmental expenses. I am placing only one paragraph...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can speak on that, instead.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: With all respect I would submit that the allotment of time should be rationalised. There are speakers who have spoken for half-an-hour.

They have said:

"When implementing our proposals for allaying the misgivings of the railway-users, it is necessary that Government should make it clear that the additional earnings should be used for the better operation and further development of the Railways, and not for any other purposes."

My submission would be that when Rs. 203 crores is the increase, the Railways must indicate for what it will be used. It should not be for 'past' development; it should be for 'further' development. What is the 'further' development the Railways are going to do with this Rs. 203 crores? That must be placed before us.

Now, I would submit, let there be no increase; let the second-class passengers not be touched. And for some ticket-holders it should be reduced.

The last thing I would submit is regarding the goods. In the Year Book certain exemptions have been given. I would submit that two or three more exemptions should be given. My submission would be that baby food should be exempted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You oppose the increase in rates, do you not? Come out openly.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY:
I am talking about statutory exemptions. I want some more articles to be added to the list. These are baby food, text books, medicines and agricultural implements for the poorer classes like tractors etc. These should be exempted.

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would congratulate the Railway Minister who has, in his budget, tried to bring six States and Union Territories of the north-eastern region into the Indian railway map; specially, in my region, that is, in Cachar sector, Silchar-Jiribam, Lalaghat-Bhairabi and Dharmanagar-Kumarghat are proposed to be included in the new lines. But I would most earnestly make this appeal to the Railway Minister that the Assam agitation has been discussed on the floor of Parliament on various occasions and we have heard Members both from the Treasury Benches as well as from the Opposition sharing the views of the people of Assam that Assam is very much neglected and that the neglect is mainly due to the transport bottleneck. Unfortunately, though we have been pressing hard for the last 32 years that the broad gauge line should be extended upto Dibrugarh, in 32 years we have been able to reach only upto Bongaigaon. Now, I see, there is a plan in the budget to go upto Gauhati. The Finance Minister, in his speech, has said that the plan outlay for Assam has been increased by about Rs. 12 crores. I do not know under what head they are going to spend it. I would request the Railway as well as Finance Ministries to see that this amount is spent for extending the broad gauge line upto Dibrugarh which is a must not only for Assam but also for Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Mizoram and Cachar because if the broad gauge line goes upto Dibrugarh, Lumding junction will be covered and that will cater to the needs of Tripura, Cachar and Mizoram; more

goods can be carried to those States and they will also be benefited.

About increasing the number of passenger trains, whenever we give any representation to the Central Ministry or to the General Manager of the N. F. Railway, we have been told that the hill section from Lumding to Badarpur cannot take the pressure of more than twelve pairs of passenger goods trains. But, for the proposed new lines, namely, Silchar-Jiribam, Lalaghat-Bhairabi and Dharmanagar-Kumarghat, the same track will have to be used for passenger as well as goods trains. When Prof. Madhu Dandavate was the Railway Minister, I understand, a Committee was to be set up to submit a report as to what steps could be taken to strengthen the railway line from Lumding to Badarpur, which is about 75 years old and where there are as many as 29 to 30 tunnels. I would request the Railway Minister to explore the possibility of at least sanctioning money for investigating that particular part of the problem. If strengthening of this railway line, Lumding-Badarpur, is not taken up immediately, with the coming of the proposed new lines, there will be more chaos in that section.

While I appreciate the other development works being taken up. I would request for one more thing. In this proposed line from Silchar to Jiribam, there will be a railway bridge from Mazumdar Bazaar to Dhutpatli. I have already requested the Railway Minister to explore the possibility of making it a road-cum-rail bridge. The State Government, it seems is involved in it because the Railway Minister has written to me that, if the State Government is agreeable to share the expenses, the Railways will be willing to share its responsibility as regards finance and construction. Now that the State is under President's rule, the matter should be coordinated at the Centre.

There is another bridge which is coming between Siliguri and Tez-

[Shri Santosh Mohan Dev]

pur, and that bridge is being constructed by the Railway Construction Board, but rail communication has not been provided on that bridge. So I request that factor should also be taken into consideration.

As regards freight rates and other things as you have given me less time, I do not want to go into it. The only thing I would request is that in the past there were different committees set up by Railways who recommended that the north-eastern sector being a very remote and backward place where the transport communication by road is very costly, the consideration of giving subsidy by the railways to essential commodities should be considered by the Railway Board and the Government of India.

With these words I thank you for giving me a chance to speak. I have finished within my time. Sir. No bell from your side, Sir.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Sir, such is the importance of the Railway Budget that you kindly see that neither the Railway Minister nor the State Minister for Railways is there. . .

AN HON MEMBER: Here is the Deputy Minister.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): He does not recognise me, Sir. The other day also he asked, 'Who are you?'

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Only one Junior Minister in the Kurushestra. That is the whole trouble.

Sir, I have got very high esteem for our Panditji. I do not have any grudge against the Members of the Railway Board and the officers of the Railway Board. There are many honest and efficiency officers in the Board. Still I would beg to submit that this Budget is nothing short of a stereotyped, anti-people and anti-working class budget.

At the very first instance I would like to submit that the time has come that the Railway Board should go:

राम नाम सत्य है

रेलवे बोर्ड का, यहां गत है।

The time has come for that. Sir, the Railway Board was formed in 1905 when there were steam engines. Now we are in diesel and electric locos. 1905 was the great British days. Now I would suggest that the Railway Board should be replaced by an autonomous body to run the railways as it is being done in other sectors also.

At the outset, I would submit that we oppose this hike in the fares of Second Class—both second class mail and second class ordinary fares and also the suburban train fares. This should be considered because in these days of high prices, whatever the Railway Board Chairman may say and whatever Kamlapati Tripathiji may say, this rise in fares and freights will cause hardship to the people and directly and indirectly it is going to cause inflation. I submit, if you require an increase in the fares, don't increase the fares on the second class and also on the suburban trains and monthly tickets.

Regarding 15 per cent flat increase in freight except on certain items, it is also very cruel to me. If you are to increase the freight, you do it in a selective manner and you exempt in a selective manner. Certain exemptions must be given and in this matter as many hon. Members have said, I submit vegetable growers, fruit growers, flower growers and betel leaf growers should be exempted and you do not flatly increase the freight rate. Please stop it.

15.28 hrs.

[**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL** in the Chair.]

You know it and everybody knows it that our railways are in a crisis. We have no funds. Our people are demanding that railway lines should be

laid here, there and everywhere. Even with very good intentions they will say, 'We have no funds.' Exactly, the railways are really in a deep distress and deep crisis. Why this crisis in the Railways? One of the reasons and if not the only reason, is that our-railways have so long been used for all these 33 years since Independence as the Sovadasi of the multi-millionaires and big business houses. You know there are certain milkmen who milk the cows by giving an injection into the body of the cow. There if a cow is supposed to give milk for ten years, it will give milk only for 3 or 4 years and then it is taken to the Kasai Khana. Similar is the case here. We give concessions in freights to these big houses. That is how this so-called social burden is still continuing. We carry materials for the Tatas, for the Birlas for the Goenkas and for the Dalmias at a price lower than the cost price. We do not take any demurrage from them. There are many officers who are in league with them. But they do charge demurrage to the Bokaro plant. They do charge demurrage to the Bhilai plant but for the Tatas and Birlas they do not charge demurrage and even if any demurrage is charged, it is waived. I have these figures from the Railwaymen. In 1971-72 and 1972-73 a demurrage of Rs. 16.41 crores charged from the big business houses has been waived. This is the function of the Railway Board officials. One other reason for which we are suffering is this. Many people have already said that we have no integrated transport policy, I submit that the time is mature now when we should come out with an integrated rail, road and inland water transport policy. All these should be taken into consideration.

The railways to-day are also suffering because though there are many young and old, honest and efficient officers, there are some corrupt of officials, too. That is one of the reasons why the railways suffer. As you yourself have stated in the year 1977-78, you paid a claim of Rs. 908 lakhs and in 1978-79 you paid Rs. 805 as

claims. The reason stated is that this is because of theft and pilferage. Almost everyone of us knows that this pilferage and theft in the railways go on in connivance with some railwaymen. This has to be stopped. I have experience of the big marshalling yards. You go to Mughalsarai Marshalling Yard; you go to Kharagpur Marshalling Yard or you go to Delhi Marshalling yard. You will find that wagons have been broken; sugar is coming out, rice is coming out and dal is coming out and everything is coming out from there.

When sugar was selling at Rs. 7 a kilo in Kharagpur, in the Kharagpur marshalling yard, you could get sugar at Re. 1 a kilo. But, anybody could buy it. This also must be stopped in the railways. I submit that RPF personnel take the duty in the marshalling yard by paying a huge money. Otherwise they cannot get duty in the Marshalling yard. Another thing is this. We have a very good railway press at Kharagpur. But, you will see that some of the officers are in league with the private company. In Kharagpur, though we have a very big railway press, but still for the last two consecutive year, our time table are being printed from the Press in Calcutta not from the Kharagpur Press. This is a very efficient press. Because some officers are in league with the private houses who are also running press outside, they get the time-tables printed from their press. There are two, three or four rules and standards. I do not know why in the railways so much corruption is prevalent in the top. According to their policy, no railway man can work beyond 58 years of age. But, in Delhi Junction, one Shri Chaman Lal Khanna S. S. who has crossed this age is still working. How is he working? What amount he would have paid to some important Congress (I) friend? There should be a proper enquiry into the whole thing. I do not want to name the man. But I know and you people know how Shri Chaman Lal Khanna is still working though he had crossed 58 years of age. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. I want to draw the hon. Member's attention to one thing. You cannot name the person who is not in a position to defend himself in the House.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur). He is not making any charge against any body by name.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: I am not charging. I am only saying that S. S. is still working though he has sur-passed the age of 58. I won't name.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you go ahead.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Till to-day large number of causal labourers are forced to work in the houses and bungalows of the railway officials as their domestic servants. You know if you go to any D.E.N., I.W.O.P.W.I. bungalows, you will find this. You will find 10, 12 or 15 of them—gang-men-carrying on their shoulders the children of these officials to the schools. These things should be stopped. Why should these things go on even after thirty years of our Independence?

In the colonies of the railways, there are large numbers of wagon breaker criminals. Why are they not being challenged? Take the case of one Shri Suresh Karmakar occupying railway lands. In Kharagpur he is doing business with stolen railway materials. He also takes the railway materials and he is keeping these materials with him for disposal in the railway land forcibly captured by him. He is earning money. R.P.F. and police are coming and going. Everything is still going on. I do not want to name the officer. It was claimed that emergency was a bright period and that everything was O.K. in the emergency period. I say that a senior D.E.N., Kharagpur earned lakhs of rupees only in the emergency period in land deal.

Now, Sir, I beg to submit certain demands which should be considered.

Sir, the expansion on the railways is very meagre. We have got 61,000 km lines out of which 6,000 km lines have been built in the post-Independence period. Take the example of Orissa. Ten district headquarters are not rail linked. So, railways must be expanded both in Orissa and backward areas of Madhya Pradesh. On Kharagpur-Panskura section there should be a third line. Digha must be linked with the railways. Metre-gauge of South, West and North East region should be turned into broad-gauge. The narrow-gauge sections, namely, Purulia-Kotsila, Baripada Rupsa and BDR should be turned into broad-gauge. This is very important as new coal-fields are coming in Bankura which should have railway link. The suburban section of Calcutta is neglected. If you visit Calcutta and travel in second class compartment either you will lose your hand or will break your nose. Further they never run in time. At least they should be brought at par with Bombay where you have 9 coaches and 12 motors whereas in Calcutta you have 8 coaches and 5 motors. Further, we want more electrification. The Kharagpur-Midnapore section should be electrified. The GM, South Eastern railways will also agree to this. The Adra-Kharagpur section is thoroughly neglected. A fast train should be run so as to improve this section.

Sir, now I come to cannibalisation on the railways. You go to any loco shed or workshop will find there are no spare parts. Everybody complains that the trains are not running in time but will the trains run by

छू मतर, "काली कलकत्ते वाली"
बोल कर फूंक से ?

You go to any loco-shed, you will not find the spare-parts. If an engine gets derailed then DME is happy because he will get some spare-parts.

Then I come to the question of amenities on the railways. Please have more ordinary coaches in Express and

Mail trains. In Kalka-Delhi train there is only one ordinary coach. So also in Punjab Mail. Then we find in the ordinary trains either there is no fan, water or light. The number of ordinary bogeys and ordinary trains should be increased and along with that facility of water, light and fan should be arranged.

Lastly, I come to the question of railwaymen. Railwaymen are the best assets of the railways. No doubt, there are some dishonest men in the railways but they are not the only people. You find such people in every walk of life. But the point to be considered is who runs the trains in this dilapidated condition even in bad weather conditions, in scorching summer, in torrential rain, in shivering cold. Who does the shunting work? It is the railwaymen and railwaymen alone. Now what is their condition today? Their pay-structure is much lower than the pay structure of other employees in the public undertakings. Please bring them at par. You visit any workshop on a pay day. You will find railwaymen taking their pay packet not openly because they are followed by hundreds of money-lenders who snatch the money from them. The railwaymen are sunk in debts. They have no railway quarters. They are starving. They borrow from one man to pay to another man. How can the biggest transport of the country be run properly with such type of people? I urge upon the Government to consider the case of the railwaymen properly.

What should be done? You say you have done something. What have you done? I have no grudge against the officers. But what about the number of officers? In 1965-66 the number of officers was 6.6 thousand. The number of semi-skilled and unskilled people were 795.1 thousand. In 1977-78 the officers number came to 9.5 thousand, an increase of 44 per cent. In regard to semi-skilled and unskilled people, the number came to 822.8 thousand,—an increase of only

3 per cent. Trains are increased; platforms are being lengthened; number of special trains get increased; the minister was very kind enough to say that 1400 summer special trains had been run and so on. But may I ask you this: Did you employ a single new man? No. If you do not employ such personnel, how can they give you water? How can they give you light? How can they make the system work? There is a ban on recruitment.

मन्थेर नगरी चौपट राजा ।
टका सेर भाजी टका सेर भाजा ।

Kindly look into it. There is a ban on recruitment which, I demand, should be completely done away with. Thousands of casual labour are working for a long time. They have been working for 15 years, for 18 years and so on. They have not been confirmed. Even at the time of retirement they have not been confirmed. The Minister says: 'casual labour cannot be confirmed.' I request him: 'Please see that they are confirmed. There are other categories of casual labour who work on daily-rated basis. You should give them authorised scale of pay. Why do you divide that by 30 and give them that pay on daily rate? You say you will give that scale too when they complete 6 months of service. Why? Why, it is given only after six months? Why don't you give it at the time of their appointment itself? About the Open Line Causal labour also why do you remain silent for three months? Therefore, please end this casual labour system.

You go to any railway colony and see things for yourself. There is the biggest railway colony at Kharagpur. Houses are broken; roads are neglected; drains are not clean. When we meet D.R.M., G.M. and Railway Board Chairman, they say, there is no money. These are good things which were done by your predecessors. But you are eating your own capital and fixed assets. Kindly look into it.

[Shri Narayan Choubey]

Then I wish to submit that the employment of sons and dependents of the railwaymen must be looked into. A railwaymen's son goes to Mahadev and his only prayer is this: 'Let my father die while on duty; because, there is no other chance for the railwaymen's son to get a job. He can get a job only when his father dies while on duty. So kindly see that the railwaymen's dependents get employment.

Regarding promotion to the scheduled caste and scheduled tribes I welcome what has been done. But there is a problem with regard to promotion of others. In promotion, kindly see that some time-bound promotion policy is introduced so that nobody stagnates. I am sorry that the Railway Minister has been compelled to state certain things which are not correct. He has said this in his speech that if a man retires he gets his gratuity and pension within 3 days and in some cases in 10 days. This is utterly incorrect. I have myself got a case with me. The man retired in 1969. Till now he has not got his gratuity and his pension. Regarding bonus, you should give bonus to railwaymen without linking it with productivity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please resume your seat? Your time is over.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Only one minute, Sir. RPF personnel should be given bonus just like other railwaymen. The medical facilities given to railwaymen should also be improved. There are two types of medical facilities, one for the officers and the other for the other staff. I demand that there should be only one type of medical facilities for all of them.

I would also suggest that you should provide for more schools for

the children of the railway employees.

Lastly, I would like to point out that in 1974 there was a strike by the railwaymen because they were seething with discontent. Today again the railwaymen are in hopeless condition. They feel helpless. If you do not take steps to remove that immediately, they will be seething with anger and they will again rise and protest. In 1974, you broke their strike, and in 1977 you yourself got broken. Though during the last elections, you have won with a thumping majority, if you see the voting in the railway colonies, you will find that you have got less votes from them. I would, therefore, request you to think of the railwaymen, concede their demands, do justice to them, save the Indian railways, save the railwaymen and save the nation.

श्री कृष्ण राम शार्य : मध्याह्नि महोदय, आपने मुझे परसों बोलने नहीं दिया, कल और आज भी बोलने नहीं दिया। मैं इसके विरोध में सदन से वाक्यात्मक करने के लिए एक मिनट का मोन धारण करता हूँ ताकि आपको सद्बुद्धि आये और आहन्दा शार्य किसी के साथ इस तरह का कठोर व्यवहार न करें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is wrong.... it is wrong. If you continue doing like this, I will be compelled to ask the marshal to take you out.

श्री कृष्ण राम शार्य : मैंने आपना विरोध प्रकट कर दिया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: This way we cannot mock the Parliament.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the discussions today and yesterday have been quite interesting and in the interest of the nation. A number of suggestions have been made by the hon. Members; also a number

of worthy and unworthy observations have been made. I am extremely thankful to you for giving me an opportunity for intervening on this occasion.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Sir, make him realise that now he is a Minister. He should not say—worthy and unworthy observations.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Our esteemed and senior colleague, Prof. Dandavate, while initiating the debate, very categorically mentioned that the efficiency of 1976-77 is no comparison to the efficiency achieved during the period 1977-78. This is a vital point because the entire operational system of the railways depends on its efficiency. Consequently, it necessitates me to bring to the notice of this august House certain vital points relating to the years 1976-77 and 1977-78. There has been a change in the Government of this country and the people must also know the real facts.

My hon. friend, Prof. Dandavate, by simply taking the net tonne kilometres has concluded that railways have been operating more efficiently in 1977-1978. No, Sir. It is actually least relevant to the aspect of efficiency. There are various other factors also which one has to take into consideration while calculating the efficiency of the railways, and particularly, in any organisation, the efficiency depends on certain vital points such as the extent to which the assets and investments have been utilised. We all agree that net tonne kilometre of 1976 to 1977 is much better in comparison to 1977 to 1978.

Apart from that, he made certain other observations about the performance of the Railways, e.g. about the deterioration in the speed of the goods trains, etc. In this context, I would like to reveal to this House that there was no doubt deterioration in the utili-

zation of diesel and electric locomotives; but let me give some figures also. The engine-kilometre per day per engine was 462 in 1976-77; and in 1977-78 it was reduced to 396. Similarly, the utilization of electric locomotives went down from 500 Kms. in 1976-77 to 484 in 1977-78.

Now about punctuality. Every one is worried about punctuality. Without punctuality, it becomes very difficult for every one of us to imagine anything about the performance of the Railways. A number of things depend on punctuality; e.g. transportation of essential commodities, of petro-chemical products, coal and other materials for thermal power stations etc. So, every one of us is really concerned about punctuality. But punctuality during 1976-77 was better than during periods like 1977-78. Here also, I have got figures. Anyway, let us agree in general that in the matter of punctuality, 1976-77 was more worthy of consideration, because of superior performance, than 1977-78.

Let me tell you something about compensation for loss and damage etc. In 1976-77, Government had to pay compensation to the tune of Rs. 13.56 crores, but in 1977-78, Government had to pay Rs. 14.24 crores. Here also, you can understand that because of these things, the performance in relation to efficiency was more superior in 1976-77 than in 1977-78.

Let me now come to some other points made by Prof. Dandavate who was the Minister of Railways during the Janata regime. It becomes necessary for me, at this odd hour, to urge upon him to see his own back. He spoke about regional imbalances; and he said that more lines should be given to backward areas. In his budget speech, our hon. Minister himself has said that provisions have been made for the construction of various lines, for surveys of new lines and also for the construction of some of the lines which have already been surveyed. Budgetary provisions have been

[Shri Mallikarjun]

made for their speedy construction. In this connection, I may also mention some more things. The two new line projects, viz. Bonakalu to Jaggayyapeta, and Kota to Neemuch via Chittorgarh are in under-developed areas. Besides these, as many as 14 new surveys have also been included, mostly covering under-developed and backward areas. Provision has also been made for the updating of the previously conducted surveys for new links from Nangal to Talwara, Ranchi to Giridih via Hazaribagh Town, Gondia to Jabalpur via Balaghat, and Budge Budge to Nam Khana—all of which are in backward areas.

I assure the House with all the emphasis at my command that the need for opening up of backward and under-developed areas is fully recognized by this Government; and within the constraints of funds becoming available from year to year, due consideration will be given to this need.

Another hon. Member, Shri Samar Mukherjee also made many points. Let me deal with one of his points, viz., about coal shortage. But let me reveal to this House that in all the thermal power stations in Bihar, there is stock of coal for 10 to 20 days. Even in a plant like Durgapur, 30 days' stock of coal is there. In this connection, all that we have to do is this. It is the collective responsibility of every one of us to see how best to utilise the railway organisation on which so many other factors in our country are dependent.

Shri Ram Bilas Paswan commented that the staff and the administration do not have cordial relationship and so on and so forth. It is all wrong. They do have cordial relationship. Otherwise, it becomes very difficult to run the administration. He also mentioned about the loco running staff's strike. But here also the administration was in touch with the loco running staff. There was not an inch of

thinking in the mind of the administration to create any problem for any employee. What I would like to reveal in this connection is this. The role to be played by the railways has got its own significance in reconstructing our nation and everyone of us will feel and try to adhere to it. In this connection, he mentioned a lot of facts and so on and so forth. May I reveal to this House that if we take the statistics of the accidents also, we will find that in 1963-64, there were about 1859 accidents and in the previous year, we had reduced them to 900 accidents? It shows that definitely science and technology which has been advanced is being applied for day-to-day safety of the people and that is how we are proceeding further. The railway, at the moment, is not only depending merely on the human element—it is not satisfactory—but they are taking absolute advantage of the science and technology which is being advanced. Actually, the safety organisation of the railway now depends upon various technological instruments also like ultrasonic flaw detectors for wheel, axle and other parts so that when the locomotive is in operation one can whether the train is running properly or not. Sometimes the signals are not being seen by the drivers with the result that there is every possibility of one train going and colliding with the other train. Controlling devices and automatic warning apparatus are being introduced and they are useful to a great extent, and that is who we are trying to avoid the accidents.

Shri S. B. Chavan also made some points. He said that the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission have not been taken into consideration by the railways by delegating the power. It is not right. May I establish the fact that definitely the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission have been taken into consideration and the powers were also delegated. I will give you a simple example. Two days back the loco running staff

had withdrawn their strike. At that time, it is because of the delegated power that the Divisional Manager could deal with them directly; and that is how the powers are delegated at every level. They have been given ample importance to deal with the situation; and that is how in the real way, because it is a vast organisation as you all know, due importance is given to it because it is a vital organ of the government.

16 hrs.

Some of our friends spoke today also. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad mentioned about his area which has been now taken up. There are certain other observations which have been made by a number of hon. members. They will be taken into consideration. One hon. member, N. Yelliah from Andhra Pradesh mentioned that his area being a backward area new lines have to be taken up; mere survey is not enough. All those things will be definitely taken into consideration by the railways. One of our friends Shri Jai Deep Singh yesterday mentioned about the Viramgham-Porbunder conversion. I should request him to refer to para 32 of the Railway Minister's speech from which he would observe that the first phase of the Viramgham-Okha-Porbandar conversion scheme Viramgham to Hana is scheduled for commissioning during this month and the balance of conversion will be continued later and there will be no constraints of funds thereof. Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan mentioned about the need for a second bridge over the Ganges at Patna and about Arrah-Sasaram line. These are covered by the Railway Minister's speech of 11th March and 16th June. He also mentioned about the difficulties of reservation office at the Sansad Bhawan, the difficulties of the reservation office in getting connection to New Delhi main booking office that difficulty will be quickly removed.

One of our last speakers, Mr. Narayan Choubey—he is not here—was particular about the abolition of

the Railway Board. It is not possible. The Railway Board is one of the important organs of the railways. His constructive points will be considered. The points which have been expressed with motives will be dealt with in motives only. Prof Dandavate was telling us yesterday about renewal of tracks. It is the responsibility of the Railways to see that tracks are properly maintained. The Planning Commission has already granted us Rs. 100 crores for track renewal and that may take us about 5000 kms or so.

I am very thankful to the hon. Members for making constructive suggestions during the debate on the railway budget. They will be considered by the government. Members who have spoken have, some of them, been speaking with some motive, with the spirit of doing something better than what was done previously during the last two or three years and the lapses on the part of Janata government will be remedied. It will also take time, it is a vast programme. Government intends to increase new lines and construct new lines and see that passengers are given proper amenities and essential commodities are transported, such as coal and other things. For that necessary provision will be made by providing sufficient number of wagons. The last two years had created some stagnation. With our present conviction and spirit of hardwork the present government under the dynamic leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi who has the absolute confidence of the people of this country, all the hurdles created by the Janata Government will be overcome with all consciousness when we perform our duties.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : (मध्येष्टुरा) : सभापति जी मैं सब से पहले आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने हमें बोलने के लिए समय दिया। हम आपनी पार्टी की तरफ से एक ही बोलने वाले हैं। आज दो दिन के बाद हमें मौका दिया गया, इसलिये मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूं।

[बी रोजन्द प्रसाद यादव]

समाप्ति जी, गत चन्द्र सालों में टेलीफोन की तरह ही रेलों का बुरा हाल रहा है। देने का समय पर चलने का तो प्रश्न ही नहीं, बिना सूचना देने रह होती रही, यह एक आम बात हो गई थी। आशा थी कि कांग्रेस की सरकार के जाने के बाद कुछ सुधार होगा लेकिन बदकिस्मती है कि जो आशा की थी उसके प्रतिकूल ही रिजल्ट सामने आया। कहने के लिए सारी गाड़ियां रेस्टोर हो गई हैं और रेल मंत्री जी रोजाना एलान कर देते हैं, लेकिन मैं देश के जिस भूभाग से आता हूँ वहां अभी भी बहुत सी गाड़ियां रह पड़ी हुई हैं। मैं रेल मंत्री जी का ध्यान उस ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ।

नयी सरकार के आते ही डिसेन्ट्रलाइज़ेड एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के नाम पर 18 एडीशनल जी० एम० एस० की बहाली की गयी। समाप्ति जी आपको जानकर हैरत होगी कि अभी भी रेलों में नीचे के स्थान खाली पड़े हुए हैं। जैसे १० एस० एम० टिकट कलक्टर गार्ड टी० टी० ई० आदि। मैं आपको अपने डिविजन तथा अपने जोन की बात बताता हूँ जहां से मैं आता हूँ। वहां बहुत से स्थान खाली पड़े हुए हैं। उनके बारे में कहा जाता है कि उनका अपोइन्टमेंट नहीं हो सकता है क्योंकि बहाली पर रोक लगी हुई है। आपने 18 एडीशनल जी० एम० एस० वहाल करके एडीशनल बर्डन अपने ऊपर ले लिया लेकिन जो नीचे के पद हैं वे खाली पड़े हुए हैं उनका क्या होगा? आखिर नीचे के लोगों से, कर्मचारियों से, वर्कमेंस से चलेगी या वडे बडे अधिकारियों से चलेगी। देश में अनाम्लाएमेंट बड़ रहा है और दूसरी तरफ रेलों में बहुत सी जगह खाली पड़ी है। इसलिए मैं आप्रह करूँगा कि आप उन जगहों को भरें। जो वास्तव में रेल चलाते हैं, जिनसे रेल चलती है, उनके पदों को आप भरें, नभी रेल ट्रॉक से चन मकती है, नभी रेलों में सुधार हो मकता है।

गत मार्च में इन्टेरिम बजट लाया गया था वह वास्तव में हलेक्षन बजट था। उस बजट में किसी तरह की माल भाड़े या याकी भाड़े में बढ़ोत्तरी नहीं की गई थी। उसी समय हम लोगों ने कहा था कि आगे आने वाले बजट में जोरों से बढ़ोत्तरी की जाएगी। वही परिणाम सामने आया। इस बजट के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जन-विरोधी बजट है और वह इमिलिंग है कि इसमें नीचे से लेकर ऊपर तक भाड़ा बढ़ाया गया है। वह भाड़ा चाहे माल का हो चाहे याकी का हो। (व्यवधान) यह बजट वास्तव में उस कंसेट से जिसकी सरकार बात करती है, मिलता नहीं है। (व्यवधान) इसलिए मैं आप्रह करूँगा कि कम से कम सेकिड क्लास के बढ़ाये हुए भाड़े को आप खत्म करें। यदि आप चाहते ही हैं तो ऊपर की एयर कंडीशन्ड क्लासों के भाड़े में बढ़ोत्तरी कर सकते हैं। हमें

प्राप्त होता है कि जो प्रांधिकारी बजट बनाते हैं उनको देश के बारे में कोई कंसेट ही नहीं है। उनको साधारण यही विचारी देता है कि 50 किलोमीटर तक ही ग्रीष्म लोग चलते हैं, इसके बावजूद इस देश के ग्रीष्म सफर नहीं करते। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश के पिछड़े भूभाग बिहार, उड़ीसा और झसम से ग्रीष्म लोग उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा, पंजाब में काम करने के लिए आते हैं। यहां दिल्ली में, एम० पी० से लोग काम करने के लिए भी आते हैं। इसलिए हकीकत यह है कि ग्रीष्म लोग देनों से ज्यादा सफर करते हैं। मैं आप्रह करूँगा कि सेकिड क्लास के किराए में जो बढ़ोत्तरी की गयी है इसको वापिस लिया जाए।

यह एक क्यूरियम फिनोमिनस है कि रेलवे प्रशासन और इसके कर्मचारियों के बीच में विश्वास की कमी है। मैं उदाहरण देंगा। 1974 में गाड़ों ने वर्क ट्रूल मूवमेंट चलाई थी। उस समय मैं १० आई० जी० सी० का अध्यक्ष था। उस समय रेल उप मंत्री श्री शफी कुरेशी हुआ करते थे। उन्होंने कहा था कि थड़े पैक्सिमिन ने जो गाड़ों के साथ अन्याय किया है उसको दूर किया जाएगा। तब एक एश्रीमेट हुआ था जिसको लागू नहीं किया गया। मैं श्री मधु दन्दबते जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि बहुत कहने के बाद इन्होंने 1979 में बहुत मुश्किल के बाद उम्मीदों लाग किया।

इसी तरह से लोगों रनिंग स्टाफ के साथ 1973 में टैन आवर ड्यूटी का एक एश्रीमेट किया गया था। इसको आज तक भी रनिंग स्टाफ पर पूरी तरह से लागू नहीं किया जा सका है। इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि “टैन आवर ड्यूटी” से ज्यादा उनकी ड्यूटी ही ही जानी है।

1974 की स्टाइक में जो कर्मचारी मन्त्रिल किए गए ने उनके बारे में बार बार मदन में स्टेटमेंट दिए गए थे कि उन सब को काम पर वापिस ले लिया जाएगा लेकिन आज भी वे बाहर हैं और उनको काम पर नहीं लिया गया है। इस एश्रीमेट के बाद भी जो रेल मंत्री आए उन्होंने उनको काम पर वापिस नहीं लिया।

पना नहीं सरकार किस प्रकार के नियम बनाती है और क्यों इन नियमों को बनाती है। उन नियमों के मुनाबिक अगर कोई काम करता है तो गाड़िया बन्द हो जाती है और उनको पीनेलाइज किया गया। इस तरह के नियम क्यों बनाए जाते हैं यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है। आप नियम बनाते हैं मानने के लिए और उनको अगर माना जाता है तो फिर जो लोग उनको मानते हैं उनको पीनेलाइज किया जाता है।

समाप्ति महोदयः आपका समय खत्त होने वाला है।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादवः मैं आपनी पार्टी का सोल स्पीकर हूँ। मुझे बीस मिनट का समय मिलना चाहिए।

समाप्ति महोदयः आपको ग्यारह मिनट दिए गए हैं। यह काशन बैल है।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादवः रेल समय के साथ साथ मजदूरों के पैसे की भी बोरी करती है। समय की बोरी किस प्रकार से करती है इसका मैं आपको उदाहरण देता हूँ। दिल्ली की चिसाल ही आप लें। दिल्ली के पचास किलोमीटर के इदं गिर्द जब गाड़ी आ जाती है उसकी जो स्पीड है उसको कागजों पर एक चौथाई कर दिया जाता है। पटना से दिल्ली गाड़ी आई। पचास किलोमीटर दिल्ली पहुँचने से जब रह जाते हैं तो चौथाई स्पीड कागजों पर कम कर दी जाती है। ऐसा इस लिए किया जाता है ताकि वह दिल्ली लेट आने पर भी दिखाया जा सके कि समय पर पहंची है और पंचायेलिटी शी की जा सके। वह तो समय की बोरी हुई।

अब पैसे की बोरी किस प्रकार करती है इस का उदाहरण भी मैं आपकों देता हूँ। समस्तीपुर डिविजन में एक गाड़ी है 409 अप और 410 डाउन जो कटिहार से महादेवपुर घाट तक आया सड़रसा चलती है। महरमा में इसको टमिनेट करके इमरा नम्बर दे दिया जाता है—जबकि रेक और क्रृएक ही रहता है—ताकि यह बी० प्रेड की गाड़ी न बन सके और सी प्रेड की ही रहे। इस तरह से यह गाड़ी सी से बी० प्रेड की नहीं हो पाती। अगर यह बी० प्रेड की हो जाए तो रनिंग स्टाफ को फायदा हो सकता है। रनिंग स्टाफ को इस फायदे से महरूम रखा जा सके इस बास्ते इस गाड़ी को सी प्रेड की गाड़ी रखा जाता है। इस प्रकार से कर्मचारियों के पैसे की बोरी की जाती है। यह नहीं होनी चाहिए। मैं रेलवे प्रशासन से आग्रह करूँगा कि इस गाड़ी को कम से कम सीधा चलाये, बीच में उसके नम्बर को न बदलें जिससे मजदूरों के पैसे की भी बोरी न हो।

पता नहीं कि रेलवे प्रशासन अन-रिकार्नाइज्ड यन्त्रित को क्यों अचूत समझता है। पर जब कोई फैडरेशन होता है तो उन्हीं कर्मचारियों का स्वीकृत करके बात करती है। आप जानते हैं कि यहाँ दो मान्यताप्राप्त एसोसियेशन्स हैं—एक तो एन० एफ० आई० आर० है और दूसरी ए० आई० आर० एफ० है। ये दोनों फैडरेशन ऐसे डाक्टरों की तरह हैं जिनके पास कोई मरीज जाता नहीं है हालांकि इनके पास दबा भरी पड़ी है।

इनके पास पुरे प्रिवेजेस हैं, सुविधाएँ हैं। सारे कर्मचारी जो फैडरेशन के एसोसियेशन्स हैं, उन्हीं के पास जाते हैं। लेकिन उनके पास वह सुविधाएँ नहीं हैं जो इन फैडरेशन के पास हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि जो एक इंडस्ट्री में एक फैडरेशन की बात होती रही है, रेल प्रशासन बास्तव में उस पर इमानदारी अपल करे।

रेलवे बोर्ड के बारे में बहुत सालों से इस सदन में चारों तरफ से यह बातें प्राइंग कि इसे एवालिश किया जाए। किसी ने इसे म्हाइट एलाइंट कहा और किसी ने स्लाइश कहा। हमें यह पता नहीं लगता है कि जब और किसी विभाग में बोर्ड की जरूरत नहीं है तो रेल विभाग में इस बोर्ड की क्यों जरूरत है? इनका काम है कि कोई काम क्यों 'नहीं' होगा, यह बताने का, बजाये इसके कि कोई काम कैसे होगा, यह बताने के। तो बास्तव में यह बाधक है काम का। अतः इसे एवालिश किया जाना चाहिए।

समाप्ति महोदयः आपका समय समाप्त हो चुका है।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादवः मैं जल्दी ही खत्त करता हूँ। बहुत दिनों से सैलून को खत्त करने की बात कही जाती रही है। रेल प्रशासन ने कहा कि सैलून को एवालिश कर दिया गया है। सैलून को अगर बास्तव में देखें तो यह एक चलता किरता स्वर्ग है जिसमें रेल के आफिसर्स जाते हैं इन्सपैक्शन करने के लिए। यह बात इन्होंने कही है कि इसे एवालिश कर दिया है लेकिन केवल उसका नाम बदल दिया है और उसे अब इन्सपैक्शन कैरिज कर दिया है। मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि जो सैलून में बन्द होकर जाते हैं, वह कुछ देख नहीं सकते इन्सपैक्शन क्या करें? इसलिए इनको कहा जायें कि ये फर्ट क्लास में चले ताकि देख सकें कि इन्सपैक्शन किम किस चीज का करना है।

समाप्ति महोदयः आपका समय पूरा हो चुका है।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादवः मैं सिर्फ दो, नीन सुआव देकर आपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। रेल कर्मचारियों के मनोरंजन की सुविधा बढ़नी चाहिए खासकर सहरसा, बगैंची और दरभंगा में। कर्मचारियों के आश्रितों को रेल सेवा में सुविधाएँ प्रदान की जानी चाहिएं।

समाप्ति महोदयः आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादवः मैं सिर्फ दो मिनट में आपनी बात खत्त करूँगा।

समाप्ति महोदयः आपके जो सुआव हैं वह लिखकर रेलवे मिनिस्टर को भेज दीजिए।

श्री रामेश बाबू यादव : मैं इसी बात सिर्फ़ दो बिलकुल दोहरी बात करता हूँ, जहाँ दो एक बिलकुल दोहरी दीखते हैं।

मैं छिन्नस्तम्भ के सबसे बैकवर्ड इसके से आवश्यक हूँ। इस यूल्क में रेलवे प्रबालग में यह हो रहा है कि बैकवर्ड एरियों में लाइन देते हैं। बिहार इस देश का सबसे बैकवर्ड प्रदेश है जहाँ बुद्धिमान दो जानी चाहिये।

दोरम मध्यपुरा से सिलोमीटर 8 किलोमीटर है। ललित बाबू ने कहा था कि सन् 1975 में यह लाइन बल्लंगी, लेकिन आज तक नहीं बल पाई है। शुरू में इसका एस्टीमेट हुआ 1 करोड़ 20 लाख का, उसके बाद 1 करोड़ 2 लाख का और फिर 85 लाख का और अन्त में 52 लाख पर आंकर रुका है। मेरा कहना है कि उसको जल्द से जल्द बनवाया जाये।

बिहारीगंज से बद्ध्यारपुर, यह 45 किलोमीटर की लाइन है घुमाकर।

समाप्ति महोदय : यू कान्ट गो लाइक दिन।

श्री राजन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : मैं दो-तीन लाइन कहकर बैठ जाता हूँ। यदि बिहारीगंज से बद्ध्यारपुर को मिला दिया जाये तो यह सिर्फ़ 15 किलोमीटर ही होता है। यह उम्म भाग से होकर जाता है जहाँ कि बूढ़े लोगों ने भी रेलगाड़ी नहीं देखी। इसलिए जल्द से जल्द इसे बनाया जाना चाहिये।

पार्वतीपुरम (विजयनगर जिला आंध्र) में कोरापुट (उडीमा) का प्रोजेक्ट है। यह लाइन सालर होकर जानी चाहिए, क्योंकि यह शार्टेस्ट है और आनंद व उडीमा के आदिवासी परियों होकर जाती है।

अन्त में कन्वर्सन टू बी० जी० काम कटिहार टू बरीनी कई साल पहले शुरू हुआ था। उसके बारे में इस बजट में 2 साल के बाद टेक-अप करने की बात कही गई है। मैं आग्रह करूँगा कि इसको जल्द से जल्द पूरा किया जाये।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Sir, this debate is going to end at 4.30. If I am allowed to speak only for two minutes I will be grateful.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Sir, when the hon. Railway Minister, Shri Kamlapati Tripathi, finished his Railway budget speech, I felt immediately that I should congratulate Prof. Madhu Dandavate, who had

presented all his three surplus budgets without increasing any fare for the second-class passengers. Here, by increasing this particular fare for the second-class passengers, this entire budget has become an anti-people budget though this Government (Interruptions) had given a slogan 'garibi hatao'. By doing this, they are not going to remove this poverty, but this 'garibi hatao' slogan is converted into 'garibi badhao'. This kind of budget will not only harm the poor people of this country, but also it will result in rise in the prices of all the commodities.

I am certainly thankful to the Railway Minister that he has exempted essential commodities like sugar, foodgrains etc. from the surcharge, but he should have included, steel, coal, cement, vegetables, eggs, fruits etc. in that list, as they are used by the poor people and the common man.

Lastly, I would like to say something for the employees. That casual labour must be regularised as soon as possible. At the same time, for Class IV and Class III employees there should be more promotional opportunities created by the Government.

The second-class coaches in the trains must be increased, especially in the 29 UP and 30 Down which are running between Lucknow and New Delhi. (Interruptions). The Conversion of Barabanki-Gorakhpur railway line from metre gauge to broad gauge should be carried out as soon as possible.

समाप्ति महोदय : इम बत्त मैं सदस्यों को एक आईर में बूला रहा हूँ। माननीय सदस्य, श्री ग्राम, को कल सबसे पहले बूलाया जायेगा।

श्री ललित एच० एम० ए० खाँ (ग्टा) : मेरा पायंठ आफ आईर है। जिस तरीके से आपने मैम्बर साहब को आउट आफ दी थी, उनकी पार्टी का टाइम खत्म होने के बाद भी, — ये सब के मध्य डिफेक्टस हैं, इन्हें तब अक्सल आती है, जब यहाँ से वहाँ पहुँच जाते हैं — अलाहिदा टाइम दिया है, उसी तरह आईरों को भी मीका दीजिए। आपने एक दफा आईर भी ऐसा किया था, इस लिए मैं यह कहने पर मजबूर हो गया हूँ।

[[राजस्थान चाहीदा]]: इस सत्र में किस को पहले चाहीदा देना है और किस को बाद में, इसका विस्तृत चेतावन देवर को दुखा करता है। जब कोई वैभव बाहर जाने के बारे में एलेक्ट्रिशन देता है, तो उसे टाइम दे दिया जाता है। मानवीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि उन्होंने बाहर जाना है, इस लिए उन्हें चास दिया गया है। प्रोसीजर के विलाक कोई बात नहीं की वई है।

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Railway budget for the year 1980-81.

First of all, I would like to congratulate our hon. Railway Minister for having exempted all the essential commodities from the additional surcharge on railway freight.

Sir, as I have got limited time, I will just confine myself to some local demands of my State.

I come from a very backward State, namely Orissa. Orissa is full of mineral resources which have yet to be exploited. The exploitation is lagging behind only because of want of proper infrastructure. I would like to place before the Minister demands for three railway lines which are directly linked with these mineral resources.

Firstly, the Jhakpura-Bansupani line has been approved by the Government of India. Work on 33 k.m. has already been taken up; 147 k.m. remain yet to be completed. The Government of Orissa have agreed to give the land and take up the earth work if the Government of India provides the allotment for the remaining portion of this line. Bansupani is a place in Keonjhar District where one-third of the iron ore resources of India are available. It is connected by railways with Paradip via Kharagpur in West Bengal in a roundabout way covering a distance of 610 k.m., while by the proposed line the distance will be reduced to 340 k.m. Therefore, as this is an important factor for the development of that area and the exploitation of the iron ore resources,

I would urge upon the Railway Minister to take up the construction of the remaining portion of this line quickly.

The second line, Waltair-Kerundal, constructed by the Government of India for the export of iron ore from Bailadilla to Japan via Vizag harbour, passes through the Bastar and Koraput Districts, which are the most backward districts of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. Electrification of this line was taken up by the Government of India some seven years ago, but the progress has been so slow that it is not going to be completed in the near future. A sum of Rs. 52 crores has been sanctioned, but up till now only Rs. 36 crores have been spent, and only Rs. 9 crores have been allotted for this year. During the last two or three years there was very slow progress. Some of the stores meant for this project were diverted to other railway lines, with the result that this work has been unduly delayed.

Another thing I would like to mention in this regard is this that there is a passenger train running on this line serving the people of Bastar and Koraput districts. This is the most neglected part of our country, and this train takes 19 to 20 hours for covering a distance of 400 k.m. while buses travel the same distance in six to seven hours, with the result that people are not interested in going by this train unless it is electrified and its speed is increased. Therefore, electrification is very urgent, and I request the hon. Minister to complete it as soon as possible.

Now I come to the third line. In Koraput District in Orissa there is a deposit of bauxite which is the largest in India and second largest in the world. Exploitation of this deposit is very urgent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House now stands adjourned till 5 p.m.

16.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned till Seven-teen of the Clock.

**The Lok Sabha re-assembled at
Seventeen of the Clock**

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

GENERAL BUDGET, 1980-81

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Finance Minister.

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN):** Sir, I rise to present the regular Budget for the year 1980-81.

2. Presenting the interim Budget in March this year I gave an account of the poor shape of our national economy and the magnitude of the task facing the nation. The Economic Survey presented to the House last week confirms the brief review made by me in March. As it gives a detailed account of the present condition of the Indian economy and its problems and prospects, I shall content myself with highlighting only a few aspects in order to give the House an idea of the gravity of the economic problems faced by this Government, the action it has taken so far to solve them and the need for other measures some of which I shall outline in the course of this speech.

3. The most important and disconcerting fact about the Indian economy is that the gross national product declined in 1979-80 by about 3 per cent. A fall in agricultural production of about 10 per cent and a reduction of about one per cent in industrial production were responsible for this outcome. The set-back in agriculture was partly on account of the severe drought which affected large parts of the country. The decline in industrial production was mainly the result of a serious deterioration in the infrastructure.

4. The performance of power, coal and railway sectors was one of the most serious deficiencies on the economic scene. No doubt the drought was responsible for a decline of 2.2 per cent in hydel production but what stands out is the inability to meet increased

demand through increased thermal generation despite a substantial addition made to generating capacity in the past three years. Inadequate supply of coal and its poor quality, poor maintenance, equipment damage resulting in increasing planned and unplanned outages and poor management were responsible for the decline in the percentage of thermal capacity utilisation to as low as 45 per cent.

5. In coal again it was the same story. Despite massive investments the production of coal and lignite in 1979-80 was just 106 million tonnes, marginally better than the level reached four years ago. The poor performance of DVC and the failure to maintain law and order in the coal mining areas of Bihar and Bengal contributed to the set-back in coal production. At the same time coal could not be transported to thermal stations in adequate quantities because of difficulties in railway movement.

6. In 1979-80 the revenue earning traffic of the Railways in terms of tonnes originating declined by 3.3 per cent from the level reached in 1978-79. The performance of the Railways in terms of tonnes originating of revenue earning traffic has been declining continuously since the peak reached in 1976-77. The deficiencies in the three sectors, power, coal and railways, reinforced one another and inflicted severe damage on the national economy.

7. With the serious deficiencies in infrastructure it was not surprising that there was a fall in the production of major commodities like steel, cement, non-electrical machinery, aluminium and other non-ferrous metals and cotton textiles. Sugar production also fell by 28 per cent. There was a decline in capacity utilisation in industry in general.

8. In a situation in which aggregate supply dropped sharply, there was a steep rise in prices. In the fiscal year 1979-80 prices rose by 20 per cent. In some commodities like sugar, gur,

khandsari, oilseeds and edible oils the rise was particularly sharp. There was also a persistent upward trend in a wide range of manufactures and intermediates owing to the low level of production. The direct and indirect effects of the increases in the prices of crude oil and oil products also contributed to the inflationary pressures in the economy as also the long delayed adjustments in administered prices of commodities like coal and steel. This naturally gave rise to speculative expectations and the liquidity in the system due to large expansion of money supply in the previous years aggravated the price situation.

9. The other area in which there was a deterioration following from all these factors was the balance of payments. It is true that our overall foreign exchange reserves declined by only Rs. 56 crores in 1979-80 but the trend in the various forces operating on the balance of payments has been reversed perceptibly. Export growth in value terms has only been 8 per cent or so which means there was hardly any growth in terms of volume as world inflation has proceeded at about 10 per cent in 1979-80. On the other hand imports have increased by about 25 per cent principally on account of increased oil bill because of a steep rise in the prices of oil and oil products and the consequential impact on other imports such as fertilizer. The result is that the trade gap in 1979-80 was Rs. 2232 crores, double the size of the trade deficit in 1978-79. This has led to a deficit on the current account. The rate of growth of remittances which has in the recent past turned the trade deficit into a surplus on current account also decelerated in 1979-80.

10. Such a dismal economic situation was to a large extent the result of the policies—or should I say lack of policies—of the previous Government. For instance, vacillations in sugar policy contributed to a fall in the area under sugarcane, decline in sugar production and the frittering

away of large stocks of sugar carried over from previous seasons through releases which could not be sustained over a period. Had they pursued a more responsible policy on sugar, we would not have been in the unavoidable position of having to import sugar for domestic consumption.

11. In infrastructure the lack of coordinated policy in the three sectors of coal, transport and power was responsible for their unsatisfactory performance. The large Budget deficit of Rs. 2700 crores in an economy flush with liquidity and a policy of sweeping taxation on articles of common consumption in a situation of declining production were responsible for the spurt in prices. Finally, the lack of adequate emphasis on export promotion was partially responsible for the reversal of the trend in our balance of payments.

12. What is important now is to devise ways and means to arrest the deterioration and set the economy on the path of stability and growth. The fact that we have a Government which enjoys the confidence of the people and is decisive should make a qualitative difference; as also the fact that there will be much greater co-operation between the Centre and the States, now that our party has been so enthusiastically returned in the State elections. At the end of May, 1980, we still have food stocks of about 18 million tonnes owing to our earlier foresight. Foreign exchange reserves stood at Rs. 4890 crores as on May 30, 1980. These elements of strength will be effectively utilised to improve the situation. But the House should realise that the magnitude and complexity of the problems we have inherited do not admit of quick and easy solutions. However, the problems are so urgent that we shall tackle them with determination and with the cooperation of all sections of our people.

13. Since it came to power this Government has taken a number of steps to correct the deficiencies in

(Shri R. Venkataraman)

the economic system. Since restoration of infrastructure brooked no delay Government constituted a Cabinet Committee on infrastructure under my Chairmanship to monitor the situation continuously. As power shortages have been an impediment to the growth of production the Committee has devoted a good deal of its attention to rectifying the power situation. The Committee wanted to ensure that thermal generation did not suffer for lack of coal and, therefore, decided to make more wagons available for loading coal to thermal stations. As a result the number of wagons loaded daily with coal for thermal stations has gone up from 2900 in January to 3200 in May, 1980.

14. Coastal shipping has been revived to supplement movement of coal by rail and is expected to achieve progressively a target of one lakh tonnes per month to meet the needs of western and southern regions.

15. Due to a number of steps taken coal production increased by 9.4 lakh tonnes in April, and 10.4 lakh tonnes in May, 1980 as compared with April and May, 1979.

16. There has been a dramatic improvement in the port situation. The number of ships waiting for a berth in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras has come down sharply by May, 1980. A good indicator of the improvement in port conditions is the removal of the congestion surcharge for major ports including Bombay and Calcutta from April 1980.

17. As the rainfall during the period October, 1979 to May, 1980 was also deficient causing drought conditions to continue in many States affecting 220 million population, the present Government, immediately after assuming office, mounted relief operations on a massive scale. Central teams were deputed to these and

the States and an allocation of Rs. 150 crores was made for drought relief. More than 10 lakh destitutes were provided free food. In addition, about 65 lakh persons were employed daily under the special Food for Work Programme. Government has decided to continue this programme till the end of September, 1980. The existing subsidy on agricultural inputs, including nitrogenous fertilizers, to small and marginal farmers in the mono-cropped drought affected areas where no rabi crops could be grown has also been extended till the end of March, 1981.

18. A 12-point programme of drought management which provides the basic framework and approach for fighting the drought has been evolved and recommended to the States. A large number of rigs have been deployed for sinking wells and a significant percentage of wells bored has proved successful. These steps are expected to bring about permanent improvements in availability of drinking water in the drought affected States.

19. The demand for petroleum products, particularly diesel, increased during the last few months owing to a number of circumstances including the drought. The problem was compounded by almost total cessation of supplies from January onwards from the four refineries dependent on Assam crude which between them normally produce around 350,000 tonnes of petroleum products per month. The situation was tackled with the utmost vigour. Firstly, the maximum quantities of diesel and kerosene were imported between January and April, 1980, 6.2 lakh tonnes of kerosene and 1.1 million tonnes of diesel oil were imported as compared with 4.7 lakh tonnes and 4.8 lakh tonnes respectively in January-April 1979. Secondly, the movement of these commodities was speeded up by all available means. The result has been an increase in the level of supplies amounting to 10 per cent compared with the corresponding months in

1979 and avoidance of a possible adverse effect on rabi production due to a diesel shortage.

20. With regard to prices Government has taken a number of important steps. The coverage of the public distribution system has been widened. With regard to edible oils not only has Government undertaken adequate imports but it has also made arrangements to see that a sizable portion of these imports go into direct consumption. It is hoped that about 3 lakh tonnes of imported oil will go into direct consumption through the public distribution system and co-operatives. In sugar, Government has activated the disrupted dual pricing system.

21. In keeping with our developmental thrust towards the poorest, the banks have been asked to ensure that a significant proportion of the enlarged priority sector credit will flow to the beneficiaries of the 20-Point Economic Programme, which is being revitalised. To further strengthen the linkage between block level development activities and the banks' credit programmes, the banks have been asked to open by the end of the year, branches at all unbanked block headquarters.

22 Hon'ble Members are aware of the critical role played by our exports in our developmental effort. Therefore, the Government had, over the years, endeavoured to provide all facilities and full encouragement to export promotion efforts. The management of credit and investment finance for export promotion in an increasingly competitive international market is, however, becoming more and more complex. There is thus a need for a specialised institution which will become a focal point for all aspects of export credit and which will devote concentrated attention to the need of the exporting community. Government has, accordingly, decided to set up an Export-Import Bank, to assist the financing of our international trade. We hope this specialised institution will give the desired boost to our export promotion efforts.

23. In the light of the problems currently facing the economy the tasks to be accomplished are clear enough. As there is a great deal of inflationary potential in the economy, the prime objective of our policy will be to achieve price stability. This will have to be done through an increase in aggregate supply and a moderation of aggregate demand. Therefore, we intend to continue our effort to improve the working of the infrastructure and to augment available facilities with investment wherever necessary. Secondly, the accent will be on utilising existing capacity more effectively, without slackening efforts to increase capacity, to augment supplies of vital commodities like steel, cement, aluminium and fertilizers. This will simultaneously increase production and employment, reduce the need for imports and benefit revenue.

24. With regard to demand management, we shall have to pursue a policy of linking bank credit expansion to productive and priority purposes and check the diversion of funds to speculative ends. We will also have to pursue an interest rate policy which will help in the abatement of inflationary pressures without hurting productive activity. At the same time profiteers and hoarders intent on exploiting current shortages for personal gain will have to be dealt with sternly. Smuggling will have to be countered through Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act and other means.

25. Since there is a great deal of liquidity in the system, there is an obvious need to minimise the growth of money supply by keeping the budget deficit at a much lower level than in 1979-80. This will require a fiscal policy which will reduce wasteful and unnecessary expenditure, invest resources in increasing the economy's production potential and maximise the revenue potential of the existing tax system.

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26. In view of the deterioration in our balance of payments we will have to emphasise the promotion of exports to a far greater extent than has been done in the past three years. At the same time, it is necessary to minimise the growth of imports through a much more energetic policy for augmenting domestic production in areas like edible oils, steel, cement, fertilizers, oil and oil products.

27. Government also intends to pursue policies which will encourage savings and investment in the economy. Since 1971, a convertibility clause is being inserted in agreements governing financial assistance to industrial units by public financial institutions. It has been repeatedly represented by industry that the rigours of the convertibility clause are inhibiting investment. Government has carefully considered the matter and has decided that the policy guidelines for insertion of the convertibility clause be modified on the following lines:—

(a) The mandatory insertion of convertibility clause will in future apply to financial assistance exceeding Rs. 1 crore instead of Rs. 50 lakhs prescribed at present.

(b) The financial institutions should hereafter exercise the conversion option in such a way that they do not acquire more than 40 per cent of the share capital of an existing concern. However, in case of persistent default in repayment of loans or mismanagement of an assisted company or continuous closure of an industrial unit of a company producing goods and services essential to the community, the financial institutions might, with the concurrence of Government, exercise their conversion option in such a way that their share-holding can go up to 51 per cent or above.

(c) Under the existing soft loan scheme for modernisation of jute,

cotton, textiles, cement, sugar and certain engineering industries, no convertibility clause is being inserted at present. This exemption is being extended to assistance for modernisation in any industry and for rehabilitation of sick units.

Government hopes that these policy changes would remove the present inhibitions and encourage fresh investment in and modernisation of industry.

THE PLAN AND BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1980-81.

28. In our preoccupation with the immediate problems of economic management we should not lose sight of the need to build up the growth potential of the economy over the medium term. If we do not do so, the short term difficulties will only grow further. The reconstituted Planning Commission will present the new programmes and priorities when the Plan is formulated by the end of this year. But meanwhile a Plan for the year 1980-81 has been formulated which will be dovetailed into the Sixth Plan later. The broad objective of the Plan would be to achieve a higher growth rate of 5 per cent per annum.

29. The annual Plan for 1980-81 seeks to revive and restore the health of the economy and accelerate the pace of growth and employment generation. Though the priorities laid down by the earlier Government are not acceptable to us, we have recognised that on-going projects should be fully provided for. Within the room for manoeuvrability permitted by this consideration, we have effected changes in plan provisions or provided for new programmes so as to give a reorientation to the Plan in the desired direction.

30. The new Planning Commission has made a quick review of Plan programmes and priorities. I am glad to announce that in the light of this review the annual Plan outlay for

1980-81 of the Centre is being raised to Rs. 7,340 crores, an increase of Rs. 707 crores over the outlay in the interim Budget; compared with last year's original outlay it is higher by 14.5 per cent. It will be financed by a budgetary provision of Rs. 5,322 crores and internal and other resources of public sector undertakings of Rs. 2,018 crores. A provision of Rs. 3,094 crores has been made for central assistance to the outlay on States' Plans, Union 'territories' Plans and sub-plans of hills and tribal areas, special component plans for the scheduled castes, schemes of the North Eastern Council, Rural Electrification Corporation and natural calamities. Inclusive of their own resources their Plan outlay will be Rs. 7,253 crores as against an outlay of Rs. 6,099 crores in 1979-80. Altogether the total Plan outlay of the Centre, States, Union territories, schemes of North Eastern Council etc., would amount to Rs. 14,593 crores in 1980-81 as compared with Rs. 12,511 crores in 1979-80—a step up of 16.6 per cent.

31. It is this Government's firm belief that economic growth could be accelerated and its fruits widely shared only if employment opportunities in rural areas are significantly augmented. Development will have no meaning to the vast majority of our people if the poor in the rural areas are not able to secure a livelihood through satisfactory productive work. As an integral part of the new Plan, we have therefore, decided to launch a massive National Rural Employment Programme based on a strategy which will seek to blend opportunities for self-help and optimum utilisation of available local resources. Such a programme will go a long way towards revitalising the rural economy and developing the infrastructure facilities so essential to the life of the community.

32. The Food for Work Programme initiated by us in 1977 has an important part to play in this regard. But

in the last two years his programme has displayed certain cardinal weaknesses. In many cases, no attempts have been made to develop an inventory of projects which will meet not only the local needs but also fit in with the overall national priorities. There was also no firm indication of annual allocation of foodgrains. The programme thus in effect continued on an *ad hoc* basis. No arrangements were also made for financing the cash component of the works programme undertaken by the State Government with the help of foodgrains allocated to them. The result was that they could not undertake works which could have led to the creation of durable assets and the building of productive potential of the areas concerned.

33. In the new National Rural Employment Programme, States will receive assistance not only in the form of foodgrains but also cash assistance so as to enable them to undertake truly productive works of lasting benefit. The Budget estimates which have been presented to the House provide Rs. 340 crores in 1980-81 for this programme. It is estimated that the programme, if properly implemented, could generate 850 to 900 million man days of additional employment. Some part of the provision for this scheme would be specifically earmarked for high priority programmes like social forestry, fuel plantation, rural community housing and water supply and nutrition. Rs. 10 crores have been provided for the Food for Nutrition Programme.

34. The process of economic growth will be incomplete unless the benefits of such growth reach the weakest sections of society. Therefore, the improvement of the socio-economic conditions of the scheduled castes should be a major element of our strategy of development. Comprehensive special component plans for the scheduled castes will have to be drawn up with the objective of earmarking outlays in all relevant sectors in proportion to the scheduled caste population in each State. Such outlays are to

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be utilised for helping the scheduled caste families to acquire income generating assets and relevant skills for the betterment of their living conditions. The Budget breaks new ground by providing for a special central assistance of Rs. 100 crores to the States to act as a catalyst in the generation of more funds from other sources including financial institutions. This will enable the authorities to provide as a package all the inputs needed in an integrated programme of promotion of the socio-economic condition of scheduled castes.

35. A provision for Central assistance of Rs. 70 crores has been made for the development of tribal people and areas under the Tribal sub-plan. Additional pockets with a population of 10,000 and having at least 50 per cent tribal concentration will be identified, thus bringing nearly 75 per cent of the tribal population in eighteen States and Union territories within the Tribal sub-plan. Greater emphasis will be laid on selected programmes which can benefit the tribal families.

36. A provision of about Rs. 50 crores has been made in the annual Plan for 1980-81 for providing house sites for the landless and weaker sections as part of the 20-Point Economic Programme. The Rural Housing-cum-Hut Construction Scheme for landless workers being operated under the revised Minimum Needs Programme provides not only for house sites but also assistance for the construction of huts. This provision will be supplemented under the National Rural Employment Programme which will cover community housing projects in rural areas. Nearly 8 lakh landless families are expected to benefit under this scheme.

37. Since India lives in its villages and nearly 70 per cent of its population derives its livelihood from agriculture, the prosperity of the country depends upon the modernisation of agriculture. The year 1979-80 is a grim reminder of the importance of

the performance of agriculture to the development of the Indian economy. The Plan outlay on agriculture and rural development in the current year is being increased to Rs. 2,247 crores from Rs. 1,811 crores in 1979-80. This includes the provision in the Central Plan of Rs. 158 crores for Small Farmers Development Agency, Drought Prone Areas Programme, Integrated Rural Development etc.; Rs. 32 crores for better exploitation of inland and marine fish potential; Rs. 54 crores for Operation Flood II Project; Rs. 59 crores for schemes of agricultural research and education oriented towards improving agricultural productivity through better seeds, better agronomic practices, better water management and better use of fertilizers and other essential inputs; and a sum of Rs. 10 crores to increase the production of oilseeds to reach a target of 12 million tonnes.

38. The current levels of international prices of oil and oil products have highlighted the importance of other fuels. Forests can play an important part in providing one such fuel. As forests in India have suffered fast destruction by people in their search for fuel it is essential that people's participation in the development of forests is secured on an urgent basis. Social forestry in villages will besides meeting the energy requirements of the people also provide additional employment. The raising of fuel and fodder is proposed to be made a part of Minimum Needs Programme and it will receive high priority in the National Rural Employment Programme.

39. We have to press on with the task of increasing the area under irrigation to avoid fluctuations in production and to increase productivity. Therefore, the outlay on major and medium irrigation projects including flood control for 1980-81 is being stepped up to Rs. 1380 crores from Rs. 1268 crores last year. The minor irrigation programme would continue to receive special attention and an outlay

of Rs. 266 crores has been made for this purpose. This provision will be supplemented by large financial support from the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation. The additional irrigation potential resulting from all this expenditure is expected to be 2.5 million hectares.

40. Clean and safe drinking water is essential for improvement of the quality of life in rural areas. The Central Plan for 1980-81 provides an outlay of Rs. 100 crores as against Rs. 80 crores in 1979-80. Inclusive of the provisions in the States' Plans, a total sum of Rs. 294 crores will be available for this vital programme. It is expected that by the end of the current year, 35,000 additional villages identified as problem villages will be having protected water supply arrangements. A part of the outlay has been earmarked for rigs to be supplied to States for boring wells in drought affected areas. An additional sum of about Rs. 40 crores has been allocated in the current year to the drought affected States to take up new water supply schemes and complete those already in hand.

41. The khadi, village and small scale industries sector has the highest employment potential next to agriculture. The outlay on this sector in the current year will be Rs. 150 crores and additional production during the year is estimated at Rs. 146 crores. The House will recall that the 20-Point Economic Programme has particularly emphasised the development of the handloom sector in this context. In pursuance of this objective, we propose to set up a national level Handloom Development Corporation for providing a package of marketing and developmental assistance for the handloom industry. Provision has also been made for establishing an Institute of Handloom Technology in the North-Eastern region, which is well known for its exquisite handloom products.

42. The provision for the power sector has been raised by over 11 per

cent i.e., from Rs. 2466 crores in 1979-80 to Rs. 2745 crores. The work on the four Super thermal power Station in the different regions of the country is being accelerated. Total outlay on the rural electrification programme will be Rs. 285 crores in 1980-81. The target in 1980-81 is the energisation of 4 lakh pump sets and the electrification of 25,000 villages.

43. Similarly, an outlay of Rs. 473 crores is being provided in 1980-81 as against Rs. 364 crores last year for improving the production of coal (including lignite). This includes a provision of Rs. 92 crores for the Neyveli Lignite Corporation. The bulk of this allocation is for the second mine project which will produce 4.5 million tonnes per annum and the second thermal power station with a generating capacity of 630 MW. A production target of 113.5 million tonnes has been set for coal for the current year as against the actual production of 106 million tonnes in 1979-80.

44. In view of the impact on the balance of payments of the rising prices of oil there can be no two opinions about the urgency of developing our own oil resources. The Plan outlay for the petroleum sector for 1980-81 is Rs. 837 crores, Rs. 215 crores more than the outlay last year. The Budget provides only Rs. 99 crores out of this. This outlay is for the completion of facilities for Phase III development of Bombay High and advance action in regard to Phase IV so as to build up a production capacity of 12 million tonnes per year. It also includes the expenditure required for the development of the South Bassein Gas field and the gas pipeline to the new fertilizer projects. On-shore exploratory drilling in the eastern region is to be intensified in view of the region's higher potential for hydro carbon discoveries.

45. The Central Plan outlay on chemicals and fertilizers is being raised to Rs. 319 crores in 1980-81 to provide adequately for new gas-based fertilizer plants in Maharashtra and Assam. In

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addition, a provision of Rs. 20 crores has been made for fertilizer projects in the cooperative sector.

46. The Central Plan also provides in the current year an outlay of Rs. 803 crores for the steel sector as against Rs. 600 crores last year. The outlay includes a provision of Rs. 200 crores for raising the capacity of the Bokaro Steel Plant to four million tonnes per annum and an outlay of Rs. 190 crores for the Bhilai Steel Plant for a similar expansion. Work on the Salem Project will proceed at the required pace with an outlay of Rs. 57 crores. A substantial beginning will be made on the new Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant with a provision of Rs. 70 crores. The target of saleable steel in the current year has been fixed at 8.76 million tonnes as against the anticipated production of 7.22 million tonnes in 1979-80.

47. An outlay of Rs. 130 crores is being made in 1980-81 for the mines sector. This includes a provision of Rs. 10 crores for the new east coast aluminium project, Rs. 28 crores for the Malanjkhand Copper Project and Rs. 19 crores for the intensification of the activities of the Geological Survey of India and the Mineral Exploration Corporation.

48. A provision of Rs. 64 crores has been made for BHEL for its continuing schemes and for the production of large size turbo generators at Hardwar and the expansion of boiler manufacturing capacity at Tiruchy.

49. Since port congestion also has figured prominently as a constraint till recently, a provision of Rs. 102 crores is being made in 1980-81 for developing major and minor ports. However, only a sum of Rs. 60 crores has been provided in the Budget as the rest of the expenditure is being met from internal resources of the Port Trusts. Bombay, Madras and Cochin are being equipped to handle the anticipated increase in container traffic.

A beginning has been made on the integrated development of Cochin port.

50. The Plan outlay for 1980-81 for the Posts and Telegraphs Department is Rs. 415 crores. It is proposed to provide additional 1.75 lakh lines switching capacity and 1.7 lakh direct exchange lines and other facilities. The number of post offices in rural backward and hilly areas is also proposed to be increased. The norms for providing telegraph and telephone facilities in tribal areas have been further liberalised to cover areas having a population of 2500 in a group of villages within a radius of 10 kms. Provision has also been made for the expansion of manufacturing capacity for switching equipment.

51. Family Planning programme suffered a serious set back in the past three years. A revitalisation of this programme must constitute an important element of the new Five Year Plan, if an improvement of the living conditions of our people is our goal. A provision of Rs. 250 crores is being made in 1980-81 for health and family welfare. Of this, Rs. 140 crores will be for family welfare. The emphasis in the family welfare programme will be on educating the people about the desirability of a small family and providing the necessary technical services on an adequate scale. An attempt will also be made to provide improved health services in rural areas, eradicate communicable diseases and provide health education.

52. The development problems of a poor society of 650 million people are bound to be stupendous. For a solution of these, within a reasonable time, it will be necessary to harness the forces of science and technology. India is favourably placed with regard to the development of science and technology in that she has a large pool of scientific and technical man-power and a vast institutional infrastructure developed over the last thirty years. While our scientific institutions can help to advance the frontiers of

knowledge, it is science based technology which can help to raise production and productivity. Therefore, an outlay of Rs. 116 crores has been provided in the Central Plan for 1980-81 for science and technology.

53. I will now make a brief mention of a few changes in the non-Plan expenditure. The provision for Defence expenditure is Rs. 3600 crores, Rs. 300 crores more than the provision made in the interim Budget. The provision for export subsidy has been increased from Rs. 330 crores to Rs. 355 crores, in view of the need for a larger export effort.

54. Loans to State Governments, as their share of small savings collections, are being stepped up from Rs. 650 crores in the interim Budget to Rs. 715 crores, in view of the anticipated improvement in these collections. Short term loans to State Governments for agricultural inputs are also being increased by Rs. 50 crores. Besides, additional provision has also become necessary to meet unavoidable commitments like additional dearness allowance to Central Government employees, purchase of heavy water for atomic power plants, etc. However, the above increases in non-Plan expenditure will be partially offset by reduction in fertilizer subsidy.

55. The Constitution envisages provision of free legal aid by Government in order to ensure that an opportunity for securing justice is not denied to any citizen because of economic or other disabilities. The concept of legal aid has also been dealt with by a Committee on Juridicare headed by Justice P. N. Bhagwati, whose Report dated 31st August, 1979 has been laid before Parliament. Several States have been attempting legal aid programmes. It is proposed to coordinate these schemes and also initiate suitable schemes at the Centre after an examination of the various aspects. A committee for guiding the legal aid schemes and implementing the same is being constituted with a Supreme Court Judge as its Chairman. The

Budget for 1980-81 makes a provision for this purpose.

56. Taking into account the effect of the above and some other changes, the total non-Plan expenditure is now estimated at Rs. 13,051 crores as against Rs. 12,822 crores in the interim Budget.

57. As regards receipts in the current year, at existing levels of taxation Corporation tax is estimated to yield Rs. 11 crores more than what was reflected in the interim Budget; this improvement is mainly based on the actual trends of collection in 1979-80. On the basis of latest available data on estimated levels of imports and production during the current year, Customs duties and Union Excise duties are also expected to yield Rs. 40 crores and Rs. 108 crores respectively more than anticipated in the interim Budget. However, these increases will be more or less offset by the recent decision of Government to withdraw customs and excise duties on fertilizers. Taking into account States' share of taxes, net tax revenue at existing rates of taxation is estimated at Rs. 8723 crores as against Rs. 8725 crores in the interim Budget.

58. On the basis of the latest indications available, external assistance, net of repayments, in 1980-81 is estimated at Rs. 1252 crores showing an increase of Rs. 56 crores over the figures included in the interim Budget. In addition we expect to avail of a loan of Rs. 540 crores from the Trust Fund of the International Monetary Fund in 1980-81 and the Budget assumes credit for this.

59. There is a welcome increase in small savings collections. The estimate for 1980-81 is now placed at Rs. 1100 crores as against Rs. 1000 crores in the interim Budget. Of the increase of Rs. 100 crores Rs. 65 crores will accrue to the States as their share.

60. It has been decided that a part of the investible resources of Life Insurance Corporation, General Insurance Corporation, and Unit Trust of

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India should be lodged with Government in Special deposit accounts to augment resources for financing the Plan. Budget for 1980-81 takes a credit of Rs. 100 crores on account of these deposits.

61. When we are seeking to step up investment in public sector, it is necessary to adopt an innovative approach to the problem of mobilising resources for sustaining such investment. As Hon'ble Members know, private sector companies raise resources in the form of deposits from the public. Government feels that there is no reason why public sector companies with competent professional management should not do so. Accordingly, we have decided to allow selected public sector units to raise public deposits on the same lines as the companies in the private sector. When this scheme makes headway, dependence of these public sector enterprises on budgetary support will get reduced. But I have refrained from taking credit for any such relief at this stage.

62. Taking into account other variations and also the effect of the changes in the fare and freight rates of Railways and of changes in Posts and Telegraphs tariff, to which I will refer a little later, the total receipts in 1980-81 are estimated at Rs. 19,827 crores as against Rs. 18,980 crores in the interim Budget. Total expenditure is estimated at Rs. 21,467 crores. The deficit at existing rates of taxes will thus be Rs. 1640 crores.

PART B

63. I now turn to my proposals in the field of direct taxes. In framing these proposals, I have borne in mind certain broad considerations, namely, that the rates of direct taxes should be such as to promote voluntary compliance; that the farmers, workers and the middle class should be afforded some relief in pursuance of the commitment of our Party's manifesto and some stimulus should be provided for raising the level of savings and investment in the national economy. At

the same time, a concerted attempt should be made to counter certain widely prevalent devices for tax avoidance through fragmentation of income and wealth.

64. The middle class is among the worst hit by the rise in prices in recent times. As Hon'ble Members are aware, even skilled workers in the organised sector are now liable to income-tax, at the present level of exemption. In order to afford a measure of relief to this class of persons, I propose to raise the exemption limit for income-tax on personal incomes from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000. With a view to keeping the sacrifice of revenue within manageable limits, the nil rate slab of income is being retained at Rs. 8,000. As a result, in cases where the taxable income exceeds Rs. 12,000, the incidence of income-tax, excluding surcharge, will remain at the existing levels, subject to the grant of marginal relief in cases where the taxable income exceeds the exemption limit by a small margin. This proposal will benefit more than six lakhs of income-tax payers.

65. Hon'ble Members will recall that the rates of income-tax on the personal incomes were reduced in 1974 on the basis of a recommendation of the Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee and this process was taken one step further in 1976 when these rates were again lowered. The reduction in rates had largely fulfilled the expectation that it would lead to better tax compliance. Unfortunately, the movement in this direction was reversed under the Janata Government and the rates of income-tax were increased in stages. I am of the view that the position in this regard should be set right. I accordingly propose to reduce the surcharge on personal incomes in the case of all categories of non-corporate taxpayers from 20 per cent to 10 per cent. This will not only bring down the maximum marginal rate of tax from 72 per cent to 66 per cent but will benefit taxpayers in all slabs of income.

66. In view of the somewhat steep rise in prices of assets, I also propose to raise the exemption limit for wealth tax from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 1.5 lakhs with effect from the current assessment year. In cases where the taxable wealth exceeds this limit, the tax burden will, however, be retained at existing levels subject to the usual marginal relief.

67. Government hopes that these concessions will provide the necessary inducement to the vast majority of our taxpayers for correct declaration of their incomes and wealth.

68. I propose to counter some of the more commonly used devices for tax avoidance.

69. As Hon'ble Members are aware, the separate treatment accorded to Hindu undivided family in tax laws has been widely used for avoidance of proper tax liability. I accordingly propose to de-recognise partial partitions of Hindu undivided families both for income and wealth taxation. Partial partitions made on or after 1st January, 1979 will not be recognised for tax purposes and taxes will continue to be levied on the basis that the existing Hindu undivided family had continued to remain joint.

70. At present, Hindu undivided families having one or more members with independent income exceeding the exemption limit are charged to income-tax at rates which are somewhat higher than those applicable in the case of individuals. In order to further restrict the use of Hindu undivided family for the purposes of tax avoidance, I propose to raise the rates of income-tax in the case of such Hindu undivided families. The maximum marginal rate of 66 per cent will now apply on the slab of income over Rs. 50,000 and the rates on some of the lower slabs will also be raised to somewhat higher levels. With these two changes in regard to tax treatment of Hindu undivided families, I hope that the urge for forming multi-

ple Hindu undivided families merely for fragmentation of income and reduction of tax liability will be weakened.

71. Hon'ble Members will recall that the Government had in 1970 taken several measures to prevent the use of private discretionary trusts as a device for tax avoidance. Experience, however shows that these measures have not been fully effective and the proliferation of such trusts has not been curbed to the desired extent. I, therefore, propose to tighten the provisions in respect of private trusts. At present discretionary trusts are taxed at a flat rate of 65 per cent of their income and 1.5 per cent of their wealth, or at the rate applicable in the case of an individual, whichever is higher. Under my proposal, such trusts will be charged to income-tax at the maximum marginal rate and to wealth-tax at the flat rate of 3 per cent or at the appropriate rate applicable in the case of an individual, whichever is higher. I also propose to make several other provisions in relation to taxation of private trusts with a view to plugging some of the loopholes which have come to the notice of Government. All these provisions will take effect from the current assessment year.

72. Charitable and religious trusts are sometimes used for acquiring or maintaining control over business or industry for private ends. In 1975, we had laid down a pattern for investment of funds of charitable or religious trusts if they were to continue to enjoy the tax exemption. With a view to enabling such trusts to change over to the new pattern of investment in a smooth and gradual manner, the law provided that the new pattern may be adopted before 1st April, 1978. This date was subsequently extended to 1st April, 1981. Such trusts have, therefore, been given ample time to adjust to the new policy. I want to put them on notice that this time limit will not be extended.

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73. Our tax laws have always sought to encourage long-term savings through life insurance, provident funds and other similar instruments. Unfortunately, the efficacy of the provisions for encouraging savings was impaired last year when the incentives for savings were drastically reduced. Hon'ble Members should be glad to know that I propose to restore incentives for such savings to the pre-1979 budget levels. The taxpayers will thus be entitled to 100 per cent deduction in respect of the first five thousand rupees of the qualifying savings, 50 per cent in respect of the next five thousand rupees and 40 per cent of the balance.

74. As a further measure for promoting savings in the household sector, I propose to give an option to income-tax payers to retain moneys in their Compulsory Deposit Accounts beyond the due dates on payment of interest at the existing rate applicable to such deposits. Further, I propose to liberalise the tax exemption in respect of interest on balances with recognised provident funds. At present, interest on such funds is exempt from income-tax to the extent it does not exceed one-third of the salary income of the employee. I propose to remove this ceiling limit.

75. It is essential to promote new investment in industry. At the same time, the fiscal system should not lead to a bias in favour of capital-intensive techniques. Keeping these twin objectives in view, I propose to continue the tax holiday in respect of new industrial undertakings, ships and hotels, but in a modified form. Under my proposal, tax holiday will be available in respect of new industrial undertakings, ships or approved hotels with reference to a specified percentage of the income derived from these sources. In the case of companies, 25 per cent of the profits derived from these sources will be exempt for a period of seven years. In the case of non-corporate taxpayers, the percentage of exempted

profits will be 20 per cent. In the case of co-operative societies, the tax holiday will be available for a period of ten years as against seven years in the case of other categories of tax-payers. This concession will be available in the case of all small-scale industrial undertakings which go into production after 31 March, 1981 but before 1st April, 1985, that is, till the end of the new Five-Year Plan period. For other industrial undertakings, the concession will apply only where they do not produce articles or things listed in the Eleventh Schedule to the Income-tax Act. The concession will also be available in the case of approved hotels which start functioning or new ships which are acquired during that period.

76. It is necessary to encourage new investment particularly in view of shortages in several key sectors of the economy. As a special stimulus for new investment, I propose to allow, in the year of installation, an additional depreciation in an amount equal to 50 per cent of the normal depreciation on new machinery or plant installed during the new Plan period. The proposed additional depreciation will not be admissible in respect of ships, aircraft road transport vehicles, office appliances or machinery or plant installed in office premises or residential accommodation.

77. There is a widespread feeling of frustration among the scientific community. This Government is keenly aware of the contribution which our scientists and technologists can make to the economic regeneration of India and is determined to promote research and development activities in a big way. I, therefore, propose to allow a weighted deduction in an amount equal to 125 per cent of the actual expenditure incurred on scientific research in any in-house R&D facility where such expenditure is incurred on a programme approved by the prescribed authority having regard to the social, economic and industrial needs of the country. In addition I propose to extend the scope of the

existing provision for a weighted deduction on the expenditure incurred on scientific research under sponsored programmes in approved laboratories, so as to cover the expenditure similarly incurred in in-house R&D facilities of public sector companies. I have no doubt that the Hon'ble Members will welcome these corrections.

78. At present, income-tax payers are required to pay advance tax during the financial year on the basis of their own statements or estimates. Where the estimated advance tax is likely to fall short of the tax on current income by more than 33-1/3 per cent of the estimate, the taxpayers are required to make an upward revision of the estimates. I propose to reduce this margin from 33-1/3 per cent to 20 per cent in the case of companies. There will be no change for other taxpayers. This change will enable us to realise a larger share of the tax due as advance tax and thus have a favourable impact on Government's ways and means position in 1980-81.

79. In order to encourage the employment of blind and handicapped persons in business and industry, I propose to provide for a weighted deduction of one and one-third times the salary paid to such persons by employers where such salary does not exceed twenty thousand rupees in a year. Further, I propose to enhance the deduction currently available in computing the taxable income of blind and handicapped persons from five thousand rupees to ten thousand rupees.

80. At present, standard deduction in computing the salary income is not available in the case of pensioners. With a view to affording some relief to pensioners who are amongst the worst hit by the rise in prices, I propose to extend the benefit of standard deduction in their case as well.

81. In order to encourage our sportsmen to compete in international events, I propose to allow a deduction of 25 per cent of their foreign

earnings if these are brought into India in foreign exchange. This provision will apply in relation to the current assessment year and onwards. I also propose to allow higher deduction in respect of savings made by sportsmen through life insurance and provident funds etc. as currently available in the case of authors, playwrights, artists, musicians and actors. Sportsmen will thus be entitled to deduct contributions made to life insurance and provident funds up to 40 per cent of their professional income and 30 per cent of the remaining income, subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000.

82. In 1978, certain restrictions were placed on the deductible amount of expenditure on advertisement, publicity and sales promotion. These restrictions have particularly hurt small and medium business. I, therefore, propose to do away with these restrictions.

83. At present, income from poultry and dairy farming and livestock breeding is exempt from income-tax upto 33-1/3 per cent of such income or ten thousand rupees, whichever is higher. I feel that time has come when persons deriving income from these sources should also contribute a little more to the national exchequer. I accordingly propose to restrict the deduction in respect of such income to one-third of such income or fifteen thousand rupees, whichever is less.

84. At present, agricultural property is included in the taxable wealth for the purposes of the levy of wealth-tax. At the time when agricultural property was brought within the tax net, it was hoped that it would be a potent instrument for mobilising resources from the affluent section of agriculturists. But our experience over the last decade has been most disappointing. The amount realised as wealth-tax on agricultural property has generally been less than Rs. 1 crore per annum. The valuation of agricultural land has posed difficulties leading to complaints of harassment. As this tax has clearly

[Shri R. Venkataraman] failed to achieve its original objective, I propose to discontinue the levy of wealth-tax on agricultural property except in the case of owners of tea, coffee, rubber and cardamom plantations. I am sure that this measure will be widely welcomed by our farmers.

85. I also propose to make certain amendments in the Income-tax Act to counteract certain court decisions which have resulted in unintended benefit to taxpayers. The Finance Bill further contains certain proposals for the amendment of direct taxes which are of minor significance. I will not take the valuable time of the House in explaining them.

86. The reduction in rates and other concessions in respect of direct taxes should ordinarily involve loss of revenue. However, I am of the view that reduction in rates will lead to significantly improved compliance with tax laws. The legislative amendments made for countering tax avoidance devices and the changes in the provisions in regard to advance tax should result in a larger accretion of revenue. On a broad judgement of the overall impact of all the proposals relating to income-tax and wealth-tax I am not assuming any loss of revenue. I recognise, however, that there may be need for some adjustment in the *inter-se* shares of Centre and States under Income-tax. Such adjustments will be made in the course of the year in the light of the trends in collections.

87. An upward adjustment of lending rates should moderate the inflationary pressures in the economy. I accordingly propose to revive interest-tax in relation to interest earned by scheduled commercial banks after 30th June, 1980. The scope of the levy is being extended to cover also interest received by the larger all-India industrial finance institutions namely, IDBI; ICICI; IFCI and IRCI. The tax will be levied at the rate of 7 per cent on the chargeable amount of interest as in the past. This measure will yield Rs. 217 crores

in a full year and about Rs. 100.5 crores in the year 1980-81.

88. With a view to checking lavish expenditure incurred on accommodation and entertainment in luxury hotels, I propose to introduce a Bill in the current session to levy a new tax at 15 per cent on gross receipts of hotels in which the minimum tariff for a single room is 75 rupees and above per day. The new levy is proposed to be made effective from 1st September, 1980. This will yield about Rs. 12 crores in a full year and the revenue during 1980-81 will be of the order of Rs. 5 crores.

89. I shall now turn to my proposals on indirect taxes. In framing my proposals I have kept to view the following objectives. To the extent additional resource mobilisation is inescapable, this should be done in such a way as not to enhance the burden on any commodity significantly. Subject to this consideration, the small scale segment of our industry should be encouraged. Industries with significant employment and export potential should be provided encouragement through suitable adjustment of duty structure. The duty burden on some articles of common consumption should be reduced or totally removed.

90. At the outset I would like to put the Hon'ble Members at ease by pointing out that my proposals are very modest. I have tried to avoid the usual devise of picking out selected items for new or increased levies at relatively high rates.

91. For this year, I have sought to spread the effect of the additional taxation thinly on a wide range of products, taking care to leave out articles of common consumption. I propose to achieve this objective through a special excise duty which is even now leviable on all excisable goods at 1/20th of the basic excise duty, but from which a number of commodities have been exempted. Under my proposal, the special excise duty will be levied on those items which are at present exempt from

the levy, at the rate of 1/20th of the effective basic excise duty rates applicable to them. Certain commodities will, however, continue to be totally exempt from the levy. Thus there will be no special duty on motor spirit including naphtha, kerosene, high speed diesel oil, light diesel oil and liquefied petroleum gas or on coal or electricity. Again, the special excise duty will not be levied on matches, or on vanaspati, or on goods falling under Tariff item 68. Where special excise is already leviable at 1/2th of the effective basic duty, I propose to increase it to 1/10th of the effective basic duty. This increase will not however, apply to furnace oil, asphalt, bitumen and tar, petroleum products not otherwise specified and calcined petroleum coke. Sugar and processed vegetable non-essential oils will also not be subjected to the increase levy. Cigarettes, which are at present totally exempt from special excise duty will be subjected to special excise duty at 1/10th of the basic excise duty rates. These proposals would yield a revenue of Rs. 197.71 crores in a full year. The impact of these proposals relating to special excise duties will also yield a sum of Rs. 16.75 crores in the shape of countervailing duties on imported goods.

92. Soda ash and caustic soda command a sizable premium in the market on account of persistent shortages. I propose to mop up a part of this premium by raising the excise duty on these products from 10 per cent to 15 per cent *ad valorem*. I also propose to increase the excise duty on starch from 10 per cent 15 per cent *ad valorem*. This step will bring those chemical products on a par with the other chemical products which, in general, bear excise duty at 15 per cent *ad valorem*. Synthetic rubber at present bears duty at a very low level of 5 per cent *ad valorem*. As a revenue measure, I propose to raise the excise duty on synthetic rubber from 5 per cent to 10 per cent *ad valorem*. Similarly, the rate of excise duty on specified acids is being

raised from 10 per cent to 15 per cent *ad valorem*. These measures would fetch in a full year, additional revenue of Rs. 18.93 crores.

93. On revenue considerations, I propose to subject molasses to a specific duty of Rs. 30 per metric tonne under a separate Item in the Central Excise Tariff instead of 8 per cent under Item 68 of the Central Excise Tariff as at present. The levy is, however, proposed to be restricted to molasses produced in vacuum pan sugar factories. Molasses produced in khandsari sugar units, which goes *inter alia* for edible purposes, is proposed to be exempted. The revenue yield as a result of this proposal is estimated to be Rs. 4.24 crores in a year.

94. I now come to proposals which are designed to provide a higher degree of protection to certain sectors of indigenous industry. The first proposal relates to audio frequency amplifiers, an item reserved for the small scale sector. In view of the adverse effect of imports of this item, I propose to increase the customs duty on imports from 75 per cent to 120 per cent *ad valorem*. My other proposal relates to imported unexposed colour positive cinematograph films, in respect of which the basic customs duty is proposed to be raised from 50 paise to Re. 1 per linear metre to enable the indigenous public sector unit to withstand competition from imports. I also propose to increase the countervailing duty on imported computers from 10 per cent to 20 per cent *ad valorem* as a measure of affording protection to the indigenous computer industry. These measures are designed to yield additional revenue of about Rs. 1.83 crores in a full year.

95. I have only one more revenue proposal in the field of indirect taxes. This relates to passengers' baggage. As Hon'ble Members are aware, baggage allowances were substantially liberalised in 1978 and, for the generality of Indian passengers going abroad for short visits, the allowances consist of Rs. 1,000 worth of duty-free goods and Rs. 2,000 worth of goods on payment of duty. Despite this liberali-

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sation, goods in the nature of baggage continue to be imported by many passengers in quantities substantially higher than the permissible limits. This is mainly due to the prevailing craze for foreign goods and the high margin of profit on the sale of these goods in India. Such cases of import of baggage items in excess of the permissible limits necessitate initiation of adjudication proceedings which generally have the effect of slowing down the tempo of passenger clearance in our international airports. I have given thought to this problem and I am making two proposals in this regard. The first is a pure revenue measure to increase the effective rate of duty on baggage articles in excess of the free allowances from 120 per cent *ad valorem* to 150 per cent *ad valorem*. This measure is to come into force immediately and is expected to yield an additional Rs. 20 crores in a full year. The second measure to be brought into force shortly, provides for the levy of duty at a flat rate of 320 per cent on baggage imported in excess of the permissible limits, that is, in excess of what can be passed free or on payment of a duty of 150 per cent. At present, such articles would be treated as unlicensed imports, resulting in confiscations, fines and penalties designed to wipe out any profit on their sale. The increased rate of duty is intended to replace these fines and penalties, without having to go through the time-consuming process of adjudication. Goods which are obviously in the nature of trade goods will, however, still attract penal action.

96: I have a few other proposals which are essentially in the nature of rationalisation measures. The first one relates to aerated waters. In the interest of simplification, it is proposed to do away with the existing distinction between aerated waters containing caffeine and those not containing caffeine for the purpose of excise duty. Instead, it is proposed to levy on all flavoured aerated waters a uniform duty at 40

per cent *ad valorem*. The revenue effect of the proposal is expected to be negligible.

97. I have given considerable thought to the problems thrown up as a result of the changes made in the 1979 Budget in the excise duty structure applicable to the match industry. While the duty advantage enjoyed by the cottage sector obviously needs to be maintained, the non-mechanised middle sector should not be allowed to make inroads into the cottage sector. In order to ensure that the benefit of the lower rate of duty accrues only to the genuine cottage sector units, I propose to confine the duty concession to match boxes bearing approved labels and sold to or marketed through the KVIC, State Agencies and registered cooperative societies. At the same time, I do not find justification for the continuance of the existing limits placed on the clearances of matches by the cottage sector at the concessional rate of duty. I, therefore, propose to abolish the existing limit on production by the cottage sector units. I am confident that this package of measures will result in accelerated growth of the cottage sector of the match industry.

98. There have been complaints of malpractices in the bidi industry by manufacturers who have been taking advantage of the liberal exemption limit applicable to the unbranded sector which is at present 60 lakhs of biris per manufacturer per year. With a view to reducing the possibilities of malpractices, I propose to lower this exemption limit to 30 lakhs of unbranded biris per manufacturer per year, which will still leave out of the excise net the really small manufacturer and the self employed manufacturer. This is not designed as a revenue measure.

99. Some of the provisions in the Finance Bill are aimed at rationalisation or clearer definition of certain central excise tariff items to remove doubts or difficulties which have come to our notice. The details of these measures may be found in the Budget papers. .

100 I shall now turn to concessions in the area of indirect taxes. The small manufacturer plays a significant role in our economy. I would like to improve his competitive position *vis-a-vis* the large manufacturer and thus widen the entrepreneurial base of our economy. Only in this way can we check concentration of economic power. There is already a scheme of excise duty concessions applicable to manufacturers of 70 excisable commodities, under which clearances up to Rs. 5 lakhs in value in a year have been exempted from duty. I now propose to liberalise this concession in two respects. First I propose to include two more groups of commodities under the scheme. These are chemicals, namely, sodium bichromate, bleaching powder, calcium carbide, artificial and synthetic resins and plastic materials. Besides, the coverage is being widened in respect of paper and paper boards. But the second and more important concession which I propose to introduce is that in respect of all the commodities covered by the scheme, clearances between Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 15 lakhs will bear only three-fourths of the applicable rate of excise duty as against the normal duty at present. This measure would benefit a large number of small manufacturers. The revenue sacrifice will be of the order of Rs. 6.50 crores in a full year.

101. Last year's Budget made a change which affected a substantial number of small manufacturers of goods falling under the residuary Item 68 of the Central Excise Tariff. Hon'ble Members will recall that the quantum of duty-free clearances was reduced from Rs. 30 lakhs to Rs. 15 lakhs. I had opposed this change then. As a measure of undoing the hardship caused to such small scale manufacturers, I propose to provide for complete exemption from duty for clearances upto Rs. 30 lakhs per annum. In other words, small manufacturers of goods falling under item 68 of the Central Excise Tariff, whose capital investment on plant and machinery does not exceed Rs. 10

lakhs, will be eligible for complete exemption from duty on their first clearances of goods upto Rs. 30 lakhs in a financial year provided their clearances during the preceding financial year did not exceed Rs. 30 lakhs. For the remaining part of the current financial year, the quantum of clearances eligible for full exemption from duty will be fixed at a correspondingly lower figure. This concession is expected to cost Rs. 2.4 crores in a full year.

102. Paper and allied products are in short supply in the country and new investment in this sector has not been readily forthcoming. Much can be done by smaller units to help in filling the production gap. To encourage them, I propose to extend a concessional rate of duty at 20 per cent *ad valorem* as against the present rate of 30 per cent, to paper and paper board produced by small manufacturers whose clearances in the preceding financial year did not exceed 300 tonnes of paper and paper board. This concession will cost a little less than crore in a full year.

103. The electronics industry has considerable employment and export potential. We have the necessary skills and expertise and these should be harnessed through appropriate fiscal incentives for development of the electronics industry in a big way. This is a field which offers great scope to small scale manufacturers. I am, therefore, proposing some duty concessions in respect of the industry. There will be a reduction in customs duty on specified items of capital goods such as machines and instruments required by the electronics industry and not produced within the country. The customs duty on such items will be reduced from the present levels of duty (which in some cases are as high as 89 per cent *ad valorem*) to a total of 25 per cent *ad valorem*. Similarly, I also propose to reduce the customs duty on specified raw materials and components required for the electronics industry.

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from their present levels (which in some cases are as high 200 per cent *ad valorem*) to 45 per cent *ad valorem* plus countervailing duty where an excise duty is leviable under Item 68. These two concessions will cost the exchequer Rs. 4.7 crores in a full year.

104. The experience of other countries shows that the growth of consumer electronics facilities in due course the development of other sophisticated lines of production in electronics. Television is a powerful medium of communication and education. With a view to enabling a larger number of people to get the benefit of this medium, I propose to reduce the excise duty on cheaper priced T.V. sets from 15 per cent to 10 per cent *ad valorem*, and to effect a corresponding reduction in the duty on other T.V. sets from 30 per cent to 25 per cent *ad valorem*. These concessions would entail a revenue sacrifice of Rs. 1.5 crores in a year.

105. Radio is an equally powerful instrument of education and entertainment and is more widely in use. Government considers that single and two band radio sets should be popularised particularly in rural areas. The licence fee on such sets has proved to be irksome and inhibits purchase of radio sets by the rural folk. It is, therefore, proposed to abolish the fee in respect of single and two band radio sets including transistor sets. This measure, which I am sure will be widely welcomed, will cost Government about Rs. 4 crores.

106. Our computer industry is still in its infancy, compared with those of other countries. In order to provide an additional incentive for indigenous production and improvement, I propose to reduce the excise duty on indigenously produced computers from 25 per cent to 20 per cent *ad valorem*.

107. Ship building is a high priority industry and has an important part to play in promoting economic

self reliance. The Indian ship building industry is finding it increasingly difficult to face competition from foreign shipyards. I, therefore, propose to extend full exemption from excise duty to ocean going vessels built in Indian shipyards. This relief would cost us about Rs. 5 crores in the current financial year.

108. Hon'ble Members would be aware that Government has been following the practice of bringing down the import duty on selected machinery items having no indigenous angle to 25 per cent *ad valorem* as a measure of reducing capital costs in industries. Carrying this process further, I propose, this year, to reduce the import duty to 25 per cent *ad valorem* on twelve more items of capital equipment. These include five items of machinery used in the printing industry, such as High speed Letter press rotary and off-set rotary printing machines, Mono/Lino Type Casting machines etc. These concessions would entail a revenue sacrifice of Rs. 1.84 crores in a full year.

109. The cost of high pressure gas cylinders constitutes a significant portion of the total capital outlay required by the Gas Industry. With a view to reducing, at least in part, this capital outlay, I propose to extend complete exemption from customs duty on steel tubes imported for fabrication of high pressure gas cylinders. I also propose to reduce the excise duty on such cylinders from the existing level of per cent, to 8 per cent *ad valorem* which is the duty level applicable under Item 68. These two measures, taken together, are estimated to cost Rs 1.89 crores in a full year.

110. I have a proposal of general application, which is intended to facilitate manufacturers of excisable goods, using inputs on which excise duty is leviable. In order to give relief in such cases, two procedures are in vogue. One is what is called the set-off procedure. The other is

the proforma credit procedure under section 36A of the Central Excise Rules. The proforma credit procedure is generally recognised to be more beneficial and less irksome to the manufacturers. I, therefore, propose to replace the existing concessions based on the set-off procedure by similar concessions based on the proforma credit procedure. I am sure that this measure will be welcomed by the industry.

111. It is a little painful for me to remind Hon'ble Members that last year's budget had increased excise duty on a number of articles of common consumption to a significant extent. I propose to reverse this trend. Thus—

- Specified life-saving drugs, 30 in number, will be fully exempted from excise duty. The list will be kept under periodical review with a view to adding more items as may be warranted;
- Controlled cloth is meant for the weaker sections of society and its cost should be as low as possible. I, therefore, propose to exempt controlled cloth from excise duty.
- Cotton and Cotton-viscose blend hosiery consisting of items like banians are of relatively low value and these are now subject to excise duty at 8 per cent. I propose to exempt them fully from excise duty.
- Cycles are the poor man's conveyance. I therefore, propose to totally exempt cycles and cycle parts falling under Item 68 from excise duty.
- Sewing machines, which are indispensable to the housewife and also enable the weaker sections to earn a living, will also be fully exempted from excise duty.
- Pressure cookers which take the drudgery out of the house wife's daily tasks and save fuel now

attract duty at 15 per cent. I propose to reduce it to 10 per cent.

112. I also propose to make substantial reductions in excise duty on some other items of everyday use. Accordingly—

- Excise duty on cheaper varieties of toilet soap will be reduced from 10 per cent to 5 per cent;
- Excise duty on tooth paste will be reduced from 20 per cent to 10 per cent;
- Vacuum and gas-filled bulbs not exceeding 60 watts will have the duty reduced from 15 per cent to 10 per cent.

113. I am sure these substantial concessions, which would cost the exchequer approximately Rs. 15 crores in a full year, will be welcomed by Parliament and by the public. I also hope that industry and trade will play fair by the consumer and pass on the benefit of these duty reductions to the consumer.

114. Our Party's election manifesto referred to the need to encourage dieselisation of taxis. In fulfilment of this commitment and with a view to giving an incentive for taxi-owners to go in for dieselisation, I propose to extend full excise duty exemption to diesel engines used for conversion of petrol driven taxis.

115. My second proposal is aimed at giving relief to the cycle rickshaw driver. Powered cycle rickshaws are already exempt from excise duty. To encourage motorisation of non-powered cycle rickshaws, I propose to extend full duty exemption for internal combustion engines used for this purpose. I am sure Hon'ble Members will welcome this measure, as a visible sign of our keenness to reduce physical strain and at the same time encourage this relatively cheap means of transport.

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116. Before I leave the field of indirect taxes, I have a major decision of policy to announce. For the past couple of decades, there has been a persistent public demand for the setting up of an independent Appellate Tribunal for customs and central excise matters, somewhat similar to the set-up on the Direct Taxes side. This demand has recently been endorsed by the Estimates Committee of Parliament. Government has, in the past, not been in favour of such a system, as it was felt that it would not be appropriate in the case of indirect taxes, and that the present departmental machinery was in fact adopting a very objective approach. I think a time has come when we should gracefully accept the common view, which is based on the dictum that justice should not only be done but should also seem to be done. It is in this spirit that provision has been made in the Finance Bill for setting up an Appellate Tribunal to hear appeals in respect of customs, central excise and gold control matters. This Tribunal will be independent of the executive machinery charged with the responsibility of day-to-day administration of revenue laws. I have no doubt that this measure will meet with the whole-hearted approval of Parliament and of trade and industry.

117. My taxation proposals will yield a sum of Rs. 223.22 crores in a full year in central excise duties and Rs. 39.58 crores in customs duties. The reliefs I have announced add up to Rs. 34.75 crores on the central excise side and Rs. 7.93 crores on the customs side. The net yield is, therefore, Rs. 188.47 crores from central excise duties and Rs. 31.65 crores from customs duties. The accrual to the Central exchequer in a full year will be Rs. 144.85 crores and the share of the States will be Rs. 75.27 crores.

118. Where changes are proposed to be made by notifications, effective from the 19th June, 1980 copies of

such notifications will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

119. I wish to say now a few words on behalf of my honourable colleague, the Minister of Communications. Payment of dearness allowance and sanction of bonus linked to productivity to the staff of the Posts and Telegraphs Department have increased the working expenses of the Department. It has therefore, become necessary to increase the tariffs on a few selected services. In making tariff revision proposals, Government has carefully avoided revision of charges for such services as are generally used by the common man. There will be no increase in the price of post cards and inland letters. The tariff for letters is, however, being increased from 30 paise to 35 paise at the lowest slab. The rate for parcels will be stepped up from Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 2.00 for every 500 grams. The charges for installation and shifting of telephone connections are also being increased. Local calls beyond 5,000 calls in a quarter will be charged at 50 paise per call as against 40 paise at present. A memorandum showing the proposed tariffs is being circulated along with Budget papers. It will be seen that the charges for the bulk of postal and tele-communications services have been left untouched. The changes would take effect from the date of notification after the Finance Bill is passed by Parliament. The proposed tariff revisions are estimated to bring in an additional revenue of Rs. 27.10 crores per annum. The additional revenue during the year 1980-81 would be of the order of Rs. 13 crores and has been taken into account in estimating the revenues of the Posts and Telegraphs

120. The tax effort net of reliefs proposed in the Budget will on the whole bring in about Rs. 282 crores for the current year, of which Rs. 223 crores will accrue to the Centre. There will be a residual deficit of Rs. 1417 crores which I propose to leave uncovered.

This deficit is only a little over half the deficit of last year. It is my judgement that a deficit of this order will not have a significantly adverse impact on the economy. If the monsoon turns out to be normal and if we continue the sound, economic policies already initiated, there is every hope that there will be an appreciable improvement in agriculture and industrial production resulting in a significant growth of GNP. We shall also pursue a responsible monetary policy so that expansion of bank credit for unproductive or speculative purposes is held in check.

121. Sir, within the constraints imposed by the difficult economic situation inherited by this Government, I have endeavoured my best to give relief to those who deserve it most. But since reliefs can only be palliatives and the real need of a poor society is growth, I have tried to impart a judicious stimulus to investment. With the higher levels of investment, in the public sector as well as the private sector, and its particular sectoral distribution, both production and employment should register a substantial increase. This Government has a special responsibility towards the weaker sections of society who have so enthusiastically supported it. The Budget seeks to protect them through special programmes designed to promote their well being. It is also our firm resolve that no matter how difficult the economic situation is, the minimum basic needs of consumption of the poorer sections and the middle classes will be met through a reinvigorated public distribution system. With a strong and cohesive Government it should be possible to utilise fully the existing production potential.

122. My Budget represents a modest contribution to the process of restoring the country's economy to the path of stability, growth and social justice. Its success, however, depends upon the cooperation of all people who work in the fields and factories, power stations or ports, railways or coal mines. The people of this country have high hopes about the ability of the present Government to achieve these goals and I am sure will be prepared to give their whole hearted support in this task. It should be the common endeavour of all of us, rising above partisan prejudices and passions to harness the people's enthusiasm for the task of development.

18.38 hrs.

FINANCE (No. 2) BILL.* 1980

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1980-81.

MR. SPEAKER. The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1980-81."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I introduce the Bill.

18.40 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, June 19, 1980/Jyaistha 29, 1962 (Saka)

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†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.