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Wednesday, August 6, 1980
Sravana 15, 1902 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Third Session)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 6, 1980/Sravana
15, 1902 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Allotment of Medical and Engineering seats in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is widespread discontentment throughout the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands regarding allotment of medical and engineering seats.

(b) if so, the criteria for allotment of these seats to the permanent inhabitants;

(c) whether these seats are reserved for the tribals and old settlers prior to 1942 and new settlers settled under the Government scheme;

(d) whether seats are allotted to them accordingly and if so, the details of allotments made during the past three years; and

(e) the action Government contemplate to satisfy the people of Andaman and Nicobar Islands in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c) and (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Information is being collected and would be laid on the Table.

Statement

The criteria for allocation of seats followed since 1978 for medical and engineering courses are as under:—

(i) 40 per cent of the seats for local candidates.

(ii) 20 per cent of the seats for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes of the Islands.

(iii) (a) 20 per cent of the seats for children of Central as well as State Government employees serving the Administration on deputation.

(b) the remaining 20 per cent of the seats for the children of the Government servants of the Administration.

2. The term 'local' as with reference to Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been defined as follows:—

(i) a person who has had a minimum of five years continuous education in the islands leading to acquiring of the minimum qualifications laid down for the post;

(ii) a person either of whose parents was born in the Islands.

(iii) (a) a person settled in the islands under any scheme of rehabilitation or colonisation;

(b) the spouse/child of such a person.

The above definition of 'local' applies for nominations to seats reserved for islanders in medical and engineering institutions on the mainland.

3. Administration has received some representations regarding the criteria

for allocation of medical and engineering seats which are under consideration.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as you know, the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is one of the remotest and far-flung areas; it is not only backward but isolated too. In this territory we have got only one Degree College and there is no further scope for higher education.

The Government of India used to allot six, seven or eight medical and engineering seats for the students of the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Prior to 1978 there used to be a system. But, what was the necessity for the Government to change that during 1978?

Secondly, who did it; and

Thirdly, before changing the criterion, whether any discussion took place with the public representatives or not.

This is my first supplementary.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, these seats are allotted according to the norms laid down as per the Mudaliar Committee Report. According to that, there is one medical seat allotted for a population of 55,000. Like this, based on this norm, the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is entitled to only four seats. But, keeping in view, the backwardness of the area, the Ministry of Health has been allotting seven to ten seats to this area every year.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: My question was this. This is not my second supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: Is this your first supplementary?

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Yes, Sir. Prior to 1978 there was some criterion. Why was this changed to the present criterion? Who changed it and whether, before changing that,

this was discussed with the people's representatives or not? This is my question.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The criterion is fixed in consultation with the Home Ministry's Advisory Committee for the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: This is not correct because I know that since I am also a member of that Committee. Anyway, my second supplementary is this. It is very important because the seats are allotted by the Central Government; from what we have seen, it seems that mostly the sons and daughters of the officers going on deputation there get those seats and not the real inhabitants, the permanent inhabitants of that territory thereby depriving them of these seats. My second supplementary is this: will the hon. Minister kindly assure us that, in future, he will fix the criterion in such a manner that the permanent inhabitants of this place get the seats in the medical and in the engineering colleges?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, I assure the hon'ble Member that the matter will be re-considered.

श्री एम. सत्यनारायण राव: उधक्ष जी, अंडमान और निकोबार में मर्फे जाने का मार्का मिला है और श्री मनोरंजन भक्त जी मर्फे वहां ले गये थे और मैंने वहां की हालत को देखा है। आप जानते ही हैं कि ब्रिटिश शासकों के जमाने में बड़े बड़े नेताओं को पकड़ कर वहां रखा जाता था और मैंने वहां की हालत को देखा है। थोड़ा सा बैकप्राउंड में जाना पड़ता है और उसके बाद मैं प्रश्न कर रहा हूँ। वहां के जिसने लोग हैं, वे हिन्दी में बात करते हैं, आन्ध्र बाले, मलयालम बोलने वाले, तमिल और बंगाली बोलने वाले, सब हिन्दी में बात करते हैं और इन्टर-कास्ट और इन्टर-रिलीजन मैरिंज करते हैं। ऐसी हालत में वहां के जो लोग हैं, उनकी ग्रिवेन्सेज नहीं रहनी चाहिए। उन को जो निगलेकर रहे हैं, यह नहीं होना चाहिए और यह होना मिनिस्टर साहब की जिम्मेदारी है। दूनिया में कहीं भी ऐसे लोग नहीं मिलेंगे और वहां

के लागे सेक्यूरिटी रेजिमेंट को पूरी तरह से दिला रहे हैं। जब ऐसी बात है, तो वहां पर मोर्डिकल और इंजीनियरिंग सीडीस डबल करने की कोशिश आप करते, तो अच्छा होता। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस बारे में क्या करने वाले हैं?

श्री योगेन्द्र मल्हाराजा: मैंने पहले ही बताया है कि मुद्रालियर कमटी की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार वहां पर 4 सीटें होनी चाहिए लेकिन हमने वहां पर 7 सीटें दी हैं। जो बात आपने बताई है, वह सही है और वहां के लागें की जो हालत है, उस सब को ध्यान में रख कर, just now I assure the hon'ble Member that the entire matter will be re-considered.

Inclusion of Grade I Officers of CSS in Select List for Selection Grade

*861. **SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether under Rule 12 of the CSS Rules, 1962 read with Regulation No. 2(a) of the CSS (Promotion to Grade I and Selection Grade) Regulations, 1954 framed under these Rules, only permanent grade I officers of CSS with 5 years approved service in that Grade are eligible for inclusion in the Select list for Selection Grade of CSS;

(b) whether some Grade I Officers who were not permanent in the Grade at that time were included in Select List for Selection Grade of CSS issued by the previous Government in December, 1979:

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter;

(d) whether Government propose to issue necessary modifications to the said Select List excluding therefrom names of persons included therein in violation of the statutory rules and regulations and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps contemplated to avoid recurrence of such cases?

*861. **SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:** THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENT AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir. However, the Regulations are of the year 1964.

(b) to (e). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(b) The Select List for Selection Grade of CSS 1979 was issued in two parts—one on 7th December, 1979 and the other on 5th June, 1980. There were some officers who were eligible for confirmation from dates earlier than 1st July, 1979, the date with reference to which eligibility for consideration for inclusion in the Selection Grade was to be reckoned. Orders of their retrospective confirmation in Grade I were issued on the 14th January, 1980. In order to safeguard the interests of such officers their cases were also considered pending issue of orders of their confirmation as has been the practice in the past. However, appointment of such officers whose names figured in the said Select List to the Selection Grade of the CSS on a regular basis was not made till orders of their retrospective confirmation in Grade I were issued.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) As orders confirming the concerned officers in Grade I from dates earlier than 1st July, 1979 have already been issued the question of making any modification in the Select List does not arise.

(e) As far as possible it will be ensured that orders confirming the eligible officers in Grade I are issued before the Select List for appointment to the Selection Grade of the Service is issued in future.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: The Minister admits that under the rules only permanent Under Secretaries are to be included in the Select List for the posts of Deputy Secretary. When there is a specific question whether any temporary officers were included in the List there is no direct answer. Is it not a fact that some temporary officers who were not, as per rules, fit to be included in the List were included because they were dealing with the files concerning Indira Gandhi. The Janata and the Lok Dal governments wanted to reward these officers for their enthusiasm shown in dealing with those files. I would like to know whether government is serious about revising this List because it includes temporary officers much against the rules?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry to say that the hon'ble Member is not fully informed. These are not temporary officers. Their confirmation was pending. The officers who have been included in the Select List, their confirmation was being considered and it was delayed because of certain administrative reasons. It is not a fact that they were temporary officers and the Minister has gone out of his way to confirm them. They were eligible on that day for confirmation. That is why they were selected in the Select List. Some of them were working on *ad hoc* basis. Their confirmation has been done retrospectively. No rule has been violated in this connection. It has been done in accordance with the rules and the practice is in vogue over the years. I do not think these officers have been shown any undue favour. What they deserved they got.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: My second question is this. Is it not a fact that the Secretary, Petroleum and Chemicals brought to the notice of the Cabinet Secretary in writing about the injustice meted out to two senior officers and permanent officers and

more qualified officers also, who have been sent abroad at Government cost? I ask this question because, the Central Secretariat Service is the backbone of the administration. They should not be demoralised. I am asking the Government because there are more than a dozen qualified scheduled caste and scheduled tribe candidates. They were not included in that list. Taking these things into consideration I would request the Minister not to hurry up with this, but have a review done to rectify the mistakes. It should be reviewed because certain injustice has been committed. I want to know whether the Minister would consider reviewing the list.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Unfortunately in the year 1978 there were certain supersessions made in the matter of placement of certain people in the selection list. There are certain criteria laid down for people to be made eligible to be put in the selection list. In that, certain arbitrary decisions have been taken. The Employees' Association people who were aggrieved came and met me and I said that justice would be done. I would like to inform the hon. House that we were able to provide for 13 officers to be included in the selection list. That injustice, if any, was done when the Janata Party government was in power. We are trying to rectify the supersession which has been made. We are at it. It will be constantly reviewed.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: I would like to know from the Minister, is it not a fact that no Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe officer was included in the selection list of 55 officers and 5 scheduled caste and scheduled tribe officers were superseded even though they were in the zone of consideration? Number two is this: May I know whether the Minister will include scheduled caste and scheduled tribe candidates at least in future?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The claims of the scheduled castes and

scheduled tribes were never overlooked and shall not be overlooked under the Prime-Ministership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. In this case, no justifiable claim has been overlooked. We are constantly at watch. In the matter of placement of officers in the selection list, we have made it clear that in the matter of reviewing the case of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe persons, more lenient view has to be taken. That has been done. No injustice has taken place. I can assure the hon. Member it has been done in this case also.

Taking over of Geovanola Binny Ltd., Cochin

*862. SHRI A. A. RAHIM:

+

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of take-over of the Geovanola Binny Limited, Cochin was under the consideration of Government;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been completed in this regard under IDR Act;

(c) if so, what is the result thereof and when the company is likely to be taken over;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Company is closed for the past two years and assets are being siphoned out to defraud the Public Financial Institutions including Canara Bank which have different investments in the Company worth about three to four crores of rupees; and

(e) if so, what expeditious action is being taken in this regard?

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

(b) The Committee appointed under Section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, has

since completed its investigation and submitted a report.

(c) No follow-up action could be taken on the Report of the Committee as it was brought to the notice of Government that some of the creditors of the company has initiated liquidation proceedings in the High Court of Kerala for realisation of their dues.

(d) The Company is under lock-out from 5th March, 1979 till date.

(e) Further action will be taken in consultation with the Government of Kerala.

SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the hon. Minister inform the House of at least some important facts about the investigation concerning the assets and debts and about the present condition of the machinery?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: In the interest of take over of the company and management of the company the proceedings of the report should not be made public.

SHRI A. A. RAHIM: This being one of the best machine-tool shops with sophisticated machinery in the country and also having very high employment potential, may I know whether Government will expedite measures to take it over so that the machinery can be saved from ruin, so that we can also save the large number of families who are involved?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The hon. Member has raised a very important issue. In view of the due importance of these issues, we have already taken up the matter with the Government of Kerala. We are only expecting a reply from them for taking further action in the matter.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: There is an apparent contradiction in the points at (c) and (e), but I am not going to deal with that. I would only like to know when the report was received, what consultations the hon. Minister is having with the Government of Kerala, and how long it will take to take further action on that.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The report was submitted in August, 1979 and we took up the matter with the Kerala Government thereafter. No reply has been received from them so far and we will follow up the matter with them.

Setting up of a Cement Plant in Orissa

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up a cement plant in Orissa;

(b) whether any plan therefor was framed by the previous Government in the three years' rule; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Apart from two existing cement plants in Orissa, two letters of intent have already been granted for setting up new cement plants in favour of Messrs Hindustan Steel Limited and Messrs Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa at Rourkela and Kutra-Kringsera respectively. Proposal for enhancement of capacity of the proposed plant of Messrs Hindustan Steel Limited is also under process.

(b) No plan was exclusively framed for development of Cement Industry in Orissa.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: I understand from the reply given by the hon. Minister that two Letters of Intent have been issued to establish new cement plants in Orissa. In this context, I would like to know the production capacity of these two new plants, by what time they will go into production and if that will meet the requirements of the State.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The initial licensed capacity for Hindustan

Steel Ltd, Rourkela was 11.55 lakh tonnes, but as I have mentioned in my main reply, they have now applied for enhancement of their licensed capacity to 21.00 lakh tonnes. As far as the second plant is concerned, the licensed capacity is 65,000 tonnes. And I can assure the hon. Member that this will definitely improve the supply position of cement in the State.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: What will be the total employment potential that will generate after the two new cement plants in Orissa go into production? Further, what will be the estimated cost of these two cement plants which are likely to be commissioned? *

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I require a notice for this. I shall reply to this later.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, this is a question of statistics; nothing more, this can be replied later.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: In view of the acute shortage of cement in the country, may I know as to what is the thinking of the Ministry with regard to setting up of mini-cement plants in the country?

MR. SPEAKER: The main question concerns only the setting up of new plants in Orissa.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: This is an important question connected with the main question.

MR. SPEAKER: No.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The hon. Minister has said that two Letters of Intent have been issued and the proposal for enhancement of capacity of the proposed plant by Hindustan Steel Ltd. is under consideration. I would like to know when they are going to start the work actually and how much time they will take to complete these projects.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The first Letter of Intent was issued on

23rd March, 1979 to the Hindustan Steel Ltd., and the second one was issued on 18th April, 1980. The Hindustan Steel Ltd., has applied for expansion of licensed capacity. It normally takes about three years for a cement plant being set up. So, it would have to be taken from the date it starts actually functioning.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Is it a fact that in 1974, the present Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi laid a foundation stone at Paradip for the establishment of a cement factory there, and that that foundation stone was thrown away by the recent Janata Government when it was in Power in the State? Has the present State Government of Orissa represented several times for a cement plant at Paradip? If so, what is the Government reaction to it?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I don't have the details of this stone-laying and stone-throwing—and on the second point also.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: It is an important question; and information may be obtained and supplied second point also.

Firms manufacturing Power Protection Relays

*864. **SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of firms in the country manufacturing power protection relays and equipment for electricity generating and distributing establishments in the country; and

(b) how far their production is adequate to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) At present there are four units engaged in the manufacture of power protection relays and equipments.

Three more units are expected to go into production during 1980.

(b) At present there are marginal shortages which are being met by imports. With the coming into production of three more units during the year the indigenous production is likely to be adequate for meeting the demand.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Only yesterday, the Minister of Power gave a written answer to a question, in which he said that there were about 10 firms; and of them, 4 were in production, whose installed capacities were 49,200, 12,500, 30,000 and 5,040 respectively. I find that 5 more firms with installed capacities of 27,000 22,000, 32,000 18,000 and 10,000 have been installed, although they had not yet gone into production. It seems that there is a fairly large demand for these power protection relays and equipment. I would like to know how the Government says that the demand is only marginal, when they have licensed so much of capacity.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: My reply to the hon. Member was that at present, there were marginal shortages which were being met by imports. In addition to the 4 units which are functioning—about whose installed capacities the hon. Member spoke, and what he said was correct—six licences have been given only for the purpose of filling in the demand for the future. So, I have submitted to the hon. Member and to the House that we are referring to catering to the demand of the future also—demand of to-day and the tomorrows to come.

एच. एम. टी. द्वारा निर्वित द्रैव्य

*865. श्री चतुर्भुजः क्या उद्देश्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दुस्तान मशीन ट्रूस्स के द्रैव्य यूनिट ने 1 जनवरी, 1979 से 30 जून,

1980 की अवधि के दौरान कुल कितने ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण दिया है;

(ब) इस समय इस ट्रैक्टर यूनिट पर कितना व्यय किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) क्या छोटे और सीमान्त किसानों के लिये छोटे ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण करने की कोई योजना है?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) 12,605 Tractors were manufactured by HMT from 1st January, 1979 to 30th June, 1980.

(b) Expenditure of Rs. 16 lakhs has been provided in 1980-81 for completion of the Tractor foundry in Pinjore unit of HMT. Another Rs. 80 lakhs have been provided for tractor assembly plant at Mohali. These provisions are from HMT's internal resources.

(c) No, Sir.

श्री चतुर्भुजः अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समय हमारे देश सौ-नशनल कॉसिल आफ एकोनामिक सर्वे के अनुसार 90 हजार ट्रैक्टर्स की आंग है और एच एम टी के अन्दर 12,605 ट्रैक्टर्स बन रहे हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदयः मांग नहीं होगी, सारे ट्रैक्टर्स का नम्बर होगा।

श्री चतुर्भुजः सर्वे के अनुसार 90 हजार ट्रैक्टर्स की डिमांड है। मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस डिमांड को पूरा करने के लिए आप क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं? आप वपनी यूनिट्स में कितने ट्रैक्टर बनाकर इस आंग को पूरा करेंगे और कब तक पूरा करेंगे?

श्री चरणजीत चानना: 12 हजार यूनिट की डिमांड की बात माननीय सदस्य ने कही है और महां पर जो कैपेसिटी है वह 12 हजार यूनिट की है। हमारा 1980-81 का जो इयका प्रोजेक्ट हो गया है

That would be 10,500 units in HMT. And in fact, the whole thing is now put on a plus point. HMT units has

now started for the first time, giving profit in the Tractor Division of its own.

श्री चतुर्भुजः अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कोई संतोषप्रद उत्तर नहीं है। कुल कितनी आंग है और उसको कब तक पूरा करेंगे - इसका कोई उत्तर नहीं है। इसका उत्तर आने के बाद मैं दूसरा सप्लीमेन्टरी करूँगा।

श्री चरणजीत चानना: आनरबेल मेम्बर ने पूछा है कि कुल डिमांड एच एम टी में कितनी है तो उसके लिए मैंने कहा है (Interruptions) The total demand in the country cannot be 12,000, because if I give you the figure of the production....

MR. SPEAKER: He says, 90,000.

श्री चरणजीत चानना: आप बैठें, मैं जवाब देता हूँ। जो 12 हजार की डिमांड है एच एम टी की That will be completed by 1982-83.

MR. SPEAKER: He has not understood it; he has not followed the question. The question is whether there is any demand of 90,000 tractors in the country and by what time we are going to come upto that.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The demand figures are not with me. I want a notice for that.

MR. SPEAKER: That is also not mentioned in the question.

श्री चतुर्भुजः अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने इस प्रश्न के (ग) बाण्ड में जानना चाहा था कि अभी सारे बड़े ट्रैक्टर्स बन रहे हैं लेकिन गरीब किसान, जिनको बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लिया जा रहा है, उनके उपयोग के लिए छोटे ट्रैक्टर्स बनाने की कोई योजना अभी तक नहीं है तो गरीब किसानों के हित को पूरा करने के लिए आप यह योजना कब तक बनायेंगे और एकोनामिक सर्वे के अनुसार जो ट्रैक्टर्स की डिमांड है उनको कब तक पूरा करेंगे?

श्री चरणजीत चानना: छोटे ट्रैक्टर्स बनाने वाली यूनिट्स को भी हम प्रमोट कर रहे हैं। जो आपने पूछा है कि किस साल तक, तो प्लान

में हम कंसिडूशन कर रहे हैं, यह फीर्स कुछ समय के बाद ब्राउट कर दी जायेगी।

DR. KARAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, the question was with regard to the manufacture of smaller tractors in order that people with smaller holdings can take advantage of that. With land reforms and the break up of big holdings, these beautiful big tractors that we manufacture are very good for export; whether it is HMT, whether it is ESCORTS. But within the country, they are not useful because they are too expansive. Would the hon. Minister kindly let the House know what exactly are the plans for preparing lower priced tractors so that a person with a small holding can purchase one? He has just said that there are some plans. How small is small? What is going to be the price? For example, a big tractor is now costing anything between Rs. 65,000 and Rs. 75,000, Rs. 80,000. Is he going to produce a tractor for Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 15,000 or a power tiller which the smaller farmers can utilise? This is what the hon. Member would like to know. Would the hon. Minister be pleased to enlighten us on this?

MR. SPEAKER: What have you to say, Mr. Chanana, about your plan?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I have already submitted that the plans are being worked out and they will be submitted before the House when they are finalised.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: The hon. Minister is taking shelter under the pretext that the plan is being worked out. Every country today works out a long term plan also. So, most of the countries are working out plans by the end of the century, by 2000. We are basically an agricultural country. Everybody knows there is great demand for small tractors. Has the government no idea of the demand? Has no work been done on this what will be the requirement of the country in the next ten years? Has no study been made? What have

we done to meet the requirement? I can understand the Minister saying that the Sixth Plan is being worked out. But about this, has he any figure available with him?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I have already informed the House. The hon. Member knows better than normal members.... (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: What is a 'normal' member.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The Five Year plan is being worked out and the demand for tractors of different sizes is being worked out and it has not been finalised; I do not have the details now. The moment we have done it, it will be submitted to the House.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: What is the price of a tractor produced now?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: That varies from tractor to tractor, depending upon the size.

बिहार में आंद्योगिक विकास

* 866. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या उद्योग मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने बिहार में आंद्योगिक विकास के बारे में उन्हें कोई ज्ञापन भेजा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यारा क्या है;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कार्रवाई की गई है?

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

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

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, बड़ा आश्चर्यजनक जवाब है। बिहार सरकार के

राजिङ्गरेट कम्पनी ने बिहार के तमाम सदस्यों के पास ये कागजात भेजे हैं। जब उद्योग विभाग की मांगों पर बहस हो रही थी, उस समय ये कागजात भेजे गये थे। लेकिन अब ये कमने जूबाब में कह रहे हैं कि कोई कागजात, जापन, किसी तरह की जीज, बिहार के आद्योगिक रूप के बारे में इन को नहीं भिली है, जब कि मेरे पास यह माजूद है। जब ये कागजात सही है या इन का उत्तर सही है?

वृथाक् महोदय : यह आप के प्रति प्रिफ-रैंसल ट्रीटमेंट है।

श्री दुर्मावतार शास्त्री : अब मैं इन के जवाब से उत्पन्न सवाल को पूछ रहा हूँ। किशनगंज में जूट भिल बनाने की बात है, लटेहार में एलुमिना प्लांट लगाने की बात है, पटना में टाउन-गेस-प्लांट लगाने की बात है, बरानी में पैट्रो-कैमिकल काम्प्लेक्स बनाने के लिये बहुत दफा यहाँ बहस हुई है। वहाँ थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बनाने के बारे में भी कई दफा चर्चा हुई है और हमारे पास आं कागजात वाये हैं उन में अन्य कई कार-खानां का भी जिक्र है। इन के बारे में जिनका मैंने अभी उल्लेख किया है, क्या सरकार ने कोई विचार-विमर्श किया है, यदि किया है तो वह किस नीजे पर पहुँची है?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The hon. Member's question to me was whether the Government of Bihar has sent me a memorandum regarding industrial development in Bihar or not. My reply was: 'No, Sir'. He did not ask me whether the members had received some notification or matter and I did not have any idea of that also. The hon. Member has referred to projects; these projects might be thought of by the Bihar State Government. The question relates to some statements being sent to us. If the hon. Member has referred to the projects which are being taken over by the Bihar State Government, I can only tell him that the information that we have collected is like this. The Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation has a proposal to construct the following additional large and medium projects in public sector. (1) Caustic soda and

ammonium chloride plant. (2) Spilling mill at Bagalpur. (3) Expansion of high tension insulator factory, and so on. If you want there are 18 projects which they are planning to take up. Other details are not available with us.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि फर्ज कीजिए कि किसी राज्य की सरकार ने आप के पास कोई आद्योगिकरण के बारे में योजना नहीं भेजी है, तो क्या यह भारत सरकार का कर्तव्य नहीं हो जाता कि इस तरह के राज्य की वह स्वयं मदद करे और बताए कि इस तरह के कारखाने हम लगाना चाहते हैं। तो इस बारे में भारत सरकार ने बिहार के बारे में स्वयं कुछ सोचा है कि वहाँ की स्थिति को देखते हुए कौन-कौन से कारखाने लगाए जाएं?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Whenever central help is asked for, we will give it to them. When they want we will give help to them.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I want to know whether it is a fact that the Bihar Government, through important communications, not through a memorandum which the Minister has denied, have drawn the attention of this ministry of industry to the fact that one of the important constraints in the way of development of industries in Bihar is lack of finances and whether it is a fact that financial institutions like the public sector banks, L.I.C. etc. have not invested back in that State amounts in proportion to the deposits that they attract within the state? How do you propose to remove those constraints?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The hon. Member refers to financial constraints; the subject relates to the Ministry of Finance and I do not have those figures.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Not at all. Is he a Minister for notice? All the time he asks for notice. I would like to know a very simple

point. I want to know whether the Ministry of Industry will be able to help the government of Bihar, would recommend to other counterpart ministries in the Central Government, about the chief constraint in the way of industrial development, namely, finance. How does it relate to any other ministry cannot he help in this?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Yes, Sir. We shall definitely support their efforts.

श्रीमती कृष्ण साही : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने दताया कि उन को कोई ऐसा ज्ञापन नहीं मिला। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि दो दिन पहले क्या बिहार के उद्योग मंत्री ने इन के साथ बिहार के अौद्योगिक विकास के बारे में विचार-विमर्श किया था या नहीं और बिहार के अौद्योगिक विकास में जो कठिनाइयां हैं, उन से इन को अवगत कराया था या नहीं?

श्री चरणजीत चानना : आनंदरेबिल मेस्टर ने यह ठीक बताया है कि बिहार के उद्योग मंत्री से हमारी बातचीत हुई है और हम ने उन से रिक्वेस्ट की है कि बिहार के बारे में वे प्लान्स बनवा कर भेजे और जो हैल्प की उन को जरूरत हो, वह हम को बताए। हम उन की हैल्प जरूर करेंगे।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम को लगता है कि जब तक कि सी चीज के उपर मेमोरेण्डम शब्द न लिखा जाए, तब तक मंत्री जी उस को मेमोरेण्डम या ज्ञापन नहीं मानते। बिना मेमोरेण्डम या ज्ञापन लिखे वह मेमोरेण्डम नहीं होता है। मैं यह प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ कि क्या बिहार सरकार ने इन के पास 471 करोड़ रुपये की योजना बना कर भेजी है और इस के पहले 425 करोड़ रुपये की योजना बना कर आौद्योगिक विकास के लिए इन के पास भेजी थी। मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि इनके पास कोई योजना इस तरह की नहीं भेजी गई है। लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन के पास 471 करोड़ रुपये की योजना भेजी गई है या नहीं और बिहार

एक पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है और पिछड़े हुए राज्य के विकास की जवाबदेही केन्द्रीय सरकार के उपर है। तो छठी योजना में आप उस राज्य के आौद्योगिक विकास के लिए क्या करने जा रहे हैं?

श्री चरणजीत चानना : उद्योग मंत्रालय के पास ऐसी 471 करोड़ रुपये की कोई योजना नहीं आई है। जहां तक छठी योजना का सवाल है, उस के बारे में आप योजना मंत्रालय के पास भेजें। अगर कोई प्रश्न उस के बारे में पूछना है, तो उन के पास आप भेजें।

Setting up of New Industries in Public Sector in Rajasthan

***868. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided to set up new industries in public sector in Rajasthan during 1980-81;

(b) if so, what are the industries likely to be set up; and

(c) in what areas these will be set up?

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

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

श्री वृद्ध चन्द्र जैन : क्या यह सही है कि राजस्थान में पिछले तीरह साल से कोई भी पब्लिक सेक्टर में इण्डस्ट्रीज स्थापित नहीं की गई है?

क्या यह भी सही है कि दूसरे प्रान्तों के मुकाबले में राजस्थान में उद्योग स्थापित होने का अधिक स्कोप होने के बावजूद भी पब्लिक सेक्टर में केवल 1.98 परसेंट की राशि इनवेस्ट की गई है?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The hon. Member would like to know what are the public sector undertakings which are operating in Rajasthan.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: No, that is not his question.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The chronology as to when were they set up, for that the information has not been asked and I do not have that information.

The hon. Member, if he wants the date of the installation of the Unit, then I would need notice because in the main question the date of installation has not been asked.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: It is a fact that no investment has been made for more than the last ten years?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: This is not correct. The Rajasthan State has eight public sector projects—Hindustan Copper Limited.... (Interruptions).

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: The question of the hon. Member is—is it a fact that only 2 per cent of investment is there in the public sector in Rajasthan?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The question says—whether the Union Government have decided to set up new industries in public sector in Rajasthan during 1980-81? The hon. Member now wants historical data. The historical data has not been asked for in the main question.

MR. SPEAKER: No, there is no question like that. We must have at least his in view—whether we want to set up new industries in public sector in Rajasthan? Whether there are any new undertakings to be taken up?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: The question is composite.

MR. SPEAKER: No, it is not a composite one. You have to put in these....

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: All right, furnish us this information. Thank you.

श्री बृद्ध अन्न जीन: क्या यह सही है कि पॉब्लिक सेक्टर में सवाई माधोपुर, चित्ताड़ी और उदयपुर में फर्टिलाइजर प्लाट्स की और कोटा में डिफेंस इण्डस्ट्रीज के खाले

आने का बहुत बड़ा स्कोप है? क्या उदयपुर मंत्रालय इसके संबंध में कुछ सोच रहा है और कोई निर्णय लेने जा रहा है?

श्री चरणजीत चानना : जिस-जिस इंडस्ट्री का स्कोप है उसके बारे में हमने राजस्थान गवर्नरमेन्ट से रिक्वेस्ट की है कि वह टैक्नो-इकोनॉमिक सर्वे कर के बताए। किस-किस इंडस्ट्री का किस-किस इलाके में स्कोप है इसके बारे में हम ने उन से कहा है ताकि जवाब आने पर उस के उपर एक्शन लिया जा सके।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Is it a fact that the Government of Rajasthan has already forwarded proposals with regard to industrialisation of Rajasthan and the Government is considering those proposals and a meeting was held by the former Industries Minister in this connection with the Members of Parliament and decision is yet to be taken by the Government?

The question does not arise with regard to the proposals. The proposals are already there.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: This question relates to the year 1980-81. The Member is asking question relating his own time.

श्री गिरधारी साल व्यास : क्या यह सही है कि भीलवाड़ा के आंगुचा ग्राम में जिंक का बहुत बड़ा भण्डार मिला है? क्या सरकार सोच रही है कि वहां जिंक स्मैल्टर की स्थापना की जाए?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: We have requested the Government to explore the possibilities.

नये कर्मचारी संघों/महासंघों को मान्यता देने के लिए नियम और विनियम

*869. **श्री दया राम शाक्य :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या कर्मचारियों के महासंघों/संघों को मान्यता देने के लिए नियम और विनियम बनाने के लिए कोई समिति गठित की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं तथा इसके निदेश-पद क्या हैं और

एह अपना प्रतिवेदन किसे प्रस्तुत करेगी; और

(ग) क्या उसमें सभी केन्द्रीय श्रीमिक संगठनों के प्रतिनिधियों को शामिल किया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या है?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) The Government of India as such has not set up any Committee in this regard. However, a Committee has been constituted under the aegis of the National Council of the Joint Consultative Machinery to go into the guidelines for the purpose of recognition of

Federations/Unions/Associations of Central Government employees and also to review certain aspects of the Constitution of the Council.

(b) A statement indicating the composition and term of reference of the Committee is placed on the Table of the House. The Committee will submit its report to the National Council.

(c) According to its Constitution, the National Council may appoint a Committee from amongst its members who are nominated by recognised Federations/Unions/Associations of Central Government employees. As such, the question of including in a Committee of the National Council representatives from Central Labour Organisations does not arise.

Statement

At the meeting with the Standing Committee, Staff Side; National Council (JCM), held under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Department of Personnel & A.R., to discuss various matters arising out of the National Council of the JCM, it was agreed to set up a Committee of the Council to go into the guidelines for the purpose of recognition of Unions/Federations/Associations and also to review certain aspects of the Constitution of the National Council. The Composition of the Committee, which was approved by the Cabinet Secretary & Chairman, National Council is as follows:

Official Side

1. Shri A G. Bandopadhyay, Secretary, Department of Personnel & A.R.
2. Shri A B. Malik, Secretary, Department of Defence Production
3. Shri S. K. Ghosh, Secretary, Ministry of Communication.
4. Shri T. Rangachari, Dy. G. & A.G. Office of the G. & A.G.
5. Shri A. Johri, Adviser (I.R.), Ministry of Railways.
6. Shri P. K. Kartha, Joint Secretary, & Legal Adviser, Ministry of Law.
7. Mis. Mira Seth, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Labour.
8. Shri T. V. Rangarajan, Joint Secretary (S.W.) Department of Personnel & A.R.
9. Shri Bata K. Dey, Deputy Secretary, Department of Personnel & A.R.

Staff Side

1. Shri T. V. Anandan
2. Shri U. M. Purohit
3. Shri S. M. Banerjee
4. Shri S. Madhusudan
5. Shri N. P. Roy
6. Shri J. P. Chaubey
7. Shri R. N. Pathak
8. Shri P. N. Sharma
9. Shri Seshibhushan Rao
10. Shri S. K. Vyas
11. Shri O. P. Gupta
12. Shri Bimal De
13. Shri A. V. K. Aitanya
14. Shri K. Ramamur

‘श्री दया राम शाक्यः श्रीमन्, क्या कुछ फेडरेशन्ज ऐसे हैं, जिन्होंने सारी आप-चारिकतायें पूरी करने के पश्चात् मान्यता के लिए आवेदन किया है और उनके मान्यता सम्बन्धी कागजात सम्बन्धित विभागों और मंत्रालयों द्वारा गृह मंत्रालय को भेज दिये गये हैं; यदि हाँ, तो उन पर कब तक निर्णय हो जायेगा और वे कागजात किन किन महासंघों के हैं?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The question is quite different. It is with regard to associating the labour organisations with this problem. The hon. member is asking me about the eligibility and criteria laid down for recognition of unions. This committee is composed of Central Government employees on the one side and Government nominees on the other. It is confined only to them. The Supreme Court had struck down certain rules. On an *ad hoc* basis certain principles for participation in a joint council has been made. This joint council at the National level has appointed a committee to go into the question of framing rules for recognition to the unions and that committee will go into this matter. This committee consists of the members who have been listed in the statement given to the House. This committee will go into the matter and all the aspects will be considered and the criteria will be laid down. The Government will come into the picture. Now Government does not come into the picture. When this Committee submits its report and when the report is made available to the Government, then Government will review the whole matter.

श्री दया राम शाक्यः श्रीमन्, जे सी एम के बारे में जिस निर्णय की ओर मंत्री महोदय ने संकेत किया है, वह आज से अनेक वर्ष पूर्व लिया गया था। अनेक वर्ष पूर्व जो स्थिति थी, उसमें बहुत परिवर्तन आ गया है। अनेक महासंघ एम्से हैं, जो सारी आप-चारिकतायें पूरी करते हैं और वहाँत का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, किन्तु फिर भी उस

क्रैंसिल में उनका कोई प्रतिनिधि नहीं लिया जा रहा है, उस प्रतिबन्ध के कारण, जो अनेक वर्ष पूर्व लगाया गया था। इस लिए क्या मंत्री महोदय उस समिति में उनका समावेश फरने पर विचार करेंगे?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Certain rules had been framed with regard to the recognition of unions. For the hon. member's information, I may read it out:

The Government of India had framed the CCS (Recognition of Service Association) Rules, 1959, under articles 309 and 148 of the Constitution and with reference to rule 4-B of the CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1955. The said rule 4-B however, was struck down by the Supreme Court in 1962, for infringing the fundamental right to form unions or associations. Although action was initiated for consulting the staff on the framing of fresh Recognition Rules, it took some time as certain complicated issues were to be sorted out with the staff. Meanwhile, prolonged negotiations with the staff representatives for setting up a Joint Consultative Machinery were nearing completion except with regard to the question of grant of recognition for the purpose of the proposed machinery. Consequently, in the interests of the early implementation of the Scheme for Joint Consultative Machinery, it was decided to adopt an *ad hoc* policy for recognition for JCM purposes, pending the framing of fresh Recognition Rules. So, it is an *ad hoc* policy that is now existing. The National Council has constituted a committee. The question raised by the hon. member will certainly be gone into by this committee. The Government will take a final decision on the criteria that will be laid down by the committee that has been constituted to go into all these matters.

DR SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The principle of collective bargaining is a basic tenet of democracy. Therefore, I would like to know whether it is

a fact that the Government has told its employees' unions that they cannot any more have outsiders as office-bearers of their unions and this is basically because many of the office-bearers who are from outside have inconvenient political views from the Government point of view? Is it a fact that this insistence has been made as a basis for recognition for purposes of negotiation?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I am surprised that a very knowledgeable member like Dr. Swamy is putting this supplementary. The main question is confined only to the Government employees. The question was whether the Central Labour organisations will also be associated with this committee. For that, I have given an exhaustive answer. As I said, this has been confined only to Government employees.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I need your protection, Sir, not he. Why should he be afraid answering this? The answer is 'yes'. Why don't you say so?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I am least afraid. But if the hon. member puts a question out of his imagination, how can I help?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, you ask anybody in this House. This is a very relevant question so far as recognition is concerned.

MR SPEAKER: He is not supposed to answer as you like.

(Interruptions)

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: While giving the reply earlier, the Minister had quoted certain provisions of the Constitution. He said, according to the provisions of the Constitution, there cannot be any bar on formation of unions. The question is not about formation of unions but which particular union or federation is going to be accepted as the negotiating agency. For that, I would like to ask a specific question: As one of

the most democratic methods, would he accept the determination of the recognition of the union as a negotiating agency on the basis of secret ballot?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: It is beyond the scope of the question. If he tables a separate question, I will answer it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have asked a pointed question and he says, it is beyond the scope. Sir, do you feel it is outside the scope?

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask it again.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Please excuse me, Sir. It is not the Minister who is to decide whether a supplementary is beyond the scope. It is for the Speaker to decide. Please give your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: It is his opinion. It is not a conclusion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He should not perform your duties.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The Minister in his reply has stated that this committee will be guided by certain rules for recognition of the unions and federations. I want to know what are those rules which will guide this committee?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The question of verification of membership of federations/unions/associations for the purpose of recognition was discussed at the meeting of the National Council held in November, 1975. Certain procedures which have been formulated by the Ministry of Labour for the purpose were placed before the National Council. It was agreed that the staff side would submit their views/proposals on the subject and, thereafter a Committee of the Council would go into the matter in detail. The procedures regarding verification of membership when finalised would have a bearing on the question of recognition of unions etc.

The question of framing revised recognition rules came up before the National Council at its meeting held in February, 1979. After discussion, the Chairman suggested that the issue might be discussed with the members of the staff side standing committee and new revised recognition rules framed. Accordingly, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms has been formed to go into the question. The details about the composition and terms of reference of this Committee etc. are given in the statement.

Directives to States regarding promotion to employees of Scheduled Castes/Tribes

*872. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have adopted the policy of reservation in promotion for the employees of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Central Government Departments;

(b) whether it is a fact that this policy has not been adopted by all the State Governments and the State Governments which adopted the policy previously have now stopped to give this facility to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees; and

(c) whether Government propose to give any directions to the State Governments under Article 257(1) of the Constitution of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The Union Government have provided reservations in promotion for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central Government services.

(b) Grant of concessions for members of SCs/STs in respect of promotions in State services is within the purview of the respective State Gov-

ernments. The exact position prevailing in the States is being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Question of giving directions can only arise after exact position becomes available from the State Governments.

SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Is it a fact that despite instructions from the Central Government, various Departments of the Government do not follow them?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I do not say anything unless the hon. Member gives name of the specific Department which does not observe the rules.

SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Is the Government aware of the fact that the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has mentioned in his report that the instructions of the Government are not followed by various Central and State Government Departments?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: When it is brought to our notice, we insist upon it.

श्री राम चिलास पासवान: सभापति महोदय, यह शेड्यूल कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल टाइब्स का जो मामला है वह केन्द्रीय सरकार से सम्बन्ध रखता है और इसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार भी जिम्मेवार है। जब सभी राज्यों में आपकी सरकार है और केन्द्र में भी आपकी सरकार है और राज्य सरकार अनुसन्चित जाति एवं जनजाति के आरक्षण में प्रभावेशन की बात नहीं करती है या आपके पास रिपोर्ट नहीं भेजी गई है तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में जाप राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश देंगे?

श्री योगेन्द्र मक्काना: सभी राज्यों में हमारी सरकार नहीं है लेकिन हम जरूर निर्देश देंगे।

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS**

**Plant Manufacturing Machinery for
Jute Mills**

*858. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JA-
DEJA: Will the Minister of INDUS-
TRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the plants which is manufacturing machinery for jute mills is languishing without proper management and is rocked by labour unrest due to which it is not meeting the requirement of machinery of the jute industry;

(b) whether any proposal has been made that this plant should be run as a cooperative under tight professional management; and

(c) if so, the reasons why Government are not accepting the suggestion?

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

(a) Messrs Lagan Jute Machinery Company Limited, Calcutta, one of the industrial undertakings manufacturing jute machinery had declared lock-out from 27-2-1980 to 25-5-1980 on account of disturbed industrial relations. This has had adverse effect on its production-activity.

(b) and (c). Messrs Lagan Jute Company is a Government undertaking run by competent technical personnel. No concrete proposal has been received for Government's consideration to convert it into a cooperative.

**Setting up of a Truck-Engines Units by
Ashok Leyland Company in Alwar
(Rajasthan)**

*860. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ashok Leyland Company of India has taken possession of 250 acres of Land in Matsya Industrial Area, Alwar (Rajasthan) for establishing its unit for manufacturing truck-engines;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government of Rajasthan and the Ashok Leyland Company have entered into an agreement with regard to establishing the above unit at Alwar (Rajasthan);

(c) whether it is also a fact that work of installation of units is being delayed due to non-supply of essential facilities and essential material i.e. electricity, water, coal, cement etc.; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take for speedy installation of the unit in scheduled time?

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

(a) to (d). M/s. Ashok Leyland Ltd. have been issued a letter of intent on 11-7-80 for substantial expansion of their capacity from 12,500 to 40,000 nos. medium duty commercial vehicles per annum through units to be established in Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. The Company has reported that Alwar in Rajasthan has been identified as a tentative location and that it is having discussions with the State Government on the facilities required for putting up the unit.

Robbery in Janakpuri, New Delhi

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 13th July, 1980 to the effect that in Janakpuri, New Delhi three persons were badly injured by armed robbers who looted their flat on the 12th July, 1980; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One Shri Kailasam, resident of Janakpuri reported that on 11-7-1980 at about 1.30 A.M., while he was asleep some-one hit him with a iathi on his fore-head and left shoulder. He also noticed that his wife and brother-in-law were lying on the floor of the house in a pool of blood and house-hold articles were lying scattered. The culprits took away some valuable items. He raised an alarm. The police arrived at the spot within fifteen minutes of the report received by them.

A case u/s 458/380 IPC has been registered and a number of suspects have been interrogated. Further investigation is in progress.

Emergence of a New Island off Andaman

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

- (a) whether a new island off Andamans has emerged recently;
- (b) what are the causes for its emergence;
- (c) whether a survey team has been sent to visit that island;
- (d) the details of report sent by the survey team; and
- (e) the approximate area of that island?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a) to (e). On 30th May, 1980, there was an under-water explosion about 4000 metres away in the south-east direction from the East Island situated in the north of the Andaman group of islands. On 1st June, 1980, an island about 30 metres long was visible through binoculars at low tide.

The Inspector General of Police has taken a party by sea to inspect the area. His report is awaited.

The causes for emergence of this island can only be known after a

detailed inspection has been carried out.

Grant of Pension to Family Members of Bahadur Shah Zafar II

*871. SHRI INDRAMIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the great grandson of the last Mughal Emperor of Delhi (Bahadur Shah Zafar II), Prince Mirza Md. Bedar Bakht Bahadur died in Calcutta on 29 May, 1980;

(b) whether it is a fact that he was living in conditions of extreme poverty, unlike some surviving descendants of Mir Jafar; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider granting some pension to the distressed members of his family?

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

(a) to (c). It has been brought to Government's notice that Mirza Md. Bedar Bakht died in Calcutta on 29th May, 1980. He was granted a monthly pension of Rs. 400 per month for his life time on compassionate grounds. Government will consider any request of his family members on merit and with sympathy.

Boundary disputes between States

*873. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any boundary disputes between States;

(b) how many of these have since been resolved and settled; and

(c) how many are still pending and what action is being taken to settle these cases?

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

(a) to (c). Boundary disputes between the following States, involving

territorial claims/counterclaims are pending:

- (i) Maharashtra and Karnataka;
- (ii) Karnataka and Kerala;
- (iii) Assam and Nagaland; and
- (iv) Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh.

These disputes can be resolved only with the willing cooperation of the States Governments concerned and towards this end the Central Government will be glad to extend all assistance to the State Governments.

Cost of production of Nuclear Energy

*874. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the international rate/cost of production of nuclear energy;
- (b) how it compares with the cost of production in India;
- (c) the reasons for very high cost of indigenous production; and
- (d) the efforts being made to bring it down?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (d). Comparable figures are not available. However, continuous efforts are being made to lower our cost of production by standardising designs so as to reduce the gestation period for future projects and by modifying designs to achieve higher capacity factors in ongoing and future projects.

Rise in price of Cars

*875. SHRI JITENDRA PRASHAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of cars Ambassador, Fiat and Matador have gone up by 25 per cent since last year;

(b) if so, the reasons for the steep increase in prices;

(c) whether the manufacturers have made any improvements in

vehicles after the increase in prices; and

- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The ex-factory Net Dealer Prices of Ambassador and Premier cars have gone up by about 25 per cent and 16 per cent respectively since August 1979. Matador vehicle does not fall in the category of passenger cars. However, its ex-factory Net Dealer Price has gone up by about 4 per cent during the same period.

(b) to (d). The increase in the prices of passenger cars and Matador vehicle are stated to have been effected by the manufacturers to cover the rise in the production costs on account of increases in the cost of various inputs and increase in the incidence of Central and State levies. The passenger cars currently manufactured in the country are of old designs. Although improvements such as strengthening of suspension, improvement in anti-rust characteristics etc. are reported to have been made from time to time, it would be difficult to correlate such improvements with the increase in the prices effected from time to time.

Funds for Maharashtra's Crash Programme to overcome Energy Shortage

*875-A. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra had requested for funds to undertake a Crash Programme to overcome "energy shortage";

(b) if so, what is the amount requested for gas-based and thermal power stations at Uran and Chandrapur (Phase II);

(c) whether there has been long delay in giving clearance to the release of funds; and

- (d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TIWARI): (a) to (c). No request has been received from Government of Maharashtra for funds to undertake a crash programme to overcome energy shortages. However, funds have been provided for Uran Gas Turbine project in 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 and for Chandrapur Thermal Stage-II in 1979-80 and 1980-81 in the State's Annual Plans.

(d) Does not arise.

Study of Radiation Hazards by Atomic Plants

*876. **SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have with the assistance of UNSCEAR and IAEA or of their own have undertaken any study to satisfy itself that radiation released by the atomic plants in India do not really pose a health hazard to the nearby population or animals;

(b) if so, when such a study was made; and

(c) the findings thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The Department of Atomic Energy with their own resources carry out studies of the environment and the population in the neighbourhood of nuclear plants. Such studies are started a few years before the commissioning of the plant and continued thereafter.

(c) The findings of such studies are that the radioactivity released by nuclear power plants in India do not pose any health hazards to the population in the neighbourhood.

छठी योजना में रोजगारोन्मुख शिक्षा की स्कीमों के शामिल करना

*877. **श्री प्रताप भानू शर्मा:** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या शिक्षा की रोजगारोन्मुख बनाने तथा बढ़ावी हुई बेरोजगारी की समस्या को

सूलभाने के लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कुछ विशेष स्कीमों को शामिल किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) क्या छठी योजना के बारे में अंतिम निर्णय लेने से पहले सरकार का इस संबंध में देश के शिक्षाविदों और युवानेताओं से विचार-विमर्श करने का विचार है?

योजना मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी): (क) और (ख). 1980-85 के नई योजना तैयार हो रही है। सरकार ने 1980-85 की पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए प्रस्ताव और कार्यक्रम तैयार करने के लिए "शिक्षा और संस्कृति - 1980-85 की योजना" संबंधित एक कार्यकारी दल स्थापित किया है। यह कार्यकारी दल शिक्षा परिवर्तन में व्यावसायिक शिक्षा के स्थान और इस प्रयोजन के लिए बनाए जाने वाले कार्यक्रमों और नीतियों पर भी विचार करेगा। इस कार्यकारी दल के सदस्यों में शिक्षाविद् शामिल हैं।

Road Accidents Involving Scooters and Motor Cycles

6947. **SHRI R. K. MHALGI:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accidents involving two wheeler scooters and motor cycles in the States of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Union Territory of Delhi during the last three years;

(b) how many of them were fatal in respect of person driving a vehicle and the pillion rider; and

(c) how many of the accidents took place in the cities and outside the cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and on receipt of the same a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

Demand of Cement by Maharashtra

6948. SHRI CHANDRABHAN AT-HARE PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the demand of Maharashtra for Cement during each quarter of the last four years, quantity allotted in each quarter and the quantity actually despatched;

(b) what are the reasons for shortfall in despatch of the allocated quantity;

(c) whether the State Government have offered to transport that stocks by road, and

(d) what is the reaction of the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The demands of the State Governments are not collected on a quarterly basis. A statement of quarterly allocations and despatches of cement to Maharashtra during the last four years is attached.

(b) The main reasons for shortfall in despatch of the allocated quantities are non-materialisation of anticipated production of cement, inadequate supply of railway wagons and reluctance on the part of consignees to make alternative arrangements to lift cement by road.

(c) and (d). The State Government have recently offered to lift cement by road and accordingly an additional allocation of 82,000 tonnes of cement has been made to the State Government during January-June, 1980 for being lifted by road.

Statement

Details of quarterly allocations/despatches of cement to Maharashtra State

| Quarter | Allocations | Despatches | (in tonnes) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| I/76 (Jan. Mar.) . | 500000 | 451100 | |
| II/76 (Apr.-June) . | 500000 | 461600 | |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----------------------|--------|--------|---|
| III/76 (July-Sep.) . | 500000 | 377800 | |
| IV/76 (Oct.-Dec.) . | 450000 | 437000 | |
| I/77 (Jan.-Mar.) . | 500000 | 474300 | |
| II/77 (Apr.-June) . | 499000 | 404300 | |
| III/77 (July-Sep.) . | 527400 | 483300 | |
| IV/77 (Oct.-Dec.) . | 514250 | 461400 | |
| I/78 (Jan.-Mar.) . | 696500 | 561700 | |
| II/78 (Apr.-June) . | 648000 | 573000 | |
| III/78 (July-Sep.) . | 622400 | 546400 | |
| IV/78 (Oct.-Dec.) . | 445500 | 405800 | |
| I/79 (Jan.-March) . | 550000 | 454100 | |
| II/79 (Apr.-June) . | 554500 | 507000 | |
| III/79 (July-Sep.) . | 564500 | 426400 | |
| IV/79 (Oct.-Dec.) . | 544500 | 390100 | |

हरिजन और आदिवासी महिलाओं के साथ बलात्कार की घटनायें।

6949. श्री राम पिलास पासवानः क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) हरिजन और आदिवासी महिलाओं के साथ बलात्कार की कितनी घटनायें गत एक महीने के दौरान प्रकाश में जारी हैं और उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां में घटनायें हुई हैं तथा प्रत्येक मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ख) उनमें से कितनी घटनायें ऐसी हैं जिनमें पुलिस के खिलाफ आरोप लगाये गये हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मुख्यमान): (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकारों से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा के पाल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Carrying of files home by Class II and Class III staff

6950. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exist any orders issued by his Ministry permitting the taking out of the Ministries by Class II and Class III staff of the official files and other documents not 'Public' to home in the name of studying them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware that UDCs, Assistants and Section Officers in the sensitive Ministries dealing with the large industrial houses like Commerce, Industry, Petroleum and Chemicals, Finance and few others often take files home and then show them to the Liaison Officers and Executives of Business Houses; and

(d) whether Government propose to issue orders prohibiting carrying of such papers by Officers upto the rank of Section Officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (d) Instructions already exist that no person of and below the rank of a Section Officer is authorised to remove any classified documents from the office.

(d) The Ministries/Departments concerned have been requested to check up the position.

Project Reports of Orissa for setting up of Industries

6951. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry received project reports from Government of Orissa for setting up the public and private sector industries in that State;

(b) if so, what are the names of the industries and places selected for the establishment;

(c) letters of intent granted so far and likely to be granted in near future, the names thereof so far cleared; and

(d) the measures taken by Government of Orissa to expedite the clear projects and the steps taken to attract more private entrepreneur to come forward to set up the industries in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The Secretariate for Industrial Approvals in the Ministry of Industry receives applications both from the State Public Sector Undertakings as well as private entrepreneurs. These proposals are generally supported by the State Department of Industries. Project Reports are not normally submitted to the Ministry of Industry. Proposals for the setting up of industries in Orissa both in the public sector as well as the private sector, have been received by the Secretariat, for Industrial Approvals.

(b) As and when the Government approves the grant of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences, details thereof are published in the "Weekly Bulletin of Import Licences, Export Licences and Industrial Licences" and in the Supplement to the "Monthly Bulletin" published by the Indian Investment Centre. Copies of these publications are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) Letters of Intent granted in the last three years for the State of Orissa are as under:

| Year | Industrial licences | Letters of intent |
|------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1977 | 2 | 9 |
| 1978 | 2 | 9 |
| 1979 | 6 | 5 |

Details of these are available in the Publications mentioned in part (b).

(d) This matter relates to the State Government.

Setting up of Agro-Forest based and Paper Mill in Mizoram

6952. DR. R. ROTHUAMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) did the Mizoram Government make any proposals to the Centre for setting up of various Agro-forest based industries in Mizoram;

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

(c) whether the Centre propose to expedite the long-awaited paper mill at Horthoni in Mizoram; and

(d) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government have set up a Ministerial Committee for the speedier economic development of the North Eastern Region including Mizoram. Problems relating to industrialisation of the North-Eastern region including the proposals submitted by the Government of Mizoram for setting up Agro-forest based industries in Mizoram will be gone into by this High powered Committee.

(c) and (d). So far as establishment of a paper mill in Mizoram is concerned a comparative techno-economic study of various projects which could be taken up in the North-eastern region is being carried out by the Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd. It is only after this study is completed that a decision can be taken regarding the feasibility of a paper mill in Mizoram.

Representation from Freedom Fighters Association

6953. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from the Freedom Fighters Association for non-payment of pensions to them; and

(b) if so, what are the details and number of claims pending disposal with Government?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As on 30-6-1980, 93507 cases were rejected, 37133 kept pending and the pensions earlier sanctioned were suspended/cancelled in 5442 and 1058 cases respectively for lack of acceptable proof for eligibility to pension under the Scheme.

Appointment of Sub-Committee to clear Pending Industrial Licences

6954. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to appoint a Sub-Committee to screen and clear the old and pending applications for industrial licences;

(b) if so, what is the likely composition of the said Sub-Committee; and

(c) what is the number of pending applications and how long will it take to clear all of them?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As on 1-7-1980, there were 455 over due industrial licensing applications pending at various stages of consideration. Since then, out of these, 384 have been processed further including 259 finally disposed of, leaving 71 of these applications awaiting further disposal.

Linguistic cell in Kerala Institute for Research Training and Development Studies of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

6955. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received a proposal from the Government of Kerala regarding creation of a linguistic cell in the Kerala Institute for Research, Training and Development Studies of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the details regarding the proposal; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this respect?

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

(b) The proposal was for creation of a Linguistic Cell having a Linguist, a Research Assistant and an Investigator to:

(i) describe the linguistic and fundamental characteristics of dialects spoken by different Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes,

(ii) discover the social rites and norms that explain and constrain language behaviour in speech by Tribal/Harijan communities,

(iii) trace linguistic influence of speech varieties to each other,

(iv) determine how changes in fortunes and interaction in the network of Tribal and Harijan speakers alter the ranges of verbal repertoires.

(c) The proposal will be processed during the current financial year as the scheme has to be funded on 50:50 basis

by the Centre and the State under the Scheme of Research and Training.

High Level Committee to Investigate Taxation Pattern on Passenger Cars

6956. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that a high level committee has been appointed by the Ministry of Industry to investigate taxation pattern on passenger cars;

(b) if so, how long will it take to finalise its report;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this committee will not look into the case of commercial vehicles; and

(d) if so, do Government propose to set up a separate committee for the same purpose to carry out a detailed cost price study of TELCO and Ashok Leyland?

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

(a) to (d). At the meeting of the Automotive Development Council held in February, 1980, it was decided that a detailed study should be made of the incidence of excise duty and other levies applicable to the automotive industry with a view to identify such imposts and taxes as are peculiar to the industry and could be considered for rationalisation in the overall interests of the industry as well as the end-users. A small committee has been constituted in the Department of Heavy Industry to simultaneously compile data and study the incidence of excise duty and other levies in this connection. Studies in regard to passenger car industry are presently underway. The data is being collected from various automotive and ancillary industries and the studies are at a preliminary stage. No specific time limit has been fixed for the completion of these studies.

List of Industries who delay deliveries of Plants and Equipment

6957. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to draw up a list of large and medium industries, which undertake to supply plants and equipment for various projects but delay the deliveries upsetting the commissioning schedules of priority sector projects like cement; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take against the defaulting companies responsible for delayed commissioning of various projects?

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

(a) and (b). There is no proposal to draw up such a list. The delivery schedule of the equipment is generally governed by a contract between the project and the machinery supplier. Such a contract normally includes penalty clauses for delayed supplies. Whenever complaints are received about delayed deliveries of plant and equipment, the matter is taken up with the concerned suppliers with a view to speeding up the deliveries.

Taking over of Punalur Paper Mills Ltd., Cochin

6958. DR. A. U. AZAMI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the licensed capacity of Punalur Paper Mills Limited, Cochin, Kerala;

(b) whether it is a fact that the production of paper has been fast declining; if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether a demand has been made for early take-over of the Company in which large number of Public Financial Institutions have stake and investments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and proposed action of the Government in the matter?

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

(a) and (b) The licensed capacity of Punalur Paper Mills Ltd., Kerala is 33,000 tonnes per annum and the production in the last 3 years has been as follows:—

| Year | Production (in tonnes) | % of capacity utilisation |
|------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1977 | 14,567 | 44.1% |
| 1978 | 14,628 | 44.32% |
| 1979 | 12,242 | 37.0% |

It is reported that the decline in production is due to industrial disputes, non-availability of adequate raw materials and an accidental fire in the factory which damaged the equipment.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal at present for taking over the management of the company.

बंगलादेश से अवैध प्रवेश

6959. श्री एस. बी. सिद्दनालम: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) जनवरी 1980 से जब तक कितने व्यक्तियों ने अवैध रूप से सीमा पार करके बंगलादेश से भारत में प्रवेश किया है;

(ख) बंगलादेश में रह रहे कितने पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रियकों ने उपर्युक्त अवैध में भारत में प्रवेश किया है;

(ग) क्या सीमा सुरक्षा बल द्वारा निरंतर गश्त लगाने और निगरानी के बावजूद इन व्यक्तियों का भारत में प्रवेश करना जारी है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस मामले में किन विशेष प्रवासी पर विचार किया जा रहा है?

गृह मंत्रीमय में राज्य मंत्री (धी मारेन्स मकवाना): (क) से (घ): सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Regularisation of Apprentice/Clerks in DMC

6960. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Municipal Corporation recruited some Apprentice Clerks in 1978 and 1979 and on conclusion of their training, regularised few and discharged the larger number;

(b) whether it is also a fact that earlier almost all the Apprentice/Clerks taken by the D.M.C. had been regularised on the conclusion of their training;

(c) if so, the reasons for not absorbing the 1978-79 batch fully particularly when their admission was done after their having passed a test held by the Delhi Municipal Corporation; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). According to the information supplied by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi excluding Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking and Delhi water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking, which are autonomous bodies, the position is as follows:—

The Apprenticeship Adviser in 1975 required the M.C.D. to engage 163 apprentices to undergo apprenticeship training in the designated trades of Book-Keeping and Accountancy, Store-Keeper, Clerks General and Cashiers.

In pursuance to this the M.C.D. approved the engagement of 163 apprentices from 1976 onwards for a period of one year in the aforesaid trades. Those apprentices who were engaged

in 1978-79 were relieved on completion of their training and those engaged in 1979-80 are still undergoing training.

However, during the period from November, 1976 to January 1978, the apprentices who were engaged by the Corporation were those who had qualified in a competitive test held by the Corporation in July 1975 for recruitment as LDCs. These apprentices were absorbed on the occurrence of vacancies in the Corporation.

Apprentices taken in during 1978-79 were not absorbed. There is no obligation on the part of the employer under the Apprenticeship Act 1961 to absorb the apprentices.

It is not correct that the apprentices engaged in 1978-79 had qualified in the test for LDCs as the direct recruitment to the post of LDCs in the Corporation is now required to be made through the Clerks Grade Examination to be conducted by the Staff Selection Commission, and the earlier system of recruiting LDCs by the M.C.D. directly has been discontinued.

बिहार में 1978 के उप-चुनाव में मतदान केन्द्र पर कब्जा करने के संबंध में गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों

6961. आचार्य भगवान देव: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) समस्तीपुर (बिहार) के नवम्बर, 1978 के लाले सभा उप-चुनाव में मतदान केन्द्रों पर कब्जा करने तथा दूसरी अनिय-मितताएं करने के आरोप में केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस द्वारा कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था;

(ख) क्या गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों में केन्द्रीय मंत्री, राज्यों के मंत्री, संसद सदस्य तथा विधान सभा सदस्य भी सम्मिलित थे;

(ग) क्या गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध जब तक क्रैश कार्यवाही कर ली गई है;

(प) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यारा क्या है; और
 (इ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

गृह अंग्रेजी में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मक्वाना): (क) से (इ): बिहार सरकार ने उनके पास उपलब्ध निम्नलिखित सूचना भेजी है:

1978 में समस्तीपुर संसदीय चुनाव क्षेत्र में हुए उप-चुनाव के दौरान राज्य और अन्य पुलिस बलों द्वारा 54 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए थे। केवल के. रि. प. बल द्वारा गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या के बारे में अलग से कोई आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्तियों में तत्कालीन राज्य पर्यटन मंत्री, एक संसद सदस्य और एक विधायक शामिल था। गिरफ्तारी के त्रैत बाद उनको जमानत पर छोड़ दिया गया था। जांच के दौरान राज्य मंत्री और संसद सदस्य के विरुद्ध दर्ज किया गया मामला समाप्त कर दिया गया था क्योंकि इस में तथ्य की गलती पाई गई थी।

विधायक के विरुद्ध मामले के संबंध में सूचना की बिहार सरकार द्वारा प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है जो जिला मणिस्ट्रोट से आनी है।

Expenditure on Welfare Schemes for Scheduled Castes

6962. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred on various welfare schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in different States and Union Territories in India during the past three years, and how much of it was appropriated for implementation of schemes for Scheduled Tribes in each State and Union Territory;

(b) The proportion of Scheduled Tribe population to that Scheduled Castes in each State/Union Territory;

(c) whether it is a fact that almost entire resources made available for

welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are by and large diverted to Scheduled Caste welfare depriving the Scheduled Tribes of their dues; and

(d) whether a separate plan for Scheduled Tribes' Welfare is proposed to be chalked out; if so, the steps taken in that direction so far by Union and State Governments Union Territory Administrations?

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

(a) A statement showing expenditure incurred on developmental schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes State-wise for 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1227/80].

(b) The information is furnished in a Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1227/80].

(c) No, Sir

(d) A tribal sub-Plan for sixteen States and two Union Territories namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, A & N Islands, Goa, Daman and Diu has been in operation since the Fifth Plan. The concept of tribal sub-Plan is flexible and is adopted to meet the local situation in each tribal area. The tribal sub-Plan area has been divided into 178 operational units called Integrated Tribal Development Projects. A project report is prepared for each ITDP and a tribal sub-Plan for each State. The main sources of financing are (i) flow from State Plans, (ii) Special Central Assistance, (iii) flow from sectoral programmes of Central Ministries and departments and (iv) institutional finance.

**Rejection of review petition filed by
Delhi Municipal Corporation**

6963. SHRI CHANDRAPAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the review petition filed by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi against the judgement of the Supreme Court dated the 20th December, 1979 in Civil Appeals Nos. 1143—44173 and 1001(N)/1973 regarding Dewan Daulat Rai Kapoor etc., Vs. NDMC and others has been rejected:

(b) whether the assessment list for the year 1980-81 has been finalised and authenticated and if so, on what date;

(c) if so, what is the precise formula that has been followed by the Corporation for fixing the rateable value of house; and

(d) whether any amendment of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act or the Delhi Rent Control Act is being considered to obviate losses of revenue to the Corporation in respect of property tax consequent on the above judgement?

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

(b) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has intimated that the assessment list for the year 1980-81 has been authenticated on 9th July, 1980.

(c) According to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, it has already started framing assessments on the basis of standard rent determinable under the Delhi Rent Control Act.

(d) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has proposed amendment of the DMC Act, 1957 which is under consideration.

Losses in M.A.M.C.

6964. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur is in red;

(b) if so, to what extent as per latest balance sheet;

(c) what efforts have been made to make it a profitable concern and cut down wasteful expenditure;

(d) the total amount annually spent by MAMC on the maintenance of its Guest House in New Delhi on rent, day maintenance of the building, staff car, its P.O.L. and other miscellaneous and contingent expenditure; and

(e) what are the difficulties which lie in the way of this losing concern to share accommodation with some other guest house under his Ministry instead of incurring lakhs of rupees on maintaining its own establishment?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the last balance sheet (for the year 1978-79), the Company had a cumulative loss of Rs. 70.13 crores as on 31st March 1979.

(c) A revival plan has been drawn up by the Management to improve production/productivity and effect economy in expenditure. Areas where work load has been insufficient have been identified and suitable orders for these areas are being pursued. Discipline and accountability has been improved and incentive scheme modified to improve production. Additionally, its management is being strengthened by appointment of Director (Finance) and Director (Commercial); these appointments are expected to be made shortly. The performance of the Company is

reviewed regularly by the Board of Directors and by the Government. Such assistance as is required by the Company is being extended to them.

(d) A statement is attached.

(e) MAMC is a large size unit requiring considerable interaction with various Government Departments and Ministries in Delhi and as such it involves considerable tours by its Officers. The past experience of MAMC is that the accommodation in other Guest Houses is quite often not available when needed precedence being given to the officers belonging to that Company. The expenditure in making alternative arrangements in local hotels would work out to be more costly apart from the fact that hotel accommodation is not available at short notice, a situation which cannot be avoided due to sudden exigencies of tours.

Statement

(Figures in Rs.)

| Details of the expenditure incurred | 1978-79 | 1979-80 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Rent . . . | 22,200 | 30,000 |
| 2. Establishment . . . | 18,100 | 26,616 |
| 3. Water & Electricity charges . . . | 6,200 | 6,343 |
| 4. Day-to-day maintenance of the Building . . . | 3,600 | 2,400 |
| 5. Staff Car — No car is attached to the Guest House. | — | — |
| 6. Other Misc. and contingent expdr. | 3,000 | 2,256 |
| Total . . . | 53,100 | 67,615 |

Refugees from Assam in West Bengal

6965. SHRI SUBODH SEN:
SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that West Bengal Government had to

open camps in the district of Jalpaiguri for giving shelter, food and medical treatment to Assam refugees;

(b) if so, the number of camps opened and the number of persons accommodated therein; and

(c) whether West Bengal Government have asked for Central assistance to defray the costs so incurred; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). According to the Government of West Bengal, two camps—one at Dangi and another at Jasodonga in Alipurduar subdivision of Jalpaiguri District have been set up for persons leaving Assam and seeking shelter in that State. As on 31st July, 1980, 8881 persons comprising 2407 families were residing in these camps. Another 1358 persons comprising 322 families were staying on the same date at Alipurduar Railway Station Platform awaiting their shifting to the above camps.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter is under consideration.

Representation for increase Ex-Factory Price of Cement

6966. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 554 on 16th July, 1980 regarding retention price of cement and State Governments reaction to the representation made by the Cement Manufacturers' Association for increasing the ex-factory price of cement in view of the high cost involved in production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): No final decision has been taken in the matter.

Distribution of Plan Budget to Districts in Ladakh

6968. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed for distribution of Plan Budget to different states in India;

(b) whether it is a fact that distribution of Plan Budget to different districts in the Ladakh region of J & K. State is made purely on the basis of population;

(c) if reply to (b) above be in the affirmative, reasons for not considering other criterion like vastness of area, higher freight charges, high altitude, high cost of living, backwardness of the people and other poor economical conditions:

(d) whether a statement showing years-wise allocations made for Leh and Kargil districts separately for the financial year 1979-80 and 1980-81 be placed on the Table of the House; and

(e) what remedial measures the Government of India propose to take to redress the long standing complaints of people of the Leh district to have a fair share and to change the criteria for distribution of Plan allocations?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TIWARI): (a) The Planning Commission does not fix criteria for the distribution of Plan Budget to different States in India. It only allocates Central assistance according to formulae approved by the National Development Council.

(b) and (c) The State Government has been approached to indicate the basis of distribution of Plan outlays between the different districts of Ladakh region. The information will be supplied on receipt of the State Government's reply.

(d) The require statement is placed on the Table of the House

Statement

Approved Outlay for Ladakh Region

| Distt. | Approved outlay | |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------|
| | 1979-80 | 1980-81 |
| 1. Leh . . . | 401.12 | 450.00 |
| 2. Kargil . . . | 285.88 | 290.00 |

Increase in Prices of Films by Hindustan Photo Films Company

6969. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hindustan Photo Films Company has increased the prices of Geva Orwo Colour Positive;

(b) if so, the reasons for increasing the prices;

(c) whether any representation has been made to Government by the South Indian Film Chamber on this point; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government on the representation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (d). Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd., (HPF) have recently increased the price of cine colour positive films and a representation against this has been received from the South Indian Film Chamber. However, the price increase effected by HPF in respect of cine colour positive film is the subject matter of writ petitions filed in Madras High Court and is sub judice at present. It would, therefore, not be appropriate at this stage to indicate further details.

(d) The require statement is placed on the Table of the House

Increase in Prices of Scooter

6972. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY: be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of various two-wheeler scooters were increased by the manufacturers during August, 1979 to May, 1980;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and at what rates the prices were increase;

(c) whether any restrictions were imposed on the said increase; and

(d) if so, what action was taken against those persons who have flouted the MRTP Act during the period?

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

(b) As reported by the manufacturers, the ex-factory price of the main makes of scooters, as on 31-7-1979 and 31-5-1980 are indicated below:

| Make of Scooter | Ex-factory price including Excise Duty: | |
|----------------------|---|-----------------|
| | As on 31-7-1979 | As on 31-5-1980 |
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Bajaj Chetak . . . | 4664.00 | 5699.60 |
| Bajaj Super . . . | 4493.60 | 5523.20 |
| Priya . . . | 4491.20 | 5520.80 |
| Vijai Super . . . | 4884.00 | 5904.00 |
| Lamby . . . | 4879.80 | 5893.80 |
| Allwyn Pushpak . . . | 5090.22 | 6060.00 |
| Falcon-150 . . . | 5318.40 | 6192.00 |

(c) No, Sir. There is no price control on Scooters.

(d) Does not arise.

Murder of Technical Manager of Oil India Limited

6973. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a deep-rooted conspiracy has come into light later on regarding the murder of the Technical Manager of Oil India Limited involving some officers and trade union leaders;

(b) if so, the steps taken thereon; and

(c) whether Government propose to hand over this case to C. B. I. to trace and punish the real culprit?

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

(a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no such proposal. Investigation by the State Police into the murder of Dr. Rabi Mitra, Technical Manager of Oil India, Duliajan is in progress. Eleven persons have been arrested.

Setting up of Newsprint Project in North Bengal

6974. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration for setting up a newsprint project in North Bengal; and

(b) if so, the exact location and other details of the proposed project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) There was a proposal from the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation for setting up of a new unit for the manufacture of newsprint with a capacity of 200 tonnes per day..

(b) The location and other details of the project have yet to be worked out.

Self Employment Scheme for Unemployed

6975. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) has it come to the notice of Government that there are a large number of engineering graduates and post graduates without employment;

(b) whether Government propose to take special steps to make use of the above graduates by giving them financial and other technical facilities to enable them to start self employed industries and thereby help industrial development; and

(c) whether the Central Electronics Ltd. give any assistance for self-employment schemes?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TIWARI): (a) The Government is aware of the problem of unemployment among the engineering graduates and post graduates.

(b) The new Plan 1980—85 is in the formulation stage and schemes for employment are under consideration.

(c) The Central Electronics Ltd. is helping engineering graduates to set up ancillary units. The schemes involve production of Optical Lenses, Plastic Moulded Parts and Printed Circuit Boards.

Capital Goods for Automobile Industry

6976. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sufficient capacity did not exist in the country with regard to capital goods which are identified for expansion and upgradation of technology in automobile industry; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to give some incentive to automobile industry by way of concessional rate of excise duty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The major capital goods required by the automobile industry are machine tools, material handling equipment, foundry equipment, testing and inspection equipment, etc. Generally 75 to 80 per cent of the requirements of capital goods needed by the automobile industry are met from indigenous sources of supply. The remaining items which are of a specialised nature are not yet manufactured in the country and require to be imported. For the items being manufactured in the country, by and large, there is enough capacity for meeting the requirements of capital goods of the automobile industry.

(b) Does not arise.

Letter of intent issued for Cement, Caustic Soda, Paper, Synthetic Fibre and Fertilizer Companies

6977. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement relating to:

(a) number of letter of intent which have been issued during the past five years in respect of cement, caustic soda, paper, synthetic fibre, fertilisers and the names of the companies/parties concerned;

(b) number of intent against which industrial licences have been issued, the date concerned in respect of each company/party;

(c) the details about the capacity, estimated cost of projects and pattern of finance including promoters' contribution, borrowing from financial institutions, subscription by general public etc.; and

(d) how many of the projects have been (i) completed, (ii) are under

construction and whether they are likely to be completed, (iii) abandoned and the reasons therefor and (iv) how many licences are dormant and when they are expected to come up for renewal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). The details of industry-wise and party-wise letters of intent issued are published from time to time in the "Weekly Bulletin of Import Licences, Export Licences and Industrial Licences" and Supplement to the 'Monthly News Letter' published by the Indian Investment Centre. Copies of these publications are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) and (d). The capacities for which letters of intent and industrial licences issued are mentioned in the above mentioned bulletins. As regards other details sought for, these figures are not maintained in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals.

Technical know-how developed by laboratories

6978. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) the names of items in respect of which the technical know-how has been developed by the laboratories under the Science and Technology Department during the last two years; and

(b) whether the technical know-how has been released for commercial production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Department of Science & Technology as such does not have laboratories under it which generate technical know-how. However, the Department is concerned with two categories of autonomous institutions, namely the laboratories of the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research on the one hand and scientific and technical institutions to which the Department of Science & Technology provides financial support on the other. The know-how generated in these institutions is by and large assigned to National Research Development Corporation for commercialisation to entrepreneurs. The names of the items for which know-how has been developed by the laboratories with which the Department of Science & Technology is concerned and received by the NRDC during the last two years 1978-79 and 1979-80 are given in the Statement attached.

(b) NRDC releases the know-how received by them to entrepreneurs regularly as a part of their normal function. During the two years period 1978-80 NRDC entered into 170 agreements for transfer of know-how. This is based on processes cumulatively received by NRDC during earlier years including those received during the period 1978-80

Statement

Part A : Know-how/processes received during 1978-79 :

| Processes | Laboratory |
|--|---------------|
| 1. VHF multichannel varicap T.V. tuner | CERRI, Pilani |
| 2. Voltage regulated power supply | Do. |

| Processes | Laboratory |
|---|------------------|
| 3. 2 Torodial winding machine 2 CPB drilling machine | CERRI, Pilani |
| 4. Band III T.V. antennae | Do. |
| 5. R.F. Induction furnace 5 KW | Do. |
| 6. Nickelmagnesium alloy | NML Jamshedpur |
| 7. Copper Clad aluminum sheet and Strip | Do. |
| 8. Aluminum alloy NML-PM-53 | Do. |
| 9. Vinyl coated steel and aluminum | Do. |
| 10. Aluminum base sacrificial anode for cathodic protection (Ind Pet No. 119958) | Do. |
| 11. Alumina ceramics for electrical and other engineering uses | CGCRI, Calcutta. |
| 12. Lead free white and coloured enamels for aluminum | Do. |
| 13. Ceramic colours | Do. |
| 14. Glass enamels/glass colours | Do. |
| 15. Quinapyramin sulphate/chloride (QSC) Veterinary Drug | NCL, Poona |
| 16. Ethion | Do. |
| 17. A new slow release herbicide to control parthenium hysterophorus Linn (IP No. 144674) | Do. |
| 18. Shallow electromagnetic prospecting unit | NGRI, Hyderabad |
| 19. Proton precision magnetometer | Do. |
| 20. Dual frequency electromagnetic unit | Do. |
| 21. Acoustic anisotropy apparatus | Do. |
| 22. Benzylamine (IP No. 70/Cal/79) | CECRI Karaikudi |
| 23. Beta phenylethylamine (IP No. 70/Cal/76) | Do. |
| 24. Fluorescent marking ink | Do. |
| 25. Magnesium alloy anodes for cathodic Protection | Do. |
| 26. 16 mm Cine projection lens | CSIO, Chandigarh |
| 27. Foam level controller | Do. |
| 28. Syntan L powder | CLRI, Madras |
| 29. Pancreatin products | Do. |
| 30. Chromic Oxide (IP No. 1816/Cal/75) | RRL, Bhubaneswar |
| 31. Synthetic inorganic pigment | Do. |
| 32. New cervical dilator | CDRI, Lucknow |
| 33. Palatable laxatives from seed husk of psyllium (isapgol) | Do. |
| 34. Surface water proofing system for exposed masonry work and lime concrete | CBRI, Roorkee |
| 35. Knowhow for tide and wave telemeter. | NIO, Goa. |

| Processes | Laboratory |
|---|-------------------------|
| 36. Papain (I.P) and papain concentrate from payaya | CFTRI, Mysore |
| 37. Filament winding machine (IP No. 111958) | NAL, Bangalore |
| 38. Beta phenylethylemine | RRL, Hyderabad |
| 39. Liquid purification apparatus | NPL, New Delhi |
| Part - B : Know-how processes received during 1979-80 | |
| Process | |
| 1. Inhibitor for prevention of corrosion in cooling water system | CECRI (SCIR) Karaikudi |
| 2. Calcium gluconate | CECRI, Karaikudi |
| 3. Calcium silicide | Do. |
| 4. High draught kiln | CBRI, Roorkee |
| 5. Bored compaction pile | Do. |
| 6. Semi automatic carbon-analyser | NML (CSIR) Jamshedpur |
| 7. Electromagnetic Flow Meter | CSIO (CSIR) Chandigarh |
| 8. Production of low Residual Iron and soft Iron | NML (SCIR) Jamshedpur |
| 9. Use of trisodium phosphate for chemical phosphating of ferrous items (IP No. 722/Del/78) | CEERI (CSIR) Karaikudi |
| 10. Process for digital sound level meter | CEERI (CSIR) Pilani |
| 11. Process for Digital grain moisture meter | CSIRO (CSIR) Chandigarh |
| 12. Process for Acrylic resin emulsion | CLRI (CSIR) Madras |
| 13. Production of maganous chloride. | CECRI (CSIR) Karaikudi |
| 14. Process for reactive NML filters for aluminium and its alloys | NML (CSIR) Jamshedpur |
| 15. Production of manganous sulphate | CECRI (CSIR) Karaikudi |
| 16. Process for telephone conference facility (Teleconfer) | CFERI (CSIR) Pilani |
| 17. Process for digital grain moisture meter | CSIO (CSIR) Chandigarh |
| 18. Process for digital sound level meter | CEERI (CSIR) Pilani |
| 19. Carbon Refractories. | CGCRI (CSIR) Calcutta |
| 20. Monitor D.C. Defibrillator | CISO (CSIR) Chandigarh |
| 21. Process on disginon | RRL (CSIR) Hyderabad |
| 22. Insitu temperature and salinity meter | NIO (CSIR) Goa |
| 23. Rotor induction current meter | Do. |
| 24. Manufacture of Non-cyanide chemical stripping formulations | CECRI (CSIR) Karaikudi |
| 25. Fractionation of chillies for capasicum enrichment | CFTRI (CSIR) Mysore |
| 26. Manufacture of refined cocoa mass | Do. |

Process

Laboratory

| | | |
|--|-----------|-------------------------|
| 27. External demand pacemaker | | CSIO (CSIR) Chandigarh |
| 28. Multi test instrument. | | Do. |
| 29. Process on monocrotophos | | RRL (CISR) Hyderabad |
| 30. (0—100 ft lbs) Electronic Torque wrench | | NAL (CSIR) Bangalore |
| 31. Levulinic acid | | CDRI (CSIR) Lucknow |
| 32. Preparation of ammonia per sulphate | | CECRI (CSIR) Karaikudi |
| 33. Manufacture of partially defatted edible coconut grating | | RRL (CSIR) Trivandrum |
| 34. Sodium chloride AR & BP from marine salt | | CSMCRI (CSIR) Bhavnagar |
| 35. Production of zinc phosphate | | CECRI (CSIR) Karaikudi |
| 36. Cola Flavour blend | | CECRI (CSIR) Mysore |
| 37. Preparation of zinc sodium silicate premier | | CECRI (CSIR) Karaikudi |
| 38. Darkroom camera objective | | CSIO (CSIR) Chandigarh |
| 39. Preparation of zinc rich primer in organic medium | | CECRI (CSIR) Karaikudi |
| 40. Manufacture of Tamarind powder | | CETRI (CSIR) Mysore |
| 41. Manufacture of fish meal and oil (sardines) | | Do. |
| 42. Synthetic mullite and mullite corundum | | CGCRI (CSIR) Calcutta. |

Filling up of Reserved Vacancies by Released ECOs/SSCOs in Class I and II Services

6979. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies reserved for and filled by the released ECOs/SSCOs in various Class I and Class II Services through IAS examinations from the years 1966–1973 year-wise,

(b) whether the unfilled reserved vacancies have lapsed;

(c) if so, under what rules; and

(d) if not, now Government propose to fill up the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATA-SUBBAIAH): (a) A statement show-

ing the number of vacancies reserved and candidates allocated against these vacancies in the Central Services, Class I and II on the results of the I.A.S. etc. (Released EC/SSCOs) Examinations held in 1966–1973 is enclosed.

(b) to (d). Under the Released ECOs/SSCOs (Reservation of Vacancies) Rules, 1971 recruitment of persons from among the Released Emergency Commissioned Officers/Short Service Commissioned Officers/Commissioned in the Armed Forces of Union after the first November, 1962 but before the 10th January, 1968, was to be made for a period of 8 years, after the 29th January, 1966. These rules have since lapsed on and from the 29th January, 1974 and have not been extended beyond that date. In view of this the question of filling unfilled reserved vacancies for the ECOs/SSCOs does not arise.

Statement

Number of vacancies reserved and candidates allocated to Central Services Group 'A' etc. on the results of the I.A.S. etc. (EC/SSCOs) Examinations held in 1966-1973.

(i) Central Services, Group 'A' (Class I)

| Year of Examination | Number of Vacancies reserved | | | | Number of candidates allocated | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|------|------|-------|--------------------------------|------|------|-------|
| | Gen. | S.C. | S.T. | Total | Gen. | S.C. | S.T. | Total |
| 1966 | 29 | 4 | 2 | 35 | 4 | — | — | 5 |
| 1967 | 31 | 6 | 1 | 38 | 6 | — | — | 6 |
| 1968 | 35 | 6 | 5 | 46 | 9 | — | — | 9 |
| 1969 | 41 | 7 | 5 | 53 | 8 | — | 1 | 9 |
| 1970 | 44 | 9 | 2 | 55 | 12 | 1 | — | 13 |
| 1971 | 36 | 9 | 5 | 50 | 2 | — | — | 2 |
| 1972 | 43 | 8 | 6 | 57 | 9 | — | — | 9 |
| 1973 | 48 | 10 | 8 | 66 | 8 | — | — | 8 |

(ii) Central Services, Group 'B' (Class II)

| | | | | | | | | |
|------|----|---|---|----|----|---|---|----|
| 1966 | 55 | 1 | — | 6 | 5 | — | — | 5 |
| 1967 | 9 | 1 | — | 10 | 9 | — | — | 9 |
| 1968 | 19 | 2 | 1 | 22 | 16 | — | — | 16 |
| 1969 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 21 | 18 | — | — | 3 |
| 1970 | 22 | 4 | 3 | 29 | 12 | 1 | — | 13 |
| 1971 | 16 | 6 | 3 | 25 | 6 | — | — | 6 |
| 1972 | 24 | 6 | 1 | 31 | 15 | — | — | 15 |
| 1973 | 26 | 6 | 2 | 34 | 5 | — | — | 5 |

(iii) Police Services Group 'B' (Class II)

| | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1966 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 1967 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| 1968 | 4 | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — |
| 1969 | 2 | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | 2 |
| 1970 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| 1971 | 2 | 1 | — | 3 | — | — | — | — |
| 1972 | 4 | 1 | — | 5 | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| 1973 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |

Housewife Raped in Nangloi, Delhi

6980. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a pregnant house wife 17 years of age was raped on June 24, 1980 in Nangloi area of Delhi by a co-worker of her husband, and the FIR was filed against the guilty; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter is pending and the reasons why the guilty person has not been arrested?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The accused was arrested on 11th July, 1980. However, he has been released on bail by the Court on 15th July, 1980. The investigation of the case is in progress.

साम्प्रदायिक दंगे

6981. श्री आर. एन. राकेश: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मार्च-जलाई, 1977 और जनवरी-मई, 1980 के दौरान हाए साम्प्रदायिक दंगों के तलनात्मक आकड़े क्या हैं; और

(ख) क्या जनवरी से मई, 1980 के दौरान हाए साम्प्रदायिक दंगों की मात्रा मार्च-जलाई, 1977 के दौरान हाए एसे ही दंगों की संख्या के माकाले अधिक थी?

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

उत्पादकों द्वारा सीमेंट का कम उत्पादन

6972. श्री विजय कुमार यादव: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि सीमेंट उत्पादक अधिक लाभ कमाने के लिए सीमेंट उत्पादन कम मात्रा में कर रहे हैं।

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरन-जीत चानना): देश में सीमेंट का उत्पादन मूल्य कारण सीमेंट उद्योग के लिए केयले और बिजली की पर्याप्त आपूर्ति संबंधी बाहरी रकाबट है।

News Item "Nakli Tubelight Ka Dhanda Joron Par"

6983. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Nakli Tubelight ka Dhanda Joron Par" appear in "The Hindustan" dated 17th June, 1980; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

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

(b) The matter was brought to the notice of State Government of Punjab and Delhi Administration. From the reports received, it seems that they do not have any knowledge of such activities.

Casualties in Combing Operation in Manipur

6985 SHRI NGANGOM MOHEN-DRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of casualties, dead, wounded and injured, as a result of combing operations by the CRPF personnel at Patsoi, Langjing Tabung-khek villages in Manipur on the 26th April, 1980 and on subsequent days.

(b) the authorities, civil, army or para-military which gave the CRPF personnel orders to start and carry on the operations;

(c) whether it is a fact that in all the combing operations, the Manipur Civil Police Officers and men were not

allowed to enter the places of occurrence; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that medical team from the Regional Medical College, Imphal and the Public Health Directorate of the Government of Manipur were not allowed by the CRPF personnel to enter the said villages and the spot where the dead, wounded and the injured were lying unattended?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). According to reports, 3 CRPF personnel were killed and 1 wounded, and 4 civilians (including extremists) were killed and 9 injured in firing in Patsoi village on 26th April, 1980, in the course of searches and raids on hide-outs of the extremists after a CRPF party escorting a CRPF water truck, had been attacked, killing CRPF personnel and matching their weapons. Arms and ammunition (including some snatched earlier from the police) and a jeep used by the extremists were recovered. CRPF has been deployed in Manipur at the request of the State Government to assist the local Admin. in maintaining law and order in the State and functions directly under the operational control of the I.G.P. According to Government of Manipur, senior civil and police officers reached the place immediately and no one was stopped.

(a) No, Sir.

भरोदा कलां में सैनिक कार्मिकों द्वारा केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल के कर्मचारियों पर गोली चलाया जाना

6986. श्री हरीशचन्द्र संह रावत: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सैनिक कर्मचारियों द्वारा केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस ग्रुप सेन्टर, भरोदा-कलां में सोये हए केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल के कर्मचारियों पर 25 जून, 1979 के 4.35 बजे प्रातः गोली चलायी गयी थी;

(ख) यदि हां तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस मामले में कोई न्यायिक जांच कराई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यैरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार किसी बाहर के उच्चतर न्यायिक अधिकारी द्वारा जांच कराने का है?

गृह भंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बोमेन्द्र मकवाणा): (क) और (ख): गत वर्ष के, दि. पू. बल के कार्मिकों के आन्दोलन से उत्पन्न गंभीर स्थिति के कारण झड़ीदाकलां ग्रुप सेन्टर में आन्दोलन कर रहे के, दि. पू. बल के कार्मिकों को निशास्त्र करने और स्थिति से निपटने के लिए सेना बुलाई गई थी। जब सेना ने, जिसके साथ एक मजिस्ट्रेट भी था, इस उद्देश्य के लिए 25 जून, 1979 के 5 बजे इस उद्देश्य के लिए ग्रुप सेन्टर में दाखिल हुए तो उन पर के, दि. पू. बल के कार्मिकों द्वारा गोली चला दी गई। सेना को स्थिति नियंत्रण में लाने के लिए मजबूरन जबाव में गोलीबारी करनी पड़ी।

(ग) जी नहीं, श्रीमान।

(घ) कोई ऐसी जांच कराने पर विचार नहीं किया जाता।

Construction of Infrastructure at Haldia Industrial Complex

6987. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the steps that have been taken by Government for construction of infrastructure at Haldia Industrial Complex;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Profits and Turnover of Tyre Companies

6988. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether four major multinational companies accounting for about 60 per cent of the total automotive tyre production have increased their turnover by only 10 percent during 1978-79 whereas their profits before tax soared by more than 20 per cent;

(b) if so, the details; and

(c) whether Government propose to order an enquiry to see how these companies could earn such exorbitant rate of profit while the production was almost stagnant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Automotive tyre production of four foreign majority companies, namely, M/s. Dunlop India Ltd., M/s. Goodyear India Ltd., M/s. Ceat Tyres of India Ltd. and M/s. Bombay Tyres International Ltd. (formerly M/s. Firestone Tyre Company of India Ltd.) accounted for 54.95 per cent of the total production during 1979. A statement showing annual turnover and profits before tax of these companies for the years 1978 and 1979 as reflected in their Annual Reports is attached.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Name of the Company | Turnover | | Profits (before tax) | | Profit before tax as a Percentage of Turn-over | |
|---|----------|-------|----------------------|------|--|------|
| | 1978 | 1979 | 1978 | 1979 | 1978 | 1979 |
| 1. M/s. Dunlop India Ltd. | 19089 | 19647 | 395 | 880 | 2.07 | 4.48 |
| 2. M/s Goodyear India Ltd. | 6253 | 6023 | 234 | 305 | 3.74 | 5.06 |
| 3. M/s. Ceat Tyres of India Ltd. | 8658 | 10334 | 247 | 488 | 2.85 | 4.72 |
| 4. M/s. Bombay Tyres International Ltd. | 4628 | 6773 | 291 (Loss) | 15 | Loss | 0.22 |

Haryana's Claim Over Chandigarh

6989. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the statement of the Chief Minister of Haryana that the Union Territory of Chandigarh is a part of Haryana;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Haryana have staked its claim on the city of Chandigarh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c). The Government are aware of the statement of the Chief Minister, Haryana reported in the Press to the effect that Chandigarh was part of Haryana. The Central Government's decision in regard to the future of Chandigarh was announced through a press communiqué issued on the 29th January, 1970. There has been no change in the decision.

Spirit of writing paper in International Market

6990. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of writing paper in the international market has spurted suddenly and whether this may result to a slow down in the rate of imports of paper into India;

(b) if so, what is the price increase in the international market,

(c) whether India had made many contracts for import of paper and whether this price rise of paper will also affect the existing contracts;

(d) if so, whether the paper import has declined; and

(e) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). There has been an increase in the price of white printing paper in the international market over 1979 prices. Against US 750—760 per MT C&F, at which India was contracting for white printing paper during 1979, the current prices are in the range of US \$ 812—834 per Metric Tonne. The extent of imports during the current year would depend on the assessment of domestic requirements from time to time, and acceptability of offers received.

(c) to (e). Imports of paper are continuing against firm contracts concluded earlier, which are at firm prices which are not affected by any change in market price.

Collaboration in biscuit production

6991. SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government run Lily Biscuit Company has entered into a production collaboration with the Britannia Biscuit Company; and

(b) if so, what are the terms of production collaboration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) A production collaboration agreement with Britannia Industries Ltd., has been singned on 27-2-1980.

(b) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of te House.

व्यक्तियों को जेल में रखा जाना

6992. प्रो. निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावतः क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने हाल में एक सिद्धान्त निर्धारित किया है कि किसी भी व्यक्ति को उसके द्वारा किये गये अपराध के लिए उसे दो जाने वाली सजा की अधिकतम अवधि के समाप्त होने के बाद यहां तक कि एक दिन के लिए भी जेल में नहीं रखा जाना चाहिए; और

(ख) क्या इसका सभी राज्यों में पालन किया गया है और यदि हां, तो उसका व्यापार क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा): (क) उच्चतम न्यायालय ने हुसेनारा खातून बनाम बिहार सरकार की रिटायरिंग सं. 57/79 में तारीख 9 भार्द, 1979 को दिए गए अपने फैसले में निर्णय दिया है कि विचारणाधीन कैदियों को यदि वे दोषसिद्ध हैं तो उन्हें दी गयी सजा की अवधि से अधिक अवधि तक जेलों में रखना गैर-कानूनी है क्योंकि यह संविधान के अनुच्छेद 21 का उल्लंघन करता है।

(ख) विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से सूचना प्राप्त की जा रही है।

Land and Factories owned by Maharsi Mahesh Yogi

6993. SHRI MUNDAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land and number of factories owned in India by Maharishi Mahesh Yogi;

(b) what are the sources of his income;

(c) the property acquired by him around Jabalpur; and

(d) whether Government are keeping a watch on his activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). Information is being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Security agencies keep a watch on the activities of individuals/organisations, if warranted.

अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिये प्रथम श्रेणी के पद

6994. श्री सत्य नारायण जाटिया: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार में प्रथम श्रेणी के कुल कितने अधिकारी हैं;

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिये प्रथम श्रेणी के कुल कितने पद आरक्षित किये गये हैं;

(ग) प्रथम श्रेणी के पदों पर अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कितने व्यक्ति हैं;

(घ) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिये आरक्षित पद भर लिये गये हैं; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या कोटा भरने के लिए कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है?

यह मंत्रीलय द्वारा संसदीय कार्य कियाए गए राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी. देवदत्तस्याः) : (क) 1-1-1979 को 46,434.

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार में अपनाई जाने वाली प्रथा के अनुसार, अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षण समय-समय पर उत्पन्न होने वाली रिक्तियों के संबंध में है न कि पदों के संबंध में, अतः अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए श्रेणी 1 में आरक्षित कुल पदों की संख्या को बताया जाना मुश्किल है। इसके अतिरिक्त, श्रेणी 1 के कतिपय ग्रेडों/प्रबंगों को इस तरह के आरक्षण से छूट है।

(ग) 1-1-1979 को श्रेणी 1 में, अनुसूचित जातियों के लोगों की संख्या 2204 और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों की संख्या 435 है।

(घ) अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए नियंत्रित रिक्तिया 40/100 प्लाइंट रोस्टरों द्वारा संचालित होती है और अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों की रिक्तियों को, इन्हीं दोनों सम्प्रदायों के मदरयों से भरने के लिए हर संभव प्रयास किया जाता है।

(ङ) सभी आरक्षित रिक्तियों को अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सदस्यों द्वारा भरे जाने के लिए और उनके प्रतिनिधित्व में रही कमी को दूर करने के लिए सदूचे हर संभव प्रयास किया जाता है। इस उद्देश्य के लिए, संगत रिक्तियों का व्यापक प्रचार किया जाता है, रिक्तियां आकाशवाणी से प्रसारित की जाती हैं, समाचार पत्रों में अधिसूचित की जाती है तथा राज्यों के समाज कल्याण विभागों आदि के निदेशकों तथा अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के स्वैच्छिक संगठनों का परिचालित की जाती है।

Atrocities on Scheduled Castes

6995. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Scheduled Castes killed or injured, their houses looted or burnt, women molested during the period of Janata Party rule;

and during Congress-I rule respectively State-wise; and

(b) the basic causes of such lootings, assaults and murders etc., and the steps being undertaken to remove the basic causes of such atrocities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Losses in Sick Industries

6996. **SHRI B. R. NAHATA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) which are the sick industries taken over by the Government have started earning profits; if so, the quantum of profit earned every year or losses incurred during the last five years;

(b) what steps have been taken by Government to improve the conditions of sick units during these years; and

(c) do Government consider it necessary to appoint some Committee of such Experts and Members of Parliament to inquire into the affairs of chronic sick units in Public Sector and Private Sector and to suggest ways and means to improve the conditions of these units and also to fix individual responsibility of the authorities managing these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Authorised Persons managing the industrial undertakings under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act are advised from time to time to review the operations of the undertakings and prepare and implement revival and rehabilitation schemes, in consultation with Financial Institutions and other agencies concerned.

(c) There is no such proposal under Government's consideration.

Statement

| Name of the undertaking | Date of takeover of management under I (D&R) Act | Profit for the last five accounting years/ since take-over (Rs. in lakhs) | | | | |
|---|--|---|-------|--------|--------|------------------------------------|
| | | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 |
| 1. Ganesh Flour Mills Ltd., Delhi. | 3-11-72 | 26.03 | 58.19 | 103.96 | 94.00 | 60.00 |
| 2. Amritsar Oil Works, Chherahta, Amritsar | 13-9-74 | 11.08 | 17.04 | 138.07 | 125.00 | N.A. |
| 3. Eastern Distilleries (P) Ltd., Calcutta | 11-10-74 | 4.41 | 13.61 | 11.16 | 7.50 | 8.50 |
| 4. Pulgaon Cotton Mills, Bombay | 25-11-76 | | | | 51.68 | 103.73 |
| 5. Western India Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd., Bombay | 11-3-77 | | | | 12.04 | 46.94 |
| 6. Priyalaxmi Mills Ltd., Baroda | 23-7-77 | | | | 22.61 | 10.00 |
| 7. Somasundaram Super Spg. Mills Ltd., Ramanathapuram | 4-11-77 | | | | | 9.08 |
| 8. Sreerama Sugar Mills Ltd., Bobbili (A.P.) | 4-2-78 | | | | 2.88 | 9.30 (Estimated) |
| 9. Malabar Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Calicut | 9-2-78 | | | | | 8.64 (2.78 3.79) |
| 10. Swadeshi Cotton Mills Ltd., Kanpur | 13-4-78 | | | | | 158.56 (April to December 1978) |

High level working group on Cement

6998. SHRI RAMJI Bhai MAVANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the report/interim report or recommendations of the high level working group/Committee appointed for Cement Industry for the prices, distribution, freight and location etc.

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, when the said reports are likely to be submitted;

(c) places and organisations, institutes etc.,

(d) the details of the expenses incurred on the said Committee; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken to implement the said recommendation?

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

(a) and (b). The report of the Working Group is expected to be received shortly.

(c) The Working Group has not made any visit as stated.

(d) No expenditure has been incurred on the Working Group.

(e) Does not arise.

Soviet Assistance in Modernising PEPA Mill

6999. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Union has agreed to assist India in modernising the NEPA Mill in paper sector; and

(b) if so, the details of the offer and the protocol bilateral agreements signed during the visit of the Soviet delegation of Paper Experts led by G. F. Fronin Deputy Minister of Industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). A working programme of cooperation in the field of the pulp and paper industry has been drawn up between India and the USSR. The programme envisages cooperation in construction and modernisation of pulp and paper mills, scientific and research work, participation in setting up pulp and paper plants in third countries and the possibilities of exchange of certain pulp and paper products and other materials. As an example in the cooperation for modernisation and reconstruction of existing paper mills in India, it was agreed that the possibility of rebuilding and modernisation of Nepa Mills could be studied.

Rise in prices of Cosmetic and Soap

7000. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the cosmetic and soap manufacturing units have arbitrarily increased the price of their products during the period January to May, 1980; and

(b) if so, the justification therefor?

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

(a) and (b). There is no price control in respect of cosmetics and soap. No data on prices of cosmetics are maintained. In the case of soap, however, there has been an increase in prices. This price increase is mainly attributable to increase in costs of inputs.

Most Backward Districts in Tamil Nadu

7001. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of districts in Tamil Nadu which are classified as most backward district in industry; and

(b) whether Government are considering to classify Kanyakumari district as a most backward district in industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):
(a) The following 9 districts of Tamil Nadu have been identified as industrially backward eligible for concessional finance facilities from the All India Term Lending Financial Institutions:—

Dharmapuri, Kanyakumari, Madurai, North Arcot, Ramanathapuram, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Tirchirapalli and Pudukkottai districts.

Out of these 9 districts, the following 3 'areas'/tracts comprising 33 taluks have been further identified for benefit under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme:—

Area I:—Comprising 12 taluks (including Sub Taluks) viz., Ramanathapuram, Madukulathur, Sivaganga, Parmakudi, Thiruvadani, Karaikudi and Thirupathur Taluks (from Ramanathapuram District), Melur Taluks (from Madurai District), Padukkottai, Thirumayam, Alamguli and Kulathur Taluks (from Pudukkottai district).

Area II:—Comprising 11 Taluks viz., Dharmapuri, Palacode, Hosur, Denkanikottah, Krishnagiri, Uthangarai, Harur (from Dharmapuri district) Tirupattur, Vaniyambadi, Vellore, Wallajapet (From North Arcot District)

Area III:—Comprising 10 Taluks viz. Aruppuddottai, Sattur, Virudhunagar, Srivilliputhur, Rajapalayam (from West Ramanathapuram of Ramanathapuram District) Thirumangalam, Usilampatti, Nilakottai, Dindigul and Vedasandur (from Madurai district).

(b) The National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas set up by the Planning Commission is expected to submit its recommenda-

tions by the end of this year an appropriate strategy or strategies for effectively tackling the problems of backward areas. Any change in the existing list of areas and pattern of incentives would depend upon the report of this Committee.

Under Trial Women and Children under Confinement

7002. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of undertrials undergoing confinement for over 20 months, as on June, 1980 and the number of women and children amongst them in each Union Territory and what are the grounds for detention?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Large and Small Scale Industries in Northern and Southern States

7003. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the criteria being followed in setting up of large scale and small scale industries in different States;

(b) whether it is a fact that many large scale industries were started only in Northern States in India;

(c) what is the total number of large scale and small scale industries (under public sector) set up so far in Northern States in India; and

(d) what is the total number of large and small scale industries set up under public sector in southern States in India?

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

(a) Entrepreneurs are free to set up industries large-scale or small-scale, anywhere in the country. Government do not lay down any criteria for

setting up of industries in different States. The applications for setting up of industrial undertakings received from the entrepreneurs are considered on merits, after taking all relevant factors into consideration. However, in accordance with the locational policy, setting up of new industrial undertakings and expansion of existing industrial undertakings in metropolitan cities with a population of 10 lakhs or more and within the

municipal limits of big cities with a population of 5 lakhs or more are not allowed except in certain special circumstances.

(b) to (d). Two statements (Annexure—I and II) indicating the industrial licences and letters of intent issued to the private and public sectors separately during the years 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980 (upto June 1980) are attached.

Statement-I

Statement giving State/Union Territory-wise break-up of number of Industrial Licences issued to private Sector/public sector units during 1976 to 1980 (upto June, 1980.)

| S.No. | State/Union Territory | 1976 | | 1977 | | 1978 | | 1979 | | 1980 | |
|-------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | | Private sector | Public sector | Private sector | Public sector | Private sector | Public sector | Private sector | Public sector | Private sector | Public sector |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 35 | 16 | 21 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 6 | 11 | 6 |
| 2 | Andaman & Nicobar | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 3 | Assam | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | — | 2 | — |
| 4 | Bihar | 13 | 4 | 11 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | — |
| 5 | Chandigarh | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 6 | Dadra & Nagar Haveli. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 7 | Delhi | 10 | — | 5 | — | 6 | — | 6 | — | 3 | — |
| 8 | Goa, Daman & Diu | 7 | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 9 | Gujarat | 81 | 2 | 55 | 5 | 44 | 2 | 46 | 2 | 35 | 5 |
| 10 | Haryana | 24 | 3 | 22 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 16 | — | 6 | 1 |
| 11 | Himachal Pradesh | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| 12 | Jammu & Kashmir | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — |
| 13 | Karnataka | 39 | 4 | 36 | 9 | 20 | 6 | 20 | 4 | 11 | 6 |
| 14 | Kerala | 16 | 9 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| 15 | Madhya Pradesh | 13 | 5 | 8 | — | 8 | — | 7 | — | 5 | 2 |
| 16 | Maharashtra | 142 | 1 | 146 | 4 | 92 | 9 | 99 | 12 | 45 | 1 |
| 17 | Manipur | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 18 | Meghalaya | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 19 | Orissa | 6 | 1 | 2 | — | 2 | — | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|-------|---------------------------|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|
| 20 | Punjab . . . | 19 | 6 | 15 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 11 | 2 | 6 | 1 |
| 21 | Rajasthan . . . | 15 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 8 | — | 8 | 1 |
| 22 | Tamilnadu . . . | 59 | 2 | 31 | 1 | 27 | 1 | 23 | 3 | 13 | 1 |
| 23 | Tripura ? . . | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 24 | Uttar Pradesh ? . . | 51 | 4 | 29 | 12 | 22 | 4 | 26 | 7 | 6 | 3 |
| 25 | West Bengal . . . | 51 | 5 | 34 | 6 | 21 | 2 | 27 | 2 | 6 | 2 |
| 26 | State not indicated . . . | — | — | 6 | — | 3 | — | 22 | — | — | — |
| Total | | 595 | 67 | 449 | 69 | 300 | 48 | 319 | 46 | 165 | 30 |

Statement-II

Statement giving State/Union Territory-wise break-up of number of letters of intent issued to Public Sector/Private Sector Units during 1976 to 1980 (upto June, 1980)

| S. No. | State /Union Territory | (upto June) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | 1976 Pri- vate sector | 1976 Pub- lic sector | 1977 Pri- vate sector | 1977 Pub- lic sector | 1978 Pri- vate sector | 1978 Pub- lic sector | 1979 Pri- vate sector | 1979 Pub- lic sector | 1980 Pri- vate sector | 1980 Pub- lic sector | 1980 Pri- vate sector | 1980 Pub- lic sector |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh . . . | 30 | 11 | 19 | 10 | 14 | 15 | 33 | 11 | 22 | 9 | | |
| 2 | Andaman & Nicobar . . . | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | | |
| 3 | Assam | 4 | 6 | 2 | — | 1 | 3 | — | — | 1 | — | | |
| 4 | Bihar | 7 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | | |
| 5 | Delhi | 4 | — | 11 | — | 4 | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | | |
| 6 | Goa, Daman & Diu . . . | 3 | 1 | — | — | 3 | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | | |
| 7 | Gujarat | 72 | 5 | 80 | 4 | 69 | 1 | 109 | 9 | 39 | 4 | | |
| 8 | Haryana | 20 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 20 | — | 23 | 3 | 24 | — | | |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh . . . | 7 | — | 1 | 2 | 9 | — | 5 | 1 | 3 | — | | |
| 10 | Jammu & Kashmir . . . | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | | |
| 11 | Karnataka | 41 | 8 | 33 | 9 | 11 | 4 | 23 | 11 | 21 | 3 | | |
| 12 | Kerala | 12 | 3 | 7 | 11 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 2 | | |
| 13 | Madhya Pradesh | 13 | — | 18 | 6 | 21 | 3 | 28 | 6 | 17 | — | | |
| 14 | Maharashtra | 120 | 8 | 126 | 9 | 84 | 6 | 94 | 11 | 40 | 4 | | |
| 15 | Meghalaya | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|-------|---------------------|---|---|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|
| 16 | Nagaland | . | . | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 17 | Orissa | . | . | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| 18 | Pondicherry | . | . | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 19 | Punjab | . | . | 12 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 5 | 21 | 5 |
| 20 | Rajasthan | . | . | 10 | 1 | 12 | 3 | 18 | 8 | 26 | 9 |
| 21 | Tamilnadu | . | . | 35 | 1 | 18 | 4 | 24 | 3 | 31 | 4 |
| 22 | Uttar Pradesh | . | . | 30 | 10 | 33 | 14 | 26 | 7 | 28 | 2 |
| 23 | West Bengal | | | 33 | 5 | 35 | 6 | 29 | 2 | 21 | 7 |
| 24 | State not indicated | . | . | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | 2 | — | — |
| 25 | Chandigarh | . | . | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | | . | . | 459 | 88 | 435 | 98 | 369 | 71 | 457 | 93 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 244 | 33 |

Special Components and Materials for Computers

7004. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NALDU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether special components and materials for computers are manufactured by Government; and

(b) if so, the components and materials produced?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A few types of diodes, transistors elementary integrated circuits, resistors, capacitors, trimmers, connectors, etc., are being manufactured by some of the Central/State public sector companies involved in the manufacture of electronic items. However, the indigenous production is meeting only a small part of the total requirements of these items in the country.

Loss in H.E.C. Ranchi due to Fragment Load Shedding

7005. SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have incurred loss to the tune of crores of rupees due to fragment load shedding

in Hatia HEC factory in Ranchi district

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to set up a captive power plant for this factory to avoid the loss it is incurring due to load shedding; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). The Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi suffered an estimated loss of Rs. 34.80 crores during 1979-80. The loss was primarily due to low production, which, in turn, was due to a combination of factors including inadequate power supply and frequent load shedding.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The Corporation propose to instal a captive power plant of 2x20 MW capacity at a cost of about Rs. 45 crores. The installation and commissioning of the plant will take 3-4 years time.

In the meantime, it has been decided to set up a 3.5 MW Diesel Generating set at a cost of Rs. 98 lakhs. This is likely to be installed in 1981-82.

7006. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open new Sainik Schools in the country in the near future; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). Sainik Schools are opened only on the recommendation of State Governments. No proposal has been received from any State Government in this regard.

Fixation of Seniority of IAS and IPS Cadre

7007. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rules governing the appointments, promotions and fixing of seniority etc. pertaining to the IAS and IPS Cadre are uniformly applicable to all the States and the Union Territories;

(b) whether under these rules presumptive seniority of the promoted IAS and IPS officers can be fixed for the purposes of appointment to the Selection Grades and Supertime scales:

(c) if not, whether Government are aware that such practice is being followed by certain State Governments.

(d) what is the machinery by which Government can know whether the rules pertaining to the appointments, promotions and fixing of seniority etc. as laid down, are being strictly followed by the State Governments; and

(e) whether cases where these rules have not been followed have been brought to the notice of Government at any time, if so, when and the

nature of cases and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBRAIAH): (a) The Rules Regulations governing appointment to the IAS and IPS, promotion to these Services and fixation of seniority of the members of these Services are applicable to all the States and the Union Territories participating in these Services.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes Sir, so far as IAS|IPS cadres of Uttar Pradesh are concerned, information has been called for from other State Governments Cadre authorities.

(d) When cases are brought to the notice of the Government, either through representations of aggrieved officers or otherwise, steps are taken to ensure compliance, by the cadre authorities, of the provisions of the statutory rules.

(e) Yes Sir, so far as certain IPS|IAS promotee officers of UP Cadre are concerned.

The State Government have allowed, promotions to certain IAS promotee officers to the Selection Grade Super-time scale in accordance with the seniority calculated on the basis of the judgement of the Allahabad High Court in a Writ-petition. The matter is now sub-judice in the Supreme Court which has ordered status-quo to be maintained as on 9th December, 1977.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh have also informed that since seniority of promotee IPS officers has not yet been determined by the Central Government, the promotion of such officers to the Selection grade Super-time scale was made by the State Government on the basis of assumed seniority calculated with reference to continuous officiation against cadre posts. The State Government have discontinued the practice of ordering

promotions on the basis of assumed seniority.

The matter is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Bottlenecks in Infrastructure facilities

7008. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Department of Heavy Industry have taken a number of measures to remove bottlenecks in infrastructural facilities for heavy industry;

(b) if so, whether these measures have contributed to the 10 p.c. increase in heavy units output during the 1979-80 in comparison to the previous year;

(c) if so, whether according to the latest report the outlook for 1980-81 is even brighter;

(d) whether the shortage of basic material inputs, especially steel, inadequate and erratic power supply and labour unrest have affected the performance of heavy industry units;

(e) if so, to what extent it has affected them;

(f) whether the output of the 16 public sector enterprises under the heavy industry has also increased; and

(g) if so, to what extent the increase was during 1978-79, 1979-80 and what is the target fixed for 1980-81?

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

(a) No, Sir. The infrastructural facilities, viz. Power Generation, transport and steel are not looked after by the Department of Heavy Industry. However, the Government is seized of the problem and various measures are in hand to remove the bottlenecks.

(b) No, Sir. The increase in Heavy Industries output by 10 p.c. in 1979-80 compared to the output in 1978-79 was

achieved despite the bottlenecks in infrastructural facilities.

(c) With the various measures in hand by the Government, the outlook for 1980-81 is brighter.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir, to a varying extent.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) The production of 16 public sector enterprises under the Department of Heavy Industry increased from Rs. 1077.46 crores in 1978-79 to Rs. 1179.81 crores in 1979-80 i.e. an increase of 10 p.c. A target of Rs 1412.90 crores has been fixed for these undertakings for the year 1980-81.

सी. आई. वी. (क्लीकल्स) अहमदनगर के नियंत्रक के विरुद्ध जांच

7009. श्री राम लाल राहो: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि.

(क) क्या सी. आई. वी. (क्लीकल्स) अहमदनगर के विरुद्ध एक एसोसिएशन के माध्यम से दिसम्बर, 1978 में चन्दा एकत्रित करने और अपने निजी प्रयोग के लिए वाहन खरीदने आदि से सम्बन्धित लगाए गये गम्भीर आरोपों की जांच की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या परिणाम रहे और उस अधिकारी के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. पी. एन. सिंह): (क) और (ख). अहमदनगर में नियंत्रण नियंत्रक (क्लीकल्स) के विरुद्ध (1) एसोसिएशन के माध्यम से चन्दा एकत्रित करने और (2) अपने निजी प्रयोग के लिए वाहन खरीदने आदि के बारे में लगाए गए आरोपों की जांच नियंत्रण महानिदेशक के संगठन के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी ने की थी।

2. यद्यपि जांच से यह सिहूध नहीं हो सका कि तत्कालीन नियंत्रक ने चन्दा एकत्र करने में अपने सरकारी पद के अधिकारों का वास्तव में दूरप्रयोग किया था, फिर भी, यह देखा गया कि उन्होंने वूमैन वेलफेर एसोसिएशन (बीमार और जरूरत मंद भूतपूर्व सीनिकों और सिविलियनों के लिए

कल्याणकार्य करने वाला एक संगठन) के लिए कुछ उन फर्माई, जिनसे उनके सरकारी पद पर होने से संबंध थे, से दान एकत्र करने में उचित विवेक की कमी दिखाई थी। दान की यह राशि केवल 350/- रुपये थी। नियंत्रक को तदनुसार यह लिखित चेतावनी दी गई थी कि "भविष्य में व अधिक सतकर्ता से काम करें।"

3. नियंत्रक के विरुद्ध दूसरा जो आरोप सिद्ध नहीं हो सका वह यह था कि मार्च-अप्रैल 1977 में जिस समय दे अस्पताल में इलाज करवाने के लिए भर्ती थे उस समय परिवार के सदस्यों ने पना और अहमदनगर के बीच परीक्षण के लिए जाने वाली कारों में कभी-कभी लिफ्ट ली थी। यद्यपि इससे सरकार को कोई उत्तिरिक्त व्यय नहीं करना पड़ा फिर भी इसे भरकारी अधिकारों का उल्लंघन माना गया और उक्त अफसर को भविष्य में एसी लापरवाही न करने की चेतावनी दी गई।

4. जहां तक अपने निजी प्रयोग के लिए कार प्राप्त करने का प्रश्न है, यह प्रया गया कि नियंत्रक ने कार सीधे कार निर्माता मेंसर्स हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स कलकत्ता से खरीदी थी। किन्तु उक्त कार फर्म के डाइवर द्वारा कलकत्ता से अहमदनगर लाई गई थी, यद्यपि उस का खर्च उक्त अफसर ने वहन किया था। इस संबंध में भी उक्त नियंत्रक को एक मानिक चेतावनी दी गई थी।

5. नियंत्रक का अहमदनगर से स्थानान्तरण भी कर दिया गया था किन्तु उन्होंने सेवा से त्याग-पत्र दे दिया और वं सितम्बर 1979 में सेवा से समय-पूर्व ही भेवानिवृत्त हो गए।

रक्षा मंत्रालय में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

7010. श्री धर्मवास शास्त्री: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मंत्रालय विशेषकर जनसम्पर्क निदेशालय में हिन्दी भाषा की अपेक्षा की जाती है और हिन्दी समाचार-पत्रों की कतरने भी तैयार नहीं की जाती जबकि क्षेत्रीय अंग्रेजी समाचार-पत्रों की कतरने प्रतिदिन तैयार की जाती है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि नौसेनिक जहाजों के साथ उनकी अन्य देशों की सद्भावना यात्राओं के समय कुछ संवाददाता भी जाते हैं परन्तु उनमें हिन्दी संवाददाताओं को कभी भी सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि जन-सम्पर्क अधिकारी (हिन्दी) का पद काफी समय से खाली पड़ा है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस पद के अब तक न भरे जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. पी. एन. सिंह): (क) यह सच नहीं है कि रक्षा मंत्रालय अर्थात् जन-सम्पर्क निदेशालय जो इसका अधीनस्थ कार्यालय है, में हिन्दी की उपेक्षा की जा रही है। इस निदेशालय में हिन्दी के समाचार-पत्रों की कतरने पत्र सूचना कार्यालय द्वारा उपलब्ध नहीं करवाई जाती है अतः ये जन-सम्पर्क निदेशालय में ही तैयार की जाती है।

(ख) और (ग). नौसेना के एक या दो जहाज हर वर्ष दूसरे देशों की सद्भावना यात्राये करते हैं। एसे जहाजों में जगह उपलब्ध होने की स्थिति में प्रत्येक जहाज के साथ एक या दो संवाददाता भेजे जाते हैं। जड़ केवल एक संवाददाता के लिए ही जगह उपलब्ध होती है तो अंग्रेजी समाचार एजेन्सी में एक संवाददाता भेज दिया जाता है। दो मंवाददाताओं के लिए जगह उपलब्ध होने पर एक संवाददाता अंग्रेजी समाचार एजेन्सी का तथा दूसरा भारत के समुद्र तटीय क्षेत्र में अंग्रेजी अर्थवा क्षेत्रीय भाषा के दैनिक पत्र का संवाददाता भेजा जाता है। यह व्यवस्था निम्नलिखित कारणों से स्विधाजनक समझी गई है:--

(1) अंग्रेजी समाचार एजेन्सियों का क्षेत्र व्यापक है और ये हिन्दी के समाचार पत्रों को मांग भी पूरी करती है।

(2) अंग्रेजी समाचार से संबंधित पत्रपत्रिकायें उन समुद्र तटीय क्षेत्रों में उपलब्ध कराई जाती हैं जहां नौसेना की

अधिकतर स्थापनाएँ हैं और जहां हिन्दी समाचार पत्र बहुत कम हैं।

(3) इससे अंग्रेजी एजेन्सियों/दैनिक पत्रों के संवाददाताओं को विदेशी से समाचार भेजने में कृष्ण हृद तक सहायता मिलती है क्योंकि नौसेना की सिगनल सेवा केवल अंग्रेजी में ही है।

हिन्दी समाचार एजेन्सी अथवा हिन्दी के दैनिक पत्र का कोई संवाददाता भेजने से समाचारों का परिचालन केवल हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों तक ही सीमित रहेगा और इससे समाचारों का प्रसारण केवल हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में ही हो सकेगा जहां नौसेना की प्रमुख स्थापनाएँ नहीं हैं।

(अ) जी नहीं।

(उ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Proposal to separate Intelligence Bureau from Police

7011. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to separate the Intelligence Bureau from the Police; and

(b) if so, details and reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Intelligence Bureau is not a police organisation and as such, the question of separating it from the police does not arise.

(b) Do not arise.

Supply of Enriched Uranium by U.S.A.

7012. SHRI CHITTA BASU: SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be please to state the latest position in regard to the supply of enriched Uranium by U.S.A. for Tarapur Atomic Plant?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): On June 19, 1980 the President of the United States authorised the export of both the pending shipments of enriched uranium by an Executive Order which would be subject to review by the U.S. Congress for 60 days of continuous session. This period of Congressional review is expected to conclude by end September 1980. The debate on the subject is continuing in the U.S. Congress.

Deputation of Bengalis in Assam

7013 SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a deputation of Bengalis residing in Assam came to Delhi on the 8th July, 1980 and presented a memorandum to the Prime Minister;

(b) if so, the details of the demands made in the memorandum; and

(c) Government's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). A memorandum dated 8th July, 1980, addressed to the Prime Minister by Assam Bengali Association, P.O. Sapagram-783337, District Goalpara (Assam) was received. The memorandum mainly complains of alleged partisan conduct of Assam Police and demands that Assam Police Battalion should be removed and more Central Forces like CRPF and BSF be stationed for the safety, security and protection of the minorities.

(c) Assam Government had been requested to take all steps to protect the lives and properties of minorities in Assam. The State Government have also issued instructions to the concerned officers to ensure adequate protection to minorities and to firmly deal with any violent activities emphasising quick detection and arrest

of mischief-mongers and others who indulge in violence against persons and properties of others.

Promotion of BSF Officers to the Rank of D.I.G.

7014. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARIASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many of Border Security Force officers have become eligible for promotion to the rank of D.I.G. as per the statutory rules as on the 30th June, 1980; and

(b) how many would become eligible during the next six years?

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

(a) 4 B.S.F. officers.

(b) 87 B.S.F. officers.

Gadgil Formula for Allocation of Funds to States

7015. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Gadgil formula for allocation of funds to the States has been found to be against the interest of backward States;

(b) whether this formula takes into consideration the population, area and economic backwardness of the States; and

(c) whether Government are considering to replace the Gadgil formula by a formula which envisages balanced development and removes regional imbalance among the States and among the areas within the States?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TIWARI): (a) While not all States are completely satisfied with the Gadgil formula, the fact that National Development Council has endorsed it shows that no acceptable alternative has been evolved so far.

(b) The Gadgil formula takes into consideration population and economic backwardness but not the areas of States.

(c) Central assistance to States is currently being allocated on the basis of Gadgil formula and Income Adjusted Total Population (IATP) Formula which has further helped the backward States. Any modification in the existing formula could be considered by the National Development Council as a part of the formulation of the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85.

जमशेदपुर में चीनी साहित्य वाला गुब्बारा

7016. श्री फूलचंद वर्मा: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि जमशेदपुर के सोनाडीह गाव के क्षेत्र में 3 ज्लाई, 1980 को ऐसे गुब्बारे गिराये गये थे जिसमें चीनी साहित्य, विस्कट, टाफियां आदि भरी थीं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो चीनी साहित्य का पाठ क्या है;

(ग) क्या चीन इस साहित्य के माध्यम से भारत-विरोधी प्रचार में लग रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में पूरा व्यौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मद्दल्याणा): (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान।

(ख) चीनी भाषा में इशितहारों में के. एम. टी समर्थक और कम्युनिस्ट चीन दिराधी प्रचार सामग्री पाई गई है, इसका भारत की सुरक्षा से कोई तत्पर्य नहीं है। मल रूप से ताइवान से मूल्य भूमि चीन के छोड़े गये थे गुब्बारे संभवत हवा के प्रतिकूल प्रवाह और वातावरण में गड़बड़ी के कारण उड़कर भारत की ओर आ गये थे।

(ग) जी नहीं, श्रीमान।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Loss incurred by E.T.T.D.C. in purchase of Picture Tubes

7017. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial loss has been incurred by the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Ltd. in the purchase of television picture tubes from abroad during 1975-77;

(b) whether global tenders were floated for the purchase of the said tubes; and,

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) With a view to ensuring uninterrupted availability of TV picture tubes to TV set manufacturers, as also keeping in view the considerations relating to the quantity imported, prices, quality and delivery schedules, the procedures of inviting global tenders for the purchase of TV picture tubes, was not found practicable. However, limited tendering has been followed and has yielded reasonable and satisfactory competitive prices commensurate with quality and speedy deliveries.

Assam Blockade

7018. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of Prime Minister's assurance to discourage the economic blockade against Assam, the West Bengal Chhatra Parishad and the Youth Congress (I) State Branch of West Bengal continued their efforts to effect the blockade; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent such blockade?

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

(a) and (b). The Chhatra Parishad (I) and the Youth Congress (I) in West Bengal in order to focus attention on the harassment of Bengalis in Assam launched a movement in the State between March 23rd and April 4th. The agitation was by and large peaceful. A total number of 3445 persons were arrested by West Bengal Government in connection with the above movement.

Mobile Courts in Delhi

7019. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that mobile courts have been established in various places of Delhi to check speed breakers, to arrest those who break rules, regulation of Transport authorities and others and to curb the accidents;

(b) the number of cases which have come up during May to July 1980 and the details of realisation of fines and the number of persons sent to jail;

(c) the total expenditure incurred till date on establishment of such courts;

(d) whether Government propose to establish such permanent courts in various parts of the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Four mobile courts to try traffic offences have started functioning in Delhi with effect from 31-5-1980.

(b) Upto 15-7-1980, the mobile courts have disposed of 18744 cases leading to realisation of fine of Rs. 10,16,156/- As the fines imposed have been paid in cash on the spot, no person has been sent to jail.

(c) The Magistrates engaged in the mobile courts work are performing

this function in addition to their own duties and are paid an honorarium Rs. 300/- per month. Similarly, the clerical staff also is paid honorarium.

(d) and (e). The State Governments are welcome to follow the example of setting up of mobile courts.

Manufacture of Carbon Bonded Graphite Particles by a Large Scale Unit

7020. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large scale unit with foreign collaboration has been allowed to manufacture carbon bonded graphite particles although more than 120 small units are manufacturing this item for more than 50 years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Federation of Association of Small Industries of India (FASII) has lodged strong protest against such permission and demanded protection of small units; and

(c) if so, what measures are proposed to be taken to protect small units in this item?

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

(a) A letter of intent was issued to a medium scale unit on 30-12-78 for manufacture of various types of graphite and carbon products including graphite crucibles of types and sizes

which are not reserved for small scale sector and not carbon bonded graphite particles as mentioned in the question. In this case Government have approved import of design and drawings including technical documentation for the equipment etc. to be fabricated in India using the technical know-how developed in the country. This is not a regular proposal for foreign collaboration for obtaining process know-how.

(b) A number of representations from individual graphite crucible manufacturers as well Federation of Association of Small Industries of India

(FASII) have been received by Government which appear to have been made on the presumption that foreign collaboration has been allowed in this case.

(c) As a measure of protection to the small scale units, there is a provision in the Letter of intent that the production of crucibles of the types and sizes which are reserved for small sector will not be allowed. Further, a similar proposal from a small scale unit has also been approved for import of drawings and designs.

नवसलपथी साम्यवादी

7021. श्री भारतसंघ रायः क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में राज्यवार कुल कितने नवसलपथी साम्यवादी हैं;

(ख) उनमें से राज्यवार कितने अधिकत नजरदर हैं, कितने अभियुक्त हैं और कितन अपराधी ठहराये जा चुके हैं;

(ग) राज्यवार उनमें से कितने अधिकत यों को जेलों में उच्च श्रेणियां प्रदान की गईं; और

(घ) उनकी रिहाई के बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा): (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

Output of Atomic Energy

7022. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the broad objectives for the creation of the Atomic Energy Commission and the Department of Atomic Energy envisaged construction of a series of atomic power stations designed to give an output of 8000 MW_e of energy by 1980-81;

(b) if so, the actual performance; and

(c) the reasons for the non-fulfilment of the targets?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The target contemplated in 1954 by the Atomic Energy Commission envisaged a nuclear power generation capacity of 8000 MWe by 1980-81, but a Task Force of the Department of Atomic Energy in 1973 recommended that the nuclear power generation capacity by 1980-81 be fixed at 1240 MWe, considering the difficulties encountered in achieving the desired results.

(b) The power generation capacity expected to be achieved by 1980-81 is 860 MWe.

(c) The main reasons for non-fulfilment of the targets originally envisaged are:

(i) the inability of the industrial infrastructure in the country to cope with any faster programme;

(ii) inadequacy of the transportation system for handling large and heavy pieces of equipment;

(iii) need to redesign the reactor units to make them more efficient and economical and to adapt them to suit the capabilities of Indian manufacturers;

(iv) embargo imposed by certain countries on supply of nuclear equipment to India; and

(v) difficulties encountered in indigenisation of manufacture and fabrication of certain equipment.

Economic Development in Rural Areas of Delhi

7023. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a plan was formulated to accelerate the rural areas of Delhi during the Fifth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the outlay therefor; and the different sectors to be benefited therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TIWARI): (a) and (b). No separate Plan for the accelerated economic development of rural areas of Delhi was formulated. However, a number of schemes which were implemented during the Fifth Plan period also benefited the people of rural areas of the Union Territory of Delhi.

Recruitment through Teams Visiting Technical Colleges and Institutions

7024. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Naval Selection teams will visit Technical Colleges and Institutions throughout the country to interview and select suitable candidates in the near future;

(b) if so, the considerations for this and what are the other details for making this type of recruitment;

(c) whether the past method of recruiting was a defective one; and

(d) if so, what are the positive points in the presently adopted system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (d). The normal method of entry in the technical branches of the Navy, namely Engineering and Electrical Branches, is through the National Defence Academy examination, which is conducted by the Union Public Service Commission. However, it has not been possible to meet the full requirements of the Navy for technical officers through this source of entry alone. To make up the shortfalls, two schemes known as Direct Entry Scheme and the University Entry Scheme have been introduced in the Navy.

2. The University Entry Scheme is not a new Scheme and has been in existence since 1959. Under this

scheme, Naval Selection Teams visit technical colleges and institutions for selection of pre Final and Final Year students pursuing degree courses in various engineering disciplines, e.g. Mechanical, Electrical, Tele-communication or Electronics Engineering. The students need to be between the ages of 19 and 24 years on the 1st October of the year preceding the commencement of the course. The selected candidates are further interviewed by Service Selection Board and subjected to medical examination. Those found fit in all respects are granted a Commission in the Indian Navy during the Final Year at the College. On graduation, these students report to Naval training establishments for further training. While in the Final Year at the College, they are entitled to a retaining fee of Rs. 750/- per mensem and are authorised normal pay and allowances of the rank on joining the training at the Naval Academy.

3. This system of Selection of Officers for technical branches of the Navy has the merit of supplementing the recruitment through the National Defence Academy.

Select List for 1978 regarding Promotion of Assistants to Section Officers

7025. SHRI D. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1197 on the 18th June, 1980 regarding Select List for 1978 for promotion of Assistants to Section Officers and state:

(a) whether the Select List was withheld upto 16th June, 1980 at the instance of only a fraction of staff and not on behalf of the staff side as a whole of the Departmental Council;

(b) whether the said list has been drawn up as per the existing Rules and Regulations and is perfectly correct; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in issuing the Select List?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). The Select List (Seniority quota) 1978 has been prepared as per the existing Rules, but its issue was withheld at the specific request of the Staff Side pending finalisation of the Common Seniority List of Assistants. The matter will be finalised in the next few days.

Inclusion of Group I Services in IAS/IPS panel in Tamil Nadu

7026. SHRI K. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the categories of (i) Deputy Collector, (ii) Deputy Superintendent of Police, (iii) Deputy Registrar of Cooperatives, and (iv) Joint Commercial Tax Officers in Group I Services in State Government specially in Tamil Nadu are considered for inclusion in IAS/IPS Panel after a stipulated period of service except one category i.e. District Registrar in Registration Department;

(b) whether Government propose to consider to include the District Registrar in Registration Department also in the panel of IAS/IPS; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). Substantive members of a State Civil Service or a State Police Service are considered for appointment to the IAS and IPS respectively in accordance with the conditions of eligibility prescribed in the IAS (Appointment by Promotion) Regulations, 1955 and the IPS (Appointment by Promotion) Regulations, 1955. A person not belonging to a State Civil Service but serving in connection with the affairs of a State who is of outstanding merit

and ability and who has completed not less than 8 years of continuous service under a State Government in a gazetted post involving duties comparable in importance and responsibility to that of the State Civil Service and who is holding that post in a substantive capacity can also be considered for appointment to the Indian Administrative Service under the I.A.S. (Appointment by Selection) Regulations, 1956, provided such an officer is proposed by the State Government for consideration by the Selection Committee, he is recommended by the Selection Committee as suitable for appointment to the Service, and the recommendation is finally approved by the Union Public Service Commission. Officers holding such posts under the Government of Tamil Nadu or under any other State Government not only in the departments of Co-operation and Commercial Taxation but also in other departments like Registration etc. can be considered for appointment to Indian Administrative Services provided they fulfil the eligibility conditions.

Development Board for Kutch

7027. SHRI MAHIPATRAY M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kutch, one of the three units (Kutch, Saurashtra and Gujarat) of Gujarat State, was granted a Development Board as per Article 371(2) of Constitution of India in 1976;

(b) whether this order was withdrawn in 1977; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a): Yes, Sir. The President had made, on the 28th February, 1977, the State of Gujarat (Special responsibility of the Governor for Kutch) Order 1977 under clause (2) of article 371 of the Constitution to provide for the special responsibility of the Governor of Gujarat for the establish-

ment of a Development Board for Kutch and for other matters referred to in the clause aforesaid.

(b) and (c): The aforesaid Presidential Order issued on 28.2.1977 was repealed on 17.2.1978 on a review of the matter at the instance of the State Government.

विदेशों में वसे भारतीयों को पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योग स्थापित करने हेतु आमन्त्रित किया जाना

7028. श्री तारिक अनबर: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उन्होंने विदेशों में वसे भारतीय को इस देश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना करने के लिए आमन्त्रित किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन्हें किन स्थानों पर उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए कहा जा रहा है; और

(ग) भारत सरकार का विचार उन उद्योगस्थियों को क्या विभिन्न सूचियों देने का है।

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरन-जीत चानना): (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) और (ग). भारत में आंदोलिक एककों जिसमें पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में स्थापित आंदोलिक एकक भी शामिल है, में प्रवासी भारतीय द्वारा निवेश करने पर उन्हें यदि जाने दानी सूचियां को जलकर देने वाला एक टिप्पण संलग्न है।

विवरण

विदेशप्रत्यावर्तन का अधिकार न होना

प्रवासी भारतीय विदेशों में जमा राशि को बैंकों के माध्यम से या अपने विदेशी खतों में पड़ी जमाराशि को किसी सरकारी निजी/लिमिटेड कंपनी या किसी साम्राज्य-दारी/स्वामित्व वाले प्रतिष्ठान में इसके कार्यकलाप चाहे किसी भी प्रकार के हों, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को यह बचन देकर उसका निवेश कर सकता है कि वह निवेश की गई पूँजी तथा इससे होने वाली जाय

को दैश से बाहर नहीं ले जाएगा। वह भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से अनुमति लेकर इस शर्त पर शेयर बाजार के अंश या विद्यमान भारतीय कंपनियों के नए निर्गम भी खरीद सकता है कि वह इन शेयरों पर मिलने वाले लाशांश या जब कभी ये शेयर बेचे जाएं तों बिक्री से बसूल की गई राशि भारत से बाहर नहीं भेजी जाएगी।

विदेश सुविधाएँ:

भारतीय राष्ट्रीयता/मूल के प्रवासी भारतीयों को स्वदेश में स्थायी रूप से बसने के लिए वापस लौट आने पर सरकार द्वारा लागू विद्यमान आद्योगिक नीति के अनुरूप नए आद्योगिक एक स्थापित करने के लिए दिनमिलित निशेष सुविधाएँ दी जाती हैं :

—वे अपनी विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत और विदेशी स्त्रोतों से 25 लाख रुपए मूल्य तक की पूँजीगत वस्तुओं का आयात कर सकते हैं। इस सुविधा के अन्तर्गत प्रतिबंधित पूँजीगत वस्तुओं ना आयात करने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाएगी। तथापि, अपवादस्वरूप मामलों में प्रतिबंधित वस्तुओं के आयात संबंधी अनुरोधों पर भी उसके गणवगणों के आधार पर विचार किया जा सकता है।

—25 लाख रुपए की सीमा एक व्यक्ति पर लागू होती हैं जिसका तात्पर्य यह होगा कि दों या दों से अधिक व्यक्ति संयुक्त रूप से कोई उद्योग स्थापित करते हैं तो वे परियोजना में सम्मिलित होने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या के आधार पर निकाली गई मूल्य की सीमा तक पूँजीगत वस्तुओं का आयात कर सकते हैं। उपर्युक्त मामलों में सरकार किसी एक व्यक्ति के मामले में भी 25 लाख रुपये की सीमा में छूट दे सकती है।

—नई मशीनों की 25 लाख रुपये की सीमा की तलना में प्रयोग में लाई गई (पुरानी) मशीनों के मामले में मशीनों का मूल्य 15 लाख रुपये से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।

—इस सुविधा के अन्तर्गत आयात की गई मशीनों को 5 वर्ष की अवधि तक बेचा नहीं जा सकता। इसके पश्चात मूल्य नियं-

त्रक आयात एवं निर्धारित नई दिल्ली से अनुमति लेने पर ही इन मशीनों को बेचा जा सकता है।

—पूँजीगत वस्तुओं के आयात के अलावा प्रवासी भारतीय अपेक्षी करने एक वर्ष की मांग को पूरा करने हेतु अधिकतम 5 लाख रुपये के मूल्य तक के कच्चे माल हिस्से पूँजी उपभोग की जाने वाली वस्तुओं व भागों का आयात भी कर सकते हैं बशर्ते कि इस प्रकार के कच्चे माल हिस्से पूँजी व उपभोग की जाने वाली वस्तुओं तथा फालत पूँजी की खरीद उनके द्वारा विदेश में अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा से की जा रही है।

—कच्चे माल, हिस्से पूँजी उपयोग की जाने वाली वस्तुओं और फालत पूँजी के आयात की सुविधा उन मामलों में भी दी जाएगी जिनमें मशीन का विदेश से आयात नहीं किया गया हो; बल्कि जिसकी देश में ही खरीद की गई हो।

—कच्चे माल, हिस्से पूँजी उपयोग की जाने वाली वस्तुओं एवं फालत पूँजी के आयात संबंधी एक से अधिक आवेदनपत्रों पर विचार करने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी बशर्ते कि इन आयातों का कुल मूल्य 5 लाख रुपये की कुल सीमा से अधिक न हो।

—प्रवासी भारतीयों को ये सुविधाएँ प्राप्त करने के लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा निर्धारित प्रक्रिया का पालन करना होगा। उन्हें विदेश में विदेशी मुद्रा की शेष राशि को रोक रखने की अनुमति लेने के लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा निर्धारित फार्म में आवेदन करना पड़ता है। भारत में वापिस लौट आने के बाद आवेदन आवेदक विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम के अनुसार आवेदन दे सकता है।

—भारतीय राष्ट्रीयता/मूल वाले प्रवासी भारतीय जो भारत में वापस लौट कर नहीं आना चाहते लेकिन देशप्रत्यावर्तन का अधिकार रखे बिना भारत में किसी उद्यम निवेश करना चाहते हैं वे भी पूँजी और लाभांश का देशप्रत्यावर्तन का अधिकार रखे बिना पूँजीगत वस्तुओं, कच्चे माल, हिस्से पूँजी, उपभोग की जाने वाली वस्तुओं और फालत पूँजी के आयात के बारे में दी जाने

बाली उपर्युक्त सुविधा का लाभ उठा सकते हैं। किन्तु उनके मामले में पुरानी (पहले उपभोग में लाई जा चुकी) पूँजीगत वस्तुओं के आयात की अनुमति नहीं दी जाएगी।

—उपर्युक्त सुविधाओं के अन्तर्गत जो प्रवासी पूँजीगत वस्तुओं का आयात करना चाहते हैं उन्हें निर्धारित फार्म में आवेदन (लागत, बीमा, भाड़ा) यदि आयात 10 लाख रुपये से अधिक न हो तो क्षेत्रीय लाइसेंस प्राधिकरण; यदि आयात 10 लाख रुपये मूल्य से अधिक लेकिन 25 लाख रुपये से कम हो तो आवेदन मूल्य नियंत्रक, आयात एवं निर्यात, उद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली को और यदि आयात 25 लाख रुपये के मूल्य से अधिक का हो तो आवेदन औद्योगिक स्वीकृति सचिवालय (सी. जी. अनुभाग), उद्योग मंत्रालय, उद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के माध्यम से मूल्य नियंत्रक, आयात एवं निर्यात को भेजना चाहिए। यदि आवेदन औद्योगिक स्वीकृति सचिवालय के माध्यम से दिया जाता है तो आवेदक को आवेदन की 10 अतिरिक्त प्रतियां अन्यथा 4 अतिरिक्त प्रतियां भेजनी चाहिए। औद्योगिक स्वीकृति सचिवालय के माध्यम से भेजे जाने वाले आवेदन-पत्रों के साथ निर्धारित कार्य आई। एल. में 10 अतिरिक्त प्रतियां सहित औद्योगिक लाइसेंस लेने का आवेदन-पत्र भी संलग्न होना चाहिए।

देशप्रत्यावर्तन के अधिकार सीहृत

(1) नई कंपनियों में निवेश:

प्रवासी भारतीय और भारतीय मूल के व्यक्तियों को अनेक चूंते हुए उद्योगों में नयी कंपनियों के नए इकिवटी निर्गमों में, निवेश की गई राशि और उससे होने वाली आय के देशप्रत्यावर्तन के पूर्णाधिकार सहित बशतें कि निवेश बैंकों के माध्यम से या प्रवासी (वाह्य) खातें से किया गया हो, इकिवटी पूँजी के 20 प्रतिशत तक निवेश करने की अनुमति दी गई है। निम्नलिखित उद्योगों को छोड़कर ये निवेश सभी उद्योगों (बड़े, मध्यम व छोटे क्षेत्र) में किए जा सकते हैं:-

कायला, बस्त्र, दूरध-आहार, तिलहन परेने, चमड़ा, दियासलाई, संस्लिष्ट रेशों और धागों को कड़ा करने तथा अन्य प्रक्रियाएं, छोजन पर आधारित बिजली की

भट्टाचार्यों से तैयार किया गया इस्पात, इस्पात व लोहे के पाइप और ट्यूब्स, चमकीली छड़ी, टीन के डिब्बे और धातुबांधों के डिब्बे, डूम और पीपे, इस्पाती तार, स्टील को पुनः लाय-टन, अल्यूमिनियम के अद्धरों को छोड़कर अलाहौ धातु के अद्धर, ढलाई, ए. ए. सी. / ए. सी. एस. आर. कन्डक्टर, फार्मूला हाइड, प्लास्टिक प्रोसेस वस्तुएं, औद्योगिक गैसें, अलक्ष्मेल युक्त पेंयों का आसंबन या शराब बनाना तथा लघु क्षेत्र के लिए आरक्षित वे वस्तुएं जिनके संयंत्र व मशीनों का मूल्य 5 लाख रुपये से अधिक हो।

(2) प्राथमिकता/निर्यातोन्मुख उद्योग में निवेश।

प्रवासी भारतीयों को किसी न्यूनतम सीमा के बिना 74 प्रतिशत तथा निवेश करने की भी अनुमति दी गई है यदि वे; निम्नलिखित प्राथमिकता वाले उद्योगों में से कोई उद्योग स्थापित करें, धातुकीर्मिक उद्योग, बायलर व भाप जनित्रण संयंत्र, प्राइम मूवर (विद्युत-चालित जनरेटरों को छोड़कर), बिजली के उपकरण (कुछ निर्दिष्ट वस्तुएं), परिवहन उपकरण, औद्योगिक मशीनें, मशीनी औजार, कृषि मशीनें, मिट्टी हटाने की मशीनें, औद्योगिक यंत्र वैज्ञानिक यंत्र, नाइट्रोजनयुक्त व धास्थेटयुक्त उर्वरक, रमायन (कुछ विशिष्ट वस्तुएं), भेषज व दवाइयाँ, कागज उत्पाद सहित कागज व लगदी; मोटर गाड़ियों के टायर व ट्यूब्स प्लेट ल्लास; चीनी मिट्टी की वस्तुएं और सीमेंट उत्पादन। वे इस बचन के साथ किसी उद्योग में निवेश करते हैं कि उनके कुल उत्पादन का कम से कम 60 प्रतिशत अंश का निर्यात किया जाएगा। (लघु क्षेत्र के लिए आरक्षित उद्योगों के मामले में 75 प्रतिशत)।

इस प्रकार के उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए प्रवासी भारतीयों द्वारा लाई गई विदेशी मद्दा की सीमा तक देशी अनापूर्ति लिए बिना पूँजीगत उपकरणों के आयात की अनुमति दी जाएगी।

इस योजना के अन्तर्गत स्थापित उद्योगों से होने वाले लाभ को निर्वाध रूप से भेजने की अनुमति होगी। एक द्वारा वाणिज्य उत्पादन शुरू करने और जहां कहीं लागू होता हो निर्यात द्वायित्व पूरा करने पर पूँजी के देश में प्रत्यावर्तन की अनुमति भी दी जाएगी।

ये सुविधाएं विद्यमान आंदोलिक उपकरणों के विस्तार और विविधकरण सहित नहीं निवेश करने पर ही लागू होगी लोकन विद्यमान क्रियाकलापों में लगी माजूदा कम्पनियों के शेयर खरीदने के लिए नहीं दी जाएगी।

Missionaries in political activities in West Bengal

7029. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are any foreign missionaries working in West Bengal areas;
- (b) if so, whether there have been any reports of their involvement in political activities; and
- (c) if so, whether action has been taken to end this political interference by foreigners?

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

(a): Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c): As already stated in reply to Starred Question No. 566 answered on July 13, 1980, according to the Government of West Bengal, some foreign missionaries and social welfare organisations have been aiding the movement for a separate Jharkhand State and organising the tribals to agitate on local issues. District authorities have reported increase in number of foreigners and missionaries who are visiting Jhargram. The State Government have, therefore, advised all such organisations not to take up any new programme in the tribal belt of Midnapore, Purulia and Bankura districts. They were also advised to keep themselves in readiness to completely withdraw from these areas as soon as the State Government had made arrangements for taking over the institutions set up by them.

No specific complaint has been received recently against any individual foreign missionary. However, activities of foreign missionaries are

kept under watch and appropriate action is taken in case anything adverse comes to notice.

Recommendation of Committee to consider utilisation of water of West flowing rivers

7030. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations that have been made by the Committee set up to consider the utilisation of waters of West flowing rivers which are now going waste; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TIWARI): (a) The Committee for assessment of water resources of rivers flowing into the Arabian Sea and their utilisation, is yet to submit, its report.

(b) Does not arise.

Classification of Civil Engineers and Architectural Personnel of C.S.I.R.

7031. SHRI A. K. MEHTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Civil Engineers and Architectural personnel and doctors etc. of C.S.I.R. are classified as non-technical whereas the garden staff, Animal House Assistants, Curator, Assistant Editor, Assistant Lithographer, Proof Reader, mistry, mason and plumber etc. have been classified as technical personnel;

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

(c) whether Government have received representation with regard to the classification mentioned above; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (d): The Governing Body of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)

at its meeting held on 3-8-1979 reconsidered the matter and have reclassified the Civil Engineering and Architectural Personnel as "Technical" with the retirement age at 60 years, subject to the conditions that they would not be eligible for promotion by assessment as admissible to other technical staff. Representations have been received concerning the imposition of this condition; this is being further examined. The matter regarding classification of Doctors is being looked into.

Meeting of Women Members of Parliament with the Prime Minister

7032. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister had a meeting with the women Members of Parliament and women's Organisations on the 18th July, 1980;

(b) if so, the number of women who were allowed to meet the Prime Minister;

(c) whether the delegation handed over any memorandum on the atrocities committed by police on women;

(d) if so, the details of the memorandum; and

(e) whether any assurance was given by the Prime Minister to the delegation?

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

(b) and (c): A delegation of women Members of Parliament and representatives of women's Organisations called on the Prime Minister on 18-7-80 and presented a memorandum dated 17-7-80, signed by a number of women Members of Parliament and other women regarding the recent incident in Baghpat and the behaviour of the police against women in general.

(d) A copy of the memorandum is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1228/80].

(e) The Prime Minister assured the delegation that the points mentioned in the memorandum will be got examined.

Recognition of Moplah Rebellion of 1921 (Kerala) for payment of Pension

7033. SHRI A. K. BALAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recognised the so-called Moplah Rebellion of 1921 as a part of our Independence struggle; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give pension to the participants therein as is given to other freedom fighters?

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

(b) The matter is under review.

News Item "Influx of Foreign Settlers in Assam"

7034. SHRI JAIRAM VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in the 'Times of India' in its issue of the 22nd July, 1980 under the caption "Influx of foreign settlers in Assam" which states that a sizeable number of families of Bangladeshis have settled in a two kilometers belt on both sides of a river, encroaching upon Government land;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter so far?

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

(b) and (c). A copy of the press note dated 25th July, 1980 issued by the Government of Assam clarifying the reports in this regard is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1229/80].

Proposal to convert the Coimbatore Municipality into a Corporation

7035. SHRI ERA MOHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal to convert the Coimbatore Municipality into a Corporation has been sent by the Tamil Nadu Government to the Central Government for President's assent; and

(b) if so, at what stage the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VEN-KATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). The Government of Tamil Nadu have sent the Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation Bill, 1979 for previous sanction of the President under proviso to Article 304(b) of the Constitution before its introduction in the State Legislature. They have not sent any such Bill for the assent of the President so far.

Previous sanction of the President under Article 304(b) of the Constitution for introduction of the above-mentioned Tamil Nadu Bill in the State Legislature was conveyed to the State Government on 15th July, 1980 alongwith some observations.

Industrial Development in Tamil Nadu

7036. SHRI C. CHINNASAMY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the rank of Tamil Nadu in industrial development since 1975;

(b) the reasons for decline if any; and

(c) the quantum of Central invest-ment in Tamil Nadu since 1975?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANNA): (a) Statistics relating to gross value of industrial production in the registered factories are available upto 1977-78. The State of Tamil Nadu ranked 4th in industrial production in 1975-76 but rose to occupy the 3rd position in 1977-78.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Central Public Sector Enterprises having their units and establishments in Tamil Nadu have increased their gross block from Rs 384.5 crores on 31-3-1975 to Rs. 615.78 crores on 31-3-1979.

News item captioned "Another Chinese Balloon Lands"

7037. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULE-KAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Gov-ernment has been drawn to the news item published in the "Sunday Stand-ard" dated the 13th July, 1980 cap-tioned "Another Chinese balloon lands"; and

(b) the details thereof and Govern-ments reaction thereto?

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

(b) One plastic balloon had fallen down on the outskirts of village Pratapgarh of Amreli District on the 10th July, 1980. Leaflets in Chinese, some biscuit packets, underwears etc.

were found. Similar balloons were found in village Rasalia (Kutch) on the 4th July, 1980 and in Haripura (Jamnagar) on the 2nd July, 1980. Such balloons fall at many places in Gujarat every year. In all these cases it was found that the leaflets contain routine KMT propaganda against Mainland China. These balloons originating from Taiwan and aimed towards Mainland China had drifted towards India, probably due to cross currents of winds and atmospheric disturbances. Falling of these balloons and literature has no security implication for India.

Theft of Idols

7038. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of idols stolen during the last two years and the value thereof;

(b) whether police has apprehended a gang indulging in stealing of idols worth rupees one crore in January-February, 1980 in Bundelkhand, Jhansi; and

(c) if so, the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) 1860 idols worth Rs. 51 lakhs approximately were reported stolen during the years 1978 and 1979.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Some of the accused have been arrested and vigorous efforts are being made to arrest the other accused. The case is under investigation of the U.P. State C.I.D.

Theft in Falaknuma Palace of Nizam of Hyderabad

7039. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that eight antiques worth lakhs of rupees adorn-

ing the famous Falaknuma Palace of the Nizam of Hyderabad were stolen recently;

(b) whether earlier also some valuable ornaments were stolen from the Palace; and

(c) 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 on receipt of the same a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

Citizenship for Refugees from Pakistan in Jammu and Kashmir State

7040. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over 3 lakhs people who came from Pakistan in 1947 to Jammu and Kashmir State have been given citizenship;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). No reliable figures of persons who migrated from Pakistan to Jammu & Kashmir State in 1947, are available.

Persons of Indian origin, who had migrated in 1947 from the territories now included in Pakistan, were deemed to be citizens of India under Article 6 of the Constitution.

अनुसूचित जातियाँ और अनुसूचित जन-जातियाँ के उत्थान पर सर्व की राशि

7041. श्री राम विलास पासवान: व्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) आगामी वर्ष के दौरान अनुसूचित जातियाँ और अनुसूचित जनजातियाँ के उत्थान के लिये किलना व्यय किया जायेगा और यह व्यय किन-किन मद्दों पर किया जायेगा; और

(क) इसमें इन समुदायों के बाबा लाल होने की संभावना है?

पूर्ण संक्षेपमें राज्य मंत्री (जी योगेन्द्र मक्की): (क) 1980-81 के दौरान बन-

सूचित जाति वार बनुसूचित जनजाति के उत्थान की योजनाओं पर संभावित अवृत्ति इस प्रकार हैः—

योजना का नाम

मनू० जाति योजनाओं का नाम

(रु० करोड़ों में)

| | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------------------------|
| 1. विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता | 100.00 | 70.00 |
| 2. केन्द्रीय प्रयोजित योजनाएं | | |
| (i) कन्वा लालवान | 1.00 | 0.45 |
| (ii) अनुदंडान और प्रशिक्षण | मूल्य | 0.45 |
| 3. मैट्रिकोलर लालवान | 20.00 | (योजनाओं के लिए संयुक्त) |
| 4. अनुसूचित जाति विकास निगम | 12.00 | मूल्य |
| 5. पुस्तक बैंक | 0.30 | (योजनाओं के लिए संयुक्त) |
| 6. मैट्रिकपूर्व लालवान | 0.31 | (योजनाओं के लिए संयुक्त) |
| 7. शिक्षण और सबद्ध योजनाएं | 0.50 | (योजनाओं के लिए संयुक्त) |
| 8. स्वयंसेवी संगठन | 1.00 | 0.50 |

(ब) उपर्युक्त योजनाओं से अनुसूचित जातियों/जनजातियों को निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में लाभ होगा—

- (i) कृषि
- (ii) बागवानी
- (iii) सिक्काई
- (iv) पशुपालन
- (v) सहकारिता
- (vi) बन
- (vii) लघु और आमीज उद्योग
- (viii) पेय जल आपूर्ति
- (ix) स्वास्थ्य
- (x) पीष्टिक आहार
- (xi) शिक्षा

कोटा में कारबाने

7042. श्री बत्तुर्जुः : क्या उच्चीं अधीं यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) कोटा (राजस्थान) में सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में पृथक-पृथक रूप से कितने-कितने कारबाने चल रहे हैं और उनमें प्रत्येक का स्वामित्व किसका है;

(ख) इन कारबानों में गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितने श्रमिक भारे गये तथा कितने अपर्ण हुए ; और

(ग) इसी अवधि में वहां पुलिस द्वारा गोली चलाये जाने, दुर्घटनाओं तथा वैयक्तिक द्वैष के कारण पृथक-पृथक रूप से कितनी मौतें हुईं और कारबाना मालिकों द्वारा कितना मृआवजा अदा किया गया?

उच्चीं अधीनसय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बरनजीत चानगा): (क) सरकारी क्षेत्र के कारबाने . . . 14 बिजली क्षेत्र के कारबाने . . . 104 नाम तथा स्वामित्व संलग्न विवरण में इशार्ये गये हैं। [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। दोस्रे संस्करण एल. टी.-1230/80)]

(ख) वर्ष 1977, 1978 तथा 1979 में 14 घातक दुर्घटनाएं हुईं तथा 1963 में एसी दुर्घटनाएं हुईं जो घातक किसी की नहीं थीं।

(ग) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Meeting with Police Officers on Law and Order in Delhi

7043. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Home Minister had held a meeting with various police officials from Delhi including the Commissioner of Police on the 13th June, 1980 to consider the deteriorating law and order situation in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps planned at the meeting to normalise the law and order situation in Delhi?

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

(a) No such meeting was held on the 13th June, 1980. However, the Home Minister held two meetings on the 12th July, 1980 and 26th July, 1980 to review *inter alia* the law and order situation in Delhi.

(b) Measures to strengthen Delhi Police and make them effective were considered at the above meetings.

Denial of Pay Scales to Officers of I.A.S. Cadres of Bihar, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu

7044. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that senior most officers belonging to Indian Administrative Service Cadres of Bihar, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu having equivalent position of Secretary to Government of India while working in their respective States during 1978-79 were denied their due and legitimate salary scale of pay by the States;

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

(c) the number of such officers of these three States and proposed Government's action thereto to protect the due pay scales for them through respective States exchequer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). The Pay admissible to officers belonging to the IAS Cadres of Bihar, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu holding posts under the State Governments during 1978-79 was required to be regulated by the provisions contained in the IAS (Pay) Rules, 1954. The Central Government is not aware of any cases of senior most IAS Officers of Bihar, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu having been denied their due and legitimate pay

as admissible under the IAS (Pay) Rules, 1954.

Representations regarding Reconstruction of Open Drain in Kanpur Cantt.

7045. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cantonment Board, Kanpur has been receiving various representations since 1977/78 from the residents of Napier Road Housing Colony for reconstruction of Open Drain parallel to the said road side;

(b) whether these representations have demanded other facilities also;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether no action has ever been initiated on such representations; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and action now being proposed to be taken to ameliorate the conditions immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Only one representation dated 30-7-1979 was received from a resident of House No. A/5, Napier Road, Kanpur for repair of the existing open drain along side Napier Road.

(b) and (c). The said representation also demanded repairs to pot-holes, removal of blockage of water and provision of a sewer connection to House No. A/5 Napier Road.

(d) Cantt. Board have ensured the regular cleaning of the drain. To reduce the quantum of sullage flowing in the drain, the sullage from the Cantt. Board quarters in the neighbourhood has been diverted into an existing sewer of the P&T Department. The pot-holes have been repaired.

(e) Does not arise in view of the reply given in part (d) above.

Employment of Ex-Servicemen in Directorate General of Factories

7046. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite Government's assurances for proper rehabilitation of young ex-servicemen, employment is not granted or encouraged in the ordnance factories under the Directorate General of Ordnance Factories, Calcutta;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and action being proposed to be taken in this regard to facilitate employment availability to such young ex-service men of all the forces viz. Indian Army, Air Force and Navy; and

(c) the total number of such ex-servicemen, if any, got interviewed and employed during the past three years in the new factories under the DGOF, Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. On the contrary in addition to the normal reservation of 10 per cent and 20 per cent of the vacancies against direct recruitment quota in Group 'C' and 'D' posts respectively, orders were issued in 1977 to the Directorate General of Ordnance Factories that only ex-Servicemen be appointed against newly raised vacancies or vacancies arising out of retirement. Others were to be appointed in the event of non-availability of suitable ex-Servicemen.

(c) The information is being collected.

Rehabilitation of MNE Returnees

7047. DR. R. ROTHUAMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government sanctioned about Rs. 2 crores in 1977 for rehabilitation of the MNF returnees;

(b) how far this grant has been utilised, number of MNF returnees rehabilitated and the amount given per head;

(c) how many MNF personnel have surrendered so far since May, 1979;

(d) how many MNF personnel have received definite assistance from Mizoram Government; and

(e) the detailed assistance extended to each individual by Mizoram Government for their rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
 (a) to (e). Government sanctioned Rs. 192.88 lakhs for the purpose of rehabilitation of ex-Undergrounds (ex-UG) in Mizoram. According to information received from Government of Mizoram, Rs. 91.55 lakhs have so far been spent on the scheme.

365 MNF personnel have surrendered since May, 1979 and upto end of July, 1980.

Assistance granted so far is as follows:—

(i) Agricultural grants totalling Rs. 28.87 lakh to 343 ex-UG.

(ii) Industrial (rice huller) loans totalling Rs. 27.43 lakh to 197 ex-UG.

(iii) Veterinary (Dairy Farming) loans totalling Rs. 24.10 lakh to 241 ex-UG.

(iv) Cash grants totalling Rs. 10.15 lakh to 1,015 ex-UG.

(v) Rs. 1 lakh placed at the disposal of Mizoram police for cash grant to fresh surrenderees.

So far 1,015 ex-UG have been given assistance in the form of cash grants, 781 ex-UG have received rehabilitation grants/loans; and 20 ex-UG have been given employment in Government offices.

Filling up of vacancies in Membership of U.P.S.C.

7048. SHRI NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies in the membership of UPSC as on the 30th June, 1980;

(b) the period for which the vacancies have continued to exist; and

(c) the likely date by which these would be filled up alongwith the reasons for not filling them so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) One post was vacant on the 30th June, 1980.

(b) The post became vacant on the 21st April, 1980.

(c) Selection of Members is based on their suitability to handle diverse tasks and problems coming up before the Union Public Service Commission. For this, persons who have achieved eminence in various fields and who possess the necessary background which would be useful for work on the Commission, have to be considered for making a selection. The willingness of the persons so selected to serve in the Commission has also to be ascertained. All this necessarily takes time. It is therefore not possible to indicate the likely date by which a new Member will be selected. However, Government are seized of the matter and it is expected that an appointment will be made soon.

Machines developed by Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute

7049. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute,

Durgapur has developed machines for insulating telecommunication cables; and

(b) if so, what will be production capacity of each machine and the amount involved for the manufacture of these machines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute (CMERI) has developed in collaboration with Hindustan Cables Ltd., Rupnarainpur two machines which were hitherto imported for telecommunication cables.

(b) They are:—

1. High speed paper lapping machine. Rs. 54 500/- (Rs. 1 lakh).

Production rate per machine is 16 to 20 Kms. of conductor in 8 working hours.

2. High speed paper twinning machine. Rs. 5,00,000/- (Rs. 8 lakhs)

Prototype under fabrication.

The indigenous price is indicated against each and the price for import within brackets. Know how has been released to two parties for the first and to one party for the second machine..

All India Associations and Federations of Defence Employees

7050 SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many All India Associations and Federations of Defence Employees have been recognised by Government.

(b) what is their total membership and when these were recognised;

(c) are there any All India Federations who have applied for recognition; and

(d) if so, when they (Federations) applied and what is the membership they have claimed and what is the delay in granting recognition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) 54 All India Associations and 2 Federations have been granted recognition.

(b) Information regarding the total membership and dates of recognition of these Associations/Federations is not readily available.

(c) There are two Federations who have applied for the grant of recognition.

(d) One Federation claiming membership of 30,000 as on 13th October, 1977 and the other Federation claiming more than 60,000 membership as on 10th March, 1978 applied for the grant of recognition. At present the rules regarding recognition of new Federations are under consideration of the Ministry of Home Affairs (deptt of Personnel & A.R.) and till such time as the rules are finalised, the recognition to new Federations cannot be granted.

Stenographers/LDC's/Group 'D' working on ad-hoc basis

7051. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many stenographers|LDCs| Group 'D' are working on ad-hoc basis with effect from January, 1972 to June, 1980 in the various Central Government Offices and its Attached and Subordinate Offices;

(b) how many out of them have completed 3 years of continuous service;

(c) how many out of them have been reverted/removed from their posts; and

(d) how many out of them have been regularised during the above period, Ministry-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATA-SUBBAIAH): (a) to (d). Government do not monitor such information. The required information will be collected and laid on the table of the House.

Corruption Cases in Military Farms

7052. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of corruption were reported at local or all India level in the department of Military Farms in the year 1979 and upto June, 1980;

(b) in how many cases departmental or other enquiries were held; and

(c) how many officials were found guilty and number of officials penalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C P. N. SINGH): (a) To the extent information is available with the Army Headquarters, 16 cases were reported during 1979 and upto June 1980.

(b) and (c). Inquiry in two cases has been completed and the services of two employees found guilty were terminated. Inquiry in five cases is in progress.

केन्द्रीय पुलिस संगठन में वरिष्ठ सूची तैयार क्या जाना

7053. श्री राम दिलास पासवान: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय पुलिस संगठन में विभिन्न स्तरों से लिये गये अधिकारियों की वरिष्ठता सूची गत चाँदह वर्षों से तैयार नहीं की गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या वरिष्ठता निर्दिशत करने के बारे में दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय तथा उच्चतम न्यायालय के स्पष्ट निर्देश तथा निर्णय हैं; और

(ग) इस मामले में बनियामितात्मक होने का तक दूर कर दिया जायेगा और इसके लिये उत्तरदायी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कानून कार्यकालीन करते का विचार है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राष्ट्र मंत्री (श्री लोकेश बक्काना): (क) 14 वर्ष या इससे अधिक समय से जो केन्द्रीय पुलिस संगठन विभाग है; उनमें केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल को छोड़कर सभी ने वरिष्ठता सूचियां तैयार कर ली हैं। तथापि केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल के मामले में भी 1974 में अस्थाई ब्रेक्वेंच लिस्ट तैयार की गयी थी, परन्तु उन ग्रुप्पिंगों के कारण इसके अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया जा सकता जो केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल में हैं। सी./एस. एस. सी. अधिकारियों और पुलिस उप-अधीक्षकों के रूप में सीधे भतीं किए गए अधिकारियों के बीच चल रहे थे।

(ख) उच्चतम न्यायालय ने, अपारात्मक कमीशन प्राप्त अधिकारियों में से कुछ अधिकारियों द्वारा दायर की गई वर्षीय को मंजूर करते समय यह निर्देश दिया है कि पदोन्नतियां, यदि कोई हों, दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय के निर्णय के अनुरूप की जाइयाँ और ये पदोन्नतियां अपील के अंतिम परिणाम के बनसार होंगी। तदनुसार केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल में पुलिस उप-अधीक्षकों की वरिष्ठता सूची में संशोधन किया जा रहा है।

(ग) भाग (क) और (ख) के हमारे उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Production of Truck Chassis

7054. ACHARYA BHAGWAN DEV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of production of Mercedes Benz truck chassis in the country in 1979-80;

(b) whether Government have received complaints regarding irregularities committed in the sale of these chassis by the dealers in Rajasthan; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a). 21,465, as reported by the manufacturers of the Tata truck chassis.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There is no Government control on sale and distribution of commercial vehicles. However, complaints about irregularities in the distribution of TELCO chassis received by Government are referred to manufacturers for suitable action. Manufacturers have reported that whenever specific cases of irregularity are established, appropriate action is taken.

ट्रकों को बुकिंग के लिये जमा की जाने वाली राशि

7055. आवार्य भगवान द्वेषः क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या किसी डीलर के पास देश में निर्मित ट्रकों तथा मोटर कारों की बुकिंग के लिये बैंक के सावधि लेखे में चार हजार रुपये की रकम जमा करनी पड़ती थी और रसीद लेनी पड़ती थी;

(ख) क्या इस प्रक्रिया में परिवर्तन कर दिया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो कब;

(ग) इस प्रक्रिया में परिवर्तन करने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या इसके परिणाम-स्वरूप बैंकों में जमा राशि में कमी हुई है; और

(घ) क्या पुरानी प्रक्रिया को पुनः चालू करने के बारे में सरकार के पास कोई प्रस्ताव है ताकि खरीदारों की जमा राशि को देश द्वारा उपयोग किया जाये न कि कम्पनी द्वारा?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरण-जीत आनना): (क) और (ख). में अशोक लेलैंड और मे. टेल्कों ने बताया है कि पहले उनके ग्राहकों को वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियों के लिए आडर बुक करने के लिए 4,000 रु. की मियादी जमा रसीद प्रस्तुत करनी पड़ती थी। इस पद्धति को टेल्कों ने अक्टूबर, 1979 से और अशोक लेलैंड ने 1-1-80 से बदल दिया है। अब ग्राहकों को

वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियों के लिए पंजीकरण करते समय विक्रेताओं को पास 6,000 रु. की राशि नकद जमा करनी पड़ती है। काले बन्ध निर्माता जैसे बजाज टेल्कों और स्टैंडर्ड मोटर्स ने भी बताया है कि वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियों के लिए आडर बुक करते समय वे नकद राशि इकट्ठा कर रहे हैं। महिन्द्रा एण्ड महिन्द्रा और प्रीमियर आटोमोबाइल्स ने सूचित किया है कि आडर बुक करते समय उनके विक्रेता सांकेतिक अग्रिम भुगतान ले रहे हैं इन्हें स्टान्डर्ड मोटर्स ने बताया है कि वे कोई भी अग्रिम राशि नहीं ले रहे हैं।

(ग) निर्माताओं ने बताया है कि संशोधित पद्धति सामान्य वाणिज्यिक प्रथा के अनुरूप है और वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने और बकाया मांग को पूरा करने के लिए उनको कार्यसंचालन पूँजी की आवश्यकताओं के पूरा करने में इससे उन्हें मदद मिलेगी।

(घ) जी नहीं।

छुआछूत और अन्य अपमान जनक शब्दों वाली धार्मिक पुस्तकों पर रोक लगाना

7056. धी राम विलास पासवानः क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उन धार्मिक पुस्तकों पर रोक लगाने का है जिनमें मनुष्यों के एक वर्ग के अछूत कहा गया है और उनके लिए अपमानजनक शब्द इस्तेमाल किए गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकराणा): (क) और (ख). ऐसी किसी सामग्री का प्रकाशन, जो धर्म, मूल वंश, जाति अथवा सम्बाद्य अथवा किसी अन्य प्रकार के वाधार पर विभिन्न धर्मों, मूल वंशीय समूहों अथवा जातियों अथवा समुदायों के बीच असहिती अथवा शत्रुता, वृत्ता अथवा विमनस्य संप्रवर्तित करता था संप्रवर्तित करने का प्रयत्न करता, भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 153 के अधीन एक अपराध है। इण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 95-के

अधीन राज्य सरकार उन प्रकाशनों को, जो भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 153-के उपबन्धों का उल्लंघन कर सकते हैं, सरकार द्वारा जब जांचित किए जा सकते हैं।

Bar on alien Organisations from Tribal Areas in West Bengal

7057. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLA:

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item in the "Times of India" dated the 25th June, 1980 under the caption "Alien organisations to be barred from Tribal areas" by the Government of West Bengal; and

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

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

(a). Yes, Sir.

According to information furnished by the State Government, they have advised all foreign financed organisations not to take up any new programme in the tribal belt of Midnapore, Purulia and Bankura districts and also to keep themselves in readiness to completely withdraw from those areas as soon as arrangements have been made for taking over the institutions set up by them.

(b). Activities of such organisations are kept under watch and appropriate action is taken in case anything adverse comes to notice.

Alien Organisations behind Tribal Upsurge in North-Eastern Region

7058. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any evidence about the working of alien organisations behind the tribal upsurge in Eastern and North-Eastern region has come to Government's notice;

(b) if so, whether the alien organisations have been asked to wind up their establishments in the tribal areas; and

(c) the number and details of the organisations which have been served with notice to wind up?

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

(a) to (c). As stated in reply to Starred Question No. 566 answered on July, 16, 1980, the Government of West Bengal have reported that some foreign missionaries and social welfare organisations have been aiding the movement for a separate Jharkhand State and organising the tribal to agitate on local issues. Increase in number of foreigners and missionaries visiting Jhargram has also been reported by district authorities. The State Government has advised all such organisations not to take up any new programme in the tribal belt of Midnapore, Purulia and Bankura districts, and to keep themselves in readiness to completely withdraw from these areas as soon as the State Government had made arrangements for taking over the institutions set up by them.

Allegations of a general nature have also been made elsewhere from time to time but no specific complaint has been received recently against any individual foreign missionary, and no one has been ordered to leave the country.

Activities of foreign missionaries are, however, kept under watch and appropriate action is taken in case anything adverse comes to notice.

Training facilities to Entrepreneurs

7059. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether lack of training facilities make many young and ambitious entrepreneurs lose interest and shy of shouldering the responsibility.

(b) whether it is also a fact that the position with regard to training of entrepreneurs is so depressing that there is a mushroom growth of training institutions and a variety of guides brought out by these private institution that young people fall prey to them and get fleed;

(c) whether Government propose to start correspondence courses for the entrepreneurs to satisfy and fulfil stupendous desire for this in the country;

(d) whether there is any scheme envisaged for employees working in Central and State Governments, on ensuring, part time basis like the L.L.B. Class arranged by the universities; and

(e) whether such a arrangement already exists for the army personnel, special those near their retirement the reasons why such a scheme is not in existence for other employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries of this Ministry has been conducting Industrial Entrepreneurial Entrepreneurship Training Courses for qualified engineers and science graduates on a countrywide basis. The objective of this training programme is to motivate these engineers to set up their industrial ventures instead of seeking salaries employment. These courses are being conducted since 1979 and till March,

1980, about 7040 entrepreneurs had been trained and about 20 per cent of them had set up their own small scale units.

With the thrust for the development of industries in backward/rural areas and for weaker sections, the programme of entrepreneurial training has been diversified by introducing a number of new courses in the year 1978-79 for a variety of new categories of entrepreneurs. These includes:—

- (1) Identification, selection and motivation of Entrepreneurs;
- (2) Entrepreneurship Development among women;
- (3) Entrepreneurship Development among Educated Unemployed;
- (4) Entrepreneurship Development among Rural Artisans;
- (5) Entrepreneurship Development among Weaker Sections; and
- (6) Entrepreneurship Development among Students.

About 1801 entrepreneurs benefited under the above mentioned programmes in 1978-79 and their number shot up to 3707 in 1979-80. It is, therefore, not true that the lack of training facilities makes many young and ambitious entrepreneurs lose interest and shy of shouldering the responsibilities.

(b) This Ministry is not aware of the mushroom growth of training institutions. The training programmes are conducted through a net work of its own field offices i.e. Small Industries Service Institutes spread over the country. Besides, this Ministry also gives financial assistance to a few reputed Institutions like IITs, Indian Investment Centre, Prototype Training cum Production Centres etc. which are well equipped for conducting entrepreneurship development programmes.

This Ministry is also not aware of any guides brought out by private institutions. This Ministry has its own publications for the guidance of entrepreneurs which are distributed freely or as a saleable publications.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration of this Ministry to start correspondence courses for the entrepreneurs.

(d) No scheme is envisaged for part-time classes for the employees of Central and State Governments on part-time basis.

(e) Training courses for Army personnel are conducted by the Ministry of Defence in collaboration with various organisations. This Ministry is not contemplating conducting courses for its civilian employees about to retire from service.

Licences to Watch Manufacturers

7060. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that licences for watch manufacturing have been issued to persons who know nothing about watch manufacturing and many of whom are under investigation by the revenue department:

(b) if so, the names of the persons to whom licences were issued till March, 1980, how many watches were imported by each of them and the number of units set up so far and the reasons for not setting up manufacturing units by those people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). 17 companies in the organised sector have been given approvals for the manufacture of mechanical wrist watches. So far as the Government is aware, these companies either possess the necessary know-how for the production of wrist watches or they will acquire through collaboration agreements with manufacturers abroad. Information regarding investigations by the Revenue Department against any of these companies is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

The names of the above companies and whether they have gone into production is indicated in the annexed statement. Six companies have yet to take effective steps for implementation of their respective schemes. Of these 17 companies, only M/s Hindustan Machine Tools have imported 11,00,123 watches.

Statement

| S. No. | Name of the Company approved for manufacture of wrist watches in the organised sector. | Whether production commenced |
|--------|--|------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | M/s. H.M.T. Ltd. 36, Cunningham Road, Bangalore 560 050. | Yes |
| 2. | M/s. Hegde & Golay Ltd., 17/1, Palace Road, Bangalore. | " |
| 3. | M/s. Indo French Time Industries, 12, Udyog Nagar, S.V. Road, Goregoan (West), Bombay. | " |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|---|------------|-------------------|
| 4. | M/s. Sandoz (India) Watch Industries, N-87, Panchshila Park, New Delhi-110 017. | .. . . . . | Yes |
| 5. | M/s. Sondhi Tressa Time Industries Pvt. Ltd., B-13/4, Jhilmil Ind. Scheme, Tahirpur Estate, Shahdara, Delhi-110 032. | .. . . . . | " |
| 6. | M/s. Indo wiss Time Limited, A-1/6, Safderjung Enclave, New Delhi. | .. . . . . | " |
| 7. | M/s. Camy India, 78/78A, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay. | .. . . . . | " |
| 8. | M/s G.S. Purewa & Associates Pv. L d., Kasauli Road, Dharampur, Simla Hills. | .. . . . . | " |
| 9. | M/s. Nasra Watchers Pv. Ltd., Sv vex Cable Compound, Saki Vihar Road, Bombay-400 072. | .. . . . . | No |
| 10. | M/s. Jayana Time Industries Pvt. L d., 7/25, Darya Ganj, Delhi-6 | .. . . . . | Yes |
| 11. | M/s. Amar Watches Pv. Ltd., 629-A, Girgaum Road, Bombay-400 002 | .. . . . . | " |
| 12. | M/s Empire Time Industries (P) Ltd., 2, Manick ala Industrial Estate, Calcutta-700 054. | .. . . . . | Under lay off. |
| 13. | M/s. Bhagwan Dass Time Industries (P) Ltd., 47-B, Friends Colony, Mathura Road, New Delhi. | .. . . . . | No |
| 14. | M/s. Satguru Watches (P) Ltd., 1/6-B, Pusa Road, New Delhi | .. . . . . | " |
| 15. | M/s. H.K. Knitmachen P. Ltd., Bombay Cotton Mills Estate, Dattaram Lal Pathar, Bombay. | .. . . . . | " |
| 16. | M/s. Andhra Pradesh Ind. Dev. Corporation, Hyderabad. | .. . . . . | " |
| 17. | M/s. Hyderabad Allwyn Metal Works Ltd., Hyderabad. | .. . . . . | " |

राजस्थान के लबाना समुदाय द्वारा ज्ञापन

7061. श्री भीष्मा भाईः क्या गृह मंत्री मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :-

(क) क्या एक शिष्टमंडल ने राजस्थान की लबाना समुदाय को पिछड़ी जातियों की

सूची में शामिल करने के आशय का जैसा कि गुजरात में भी हो चुका है, एक ज्ञापन उन्हें पेश किया था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राष्ट्र मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र माकवाना): (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Elections to Delhi Metropolitan Council and Municipal Corporation, Delhi

7062. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not holding elections to (i) the Delhi Metropolitan Council, and (ii) the Municipal Corporation of Delhi along with the election to the nine State Legislative Assemblies that were dissolved around the same time; and

(b) when firm dates are likely to be announced to hold elections to these two bodies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The Delhi Administration has informed that the elections to the Delhi Metropolitan Council and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi could not be held along with the elections to the 9 State Assemblies for the following reasons:—

(i) The Legislative Assemblies of the nine States were dissolved on 17th February, 1980, whereas the Delhi Metropolitan Council and Municipal Corporation were dissolved much latter, i.e., 2st March, 1980 and 11th April, 1980 respectively.

(ii) As there were a number of complaints regarding commissions of names from the electoral rolls of the Union Territory of Delhi during the Lok Sabha elections 1980, the Election Commission of India has ordered a revision of the electo-

ral rolls of the Union Territory of Delhi before holding elections to constitute a new Metropolitan Council.

(iii) The electoral rolls of some of the areas of the Union Territory of Delhi which were alleged to have been left out from the rolls completely during the last elections are being re-surveyed for the enrolment of eligible electors.

(b). According to the Delhi Administration firm dates for holding elections to these bodies could be given only after the completion of revision of rolls in the Union Territory of Delhi.

भारतीय सीमेंट निगम पर किया गया व्यय और सीमेंट उद्योग की क्षमता का उपयोग

7063. श्री मूल चन्द डाला: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारतीय सीमेंट निगम पर कितना वार्षिक प्रशासनिक व्यय किया जा रहा है और इसके नियंत्रण में कितने सीमेंट कारखाने चल रहे हैं? और उनमें कारखाना-दार कल कितना पूँजी निवेश किया गया है तथा उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता क्या है;

(ख): वर्ष 1977, 1978 और 1979 के दौरान उनकी कल उत्पादन क्षमता के कितने प्रतिशत का उपयोग किया गया; और

(ग) क्या उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता का कम उपयोग किए जाने के कारण भारतीय सीमेंट निगम को हानि हो रही है और यदि हाँ, तो कितनी वार्षिक हानि हो रही उसके क्षण कारण है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राष्ट्र मंत्री श्री चरन-जीत चानना): (क) भारतीय सीमेंट निगम अपने प्रशासनिक व्ययों को स्वयं ही पूरा करता है और वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान 127.30 लाख रुपए का प्रशासनिक व्यय किया गया उत्पादन कर रहे कारखानों की संख्या उनमें

से किए गए निवेश और उनकी अधिष्ठापित क्षमता निम्न प्रकार हैः—

| कारखाने का नाम | निवेश (लाख रुपयों में) | अधिष्ठापित क्षमता (लाख मी. ० टन में) |
|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| मांडर (मध्य प्रदेश) | 1123 | 3.8 |
| कुरुकुन्ता (कर्नाटक) | 687 | 2.0 |
| बोकाजन (झज्जर) | 1471 | 2.0 |
| राजबन्द हिमाचल प्रदेश* | *2903 | 2.8 |
| (31-3-80 की स्थिति) | | |
| मोट | 5184 | 9.8 |

(स) और (ग) : कार्य संचालन संबंधी प्रतिरक्षक समस्याओं, राज्य सरकारों द्वारा की गई विज्ञली की कट्टिताओं, जोबल व रेलवे वैग्नां की अपर्याप्ति सम्प्लाई जैसे मुख्य कारणों से क्षमता का कम उपयोग हुआ और

जिसका निगम के साथ पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा। कारखानों में वर्ष 1977-78, 1978-79 और 1979-80 में क्षमता का निम्न प्रकारण उपयोग हुआ था :—

| कारखाने का नाम | क्षमता उपयोग (प्रतिशत) |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| | 1977-78 1978-79 1979-80 |
| मांडर | 103.0 74.0 71.5 |
| कुरुकुन्ता | 75.2 82.7 86.5 |
| बोकाजन | 43.3 51.5 75.0 |

(राजबन—वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन 1 अप्रैल, 1980 से शुरू हुआ)

निगम को तीन बर्षों में निम्नलिखित लाग/हाजि हुईः—

लाख रुपयों में

| | 1977-78 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| (-) 98.31 (-) 82.46 (+) 100.55 | | | |

Attack on Harijans of Shekhpura in District Monghyr, Bihar

7064. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any communication about attack on Harijans and their women of Shekhpura in District Monghyr (Bihar) by known bad character of the areas;

(b) whether it is a fact that on 1st July, 1980 during the day time, bad characters entered the houses and beat up women and abused them;

(c) whether it is a fact that no action has been taken to protect the lives of Harijans by Shekhpura Police; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to arrest the culprits and protect Harijans of this village?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of a Unit for Manufacturing Tele-Communication and Electronics Switch Gear Equipments in Punjab

7065. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Punjab proposed to set up a unit for manufacturing tele communication and electronics switch gear equipments in Public Sector; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The present Government have not receiv-

ed any such proposal from Chief Minister, Punjab.

(b), Does not arise.

Ministers taking their Wives on Official Tours

7066. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wives of Ministers, State Ministers and Deputy Ministers have been permitted to accompany their husbands on the official tours inside the country;

(b) whether this facility is also allowed to them for travel by Air; and

(c) if not, the names and numbers of tours carried out by the Ministers, State Ministers and Deputy Ministers since January, 1980 (inside the country)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Minister's tours within the country are regulated by the Minister's (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Rules, 1957 According to the provisions made therein, the Minister, when travelling on duty by train or road is entitled, without payment, to take with him one relative. No such facilities are available for tours by air. The information regarding tours abroad is contained in the answer given by the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance to the House on 1st August, 1980 in reply to an identical Unstarred Question No. 6422 by the same Member.

(c). Information regarding Ministers' tours within the country is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. Similar information regarding tours abroad has been promised to be laid on the Table of the House by the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance in his answer to Question No. 6422.

Indo-Indonesia Economic Cooperation

7067. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited Indonesia recently and discussed the question of economic cooperation between India and Indonesia;

(b) if so, the details of the understandings reached; and

(c) details of the follow-up action initiated thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI

CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In the Agreed Minutes signed during this visit, India has offered to cooperate in the establishment of plants in the sector of cement aluminium, pulp and paper and power generation. Other possibilities of Indian participation include the steel sector, dairy industry, the palm oil industry, the small scale industrial sector, sugar industry and rural banking. India has also offered to supply iron ore pellets to Indonesia.

(c). A statement is attached.

Statement

| ITEM | PROGRESS | |
|--|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (a) India's offer to supply iron ore pellets to Indonesia and purchase sponge iron from Indonesia. | | The possibility of supplying pellets to Indonesia is being explored. |
| | | The first consignment of sponge iron from Indonesia is reported to be awaiting shipment to India. |
| (b) Industry proposed to be set up in Indonesia. | | |
| 1. Cement: Expansion of the Padang Cement Plant Indonesia. | PEC has submitted an offer to the Indonesian side. Further negotiations are to be held. | |
| 2. Establishment of a Steel Service Centre. | MECON has submitted a proposal to the Indonesian side. The Indonesian side are to offer their views. | |
| 3. Aluminium Plant : India has offered to assist in the expansion of the Aluminium smelting capacity and also in establishing hydro-electric/ thermal power plants for meeting the energy requirements in this connection. | Discussions on the possibilities are to be held after Indonesia have considered their further programme for the aluminum Sector. | |
| 4. Pulp & Paper : The Indian side expressed its interest in completing the feasibility study of and in setting up the Taken-ton pulp and paper project. | The possibilities are to be further examined. | |
| 5. Cooperation in the field of palm oil industry including Steering utilisation. | The Indonesian side are to furnish necessary data and information. | |
| 6. Dairy industry. | A team of experts from India is to visit Indonesia to investigate possibilities and formulate proposals for the establishment of a pilot project. | |

7. Power Projects

The Indonesian side are to examine the possibility of a specific power project to be entrusted to BHEL.

8. *Rural Development* : It was agreed that to start with proposals for preparing a preliminary feasibility report for the phased establishment of a rural banking system in Indonesia would be made by the Indian side.

The specific details and requirements of the Indonesian side are being ascertained.

9. Small Scale Industry Sector

(i) Establishment of a training centre and a tool room.

The Indonesian side have issued a letter of intent to HMT for the establishment of a training centre and a tool room.

(ii) Establishment of 78 small scale industries for which project profiles have been submitted by the NSIC.

Indonesian technical teams are to visit India for finalising an action programme.

10. Sugar Industry

The Indonesian side are to indicate their reactions to the feasibility study handed over by the Indian side for the establishment of mini-sugar plants.

Allocation of Persons to Government of Mizoram

7068. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that when in 1971 Mizo District in Assam was declared as Mizoram, a number of persons in the employ of Assam Government were allocated to the Government of Mizoram without their consent;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the provisions laid down in the Re-organisation Act clearly lay down that before making the allocation, consent of the persons should be obtained; and

(c) if so, the number of persons who were allocated to the Government of Mizoram without obtaining their consent and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). Mizo Hills District of

State of Assam became a Union Territory of Mizoram w.e.f. 21-1-1972. State Government employees serving in this Distt. were allocated to the Union Territory of Mizoram under Sub-Section (2) of Section 64 of the North Eastern Areas Reorganisation Act, 1971. Consent of the employees was not asked for since there is no provision in the Act for obtaining the same before issuing orders regarding their allocation to the Union Territory of Mizoram.

Re-adoption of Gadgil Formula

7069. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have pleaded for the re-adoption of the Gadgil Formula for the allocation of the financial grants from the Centre to the States;

(b) if so, the names of the States which have made the requests along with the reasons stated therein;

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon; and

(d) the main points of difference between the Gadgil Formula and the existing practice?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TIWARI): (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) The Central assistance for the State Plans is currently being given on the basis of the Gadgil Formula and the Income Adjusted Total Population (IATP) Formula. Besides, Central assistance is also made available to the States as a part of their plans for externally-aided projects, hill areas, tribal areas and the programmes of North-Eastern Council.

Per Capita Income of Punjab

7070. **SHRI R. L. BHATIA:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the latest per capita income of Punjab State; and

(b) how does it compare with all India?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TIWARI): (a) and (b). The latest per capita income of Punjab State at current price for 1978-79 is Rs. 2101 as compared to Rs. 1249 for all India for the same year.

Expenditure on Payment of Overtime

7071. **SHRI CHANDRA BHAN ATHARE PATIL:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the expenditure (department-wise) on Overtime paid each year during the last three years, and in 1980 up to 30th June, 1980; and

(b) what measures have been taken to reduce this liability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) The information on Overtime expenditure is

collected for the financial years. A statement showing the expenditure incurred on overtime allowance by various Departments of the Central Government during 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1231/80]. Complete information for the subsequent periods is however, not available as yet. (This will be laid on the Table of the House when collected).

(b) Instructions have been issued from time to time strictly emphasising the need for organising the work of an office in such a way that there is minimum incidence of overtime allowance payment. All the Departments have also been instructed that overtime allowance should, under no circumstances, be paid for work on Sundays and Holidays to non-industrial Government employees and only compensatory leave should be allowed for such work. They have also been instructed to reduce their expenditure on overtime, to the extent of 10 per cent of the expenditure incurred during 1978-79.

Raw Fibre for Coir Industry

7072. **SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even though, India is the largest producer of Coconut in the world, Coir Industry is facing a shortage of bristle fibre;

(b) if so, whether Government have tried to probe into this paradoxical situation; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to ensure that the industry which is labour intensive does not suffer from lack of supplies of raw fibre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). India is the third large coconut producing country in the world, after Philippines and Indonesia. Government are

aware that there is presently a temporary disequilibrium between supply and demand due to the reluctance of users of bristle fibre to pay higher prices as a result of which production shifted to decorticated fibre. More units are being encouraged to increase brown fibre production in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu due to improvement in power situation. The situation is expected to improve soon. If appropriate prices for bristle fibre are paid, the supply will respond to the demand.

Expenditure on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Rajasthan

7073. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the Central Funds spent in Rajasthan on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the manner in which funds were utilised and the results achieved;

(c) the funds sanctioned for the next three years; and

(d) the relief schemes formulated by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). Information is being collected from the Government of Rajasthan and the Central Ministries/Departments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

जेलों में कैदी

7074. प्रो. निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न राज्यों की जेलों में कैदियों की संख्या उनकी जेलों की क्षमता से दग्धी है और यदि हां, तो उनका राज्यवार व्यारा क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कैदियों की कूल संख्या में से 80 प्रतिशत कैदी एसें

हैं जिन पर मुकदमा चल रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यारा क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उनमें 25 प्रतिशत से अधिक कैदी दस वर्ष से भी अधिक समय से अपने मामलों में निर्णय की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं और उनका राज्यवार व्यारा क्या है. और

(घ) इस संबंध में स्थिति सुधारने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किन उपायों पर विचार किया जा रहा है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र माकवाणा) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन के प्टल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(घ) निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं उठाये जा रहे हैं :—

1. राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से—

(1) विचाराधीन कैदियों के शीघ्र विचारण हेतु उनके मामलों का पुनरीक्षण करने के लिए पुनरीक्षण समितियां बनाने,

(2) गरीब कैदियों को कानूनी सहायता प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से पूर्णकालिक अथवा अंशकालिक कानूनी अधिकारी नियुक्त करने,

(3) छानबीन और जांच के लिए समय सीमा निर्धारित करने से संबंधित दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 के उपबंधों का पूरी तरह अनपालन करने का अनुरोध किया गया है।

2. विचाराधीन नेजरबंदी की अनुचित लम्बी अवधियों को कम करने हेतु दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता के उपबंधों में संशोधन करने के लिए क्रूछ प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

Rehabilitation of Bangladesh infiltrators in Assam in other States

7075. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to rehabilitate the infiltrators from Bangladesh in Assam in other States; and

(b) if so, what is the plan in this regard?

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

(a) and (b). In cases where it is not possible to deport foreigners to their own country, then efforts may have to be made to ensure that the entire burden is not on Assam.

Enquiry into Death of a Delhi Polytechnic Student

7076. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a judicial enquiry was ordered to probe into the death of late Asutosh Kausik, a student of the Kashmiri Gate Polytechnic, Delhi who shot himself on the 13th January, 1980 and died on the 15th January, 1980;

(b) whether the judge has submitted his report, if so, when; and

(c) the main finding thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir, by Administrator, Delhi Administartion.

(b) Yes, Sir, on 26th May, 1980.

(c) Action is being taken to lay the report of the Commission of Enquiry along with the memorandum of action taken thereon as required under Section 3(4) of the Commission of Enquiry Act, 1952 on the Table of Lok Sabha.

Production of Power Generators and their total requirement

7077. SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of power generators being produced in the country and the total requirement of the same at present;

(b) whether Government have allowed import of power generators recently; and

(c) if so, the country from which import is made?

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

(a) to (c). The estimated requirement of bulk power generating equipment for meeting the demand (projected addition) of power generating capacity during the 5 year period 1978-83 is likely to be of the order of 18500 MW. The present manufacturing capacity of such bulk power generating equipment is around 4700 MW per annum and this is considered, by and large, to be sufficient to meet the estimated requirements. However, marginal imports are allowed on case to case basis, taking all relevant factors into account. There is no fixed source of import.

Recommendations of Minority Commission on Communal Disturbances

7078. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minorities Commission has made a number of recommendations to be put immediately into operation to prevent communal disturbances;

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

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

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

(a) to (c). A statement is enclosed.

Statement

The Minorities Commission, in their first Annual Report laid on the Table of the House on 9th July 1980, have

made *inter alia* a reference to the reports submitted by them on (a) communal disturbances in Pernambut that took place in July—September, 1978 and (b) report on communal disturbances in Aligarh in October—November, 1978. The Commission's recommendations on the communal disturbances at these two places primarily concern the State Governments of Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, with whom the Commission are already in correspondence. A statement showing the recommendations of the Minorities Commission on the Aligarh riots in brief and action taken/comments on them was laid on the Table of the House in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 336 dated 21st Feb., 1979.

2. While discussing the question of protection of life and property of the minority communities, the Minorities Commission have indicated that they propose to investigate the root causes of communal disturbances and to suggest effective measures for controlling and preventing such disturbances. Meanwhile, two immediate steps have suggested themselves to the Commission, viz "(1) the discouragement of para-military training on a communal basis and (2) replacement in schools and colleges of text books which tend to instill in young minds feelings of animosity between communities by text books which encourage feelings of equality and brotherhood between the members of all communities".

3. So far as the first point is concerned, the Government of Uttar Pradesh had issued directions that no drill, exercise, rally or demonstration (with or without the aid of any arms or weapon, including lathi) shall be held or organised by any person, association, institution, party or organisation such as RSSS, or or upon any Government premises or place of public resort except with the previous sanction of the officer or person for the time being lawfully exercising control over such premises or place.

The term "place of public resort" includes any premises playground, Hall or other open land or building where public has ordinarily access whether on payment or otherwise.

The Government of Kerala have also amended their Police Act, 1960, whereby the District Magistrate may, whenever he considered it necessary so to do for the preservation of public peace or public safety or for the maintenance of public order, by public notice or by order, directed to individuals, prohibit, in any area within his jurisdiction, the holding of or taking part in any mass drill or mass training with arms or the carrying of arms in any procession. These orders would remain in force for three months, extendable to six months. The term "arms" means any type of offensive weapon and includes lathis, danda and stick.

Section 7 of the Assam Maintenance of Public Order Act provides that the State Government may in the interest of public prohibit, or impose such conditions as may be necessary on the holding of camps—or performance of drill or parade with or without arms or any article weapons or implements capable of being used as arms by any class of persons or organisation whose activities are in the opinion of the State Government subversive of law and order. The section further provides that any contravention of an order made under this section shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

The Government of India have advised all other State Governments to consider either amending their respective Police Acts on the line of the Kerala amendment or incorporating a provision analogous to that of section 7 of the Assam Maintenance of Public Order Act, in the Public Security Acts, if any, or issuing instructions on the lines of those issued by the

Government of Uttar Pradesh for banning the holding of R.S.S. Snakhas in public places and in the premises of educational institutions run/aided by the Government or local bodies. The State Governments have also been requested to ensure that the provisions of the amending enactments or of the instructions issued by the State Governments are effectively implemented.

4. As regards the second point, it is already under active consideration of the Ministry of Education who are concerned with it.

5. Some time back the Minorities Commission had suggested some amendments in law so as to prohibit the holding of drills on communal basis. This suggestion is also under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Law.

भारत सरकार के सचिवों की वरिष्ठता सूची

7079. श्री मनी राम बागड़ो: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) भारत सरकार के सचिवों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और क्या उनकी कोई वरिष्ठता सूची तैयार की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उनमें से स्वतंत्रता सेनानी कितने हैं तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक कितनी-कितनी बार जेल गया है, प्रत्येक बार कितनी अवधि तक जेल में रहा है और इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य-वार व्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सचिवों की वरिष्ठता सूची में गडबड की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. बैंकट सुभव्या) :

(क), (ख) और (घ). केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन इस समय 59 अधिकारी सचिवों/पदों सचिवों के रूप में सेवा कर रहे हैं, जिनमें विशेष सचिवों के रूप में कार्य कर

रहे 4 अधिकारी भी शामिल हैं। ऐसे अधिकारियों की कोई सामान्य वरिष्ठता सूची तैयार नहीं की जाती है।

(ग) 41 अधिकारियों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, महाराष्ट्र राज्य में, स्वतंत्रता आनंदोलन के दौरान केवल एक सचिव जनवरी, 1943 से सितम्बर, 1943 तक जेल में रहा था। बाकी 18 सचिवों से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और उसे सदन के पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

रेलवे मार्गों पर नियोजित किये गये भारत हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स के कर्मचारी

7080. श्री सत्यनारायण जाठिया : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) भारत हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स के रेलवे मार्ग कहां-कहां हैं;

(ख) इन रेलवे मार्गों के रख-रखाव तथा नये मार्गों के परिवर्तन तथा सुधार के लिए नियोजित किये गये भारत हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स लि. के कर्मचारियों की स्थानवार संख्या कितनी है, और

(ग) इन कर्मचारियों पर कौन सी शर्तें लागू होती हैं और क्या वे बोनस पाने के हकदार हैं?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरण-जीत चानना) : (क) और (ख). भारत हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड के रेलवे मार्ग और इन मार्गों के रखरखाव/परिवर्तन/सुधार के लिए नियोजित बी. एच. ई. एल. के कर्मचारियों की संख्या निम्नलिखित है :—

(1) बी. एच. ई. एल., हरिद्वार में :—हरिद्वार रेलवे स्टेशन से बी. एच. ई. एल. फैक्टरी, रानीपर, हरिद्वार। बी. एच. ई. एल. ने इस मार्ग पर 13 कर्मचारियों को नियोजित किया है। इनके अलावा, 5 अस्थायी कर्मचारियों की भी नीमित्तक/वर्क चार्जड आधार पर नियोजित किया गया है।

(2) बी. एच. ई. एल., हैदराबाद में :—लिंगम्पल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन से बी. एच. ई. एल. फैक्टरी, रामचन्द्रपुरम्,

हैदराबाद तक। बी. एच. ई. एल. के परिसर के अन्दर इस मार्ग का रखरखाव स्वयं बी. एच. ई. एल. द्वारा किया जाता है और इस प्रयोजन के लिए 17 कर्मचारियों को नियोजित किया जाता है। बी. एच. ई. एल. के परिसर से बाहर इस मार्ग का रखरखाव काम भुगतान के आधार पर रेलवे द्वारा किया जाता है। मार्ग से संबंधित कुछ काम कार्यों के लिए ठेके देकर कराया जाता है।

(3) बी. एच. ई. एल., तिरुचि
में:—गोल्डन राक जंक्शन से बी. एच.
ई. एल. फैक्टरी, तिरुचि तक। इस
मार्ग का रखरखाव रेलवे द्वारा किया
जाता है।

बी. एच. ई. एल., भोपाल
में:—हबीब अंग रेलवे स्टेशन से बी. एच.
ई. एल. फैक्टरी, भोपाल तक। इस
मार्ग के रखरखाव और परिवर्तन/संधार
करने के लिए बी. एच. ई. एल. ने 21
कर्मचारियों को नियोजित किया है।

(5) बी. एच. ई. एल., भांसी
में:—खजराहा स्टेशन से बी. एच. ई.
एल. फैक्टरी, खैलार (भांसी) तक।
रेलवे स्टेशन से बी. एच. ई. एल.
फैक्टरी तक इस मार्ग का रखरखाव रेलवे
द्वारा किया जाता है और फैक्टरी परि-
सर के अन्दर इसका रखरखाव कार्य एक
स्थानीय ठेकेदार को सौंपा गया है।

(ग) जहां बी. एच. ई. एल. के नियमित
कर्मचारियों को रेल मार्गों पर नियोजित
किया गया है वहां उन पर वही शतों लागू
होती हैं जो बी. एच. ई. एल. के अन्य
कर्मचारियों पर लागू होती हैं। कम्पनी के
नियमों के अनुसार वे बोनस के हकदार भी हैं
इन मार्गों पर नैमित्तिक/वर्क चार्ड आधार
पर नियोजित अस्थायी कर्मचारियों को भी
बोनस दिया जाता है बशतों कि वे पात्र हों।

Report regarding Naval Academy by committee of Naval Officers

7081. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-
DASAN: Will the Minister of DE-
FENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee of Na-
val Officers has submitted its report

after examining the various sites as
regard to the location of the Naval
Academy;

(b) if so, what are the sites in
Kerala examined by them;

(c) whether they have also inspec-
ted the Vizhinjam-Kovalam area of
Trivandrum District for the purpose;
and

(d) final decision, if any, taken in
the matter?

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

(b) Iddukki, Mt. Delly (Raman-
thali) and Vizhinjam.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The report of the Committee
is under consideration of the Gov-
ernment.

बीयर का उत्पादन करने के लिये राजस्थान
बूबरीज लिमिटेड को लाइसेंस

7082. श्री चतुर्भुजः क्या उत्पादन मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान बूबरीज लिमिटेड
नामक कम्पनी को राजस्थान में बीयर का
उत्पादन करने के लिये अद्योगिक लाइसेंस
दिया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह लाइसेंस कब दिया
गया था और इसकी शर्तें क्या थीं;

(ग) क्या इस कम्पनी ने उत्पादन शुरू कर
दिया है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण
हैं?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरन-
जीत चानना) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन 17
फरवरी, 1975 के काम चालू रखने के
लिए लाइसेंस दिया गया था:—

(1) संयंभ तथा मशीनों के आयात की
अनुमति नहीं दी जायेगी।

(2) समय-समय पर प्रवर्तन नीति के बन्दर ही कच्चे माल का आयात करना होगा।

(3) आद्योगिक उपक्रम इस वस्तु के बनाने के लिये अपनी क्षमता में पर्याप्त विस्तार करने के पूर्व अथवा अधिनियम की प्रेथम अनुसूची के अन्तर्गत किसी अन्य वस्तु के बनाये जाने के लिये क्षमता स्थापित करने के पूर्व भारत सरकार से पूर्व-नीति प्राप्त करेगा।

(4) किसी भी विवरण पत्रिका अथवा अन्य अभिलेखों में जिसमें आद्योगिक उपक्रम के पूँजी देने हेतु जनता को आमन्त्रित किया जाता है, में निम्नलिखित विवरणों का समावेश किया जायेगा।

कारोबार चलाने के लिये केन्द्र सरकार से एक लाइसेंस प्राप्त कर लिया गया है जिसकी प्रति कम्नी में देखी जा सकती है। यह स्पष्ट रूप से समझ लिया जाना चाहिए कि भारत सरकार यह लाइसेंस प्रदान करने में इस उपक्रम की वित्तीय सुदृढ़ स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में अथवा इस सम्बन्ध में दिये गये किसी वक्तव्य अथवा जाहिर की गई राय के सत्यता के सम्बन्ध में कोई भी जिम्मेवारी वहन नहीं करती है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) उत्पादन प्रारम्भ न करने के कारणों से सरकार को सूचित नहीं किया गया है।

पंचवर्षीय योजना को क्रियान्वयित के लिये वार्षिक आयोजनाएं तैयार करना

7083. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार पंचवर्षीय योजना की क्रियान्वयित के लिये वार्षिक आयोजनाएं भी तैयार करती है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने वर्ष 1980-81 के लिये वार्षिक योजना तैयार कर ली है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(घ) योजनाओं का राज्य-वार व्यौरा क्या है?

योजना मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी): (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) जी, हाँ।

(ग) और (घ). नई सरकार की प्राथमिकताओं के ध्यान में रखते हुए और कीमतों में स्थिरता लाने की आवश्यकता के अनुरूप अर्थ-व्यवस्था में निवेशों में उपयुक्त वृद्धि की व्यवस्था करने की आवश्यकता के ध्यान में रखते हुए 1980-81 के वर्तमान वर्ष के लिए वार्षिक योजना तैयार की गई है। केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय के लिए योजना परिव्यय पहले उनके साथ परामर्श करके तय किए गए थे। जैसा कि केन्द्रीय बजट में बताया गया है, केन्द्र के लिए अनुमांदित योजना परिव्यय 7340 करोड़ रु. है। राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ पहले किए गए विचार-विमर्श में यथानिधीरित राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का परिव्यय 7253 करोड़ रु. होगा। जिससे कुल योजना परिव्यय 14593 करोड़ रु. हो जाएगा। प्राथमिकताओं और क्षेत्रकीय आवंटनों की सामान्य स्थिति बजट दस्तावेज में बताई गई है। राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों के साथ राजनीतिक स्तर पर विचार-विमर्श पहले नहीं किए जा सके थे, इसलिए ये विचार-विमर्श अब किए जा रहे हैं और इन विचार-विमर्शों के परिणामस्वरूप जो सीमांत समायोजना आवश्यक होंगे वे वर्तमान वर्ष की राज्य योजनाओं में किए जाएंगे। इन विचार-विमर्शों के इस महीने के अंत तक पूरे हो जाने की जाशा है और केवल उसके बाद ही राज्यवार परिव्यय या उनके व्यौरे बताना संभव होगा।

Launching of LO3 Space Craft

7084. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the result of the investigation into the failure of LO3 Ariane Rocket by the European Space Agency; and

(b) what is the new schedule for the launching of LO3 Indian Space Craft?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI IINDIRA GANDHI): (a) The Ariane Launch Vehicle is being developed by the European Space Agency and the Second Developmental

Flight (L02) in May 1980, resulted in failure due to first stage mal-functioning. The European Space Agency is analysing the cause of the failure and a series of tests has been planned by them.

(b) The Third Developmental Flight (L03) in which the first Indian Experimental Communications Satellite, APPLE will be launched, has been rescheduled for launch in early 1981.

भर्ती कार्यालय, दानापुर में भूष्टाचार

7085. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या संसद सदस्य ने प्रधान मंत्री को पत्र लिख कर उनका ध्यान दानापुर छावनी स्थित भर्ती कार्यालय में व्याप्त भूष्टाचार की ओर दिलाया है;

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

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. पी. एन. सिंह): (क) जी हां।

(ख) शिकायत एक रगरूट के साथ भर्ती अफसर द्वारा दर्व्यवहार करने और थलसेना में भर्ती होने के लिए एक एजेंट को पैसा देने के संबंध में थी।

(ग) शिकायत की विभागीय स्तर पर जांच की गई थी। दर्व्यवहार संबंधी लगाए गए आयोप का कोई प्रमाण नहीं मिला। रंगरूट ने जिस व्यक्ति का नाम बताया था वह निर्दिष्ट पते पर नहीं मिला। रंगरूट स्वयं भी 20 मई, 1980 से लापता हो गया। आगे जांच करने पर यह पता चला कि वह जाली प्रमाण-पत्रों के आधार पर सेना में भर्ती हुआ था। इस बारे में और अधिक छानबीन करने के लिए यह मामला केन्द्रीय जांच व्यारो को भेजा जा रहा है।

Decision to purchase modern Submarines

7086. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Government have decided the purchase of modern submarines for the Indian Navy; and

(b) if so, whether any contract in this regard has been signed with some foreign countries and if so, the names of the countries and the details regarding the cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Government have decided to purchase HDW type 1500 submarines from M/s. Howaldswerke Deutsche Werft of West Germany and also to build them in India under collaboration arrangements.

(b) Contract negotiations are presently in progress with the concerned firm.

उत्तर प्रदेश की पुलिस के 303 बारे की राइफल की कारतूसों की सप्लाई

7087. श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश पुलिस विभाग को वार्षिक प्रशिक्षण आदि के लिए अपेक्षित 303 बारे की राइफल के कारतूसों की सप्लाई गत तीन वर्षों से नहीं की है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप पुलिस कर्मचारियों को गोली चलाये जाने का वार्षिक प्रशिक्षण नहीं दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार समूचे देश में पुलिस विभागों को नवीनतम हथियारों की सप्लाई करने का है ताकि वे नवीनतम हथियारों से लेस अराजकतावादी व्यक्तियों तथा समाजविरोधी तत्वों का सफलतापूर्वक मुकाबला कर सकें?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा): (क) और (ख). जी नहीं, श्रीमान्। पिछले तीन वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश पुलिस विभाग को 303 गोला बारूद की सप्लाई सीमित मात्रा में की गई थी। 303 कारतूसों का उत्पादन कुछ समय के

लिये सुरक्षा विभाग द्वारा स्थानित कर दिया गया था। इसलिए उत्तर प्रदेश पुलिस समेत पुलिस विभागों के सामान्य संप्लाई नहीं की जा सकी। 303 गोला बारूद का उत्पादन फिर से चालू कर दिया गया है और संप्लाई आरम्भ कर दी गई है।

(ग) पुलिस बलों के लिए उपकरण नीति का निरन्तर पुनरीक्षण सरकार द्वारा यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए किया जाता है कि पुलिस विशेष स्थितियों का मुकाबला करने के लिए पर्याप्त रूप से सशस्त्र की जाए।

Survey for Mini Cement Plants

7088. SHRI AMAR SINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of INDUS-
TRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cement Research Institute of India has surveyed any

area for setting up mini cement plants in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the places surveyed during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80; and

(c) the result achieved?

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

(a) to (c). The Cement Research Institute of India have not surveyed any area for setting up mini cement plants in the country. The Institute have identified 51 sites in 18 States on the basis of data available with them from sources like the State Geology and Mining Department, Geological Survey of India etc. A list of the sites identified is enclosed.

Statement

[SELECTED SITES FOR MINI CEMENT PLANTS (REVISED)]

| S. No. | Name and location of the Deposit | Reserves in million tonnes. |
|--------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |

Andhra Pradesh

Arunachal Pradesh

Assam

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Garampani, North Cachar Hills | 10.0 (indicated) |
| 2. Tumbung Bosti, North Cachar Hills | 1.5 (indicated) |

Mauritius

| | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. Ukhru | 5.8 (inferred) |
| 2. Hungdung | 1.98 (Inferred) |

1

2

3

Meghalaya

Bihar

1. Bundu-Bas-Sariya, Kurkutta-Religera, Hazaribagh Distt. 12.6 (indicated)

Gujarat

| | |
|---|------------------|
| 1. Pasuval-Diwania, Banaskantha Distt. | 6.0 (indicated) |
| 2. Karamudi-Funia, Banaskantha District | 15.0 (inferred) |
| 3. Veraval, Junagadh District. | 29.6 (indicated) |
| 4. Tadkeshwar, Surat District. | 7.5 (inferred) |

Himachal Pradesh

Jammu & Kashmir

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|-----------------|
| 1. Kunan, Baba-Gund, Baramulla District. | . | . | . | . | . | 4.7 (inferred) |
| 2. Salal and Canthar, Udhampur District. | . | . | . | . | . | 10.0 (inferred) |

Karnataka

Madhya Pradesh

| | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. Dara-baba Ramsalaiya, Damoh District. | 3.63 (measured) |
| 2. Bagh-Manawar, Dhar Distt. | 1.42 (indicated) |

Maharashtra

| | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. Pardi, Nanded District. | 1.1 (measured) |
| 2. Sangoda, Chanda Distt. | 10.0 (indicated) |
| 3. Chandur-Tutra-Sonapur, Chanda District. | 43.5 (measured) |
| 4. Rajur, Yavatmal Distt. | 32.0 (measured) |
| 5. Chanaka-Bhimkund | 53.67 (measured) |

Oriissa

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Umpaballi, Koraput Distt. | 32.0 (indicated) |
|------------------------------|------------------|

Pondicherry

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Sedarampathi-Akasanpathee | 2.66 (indicated) |
|------------------------------|------------------|

Rajasthan

| | |
|---|------------------|
| 1. Kivarli-Murthala, Sirohi Distt. | 9.5 (measured) |
| 2. Rampur, Neem-ka-Thana, Sikar District. | 7.78 (indicated) |

Nagaland

| | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| 1. Nimi | 3.75 (inferred) |
| 2. Wazeho | 2.0 (inferred) |

Tamil Nadu

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Kotagundi, Madurai Distt. | 3.99 (inferred) |
| 2. Randalkudi, Ramnathpuram Distt. | 10.0 (inferred) |
| 3. Namakkal, Salem Distt. | 3.0 (inferred) |

Uttar Pradesh

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Jhiroli-Someswar, Almora District. | Substantial for mini cement plant |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|

Boosting of output by Industrialists

7089. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether industrialists have reacted favourably to boost output in order to use tax relief; and

(b) if so, how and which category of the industrialists has reacted promptly and in good faith?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):
 (a) and (b). It is too early to assess the impact of the tax concessions given in the current budget on industrial production.

News item captioned "Trade Winds—Looking for Partners"

7090. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Trade Winds—looking for Partners" appearing in the "India To-day" dated 1—15 July, 1980;

(b) if so, the terms of conditions on which Modis are launching a joint venture in collaboration with Rank-Xerox, the British subsidiary of the US multi-national Xerox Company; and

(c) the products to be manufactured and marketed by the Modis after the setting up of the plant and how long is it expected to take to start production?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An application has been received from M/s. Modi Rubber Ltd., seeking approval for financial and technical collaboration with M/s. Rank Xerox Ltd., London, for the manufacture of Xerographic equipment and systems and associated field support materials.

(c) The proposal is under examination in the usual course and in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

Army buying Shoddy Blankets

7091. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Army is buying shoddy blankets from Rags and remnants imported from abroad;

(b) if so, are these cheaper to all-wool blankets and also superior to them; and

(c) is there a pressure from the Private Sector to buy shoddy blankets?

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

(b) The present procurement rate of Type 'A' (100 per cent Wool of 40—S Grade) Blankets is Rs. 114/-. The rate of Shoddy Blankets is not known as they are not being purchased. A sample of Shoddy Blankets was tested in the Laboratory at Kanpur against laid down specifications and found to be inferior to Type 'A' blankets.

(c) Government had received representation from the Shoddy Manufacturers Association for purchase of Shoddy blankets also by the Army. As the Shoddy Blankets are inferior to Type 'A' blankets, it was decided not to buy Shoddy blankets

Purchase of blankets and deviation from specified Standards

7092. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Blankets now being purchased by the Government for the use of Defence personnel are being accepted with deviations from specified standards;

(b) is it a fact that such deviations have not been permitted by the Chief of Army Staff and the Director of Ordnance Services; and

(c) if so, who is responsible for granting such deviations resulting in purchase of substandard blankets and what action is contemplated against persons responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Only Minor deviations under suitable price reduction are accepted for Type 'A' (100 per cent wool) blankets. In addition, the balance quantity of blankets to be supplied by the Khadi and

Village Industries Commission according to the old specifications is also being accepted. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission was given a one time exemption to supply 1.00 lakh blankets according to the old specifications during 1979-80.

(b) The Chief of the Army Staff had accorded his approval for acceptance of Type 'A' blankets under minor deviations. The inspection authorities have been instructed to ensure that that blankets accepted under minor deviations are appreciably superior to the blankets under old specifications.

(c) No sub-standard blankets have been accepted. Only Type 'A' (100 per cent wool) blankets are being accepted within permissible minor deviations. As such no action is contemplated against any person

Re-defining of Match mechanised Sector

7093. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether many cottage match manufacturers Associations have represented to Government that almost all the processes of match making have been mechanised in the non-mechanised middle sector and have demanded redefinition of the term "mechanise sector"; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) The matter is under examination.

Preventing the Non-mechanised Middle Sector Match Industry from making inroads into Cottage Sector

7094. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) steps proposed to be taken by Government for preventing the non-mechanised middle sector match industry from making inroads into the cottage sector match industry, whose production ceiling has been removed in 1980-81 Budget; and

(b) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission will be empowered to direct the price of match box to be printed on the labels of match-boxes, which are to be marketed through KVIC, State agencies and co-operative societies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) To prevent the non-mechanised middle sector match industry from making inroads into the cottage sector match industry, the duty concession to cottage sector units is confined in the Budget for 1980-81 to match boxes bearing approved labels and sold to or marketed through the KVIC, State Agencies and registered Cooperative Societies.

(b) It is understood from KVIC that they are already indicating the recommended selling price of matches on each box marketed by them. For matches produced or sold by or through State Government or Cooperatives, KVIC has no say in fixing selling price so far.

Restarting of production by Rajasthan Atomic Power Project

7095. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Atomic Power Station at Kota, after some initial difficulties has started production;

(b) if so, whether the plant has been able to achieve its full production capacity; and

(c) whether supplies to agriculture and small scale industries in Rajasthan have been augmented and if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Rajasthan Atomic Power Station Unit—I has been in commercial operation since December 1973. The second unit is expected to be commissioned in 1980.

(b) In the case of Unit—I as against an installed capacity of 220 MWe. the maximum power level attained so far has been 212 MWe.

(c) Power produced by the Kota Atomic Power Station is fed into the Rajasthan Power Grid and no separate account is kept of the use of power supplied by the power station.

Atomic Power Plant in Madhya Pradesh

7096. **SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up an Atomic Power Plant in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the possibilities for setting up of an Atomic Power Plant in Madhya Pradesh in the near future?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Having regard to factors like the availability of alternative fuels such as coal, transportation facilities and other technico-economic considerations, there is no advantage at present in an atomic power station being located in Madhya Pradesh to meet the State's power needs.

Meeting with Opposition leaders on atrocities on weaker sections and women

7097. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has recently been any meeting of the Home Minister with

the leaders of Opposition to discuss the question of atrocities on the weaker sections of the community, including women who have lastly been victims of torture in many parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

(b) The general concensus was in favour of strengthening law by providing stringent punishment for offences against women and atrocities on Harijans and other weaker sections of the society. There were also suggestions to improve enforcement agencies. All these matters will be examined by Government.

Heavy water plant, Baroda

7098. **SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the heavy water plant at Baroda has since been repaired;

(b) if so, the amount spent on the repairs; and

(c) when it will resume commercial production?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The expenditure incurred to-date on revamping after the explosion is Rs. 110 lakhs (excluding fixed expenditure on establishment, office contingencies, utilities and services).

(c) The plant has gone into production on 21st July, 1980.

Criteria for clearance of projects in favour of hilly areas

7099. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARA:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the criteria of remunerativeness for clearance of projects like the new Railway lines, installation of

Telecom. facilities like P.C.Os. etc. are liberalised/relaxed in favour of hilly areas as defined by the Planning Commission in 1966;

(b) if so, the nature of the relaxation allowed and the names of the specified projects like the new Railway lines sanctioned on this score after relaxation; and

(c) if not, the reasons for treating hilly areas at par with the plains?

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

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) Question does not arise.

Statement

I. Railway lines:

While appraising the proposals for new railway lines, each case is examined on merits and due consideration is given to socio-economic factors like the need for development of backward areas, including hilly areas, giving access to remote areas, establishment of new growth centres, etc. In suitable cases, the normal criteria of financial remunerativeness are relaxed and new railway lines are cleared on "developmental" considerations.

II. Telecom facilities:

Telephone and telegraph facilities at the following places situated in Hilly areas can be provided without any limit of loss and without any condition of minimum revenue: (i) District Headquarters, (ii) Sub-divisional Headquarters, (iii) Tehsil Headquarters, (iv) Sub-Tehsil Headquarters, (v) Block Headquarters, (vi) Places with a population of 2500 or more.

Telephone and telegraph facilities at the following places situated in hilly areas can be provided if the anticipated revenue is 10 per cent of the annual recurring expenditure:—

(i) Police Stations under the charge of an officer not lower in rank than Sub-Inspector of Police.

(ii) Out of way places i.e. places not having telephone exchanges or telegraph office within a radial dis-

tance of 40 kms or 20 kms respectively.

(iii) Pilgrim/tourist centres.

(iv) Agriculture/Irrigation/Power/Projects sites and townships.

Meeting with Opposition Leaders on Assam Agitation

7100. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Prime Minister had a meeting with the Leaders of opposition parties recently and discussed the problem in the context of the agitations by students in Assam;

(b) if so, whether the representatives of all the parties were present in the meeting; and

(c) if so, the outcome of the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Prime Minister met the leaders of the Opposition parties/groups in Parliament on 31st May, 1980.

(b) No Sir.

(c) An unanimous appeal was made by those attending the meeting to the agitators to immediately call off the agitation and create an atmosphere conducive to the holding of negotiations and arriving at an agreed solution. A copy of the conclusions of the meeting was laid on the Table of the House in reply to Starred Question No. 51 on 11th June, 1980.

Assistance Sought by Foreign Scientists under Project Sponsored with U.N.D.P.

7101. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have requested some outstanding scientists

and technologists living abroad to assist the country with expertise in important fields under the project sponsored jointly by Government and UN Development Programme;

(b) if so, the financial cost of this jointly sponsored project; and

(c) the details regarding the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) The Government of India and the United Nations Development Programme have recently signed a project on "Transfer of know-how through Expatriate Specialists of Indian Origin" under which outstanding scientists/engineers/technologists etc. of Indian origin residing abroad will be invited to spend some time with Indian Institutions with a view to providing specific technical inputs towards the development of the country in priority areas.

(b) and (c). A sum of dollar 1,00,000 has been initially allotted from the UNDP IPF allocation for this year. There will be no direct counterpart contribution of the Government of India.

The cost of International travel of the Scientists/Engineers etc. invited, as well as their per diem at UN rates, during their stay in India, would be met out of UNDP funds allocated for the project. Indian Missions in selected countries have been informed about the project and requested to forward particulars of interested scientists. An inter-departmental Committee has been set up to define procedures for selection, areas of priority and such other details relating to operation of the project. The first list of names are currently under consideration.

Report of Committee on Tripura Carnage

7102. SHRI K. PRADHANI:

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Seven-Member Committee headed by Shri Dinesh Singh, M.P. has recently visited Tripura spots of carnage; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the report and the measures taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) The Committee is expected to submit its report shortly.

Declaration of Scheduled Tribe Areas under Presidential Orders as Industrially Backward Areas

7103. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether those areas which are backward for centuries in various States have been declared as Scheduled Tribe areas under Presidential Order after the enforcement of the Constitution;

(b) if so, the reasons for not declaring these areas, comprising many districts, as industrially backward areas;

(c) whether it is a fact that even before independence these areas had been treated as backward areas under Government of India Act, 1935; and

(d) if so, the necessity for new grounds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The Scheduled Areas declared in accordance with the provisions of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution lie in eight States, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan.

(b) The Planning Commission have identified the 246 districts (list enclosed) as industrially backward and eligible for concessional finance on the basis of a set of criteria evolved in-consultation with the financial institutions. Most of the tribal areas are covered by the list of industrially backward districts eligible for concessional finance.

(c) and (d). It is not known whether before independence they were treated as backward areas, but, under the Government of India Act, 1935, they were treated as "partially excluded" areas.

The Planning Commission, in December, 1969, had suggested the following guidelines to be adopted by the State Governments for identification of economically and industrially backward districts:

(i) Per capita foodgrains/commercial crops production depending on whether the district is predominantly a producer of foodgrains/cash crops.

(ii) Ratio of population to agricultural workers.

(iii) Per capita industrial output (gross).

(iv) Number of factory employees per lakh of population or alternatively number of persons engaged in secondary and tertiary activities per lakh of population.

(v) Per capita consumption of electricity.

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

Most of the scheduled areas fall under these criteria in the category of industrially backward districts/areas eligible for fiscal incentives offered by the Central Government.

A National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas under the Chairmanship of Shri B. Sivarann set up by Planning Commission in November, 1978 to formulate an appropriate strategy for effectively tackling the problems of backward areas is expected to submit its report by the end of this year. Any change in the existing list of backward areas (including scheduled areas) and in patterns of assistance will have to await the report of the National Committee.

Statement

List of Industrially Backward Districts Selected to qualify for concessional Finance from the financial institutions.

| (1) | (2) |
|---------------------|--|
| Andhra Pradesh (14) | Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Karimnagar, Khammam, Kurnool, Mehbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Ongole, Sriakulam and Warangal. |
| Assam (7) | Gachar, Goalpara, Kamrup, Mikir Hills, North Gachar Hill, Nowgong, and New Lakhimpur district. |
| Bihar (16) | Bhagalpur, Champaran*, Darbhanga*, Muzaffarpur*, Palamau, Purnea, Saharsa, Santhal Parganas, Saran*, Nalanda, Aurangabad, Nawadah, Gaya, Bhojpur, Begusirai and Monghyr. |
| Gujarat (10) | Amreli, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Broach, Junagadh, Kutch, Mehsana, Panchmahals, Sabarkantha and Surendernagar. |

*Districts as it existed prior to a recent re-organisation.

| | (r) | (s) |
|----------------------|-----------|--|
| Haryana (4) | • | Bhiwani, Hisar*, Jind and Mehinder-garh**. |
| Himachal Pradesh (7) | • | Chamba, Kangra*, Kinnaur, Kulu, Labaul and Spiti, Solan and Sirmur. |
| Jammu & Kashmir (10) | • | Anantnag, Baramula, Doda, Jammu, Kothua, Ladakh, Poonch, Rajouri, Sri-nagar and Udhampur. |
| Kerala (5) | • | Alleppey, Cannanore, Malapuram, Trichur and Trivandrum. |
| Karnataka (11) | • | Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Dharwar, Gullbarga, Hasan, Mysore, North Kanara, Raichur, South Kanara and Tumkur. |
| Madhya Pradesh (36) | • | Balaghat, Bastar, Betul, Bilaspur, Bhind, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dhar, Dewas, Guna, Hoshangabad, Jhabua, Khargone, Mandla, Mandsaur, Morena, Narsimhapur, Panna, Raigarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Rajgarh, Raisen, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Seoni, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Surguja, Tikamgarh, Vidisha and New Schore District. |
| Maharashtra (13) | • | Aurangabad, Bhandara, Bhir, Buldhana, Chanda, Colaba, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Nanded, Osmunabad, Parbhani, Ratnagiri and Yeotma. |
| Manipur (5) | • | All the 5 districts. |
| Meghalaya (2) | • | Garo Hills* & United Khasi and Jaintia* Hills. |
| Nagaland (3) | • | Kohima, Mekokchung and Tuensang. |
| Orissa (8) | • | Balasore, Bolangir, Dhenkanal, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Koraput, Mayurbhanj and Phulbani. |
| Punjab (5) | • | Bhatinda*, Ferrozepur**, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, and Sangrur. |
| Rajasthan (16) | • | Alwar, Banwara, Barmer, Bhilwara, Churu, Dungarpur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhumu, Jhalawar, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Sikar, Sirohi, Tonk and Udaipur. |
| Sikkim (4) | • | All the 4 districts of Gangtok, Mangan, Gyalshing and Namchi. |
| Tamil Nadu (9) | • | Dharmapuri, Kanyakumari, Madurai, North Arcot, Ramanathapuram, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli and Pudukkottai district. |
| Tripura (8) | • | All the 3 districts. |
| Uttar Pradesh (38) | • | Almora, Azamgarh, Badaun, Bahraich, Ballia, Banda, Barabanki, Basti, Bulandshahar*, Chamoli, Deoria, Etah, Etawah, Faizabad, Farrukhabad, Fatehpur, Garhwal, Ghazipur, Gonda, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Jalaun, Jaunpur, Jhansi*, Mainpuri, Mathura, Moradabad, Pilibhit, Pithoragarh, Pratapgarh, Rai-Bareily, Rampur, Shahjahanpur, Sitapur, Sultanpur, Tehri, Garhwal, Unnao and Uttar Kashi. |

* District as it existed prior to its recent re-organisation.

** District as re-organised recently.

| | (1) | (2) |
|----------------------|-----|--|
| West Bengal (19) | . | Bankura, Birbhum, Burdwan, Cooch-Bihar, Darjeeling, Hoogly, Jharkhand, Malda, Midnapur, Murshidabad, Nadia, Purulia, and West Dinajpur. |
| Andaman & Nicobar | . | Entire Area. |
| Arunachal Pradesh | . | Entire Area. |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli | . | Entire Area. |
| Goa, Daman & Diu | . | Entire Area. |
| Lakshadweep | . | Entire Area. |
| Mizoram | . | Entire Area. |
| Pondicherry | . | Entire Area. |

जिनी विद्ये को पिछड़ा चिरा आवेदन करने
के लिए साधार

7104. श्री भीका भाई : क्या उत्तरे
मंथी यह बताने की क्षमा करते हैं कि :

(क) क्या किसी जिले को पिछ़ा हुआ जिला घोषित करने के लिये वर्तमान मानदण्ड वर्धन बाधार बनायित हैं :

(क) क्या कई जिलों को इसलिये पिछ़े हुए जिले आविष्ट किया गया है क्योंकि वहां कोई भी उद्योग स्थापित करने के तैयार नहीं थे;

(ग) क्या ऐसे भी मामले हैं जहां लमाल परिस्थितियाँ बाले पड़ासी जिलों में से एक के तो ग्राउंडिंग इस्ट से पिछड़ा हुआ जिला आवित कर दिया गया परन्तु दूसरे करे नहीं ; बार

(८) क्या सरकार जिलों को अधिकारियों द्वारा से पिछड़े हुए जिले जोखित करने की इस भवेभाव पूर्ण बाधार पर पुनः क्रियार करेगी?

उक्तेण निर्वाचन वा राज्य निर्वाची (यी चक्र-
चील आवागा) : (क) जी, पहीं ।

(ब) राज्य के मूस्थ मंत्रियों को राष्ट्रीय विकास परामर्शदायी सीमित के निर्णयों के अनुसरण में, योजना वायोग वे राज्य सरकार द्वारा वित्तीय संस्थानों के परामर्श से विभिन्न भारतीय जातीय व्यवसायी संस्थानों से ऐवायती दृप पर वित्त की विधिधा प्राप्त करने

के लिये 246 चिलों का (बन्दुर्दण 1) असांगक रूप से पिछड़ा हुआ आंशिक फिल्म है। 1970-71 से 1978-79 (30 चून, 1979 तक) की वर्षीय में विज़िट रिकॉर्ड हुए चिलों में स्थित परियोजनाओं के लिए इसी वर्षीय में स्वीकृत प्राप्त कुल मिलाकर 1446 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता जबका कुल मिलाकर बाई.डी.डी.बैक्स. परियोजना सहायता की 43 प्रतिशत धन-राशि विसी थी।

इन 246 चिलौं में से योवना बाजारों पर्याप्त राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से केन्द्रीय निवेश समितिहायता पाने होते वह बनने के लिये बीजांगिक ट्रैफिक से प्रिलड़ हुए राज्यों के लिये 6 चिलौं/क्षेत्रों के बाजार पर तथा अन्य राज्यों के लिये 3 चिलौं/क्षेत्रों के बाजार पर 101 चिलौं/क्षेत्रों का (मन्त्रवाच 2) चुनाव कर निया गया है । 1970 में इस योवना के शार्टम्भ से लेकर 1979-80 के बंत (मार्च 1980 तक) इन चिलौं/क्षेत्रों में स्थापित प्रत्येक एकक का 69 करोड़ रुपये (परिविष्ट) की राशि वित्रित कर दी गयी है ।

(क) राष्ट्रीय विकास बोर्डर की तिरंगे
 1969 में हुए दो दिनों में निर्णयों
 के बाहुदारण में बोधना बायोग द्वारा दितंगर
 1969 में बारीक बारी बाहुदारीक दोषित हुए
 पिछले हुए दिनों का पहला लक्षण के बिना
 द्वारा बरताया द्वारा बरताया जाता है।

निम्नलिखित मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों का सुझाव दिया गया था :—

चुनाव किया जाना चाहिये जिनके सूचकांक राज्य के आसैत कम हों।

1. कि क्या मुख्यतः खाद्यान्न/नकद फसल का उत्पादक है, पर निर्भर करते हुए प्रति व्यक्ति खाद्यान्न/वाणिज्यिक फसल का उत्पादन।

राज्य सरकारै/संघ क्षेत्र प्रशान्तों द्वारा
इस उद्देश्य के लिए अपनाए गये मानदण्डों के
ब्यारौं के साथ दी गयी सूचना के आधार पर
अनुबंध में दिये गये जिलों को रियायती दर
के वित्त के लिए अर्ह होने का पात्र चुना गया
था।

2. कृषि मजदूरों का जनसंख्या में
अनुपात ।

3. प्रति व्यक्ति और्ध्वांगिक उत्पादन

4.0 प्रति एक लाख जनसंख्या पर कारखाने के कर्मचारियों की संख्या अथवा प्रति एक लाख जनसंख्या में से दिवंतीय और तृतीय क्रियाकलापों में लग व्यक्तियों की वैकल्पिक संख्या।

इन जिलों/क्षेत्रों का चुनाव संबंधित राज्य-सरकारों की सिफारिशों के आधार पर किया गया था अतएव राज्य में वैसी ही परिस्थितियों में दो पड़ौसी जिलों के बीच चुनाव के विषय में भेदभाव करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

5. बिजली की प्रति व्यक्ति खपत ।

(घ) योजना आयोग द्वारा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास पर स्थापित की गई राष्ट्रीय समिति द्वारा इस वर्ष के अंत तक पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं को प्रभावी रूप से सुलझाए जाने हेतु उपयुक्त नीति अथवा नीतियों का सुझाव दिया जायेगा। पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों की वर्तमान, सूची तथा सहायता के स्वरूप के सम्बन्ध में परिवर्तन इस समिति की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर ही किया जा सकेगा।

6. जनसंख्या को देखते हुए समतल सड़कों की लम्बाई अधिका सीलों में रेल-लाइन की लम्बाई।

यह भी निर्दिष्ट किया गया था कि वित्तीय संस्थानों से दिये जाने वाले उपयुक्त प्राप्ताहनों के लिये केवल उहीं जिलों का

विवरण-1 विवरण के बारे में जानें।

वित्तीय संस्थानों से रियायती दर पर वित्त लेने हेतु पावता के लिये चुने गए औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े जिलों की सूची आन्ध्र प्रदेश (14) अनन्तपुर, चित्तर, कडपा, करोमनगर, खामाम, करनल, महबूबनगर, मेडक,

असम (17) कटार, गोलपुरा, कामरूप, मिकिरख हिल्स, नार्थ कछार, हिल, नौगांव, औरत्य लखीमपुर जिला ।

बिहार (16). भागलपुर, चम्पारन,* दरभंगा* मुजफ्फरपुर, पालमऊ, पूर्णिमा, सहरसा,
सन्थाल पराना, सारन* नालन्दा, औरंगाबाद, नवादा, गया, भोजपुर,
बैंगरसारय और मगरे ।

ગુજરાત (10) કૃષ્ણા કે મણાનું અસરોલી, બનાસકંઠા, ભાવનગર, ભડીંચ, જુનાગઢ, કલ્યાણ, મેહસૂરાના, પંચમહલ્સ, કાંદુંદ, કાંદુંદ, કાંદુંદ, કાંદુંદ, સાંબરકંઠા, અંગેર, સરેદરનગર ।

हस्तियाणा (4). भिवानी, हिसार** जिन्द और सोहिंदरगढ़** ।

जम्म और कश्मीर (10) अनन्तनाग, बारामता, डोडा, जम्म, कठग्रा, लाहाड़, पूँछ, राजोरी, श्रीनगर

*बिला जैसी कि उसकी स्थिति हाल ही में क्यों गये पनर्गठन के पर्व बिस्थमान थी

* *जिला जैसा कि हाल ही में पुनर्गठित किया गया है।

कर्नाटक (11)

वेलगाम, वीदूर, बीजापुर, घाडवार, गुलबर्गा, हसन, मैसूर, नार्थ कनारा, रायचर, साउथ कनारा और तुमकुर ।

मध्य प्रदेश (36)

बालाघाट, वस्तर, बेतर, बिलासपुर, भिण्ड, छतरपुर, छिन्दवाडा, दमोह, दादियार, लाल देवास, गुना, होणगावाद, झुवारा, खारसोन, मङ्गला, मन्दसोहरख, मोरेना, नरसिंहापुर, पन्ना, रायगढ़, रायपुर, राजनन्दगांव, राजगढ़, रायसेन, रतलाम, रेवा, सागर, शिवानी, शाजापुर, शिवपुरी, सिंधी, सरगुजा, टीकमगढ़, बिदिशा और न्यू सिहोर जिला, रन्नागिरि और यावतमल ।

मणिपुर (2) धर्मचोर्जिले ।

मेघालय (2) गारो हिल्स* और यूनाइटेड खासी और जन्तिया* हिल्स ।

नागालैंड (3) कोहिमा, मेकोकंचुग और तुनसंग ।

उड़ीसा (8) बालासोर, बोलनगिरि, धनकनाल, कालाहंडी, केनकर, कोरापुट, मयूरभंज और संगमर ।

राजस्थान (16) अलवर, बांसवाडा, बारमेड, भीलवाडा, चुरु, दूंगरपुर, जैसलमेर, जालोर, जूनारुडा, जालावाड़, जोधपुर, नागौर, सोकर, सिरोही, टोक, और रायपुर ।

सिक्किम (4) चारों जिले, गंगटोक, मंगल, ग्यालसिंग और नामची ।

जामिलनाडू (9) धैरमपुर, कन्याकुमारी, मदुरै, नार्थ आरकार्ट, रामनाथपुरम, राउथ आरकोट, त जारण तिरुचापल्ली और पुइकोट्टाइ जिले ।

बिहार (3) बोटीनीं जिले ।

उत्तर प्रदेश (38) अल्मोड़ा, आजमगढ़, बदायूं, बैहराइच, बलिया, बांदा, बारांबंकी, बरस्ती, बुलडेसहर,* चमोली, देवरिया, येटा, इटावा, फैजाबाद, फतेहपुर, गढ़वाल, गोजीपुर, गोडा, अमीरपुर हरदोयी, जलान, जौनपुर, जांसी, मैनपुरी, मसूरा, मुरादाबाद, पीलीभीत, पिथोरामणी, प्रतापगढ़, रायबरली, रामपुर, शाहजहांपुर, सीतापुर, सुल्तानपुर, देहरादून, गढ़वाल, उन्नव, और उत्तर काशी ।

पश्चिम बंगाल (13) बांडुरा, बीरमुमि, बरदवान, कूचबिहार, दारजिलिंग, हुगली, जलपाइगुड़ी, मालदा, मिदनापुर, मुरसीदाबाद, नदिया, पुलिया और बेस्ट दिनाज पुर ।

अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह समस्त क्षेत्र ।

अरुणाचल प्रदेश समस्त क्षेत्र ।

दादर और नागर हवेली समस्त क्षेत्र ।

गोवा, दमन और दिव समस्त क्षेत्र ।

लकड़ीपल्ली द्वीप समस्त क्षेत्र ।

मिजोरम समस्त क्षेत्र ।

पांडिचेरी द्वीप समस्त क्षेत्र ।

जिला जैसा कि हाल ही में पुनर्गठन के पूर्व विद्यमान थी ।

**जिला जैसा कि हाल ही में पुनर्गठन किया गया है ।

प्रियर-II

सर्वोच्च नियम राजसभाकार वीक्षण की लिए विज्ञापनोंमें

१. व्यापक विवर।

वीक्षण विवर विज्ञापनोंमें राजसभाकार वीक्षण की लिए विज्ञापनोंमें व्यापक के दो "व्यापक" विज्ञापनोंमें 23 व्यापक हैं:—

विज्ञापन-१

इसमें 13 व्यापक अवधि चतुर, बांगलादेश, पुर्णी-
फैलाए पातूर, बन्दगिरी, बा कलाहास्ती (चित्पुर
जिले से) तथा कोट्टर, राजमध्येर, सिंचोला, गोट्टर
कालभास्तुरम प्रो-इत्तुर तथा पालीबेंडका (गुड्ड्या
जिले से) आते हैं।

विज्ञापन-२

इसमें 9 व्यापक अवधि टोडल्ली, सिंचोला, बूटी,
कुडेश्वर (चित्पुर जिले से) व छोल, कुरुक्षुल,
बग्नापस्त, नान्द्याल तथा गिरामूर (कुरुक्षुल
जिले से) आते हैं।

सर्वसंसाधना व्यवस्था के तीन लोक विज्ञापनोंमें 43 व्यापक हैं:—

विज्ञापन-३

इसमें 14 व्यापक अवधि महावृद्ध नगर, जावचरेला
ज्ञायनगर, कलावाकर्णी व धमगल (महावृद्ध नगर
जिले से) और नालगोल्डा, मुगाईी, नकराकल
सवपिट, कोठड, कुजरावपर, भीरयासगुड्डा, पेट्टा-
बोरा तथा देवराकोल्डा (पालगोल्डा जिले से)
आते हैं।

विज्ञापन-४

इसमें 14 व्यापक अवधि बाब्मल, तिक्कमलापयालम
कुरुक्षुल, येलान्दु, कोट्टाम्भल, धसवरावेट, पुरागम-
पेट तथा माद्रालालम (चम्प जिले से) और
महावृद्धावाद, नरसमपेट, इनमकोल्डा, धापुर, जनगांव
और भुसग (बारगल जिले से) आते हैं।

विज्ञापन-५

इसमें 15 व्यापक अवधि जहीरावाद, पाट्टद्वेरव, नरसा-
पुर, भेडक और सिष्टीपेट (भेडक जिले से)
डेडापल्ली (निजातावाद, कामोरेडी और
डेमाकोल्डा (निजातावाद जिले से) और सिरिला,
करीवनगर, सुलतानावाद, पेट्टापस्ती, यन्दाली और
हजूरावाद करीवनगर जिले से आते हैं।

२. व्यापक:

भीक्षणादा, विक्की हिल्स, कामरुप, अरामोगांव, कछार
और लक्ष्मीमपुर जिले।

३. विज्ञापन:

बालाक्षुर, बरमंगा, बम्बारन, पलामू, लहरसा और
संचाल परमनन्द जिले।

४. व्यापक:

संकमहज, भटोड और दुरेन्द्रनदर जिले।

५. व्यापक:

पुल्मीठित लहिन्दसाड जिला (विज्ञापनोंमें लहिन्दसाड और
रेकाई) उपर्युक्त आता है (जिलानी जिला)
विज्ञापनोंमें विकानी तथा दादरी उपवान्द तथा 8 व्यापक
का एक लोक अवधि हिसार व्यापक नव्वर
1 और बरवाना व्यापक (हिसार तहसील का)
दूसरी व्यापक नव्वर 1 (हासी तहसील से) टोहला
व्यापक (पतीहावाद तहसील से) हिसार जिले से

जीर्ण ब्लाक और जुलाना ब्लाक (जीर्ण तहसील से) हिंसार जिले से—जीर्ण ब्लाक और जुलाना ब्लाक (जीर्ण तहसील से) उद्दना ब्लाक (नदाना तहसील) जिद जिले से।

10 जुलाई 1972 के बाद चुने गये जिले/उपखंड/तालुक/ब्लाक तहसील बताता है।

यह वह जिले बताता है जैसा कि हाल ही में किये गये, पुनर्गठन के पूर्व विभागान थे।

6. हिमाचल प्रदेश

कांगड़ा, चंबा, कुलू, सिरगुर तथा सोलम जिले।

7. जम्मू तथा कश्मीर

जम्मू, श्रीनगर, अनन्तनाग, डोडा, बाराबला और पुंछ जिले।

8. कर्नाटक

रायचूर, मैसूर तथा भारवाड़ जिले।

9. केरल

ऐसेप्पी, कन्नोनोर, तथा मालापुरम जिले।

10. मध्यप्रदेशः

छ: क्षेत्र

क्षत्र-1

(पूर्वी प्रदेश के) इसमें 12 ब्लाक अर्थात् कोरबा, बलोद चंपा, कोटा, मस्तुरी तथा बिलहा (बिलासपुर जिले से) भाटापारा सिमगा, टिलडा, भारतसिंह (रायपुर) अमनपुर तथा राजिम ब्लाक (रायपुर जिले में) आते हैं।

क्षेत्र-2

(पश्चिमी प्रदेश के) इसमें 10 ब्लाक अर्थात् देवास और टोंक खर्द ब्लाक (देवास जिले से) गुलोना, शुजालपुर और ब्लाक (शुजापुर जिले से) वंशोर (सारंगपुर और व्यावटा ब्लाक) (राजगढ़ जिले से) आते हैं।

क्षेत्र-3*

(उत्तरी क्षेत्र से) इसमें 9 ब्लाक अर्थात् शिवपुरी तथा करेरा (शिवपुरी जिले से) दतिया तथा सेतवा (दतिया जिले से) मिन्ड मेहगांव तथा गोहाद (गिन्ड जिले से) तथा मुरैना तथा जउरा (मुरैना जिले से) आते हैं।

क्षेत्र-4*

(केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र से) इसमें 11 ब्लाक अर्थात् बीना, इटावा, खुरी, बांदा (बिनैका) राहतगढ़ सागर, शाहगढ़ अमरमट (सागर जिले से) टीकमगढ़, बल्पेवगढ़ (टीकमगढ़ जिले से) विदिशा और ग्यारसपुर (विदिशा जिले से) और छतरपुर (छतरपुर जिले से) आते हैं।

क्षेत्र-5*

(पश्चिमी क्षेत्र 2 से) इसमें 12 ब्लाक अर्थात् एटला-बाद, तथा मेघ नगर शधार और नलोहा (बार जिले से) महेश्वर और बरवाहा (बारगोज जिले से) रतलाम और जउरा (रतलाम जिले से) मंदसौर मल्हरगढ़ और नीमच (मन्दसौर जिले से)।

क्षेत्र-6

(उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र से) इसमें 11 ब्लाक अर्थात् रीवा और रायपुर (गढ़) रीवा जिले से (मध्योत्तीर्णी सीधी दूसर और 'वैधान' (सीधी जिले से) सोनहट, वैकुंठपुर, सनेन्दगढ़, सूरजपुर और अंबिकापुर) जगु जिले से।

11. मणिपुर

सभी पांच जिले।

12. बेंगलुरु

गारोहिल्स, तथा सुदूरपश्चिमी और उत्तिया हिल्स**

13. महाराष्ट्र

रत्नगिरि, श्रीरांगावाड और बन्दरपुर जिले।

14. नस्तालैंड

कोहमा, मकोकचुग, त्युनसेग* जिले।

15. उड़ीसा

कालाहान्दी, मध्यूरभज, बोलनगीर* देनकानाल, क्योंकार* और कोरापुट* जिले।

16. पंजाब

होशियारपुर, संगरूर और भटिला जिले।

17. राजस्थान

अलवर, जोधपुर, भीलवाड़ा* चुह *नागोर और उदयपुर जिले।

18. सिक्किम

गंगटोक*, मेंगन*, प्यातसिंग* और नामची* जिले (16-5 1975 से शामिल)

19. तमिलनाडू

तीन क्षेत्र ट्रैक्टस जिसमें 33 ताल्लुकों हैं:—

क्षेत्र-1 जिसमें 12 ताल्लुक उप ताल्लुकों को मिलाकर अर्थात् (रायनाथपुरम, मटकुलाथर, शिवगंगा परमाठुडी, थिरुवादानी, कार्ईठुडी और थिरुण माथुर ताल्लुक) रामनाथपुरम जिले से (मजर ताल्लुक (मदुराई जिले से) पदकोटटाई थिरुमलयम, आलमग़ौली और ठुलाथुर ताल्लुक (गुडाकोटटाई जिले से)

क्षेत्र-2

11 क्षेत्र जिसमें धर्मपुरी, पालाकोड हौसूर, देनकानि कोट्टह, कृष्णागिरी उग्रनगरगाय, हस्त (धर्मपुरी जिले से) तिरुपट्टूर, वानियामवाडी वैल्लूर वालाज-पेट (उन्हीं आरकोट जिले से)

क्षेत्र-3

जिसमें 10 ताल्लुक, अरुणा कोटटाइ सत्तूर, विस्धनगर, श्री विलीपुर राजपलायम (रामानाथपुरम जिले के 40 रामानाथपुरम से) तिरमंगलम, उसिलाम-पट्टी नीलाकोथाई, डिन्डी गुल और बेदासन्दूर (मदुरै जिले से)।

20. किंपुरा

सभी 3 जिले।

21. उत्तर प्रदेश

अल्मोड़ा* वलियावस्ती*, फैजाबाद* झांसी* और रायबरेली* जिले।

22. पश्चिम बंगाल

पुरुलिया, मिदनापुर* और नादिया* जिले।

*यह 10 जुलाई, 1972 के पश्चात् चुने गये जिले/उपद्रभाग/ताल्लुक/ब्लाक/तहसील बताता है।

**यह वह जिले बताता है जैसे कि हाल ही के पुनर्गठन के पूर्व विद्यमान थे।

■ *10-7-1972 के बाद चुने गये जिले/सब-डिबीजन्स/ताल्लुक/ब्लाक/तहसीलों को दर्शाता है।

**अभी हाल ही में किये गये, उनके पुनर्गठन से पूर्व जिलों को प्रदर्शित करता है।

लेख शास्त्र शेष

1. ग्रन्थमान और निकोबार द्वीप
2. ग्रन्थाचल प्रदेश
3. दादरा और नागर हवेली
4. लक्ष्मीप
5. मिजोरम
6. गोवा, दमन और दीव

पूरा संघ राज्य
वही

वही

वही

वही

**Socio-Economic Survey of Tribes
living below Poverty Line**

7105. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that most of the Scheduled Tribes in different parts of the country are living below poverty line;

(b) if so, whether Government have undertaken any socio-economic survey; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TIWARI): (a) The application of the concept of "poverty line" in monetary terms as a true indicator to show the level of poverty of the scheduled tribes is difficult to apply as a considerable part of the economic activities of tribals is still non-monetised. It could, however, be stated in general that the scheduled tribes are backward economically.

(b) and (c). A socio-economic survey, namely Bench Mark Survey (Universal), has been sponsored by the Ministry of Home Affairs in the tribal sub-plan areas in all the 16 States where sub-plan exists and in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu. In addition, the Central Statistical Organisation also collects periodically socio-economic data from tribals and tribal

संघ राज्य की राजधानी की नगरीय सीमा के भीतर के क्षेत्र को छोड़कर समस्त संघीय क्षेत्र पांडिचेरि के नगरपालिका क्षेत्र के कोर छत्तीसगढ़ दक्षिणी, पश्चिमी और उत्तरी बुलबुल सम्मिलित नहीं है।

majority areas as part of all India surveys such as National Sample Survey, Economic Census.

चलता-फिरता योन व्यापार

7106. श्री गृह अन्व डागा: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 11 ज्लाई, 1980 के दैनिक "हिन्दुस्तान" में "मोबाइल सेक्स का धन्धा" (चलता-फिरता योन व्यापार) शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इसे रोकने के लिए प्रभावकारी कदम उठाने का है; और

(घ) इस बारे में 1977, 1978 और 1979 में अलग-अलग कुल कितने चालान किये गये?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा): (क) जी हां, श्रीमान।

(ख) और (ग). जब कभी ऐसी रिपोर्टें प्राप्त होती हैं तो कानून के संबंध उपबंधों के अधीन तरन्त कार्रवाई की जाती है। फिर भी, स्थानीय पुलिस और दिल्ली पुलिस की अपराध शाखा के दराचार-विरोधी दस्ते को ऐसे मामलों के बारे में अधिक सतर्क रहने के और अधिक छापे मारे जाने के लिए बनु-देश जारी कर दिए गए हैं।

(क) अपेक्षित सूचना प्रस्तुत है:--

| वर्ष | चालान किये गए मामल | इन मामलों में चालान किए गए व्यक्ति |
|------|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1977 | 58 | 97 |
| 1978 | 58 | 101 |
| 1979 | 67 | 103 |

योजना आयोग में अराजपत्रित तथा राजपत्रित कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या

7107. श्री भूसुकल डागा: क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) योजना आयोग में 1971 में पृथक-पृथक कुल कितने अराजपत्रित और राज-

पत्रित कर्मचारी थे तथा उनके बेतन बिलों की क्रमसः राशि कितनी-कितनी थी और इस वर्ष उन्हें कितना समयोपरि भत्ता दिया गया; और

(ख) वर्ष 1979 में वहां पृथक-पृथक कुल कितने अराजपत्रित और राजपत्रित कर्मचारी थे तथा उनके बेतन बिलों की क्रमसः राशि कितनी-कितनी थी और 1979 में उन्हें कितना समयोपरि भत्ता दिया गया?

योजना मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी):

(क) और (ख) सभा पटल पर एक विवरण प्रस्तुत है।

विवरण

योजना आयोग में (कार्यक्रम मूल्यांकन संगठन सहित) वर्ष 1971-72 और 1979-80 में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों की संख्या, उनके बेतन बिल और समयोपरि भत्ता

| वर्ष | कर्मचारियों की संख्या | बेतन बिल (लाख रु०) | समयोपरि भत्ता (लाख रु०) | जोड़ (लाख रु०) |
|---------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1971-72 | 1276 | 440 | 61,07 | 46,44 |
| 1979-80 | 1322 | 481 | 111,77 | 82,29 |

Pilfered arms and ammunition from ordinance factories found in encounters with dacoits

7108. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in many encounters against dacoits in U.P. and M.P. the arms and ammunition recovered has been found to be from Indian Ordnance factories meant for army use only;

(b) if so, how many cases of pilferages from these factories or army de-

pots have been detected and the action taken thereon; and

(c) any further steps Government are contemplating to check them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) No such report has been received.

(b) and (c). Two cases of loss of ammunition from two Ammunition Depots were reported during 1979 and 1980. Departmental/Legal action has been taken against the persons involved. Instructions have also been issued to all Ammunition holding Depots for

exercising strict vigilance in the matter of security of Ammunition.

निनगर में उद्योग

7109. श्री मनी राम बागड़ी: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) निनगर (एक बावासीय कालानी) दिल्ली-35 में कितने अधिकृत और अनधिकृत उद्योग चल रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या अधिकतर उद्योग "बायल प्रीसिस" (कोल्हू बादि) जैसे लघु उद्योगों के साइसेंस प्राप्त करके पी.वी.सी. (प्लास्टिक शू-मैकिंग), स्टील के बर्तनों पर पालिश करने वादि जैसे उद्योगों के रूप में चल रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या क्षेत्र के निवासियों ने तथा एक सांसद ने इस विषय में उप राज्यपाल को लिखा है और उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(घ) इन बावासीय क्षेत्रों से ऐसे उद्योगों को हटाने तथा यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि वहां नए उद्योग नहीं लगाए जाएंगे, क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं; और

(ङ) क्या इस बावासीय क्षेत्र में विद्युत उद्योगों में से अधिकतर उद्योगों के गर्भ और ठण्डा करने संबंधी विजली के कनेक्शन दिए जाएं हैं?

उद्योग बंचालव वर्षे राज्य मंत्री (श्री वरदचीत चाहला): (क) से (ङ). दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा भेजी गई जानकारी के बनुसार दिल्ली की निनगर कालानी में चलाए जा रहे एकों में 625 एकक लाइसेंस सेंस लादा और लगभग 237 गैर-लाइसेंस लादा हैं। एक किलो-बाट वाले पी. वी. सी. और प्लास्टिक उत्पादों और 2 कि. बाट वाले तेस धानी कारोबारों को घरेलू उद्योगों के रूप में सूचीबद्ध किया गया है। दिल्ली नगर निगम, दिल्ली इस अनिर्धारित क्षेत्र में इन कारोबारों के लिए लाइसेंस लाठी करता रहा है वहां कि इस बारे में निर्धारित की गई जाति को दे पूरा करते हैं। किन्तु, बब कभी नगर निगम के सामने हिंसा की बाबतों बायी है तब नगर निगम

द्वारा लाइसेंसधारी को कारण बताके नारेंट्स रने के बाद एक के लाइसेंस को प्रतिसंहृत कर दिया गया है। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने अनिर्धारित क्षेत्रों से निर्धारित क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों का स्थानान्तरण करने की योजना बनायी है तथा वर्ष 1965, 1966, 1967, 1970 तथा 1976 वर्षों विभिन्न अवसरों पर आवेदन पत्र भागे थे। इन आवेदन पत्रों की छानबीन कर लेने के बाद योग्य आवेदकों को अपने उद्योग निर्धारित क्षेत्र में ले जाने के लिए भूखंडों का आवंटन कर दिया गया है अथवा आवंटन किया जा रहा है। दिल्ली राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड ने नीनगर क्षेत्र में हीटिंग और कलिंग उद्देश्यों हेतु बड़ी संख्या में घड़ेलू और बाणिज्यिक कनेक्शन दिए हैं।

Marijan family attacked in Naini

7110. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item in the "Hindustan Times" dated the 8th July, 1980 to the effect that a Harijan and his five year old daughter were shot and his wife was seriously injured when a caste Hindu youth fired at them from range on the 6th July, 1980 in police circle Naini, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The details are being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

पुलिस कर्मचारियों की बहाली

7111. श्री टी. एस. नेगी: क्या गृह मंत्री पुलिस कर्मचारियों की बहाली के बारे में 9 जुलाई, 1980 के बतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3485 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि।

(क) केन्द्रीय आरक्षी पुलिस दल कर्मचारियों द्वारा जून 1979 में आरम्भ किये गये आन्दोलन का व्यापा एवं तथ्य क्या है।

और उन पुलिस कर्मचारियों एवं उनके पारिनामिक सदस्यों पर रात्रि में जब वह सो रहे थे, गोली चलाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(क) सेना द्वारा गोली चलाये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप केन्द्रीय आरक्षी पुलिस बल के किंतु कर्मचारियों तथा उनके परिवारों के किंतु न सदस्यों की (पुरुष, महिला एवं बच्चों की) मृत्यु हुई और उसमें किंतु अविवाहित मरी हुए;

(म) क्या सरकार ने मामले की न्यायिक जांच के आदेश दिये हैं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार मामले की न्यायिक जांच कराने का और पुलिस कर्मचारियों को न्याय दिलाने का है?

बूरु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकावाणा): (क) मई और जून 1979 के महीनों में विभिन्न राज्यों में पुलिस बलों में असंतोष के परिणामस्वरूप, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा और उन्होंने अपनी सेवा-शर्तों में सुधार के लिये त्रिवेन्द्रम, भूवनेश्वर, दिल्ली और नीमच में आन्दोलन शुरू किए। क्योंकि गंभीर स्थिति उत्पन्न हो रही थी तब भड़ादाकलां दिल्ली में के. रि. प. बल के शस्त्रागार और संचार केन्द्र की सुरक्षा के लिए सेना की मद्दद मांगी

गई। सेना को 25 जून, 1979 को संबंधित उपर्युक्त उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिए गोली चलानी पड़ी।

(ख) गोली-बारी के परिणामस्वरूप के.रि.प.बल के 3 कार्मिक (सभी पुरुष) मारे गए, 7 जख्मी हुए और के.रि.प.बल के एक कर्मचारी की एक महिला रिजर्वसेलर को संयोगवश रिकार्ड्हिट ब्लेट लगी थी।

(ग) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(घ) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Amount Allotted to Karnataka for each of the Plan periods

7112. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount allotted to Karnataka State for each of the plan periods up to 1980; and

(b) what is the amount spent by the Karnataka State during the respective plan periods?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TIWARI): (a) and (b). The position regarding amount allotted and expenditure incurred during the successive Plan periods is indicated below:

(Rs. Crores)
Initially approved

| | Outlay | Expend. |
|----------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|
| First Five Year Plan (1951-56). | 55.20 | 94.06 |
| Second Five Year Plan (1956-61). | 84.40 | 138.72 |
| Third Five Year Plan (1961-66). | 250.00 | 250.69 |
| Three Annual Plans (1966-69). | 162.29 | 192.15 |
| Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74). | 350.00 | 374.14 |
| Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79). | 997.67 | 808.20 (For 4 years 1974-78). |
| Five Year Plan (1978-83). | 1952.00 | |
| Annual Plan (1978-79). | 369.00 | 271.52 |
| Annual Plan (1979-80). | 299.00 | 354.43 (Ans. Expt.) |

If it may be noted that reorganised State of Mysore came into being in 1956 with the States' Reorganisation Act. The outlay figures for the First and the Second Five Year Plans do not refer to certain territories included in the reorganised State of Mysore, (renamed Karnataka in 1973).

Fixation of Seniority of IPS and IAS Officers in UP

7113. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in December, 1979, the Central Government had asked the States Government of U.P. to discontinue the practice of fixing presumptive seniority of promoted IPS and IAS Officers;

(b) whether Government are aware that the method of presumptive seniority of promoted IAS and IPS Officers is still being followed by the State Government for the purposes of appointment to the Selection Grade and Supertime scales when the IAS and IPS Regulation of Seniority Rules 1954 neither recognise presumptive seniority nor allow the benefit of *ad hoc* period of officiation in determining the seniority in these cadres; and

(c) if so, the action taken, proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). On receipt of representations from certain IPS Officers of Uttar Pradesh Cadre alleging that the State Government had given promotions to promotee IPS Officers on the basis of certain presumptive seniority, the State Government were asked to discontinue the practice of giving such seniority as there was no provision for that in the relevant Rules. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have informed that after receipt of instructions from Central Government no presumptive

seniority has been given to any IPS Officers. However, 21 promotee IPS Officers whose seniority has not been fixed have been given Selection Grade and Supertime scale of pay on the basis of presumptive seniority. The proposal of the State Government regarding seniority of these officers is under consideration of the Government of India.

The State Government have given promotion to certain promotee IAS Officers to Selection Grade/Supertime scale in accordance with the seniority calculated on the basis of judgement of Allahabad High Court in a writ petition. The matter is now sub-judice in Supreme Court. On a stay application, the Supreme Court has ordered that pending final disposal of the appeal of the Central Government the *status quo* as on 9th December, 1977 shall be maintained.

The matter is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Preparation of Draft Five Year Plan by Karnataka Government

7114. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka State has prepared the draft Five Year Plan and forwarded the same to the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when the final decision of the Union Government will be communicated to the State Government; and

(d) whether the State Government has been directed to go ahead in the planning process for the year 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TIWARI): (a) to (c). The Draft Five Year Plan (1980-85) proposals are expected from the States

including Karnataka by end of September, 1980 for discussions and finalisation. Thereafter, the Draft Five Year Plan will be placed before the NDC by the end of the year or the beginning of the next year.

(d) The Annual Plans 1980-81 of the States including that of Karnataka had been earlier discussed and finalised at official level. These are being discussed at the level of the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and Chief Ministers from 21-7-1980 and such adjustments as may be found necessary and feasible, will be made in the Plans of the States including that of Karnataka.

News Item Captioned "H. M. T. Opposition Blocks Pioneer Project"

7115. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press reports in the Hindustan Times dated the 7th July, 1980 under the heading "H.M.T. opposition blocks pioneer project";

(b) if so, whether the Karnataka Government had recommended the scheme of pioneering project planned by the private sector watch manufacturing unit;

(c) if so, what were the main points of the scheme;

(d) what was the main reason for Union Government not to give permission; and

(e) whether the purpose of the scheme was to give benefit to the rural poor and low income group people?

(SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). M/s. Hegde & Golay Ltd., applied for expansion of their approved production capacity from six lakh to 12 lakh watches per annum to enable the company to set up a wrist watch complex at Brahamavar, South Kanara District in Karnataka. The Government of Karnataka did not recommend acceptance of the project.

(d) In 1977, the Government approved this Company's scheme for expansion of capacity from one lakh to six lakh watches per annum in the watch complex at Shreeshyla in Karnataka. As this scheme could not be implemented in accordance with the approved phased production programme, the request for further expansion from six lakh to 12 lakh watches per annum in the new watch complex at Brahamavar was not approved by the Government.

(e) The company stated that the Brahamavar complex would provide employment for local people.

दिल्ली में जमशानों पर लकड़ी की विक्री

7116. श्री भीकुर राम बने : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान समाचार फ्लोरों की इस रिपोर्ट की ओर दिलाया गया है कि शब्दाह करने के लिए दिल्ली में जमशानों पर बैरे जाने वाली लकड़ी सदैव गीली होती होती है; बजन में कम होती है तथा अपर्याप्त होती है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप बधजले बब एक बत्यन्त कारणिक दस्त उत्पन्न करते हैं;

(ख) जमशानों पर स्प्लाइ की जाने वाली लकड़ी की किसी, बजन बार मूल्यों की समय-समय पर बांध करने के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किये हुए हैं;

(ग) गत एक वर्ष के दौरान कितनी बार अपेक्षित निरीक्षण किया गया है बार किसी

भी प्रकारु की कोई अनियमितता पाने पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; अब

(प) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या उच्चात्मक उपाय करने का विचार है?

गृह मंत्रालय ने राष्ट्र भंगी (भी योगेन्द्र भक्ताणा): (क) से (घ), दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है कि शमशान पर बेची जाने वाली लकड़ी को शैडों के नीचे स्टोर किया जाता है ताकि उसे बारिश से बचाया जा सके। किन्तु जहां पर शैड नहीं हैं वहां पर लकड़ी को तिरपाल डाल कर वर्षा से बचाया जाता है। कीमतें निश्चित होती हैं और उनका प्रदर्शन नोटिस बोर्ड पर किया जाता है। कर्मचारियों द्वारा लकड़ी का बजन शोक ग्रस्त व्यक्तियों के सामने किया जाता है। इस प्रकार कम अधिका अपर्याप्त लकड़ी की सप्लाई का कोई कारण प्रतीत नहीं होता। निगम के अनुसार शमशानों का नियमित रूप से निरीक्षण वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों द्वारा किया जाता है जिनमें शमशानों के प्रभारी अधिकारी, जोनल हैल्थ आफिसर, जोनल एसिस्टेंट कमिश्नर, उप-स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी, म्यूनिसिपल हैल्थ आफिसर तथा डिप्टी कमिश्नर शामिल हैं। यहां तक कि इन शमशानों के आकस्मक निरीक्षण भी किए जाते हैं। कोई अनियमितता नहीं पाई गई है।

Statement of Kerala Chief Minister about the alternate Plan for Kerala, Bengal and Tripura

7117. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of the Kerala Chief Minister to the effect that the three State Governments—Kerala, West Bengal and Tripura would prepare an alternate plan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TIWARI): (a) and (b).

The Annual Plan 1980-81 for Kerala State was discussed with the officials of the Kerala Government in March, 1980, and a plan size of Rs. 240 crores was approved by the Planning Commission. No 'Alternate' Plan has been received from the Government of Kerala. They have, however, sent revised Plan proposals, suggesting higher outlays for certain sectors in 1980-81. This, they have said, has been done in the light of the new priorities of the Planning Commission for the Sixth Plan 1980-85 and the new schemes announced in the Finance Minister's Budget Speech viz., Rural Development Programmes, Economic Programmes for Improvement of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Provision of Drinking Water facilities, Improvement of Rural Roads, Development of oilseeds etc. The revised proposals from Kerala for the Annual plan 1980-81 amount to Rs. 290.41 crores.

As regards the States of West Bengal and Tripura, Planning Commission has not received any Supplementary/Revised Plan for the year 1980-81.

The Annual Plan 1980-81 of these three States are scheduled for discussion between the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and the Chief Ministers of the States in August, 1980.

Demands for creation of Smaller States

7118. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of late received representations from different parts of the country and from different organisations demanding the creation of smaller States to improve efficiency in administration and removing regional imbalances; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in respect of these demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Representations have been received from time to time from various organisations demanding division of larger States into smaller States on grounds of regional imbalances in development.

(b) The removal of the regional imbalances in economic development in a particular State is essentially a matter to be tackled through the mechanism of planning and that the creation of a separate State is no answer to the problem. There is no proposal under consideration of the Government at present for reorganisation of any State.

Constitutional Amendment on more Powers to States

7119. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that four State Governments, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Kerala and Tripura have recently proposed for the amendment of the Constitution with a view to granting more powers to the States;

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

(c) whether Government propose to set up an Inter-State Council as provided in the Constitution; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). Four State Governments, namely, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Tripura, and Kerala had made proposals to the Central Government for the amendment of the Constitution with a view to granting more powers to States.

2. This subject had been examined in depth by the Administrative Re-

forms Commission who had recommended that no constitutional amendment was necessary for ensuring proper and harmonious relations between the Centre and the States and that the provisions of the Constitution governing the Centre-State relations were adequate for the purpose of meeting any situation or resolving any problem that might arise in this field. Central Government, after consulting the State Governments had agreed in 1975 with the general approach of the Commission.

3. The stand taken by the Central Government in 1975 was again reiterated by the previous Government in the year 1978 that existing constitutional provisions governing Centre-State relations were sound and did not need any change. There is no change in the stand of the Government.

4. As stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1965 dated 25-6-1980, Article 263 of the Constitution enables the setting up an Inter-State Council. However, there is no proposal to constitute one at present as adequate alternative arrangements exist.

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Increase in Unemployment during Next Five Years

7120. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that there will be an addition of nearly 35 millions joining the work force in the next five years; and

(b) if so, what specific steps Government propose to take to provide employment to them?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TIWARI): (a) Provisional estimates of labour force indicate that there would be a likely addition of approximately 35 millions in the labour force during 1980 to 1985.

(b) Government have decided to launch a National Rural Employment Programme for which Rs. 340 crores have been provided in the Central budget for 1980-81. The Sixth Five Year Plan covering the period 1980 to 1985 is now under preparation. Employment promotion programmes are being examined as part of the formulation of the new Plan.

Increase in Prices of Chassis

7121. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the prices of Tata-Chassis has been increased during the past five years with amount of increase each time;

(b) whether the increase in prices of Chassis is proportionate to the increase of Steel prices;

(c) whether the distribution of Telco vehicles is governed and controlled by Government;

(d) whether Government are aware that due to shortage of supply of chassis, the premium on the same in the market is very high; and

(e) what steps are contemplated for early delivery of chassis to the registered persons?

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

(a) The requisite information in respect of the popular bus and truck chassis of M/s. TELCO is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) Steel is only one of the inputs in the manufacture of the chassis. The price increases are not directly relatable to the increase in the price of steel from time to time.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) There is a gap between the demand and supply of bus and truck chassis. However, the manufacturers have intimated that the customers are

not required to pay any amount in excess of their authorised price.

(e) Substantial steps have been taken to encourage increase in production through input support, technical support as also through the creation of additional capacity.

Statement

Ex-factory net dealer prices (excluding duties and taxes on the finished vehicle) of Tata Truck chassis—Model 1210 SE/42.

| Date | Price (Rs.) |
|-----------|-------------|
| 14.5.1975 | 80,055 |
| 1.4.1976 | 80,136 |
| 1.4.1978 | 84,602 |
| 1.4.1979 | 87,339 |
| 1.4.1980 | 1,07,897 |
| 1.8.1980 | 1,14,697 |

Ex-factory net dealer prices (excluding duties and taxes on the finished vehicle) of Tata Bus chasis—Model LP 1210 E/52.

| Date | Price (Rs.) |
|----------|-------------|
| 1.4.1975 | 74,316 |
| 1.4.1976 | 76,088 |
| 1.4.1977 | 77,763 |
| 1.4.1978 | 82,229 |
| 1.4.1979 | 84,966 |
| 1.4.1980 | 1,03,524 |
| 1.8.1980 | 1,10,324 |

Delivery of Scooters on Deposit of Foreign Exchange

7122. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under foreign exchange remittance scheme

the Bajaj Auto Ltd., Pune have taken advance deposits in foreign exchange from their customers and assured them to deliver scooters within 6 to 8 months;

(b) if so, the total accumulated foreign exchange deposited with them for the last three years year-wise,

(c) whether even after two years have passed delivery has not been effected; and

(d) if so, details thereof and what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

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

(a) The manufacturers have reported that no advance deposits in foreign exchange are taken by them or their dealers from the customers. The intending purchasers are required to deposit foreign exchange equivalent to at least Rs. 6,000/- in a non-convertible account in any schedule bank and the payment to the dealer is made only when the actual delivery of the scooter is effected. The company has reported that at present the delivery period in respect of Bajaj Chetak Scooter is about 5 years.

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

Shifting of Centre Cadre Officers allotted to States to posts involving Special Expertise

7123. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the shifting of generalist officers of Central cadres allotted to States, to posts involving technical skills and special expertise to function properly; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIA-

MENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). The Indian Administrative Service, the Indian Police Service and the Indian Forest Service are the only three All India Services whose officers are allotted to various State cadres. Apart from a fixed quota for deputation to the Government of India, the members of these Services are primarily appointed against specified posts under the State Governments. In certain cases, the officers are also appointed by the State Governments to ex-cadre posts taking into account the job requirements and suitability of the officers. Appointments under the State Governments are the exclusive concern of the State Governments concerned and such postings do not come under the purview of the Government of India.

Tribal unrest and discontentment

7124. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons and causes of tribal unrest and discontentment noticed by the concerned States and Union Territories and the Government of India in Fifth Schedule and Sixth Schedule Areas of the country in recent times;

(b) the measures and steps taken by the Central Government to check the unrest so far; and

(c) the administrative, legal, political, social, economic, cultural and constitutional measures proposed by the Centre regarding the suppression of these identified reasons?

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

(a) The discontentment and unrest among tribals arise mainly due to the social and economic exploitation in a variety of ways and incitement from unscrupulous elements.

(b) Various steps to promote the socio-economic conditions of the people

living in the Scheduled Areas have been taken up.

(c) The constitutional provisions, in particular the Fifth Schedule and the Sixth Schedule, provide sufficiently flexible and adequate legal frame for affording protection against exploitation and for peace and good Government of the Scheduled Areas.

Sectoral Working Groups for Sixth Plan

7125. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has reconstituted Sectoral Working Groups for Sixth Plan starting from 1980—85.

(b) if so, what are the sectors and the time fixed for submitting the reports to the Commission;

(c) whether the Tribal Areas Sub-Plan has also been treated as one of the Sectors by the Commission and Working Groups constituted to review and to recommend the same; and

(d) whether the Planning Commission issued guidelines to the Sectoral Working Groups to review broadly the situation in the tribal areas and identify certain major schemes which would require substantial supplementation by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TIWARI): (a) and (b). As part of the preparation of the new Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85, the Planning Commission has set up 29 Working Groups (list enclosed). They are expected to submit their reports within the next two months.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. As indicated in the list, a Working Group for the development of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and weaker sections, has been constituted; its terms of reference are as follows:

(a) To review the approach, strategy and priorities in respect of pro-

tection and developmental programmes for Scheduled Tribes/Scheduled Castes and weaker sections;

(b) To review the programmes taken up by the States and Central Ministries in respect of these categories;

(c) To formulate concrete proposals for 1980—85 in the context of a ten year perspective and suggest the phasing of development programmes, indicating financial, physical, legislative and other aspects; and

(d) To review the administrative arrangements for implementation of programmes in States and Centre and suggest measures for improvement.

Statement

LIST OF WORKING GROUPS

1. Working Group on Financial Resources.
2. Working Group on Major & Medium Irrigation.
3. Working Group on Flood Control.
4. Working Group on Minor Irrigation.
5. Working Group on Command Area Development Programme.
6. Working Group on Petroleum.
7. Working Group on Power.
8. Working Group on Coal and Lignite.
9. Working Group on Ports.
10. Working Group on Railways.
11. Working Group on Fertilizers.
12. Working Group on Cement.
13. Working Group on Iron and Steel.
14. Working Group on Non-ferrous Metals, Aluminium, Copper, Zinc & Lead.

15. Working Group on Machine Building Industry.

16. Working Group on Crop Production.

17. Working Group on Post Harvest technology, particularly on storage, marketing, processing and distribution of agricultural commodities.

18. Task Force on Agricultural Production Statistics.

19. Task Force on Agro Service Centres.

20. Task Force on on-farm management of water.

21. Working Group on Employment Generation for Educated Manpower.

22. Working Group on Education and Culture.

23. Working Group on Small Scale Industries.

24. Working Group on Handloom, Powerlooms, Hand-Crafts and Sericulture Industries.

25. Working Group on Khadi & Village Industries.

26. Working Group on Housing & Urban Development.

27. Working Group on the Development of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and weaker sections of the society.

28. Working Group on Health.

29. Working Group on Social Welfare.

राज्यों में रोजगार गारंटी योजना का आरंभ किया जाना

7126. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) किन-किन राज्यों में रोजगारी गारंटी योजना आरंभ की जा चुकी है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस योजना को सभी राज्यों में आरंभ करने का है; और

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

योजना मंत्री (श्री नारायण बस तिवारी):
(क) सभा पटल पर एक विवरण प्रस्तुत है ।

(ख) और (ग). 1980-85 की नई योजना तैयार हो रही है और रोजगार के लिए स्कीम विचाराधीन है ।

महाराष्ट्र राज्य में एक रोजगार गारंटी स्कीम है, जिसमें ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ऐसे सभी समर्थाग वयस्कों को काम की गारंटी दी जाती है जो स्वयं को अकुशल शारीरिक श्रम की तलाश में पंजीकृत कराते हैं । महाराष्ट्र रोजगार गारंटी स्कीम में निर्धारित अवधि में रोजगार नहीं दिए जा सकते पर बरोजगारी भत्ते का भुगतान करने की भी व्यवस्था है ।

तमिलनाडु “विशेष ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम” में ऐसे 18 वर्ष की आयु से उपर के सभी समर्थाग अकुशल व्यक्तियों को रोजगार देने की व्यवस्था है जिन्होंने स्वयं को जिले के भीतर कार्य के लिए पंजीकृत कराया है । इस स्कीम में निर्धारित अवधि में रोजगार नहीं दिए जा सकते पर बरोजगारी भत्ते का भुगतान करने की भी व्यवस्था है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में “गारंटी प्राप्त ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम” चल रहा है । इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य है—(1) श्रम-प्रधान परियोजनाओं के जरिए रोजगार का सीधे सूजन, और (2) स्थानीय विकास योजनाओं के अनुरूप स्थायी प्रकार की परिसम्पत्तियों का निर्माण ।

कर्नाटक में एक रोजगार पुष्टिकरण स्कीम कार्यान्वयन की जा रही है । यह स्कीम केवल ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रचलित है और इसमें पुष्टि कृषि के मंदी के मौसम में एक वर्ष में 100 दिन के लिए अकुशल और शारीरिक श्रम की व्यवस्था करने तक सीमित है ।

Stricter compliance of LAW regarding Foreign contributions

7127. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to ensure stricter compliance of the provisions of the law prohibiting receipt of foreign contributions by Indian nationals or organisations;

(b) if so, whether any inter-ministerial working groups has been set up to review the operation of the law and to recommend measures for its more effective implementation; and

(c) the policy of Government in this regard?

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

(a) Section 4 of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 completely prohibits acceptance of foreign contribution in any manner by certain categories of persons and Political Party or office-bearer thereof.

Besides, organisations of political nature, not being a political party, which are notified as such under section 5 of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 are required to seek prior permission of the Central Government before accepting any foreign contribution.

Section 6 of the Act stipulates that every association having a definite cultural, economic, educational, religious or social programmes shall give an intimation to the Central Government as to the amount of foreign contribution received, the source from which and the manner in which it was received and the purposes for which and manner in which such foreign contribution was utilised by it.

(b) An inter-Ministerial working group has been set up to review the

operation of law and recommended measures, if warranted, for its more effective implementation.

(c) The policy of the Government is to regulate the acceptance and utilisation of foreign contribution or foreign hospitality by certain persons or associations with a view to ensuring that parliamentary institutions, political associations and academic and other voluntary organisations as well as individuals working in the important areas of national life may function in a manner consistent with the values of a sovereign democratic republic. With this object in view, the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act was enacted in 1976.

Deportation of Pakistanis who did not return

7128. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of Pakistani nationals visiting India with valid visas or entry permits have stayed on in India even after expiry of their visa periods;

(b) if so, the number of such persons, for each of the last three years whose return to Pakistan has not taken place;

(c) the action taken to detect the whereabouts of such persons in India and to deport them to Pakistan;

(d) whether Indian citizens visiting Pakistan are also staying on unauthorisedly in that country every year; and

(e) if so, the action Government of India have taken in such cases?

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

(a) to (c). A large number of Pakistani nationals who visit India, request for further extension of visas on medical,

compassionate and other compelling grounds. In many such cases, where requests are found genuine, further extension of stay is authorised. Thus, stay of such Pakistani nationals beyond the initial period of visa cannot be called unauthorised. Action under the law on a continuing basis is taken against foreigners including Pakistani

nationals who are found staying in the country unauthorisedly. This includes their prosecution and deportation, wherever necessary.

The number of Pak nationals who entered/left India during the calendar years, 1977, 1978 and 1979 is given below:

| Year | Entered | Left | Spill-over |
|----------------|----------|----------|------------|
| 1977 | 48,884 | 47,411 | 1,473 |
| 1978 | 78,127 | 62,758 | 15,369 |
| 1979 | 2,72,998 | 2,20,172 | 52,826 |

Arrival and Departure of Pakistani nationals is a continuous process and there would invariably remain spill-over at any given point of time. Progressive increase in the spill-over figures is on account of the sharp increase in the number of Pak visitors to India successively during the past 3 years.

(d) and (e). According to the figures available in the Ministry of External Affairs, during the year 1979, 85110 Indian nationals went to Pakistan and 77532 returned from Pakistan leaving a spill-over of 7578 Indian nationals in Pakistan at the end of the year. It is for Government of Pakistan to take appropriate action in cases of overstay by foreigners in their country.

Reinstatement of former Director of CBI to a new post

7129. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a former Director of CBI, who was out of service for several months because of adverse comments by the Shah Commission of Inquiry in its report submitted to the Government has now been inducted to a new post in the Home Ministry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Shri D. Sen, former Director of CBI retired from service on 30.11.1977, whereas, the Shah Commission submitted its reports to the Government from March, 1978 to August, 1978. Hence the question of his not being in service consequent upon adverse comments by the Commission does not arise.

Shri Sen has been appointed as Police Adviser in the Ministry of Home Affairs, for a period of one year.

Manufacture of Superior Aircraft by Naval Yards

7130. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the capacity to build superior aircraft at the Indian Naval Yards has been increased;

(b) whether any new manufacture of aircraft carrier has been taken on hand; and

(c) if not, what are the plans to equip the Indian Airforce to carry newly purchased strike aircrafts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Indian Naval

Yards have no capacity to build aircraft.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Navy have no plans to equip the Indian Air Force to carry newly purchased strike aircraft.

शक्तिमान गाड़ियों के फालतू पुजार्ह का निर्णय करने वाली फरमै

7131. श्री निहल सिंह: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मंत्रालय ने शक्तिमान गाड़ियों के लिए निर्मित/निर्माणाधीन 51 लाख रुपये मूल्य के फालतू पुजार्ह को रद्द कर दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इतनी भारी संख्या में फालतू पुजार्ह को रद्द किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. पी. एन. सिंह): (क) और (ख). माननीय सदस्य सम्मवत: शक्तिमान गाड़ियों के उत्पादन के लिए 30.81 लाख रुपये के मूल्यों के कतिपय निर्मित और अद्वैत-निर्मित पुजार्ह को रद्द करने का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं। इस मामले में जो तथ्य दिए गए हैं उनके आधार पर नियन्त्रक और महालखा परीक्षक ने अपनी 1978-79 की रिपोर्ट का लेखा परीक्षा पैरा (पैरा 12) तैयार किया है। इस लेखा परीक्षा पैरे में उठाए गए तथ्यों की तकनीकी और प्रशासनिक दीट्स से जांच की जा रही है ताकि लोक लेखा समिति को स्थिति स्पष्ट की जा सके।

पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में भारत विरोधी कार्यों में संलग्न मिशनरियों

7132. श्री मुंदर शर्मा:

श्री हरीर कृष्ण शास्त्री:

विद्यु गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पूर्वी राज्यों में भारत विरोधी कार्यों में इसाई मिशनरियों के संलग्न होने के सबूत पाए गए हैं;

(ख) क्या आरोप की पूरी जांच की गई है; यदि हां, तो उसके तथ्य क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या एम.आर.ए. की गतिविधियों की भी जांच की गई है, यदि हां, तो

उसके तथ्य क्या हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवीणा): (क) से (ग). 16 जुलाई 1980 को तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 566 के उत्तर में जैसा बताया गया था, पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार के अनुसार कुछ विदेशी मिशनरियों और समाज कल्याण संगठन एक पृथक भारत-खण्ड राज्य के लिए आन्दोलन में और स्थानीय विवादों पर आदिवासियों को उकसाने के लिए संगठित करने में सहायता करते रहे हैं। अतः राज्य सरकार ने सभी ऐसे संगठनों को सलाह दी है कि मिदनापुर, पुरिया और बंकुड़ा जिलों की आदिवासी पट्टी में कोई नया कार्यक्रम हाथ में न ले। उन्हें यह भी सलाह दी गई है कि राज्य सरकार जैसे ही उनके द्वारा स्थापित संस्थाओं को अपने हाथ में ले ले, वे इन क्षेत्रों से पूरी तरह निकलने के लिए तैयार रहें।

त्रिपुरा सरकार के अनुसार कुछ मिशनरी संगठनों पर उपर्युक्ती आदिवासी तत्वों को प्रोत्साहन देने का संदेह है।

अन्य स्थानों पर भी सामान्य किस्म के आरोप समय-समय पर लगाये गये हैं परन्तु किसी व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध हाल में कोई विशिष्ट शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

एम. आर. ए. की किसी ऐसी गतिविधि के बारे में हाल में कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं है। परन्तु यदि कोई प्रतिकूल बात ध्यान में आती है, तो सरकार उचित कार्रवाई के लिए स्थिति पर नियरानी रखे हुए है।

Use of Foreign Money in Eastern India

7133. SHRI BRAJI MOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to disclosures of Chief Ministers of Bengal and Trigura as to passing of foreign money through Christian Missionaries and being used in separatist movements in Eastern India;

(b) whether Government have any information that foreign money coming is penetrating into India through church organisations; and

(c) If so, the steps taken to prevent it?

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

(a) The Government has seen reports to this effect, which have appeared in certain sections of the Press.

(b) and (c). Under section 6(1) of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976, every association having definite cultural, economic, educational, religious or social programme is required to give half yearly intimation to the Central Government as to the amount of foreign contribution received by it, the source from which and the manner in which such foreign contribution was received and the purposes for which and the manner in which such foreign contribution was utilised by it. Under Rule 8 of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Rules, 1976, such associations are required to maintain a separate set of account and records exclusively for foreign contributions received and utilised; they are also required to submit to the Central Government a yearly account duly certified by a Chartered Accountant. The half yearly returns and the annual account are being received by the Central Government from various missionary organisations.

Production of Anti-Tank Weapon

7134. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has started production of 84 mm Carl Gustaf anti-tank weapon, M-2 under licence from Sweden;

(b) if so, what are its main features;

(c) whether Sweden has also agreed to provide technology for recently developed version; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

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

(b) and (d). It would not be in public interest to divulge this information.

Taking over of Factories under Bird and Company

7135. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) names of the factories under Bird & Co., total number of workmen and the capital involved in them, facts in details;

(b) share of Government through Public Financial Institutions in the total capital and that of foreign equity;

(c) whether it is a fact that the lease of the Bird and Company would end on the 1st September, 1980;

(d) whether Government propose to take over the factories under the Bird & Co. after the expiry of the lease; and

(e) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Bird and Company Limited has a Process Engineering Factory at Calcutta, which employs approximately 1,100 persons. According to the un-audited accounts of the company, the book value of the assets of Bird and Company Ltd., as on the 31st March, 1979 was Rs. 484.03 lakhs.

(b) There is no direct investment in Bird & Company Ltd. by Government. Investment by Public Financial Institutions is as follows:

(i) Debentures held by General Insurance Company—Rs. 34,05,000.

(ii) Term loan from IRCT (Balance as on 30-6-1980)—Rs. 87,69,923.

(c) The company is currently being managed by Directors appointed by the Government under Section 408 of the Companies Act, 1956. The present term of appointment of these Directors is upto 11th May, 1984.

(d) and (e). A proposal to acquire the assets of Bird & Co. Ltd., is under Government's consideration.

Take over of Jaipur Udyog, Sawai Madhopur in Rajasthan

7136. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to take over the Jaipur Udyog, Sawai Madhopur, Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). No discussion in the matter has yet been taken.

Inclusion of Maithili Language in Constitution and Declaration of Urdu Language in Bihar

7137. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governor of Bihar in his address to the Joint Session of the Legislature announced that Bihar Government's policy of striving for inclusion of Maithili language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution and for declaring Urdu as second language in six districts of Bihar; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon; whether there is demand for official facilities for Urdu speaking people in the whole of Bihar and for Maithili and Santhali languages in the areas they are spoken; if so, Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The facts are being ascertained from the Government of Bihar.

Encroachment by Nepalis in Lakhimpur Kheri

7139. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received complaints about encroachment on Indian territory in Lakhimpur Kheri district, particularly Sampurnagar and Kabirganj by Nepalis; and

(b) if so, the arrangements made for maintaining security in the North Eastern sector of the Indian border?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Unemployed Graduates

7140. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the State-wise and discipline-wise total number of unemployed engineers, medicos and other graduates in the country;

(b) what is the annual State-wise number of such new graduates and the annual absorption of unemployed into jobs;

(c) whether unemployed engineers of Bihar have been agitating in various ways for their absorption into jobs; and

(d) what steps are being taken to ensure employment or self-employment to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Oriyas Killed in Assam Stir

7141. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in "The Times of India" dated the 11th July, 1980 captioned "Some Oriyas also killed in Assam Stir";

(b) whether the Oriyas staying in Assam serving in various sectors or doing business were killed in Assam agitation;

(c) if so, their number; and

(d) the action Government have taken to protect the Oriyas?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Facts are being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The Assam Government have been requested to take all necessary steps for the protection of all minorities in Assam.

Central Team to Baghpat to Investigate Rape case

7142. **SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had sent any Central Team to investigate into the rape of a married woman by police official at Baghpat (U.P.);

(b) if so, whether the team has made any report; and

(c) the details thereof?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

Citizenship rights to Refugees

7143. **SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India decided to grant citizenship rights to only those refugees who migrated to India during December, 1971 to December, 1972;

(b) if so, under what authority citizenship rights were granted to Lakshman Singh Soda and others who migrated to Barmer District in Rajasthan somewhere in January/February, 1971 who were not covered by the above mentioned criteria; and

(c) whether citizenship will be granted to others also who came to India in the same period?

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

(a) to (c). Grant of Citizenship is governed by the Citizenship Act, 1955 read with the Citizenship Rules, 1956. Persons of Indian origin who are ordinarily resident in India and have been so resident for 6 months immediately before making an application for registration, are eligible for grant of citizenship, provided they fulfil the other conditions specified in the Act and the Rules. However, to meet the special situation created by the Pakistani aggression of 1971, the Government of India took a decision that displaced persons who came to India from Sind in Pakistan during and immediately after the Indo-Pak war in December, 1971, may be considered for grant of Indian Citizenship under the Citizenship Act, 1955, on a case by case basis.

Since District Collectors are the competent authorities to grant Citizenship under Section 5(1) (a) of the Act, details of individual cases (like that of Shri Lakshman Singh Soda etc.) are not maintained by the Government.

Para Military Training on communal lines in States

7144. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHE-KHARA MURTHY:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have asked the States to discourage para military training on communal lines in the States;

(b) if so, how many States have been imparting the training;

(c) whether the Minorities Commission has also recommended the same;

(d) how many States have so far implemented the suggestion; and

(e) how many States have agreed to legislate on this subject?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :
 (a) to (e). A statement is enclosed.

(d) and (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

While discussing the question of protection of life and property of the minority communities the Minorities Commission have indicated that they propose to investigate the root causes of communal disturbances and to suggest effective measures for controlling and preventing such disturbances. Meanwhile, two immediate steps have suggested themselves to the Commission, viz. "(1) The discouragement of para-military training on a communal basis and (2) replacement in schools and colleges of text books which tend to instil in young minds feelings of animosity between communities, by text books which encourage feelings of equality and brotherhood between the members of all communities".

2. So far as the first point is concerned, the Government of Uttar Pradesh had issued directions that no drill, exercise, rally or demonstration (with or without the aid of any arms or weapon, including lathi) shall be held or organised by any person, association, institution, party or organisation such as RSS, on or upon any Government premises or place of public resort except with the previous sanction of the officer or person for the time being lawfully exercising control over such premises or place. The term "place of public resort" including any premises playground, Hall or other open land or building where public has ordinarily access whether on payment or otherwise.

The Government of Kerala have also amended their Police Act, 1960, whereby the District Magistrate may, whenever he considered it necessary so to do for the preservation of public peace or public safety or for the maintenance of public order, by public notice or by order, directed to individuals, prohibit, in any area within his jurisdiction, the holding of, or taking part in, any mass drill or mass training with arms or the carrying of arms in any procession. These orders would remain in force for three months extendable to six months. The term "arms" means any type of offensive weapon and includes lathis, danda and stick.

Section 7 of the Assam Maintenance of Public Order Act provides that the State Government may in the interest of public prohibit, or impose such conditions as may be necessary on the holding of camps or performance of drill or parade with or without arms or any article weapons or implements capable of being used as arms by any class of persons or organisations whose activities are in the opinion of the State Government subversive of law and order. The section further provides that any contravention of an order made under this section shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

The Government of India have advised all other State Governments to consider either amending their respective Police Acts on the line of the Kerala amendment or incorporating a provision analogous to that of section 7 of the Assam Maintenance of Public Order Act, in the Public Security Acts, if any, or issuing instructions on the lines of those issued by the Government of Uttar Pradesh for banning the holding of R.S.S.s Shakhas in public places and in the premises of educational institutions run/aided by the Government or local bodies. The State Governments have also been requested to ensure that the provisions of the amending enactments or of the instructions issued by the State Governments are effectively implemented. The reaction of the State Governments is awaited.

3. As regards the second point, it is already under active consideration of the Ministry of Education who are concerned with it.

4. Some time back the Minorities Commission had suggested some amendments in law so as to prohibit the holding of drills on communal basis. This suggestion is also under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Law.

Demonstration at Najafgarh Police Station, Delhi

7145. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the people of Najafgarh Block (Delhi) including Harijans held a demonstration in front of Najafgarh Police Thana;

(b) whether the demonstration was organised by 'Grameen Sramjeevi Union' demanding arrest of persons involved in physical attack on the President of the Union; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken in the matter?

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

(c) On receipt of the medical report to the effect that the injuries sustained were grievous in nature, a case FIR No. 291 dated 22-7-1980 u/s 325 IPC Police Station Najafgarh has been registered and the accused persons arrested. The case will be put in court on finalisation of the investigations.

Capacity of GLS Lamps and other Electrical Goods

7146. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the licensed capacity for production of GLS lamps and other electrical goods has been increased in respect to erstwhile Philips India Limited now renamed as Peico Electronics & Electricals Ltd.;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that the same company has resorted to higher rates of production than its licenced capacity; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken against the company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). M/s. Philips India Ltd., now renamed M/s. Peico Electronics and Electricals Ltd., were licensed for the manufacture of GLS lamps and fluorescent tubes for capacity of 8 million nos. and 1.5 million nos. per annum respectively at their factory at Kalwa, Thana (Maharashtra). In August, 1975 the company applied for endorsement of their industrial licences for the capacity of 24.0 million nos. for GLS lamps and 4.5 million nos. for fluorescent tubes on the basis of maximum utilisation of plant and

machinery in terms of the government Press Note issued on 28th January, 1975. The company contended that number of shifts had not been specified in the industrial licences granted to them and as such the capacities mentioned in the industrial licences should be treated on single shift basis. The Government, however, did not accept the contention of the company. It was noted that the company had already achieved the production of 24.3 million nos. of GLS lamps and 4.3 million nos. of fluorescent tubes in a year. Excess production over licensed capacity in respect of other items such as glass shells, fluorescent powder tungsten filaments, molybdenum wires, glow switches, starters for fluorescent tubes and lighting fittings had also been achieved. However, taking into account that cutting back the production to licensed capacity would result in retrenchment of labour etc. Government issued a substantial expansion licence to the company on 28-2-78 subject *inter alia* to the condition that the company shall undertake to earn foreign exchange of minimum FOB value of Rs. 6 crores through exports of GLS Lamps, fluorescent tubes and lamp components over a period of five years. The export obligations can further be extended by Government at their option for a further period of five years. The licence was also subject to condition that the facility to manufacture 25 per cent over and above the licensed capacity will be subsumed in the above approved capacity for all the items.

(d) The possibility of taking any legal action against the company for production in excess of the licensed capacity prior to regularisation is being explored in consultation with Ministry of Law and other authorities.

Global Tenders for Generating Equipment including Turbines

7146-A. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for opening all the requirements in

generating equipment including turbines, for global tender;

(b) if so, whether any price advantage would be given to BHEL equipment in case of open global tender; and

(c) whether BHEL employees have expressed apprehensions about such a move?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a): Power generation, transmission and distribution is already included in the 14 select priority industries/projects for which the special procedure for procurement of capital goods against global tenders is applicable.

(b) The proposals are considered by an Empowered Committee constituted by the Government which evaluates the offers received both from indigenous and foreign suppliers on the basis of price, deliveries and technology. The price comparisons are made between Indian offers and the foreign offers on the basis of the landed cost of the latter, i.e., the c.i.f. cost plus import duty.

12 hrs.

v2 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT. STATEMENTS *re.* ANNUAL REPORT OF BRAITHWAITE & CO., LTD., CALCUTTA, AND *re.* BURN STANDARD CO., LTD., CALCUTTA AND ANNUAL REPORT ETC. THEREOF AND CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS ETC. OF COIR BOARD

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 266(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated

the 21st April, 1980, exempting the printing of advertisement or propaganda material calendars, diaries and invitation or greeting cards from the operation of provisions of clause 3 of the paper (Conservation and Regulation of Use) Order, 1974, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1209/80].

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Annual Report* of Braithwaite and Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1210/80].

(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) A statement regarding Review by Government on the working of the Burn Standard Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Burn Standard Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1978-79 along with 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. Library. See No. LT-1211/80].

(5) A copy of the Press Note (Hindi and English versions) dated the 20th August, 1979 containing the relaxations that could be allowed in the case of locational restrictions for industrial licensing, in pursuance of assurance given on the 2nd July, 1980 during supplementaries on

Starred Question No. 351. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1212/80].

(6) (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Coir Board, Ernakulam, for the year 1978-79 and the Audited Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on the accounts of the Coir Board Ernakulam, for the year 1978-79.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1213/80].

REVIEW BY GOVERNMENT ON THE WORKING OF CENTRAL POWER RESEARCH INSTITUTE, BANGALORE, FOR 1978-79.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by Government on the working** of the Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1978-79. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1214/80].

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO USQ NO. 340 re. UN-LICENSED BUILDING MATERIAL STORES IN DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION AREA

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting the reply given on the 11th June, 1980 to Unstarred Question No. 340 by Shri Chandra Pal Shailani, regarding unlicensed building material stores in Delhi Municipal Corporation Area. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1215/80].

*Annual Report was laid on the Table on 30th July, 1980.

**Annual Report of the Central Power Research Institute Bangalore, for the year 1978-79 was laid on the Table on the 16th March, 1980.

Statement

In reply to Unstarred Question No. 340, answered 11-6-1980, it was inter alia stated that

"This store was prosecuted six times and each time the Hon'ble Court imposed a penalty of fine on the store."

Later on the M.C.D. while furnishing material for another question on the same subject clarified that the six prosecutions reported by them earlier related to the period between July, 1979 to April, 1980 and that prosecutions had been launched against the store earlier also. In view of this the last but one sentence of the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 340 may be read as under:

"This store was prosecuted six times during the period from July, 1979 to April, 1980 and each time the Hon'ble Court imposed the penalty of fine on the store. Prosecution had been launched against the store earlier also."

NOTIFICATION UNDERR NAVY ACT.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Naval Ceremonial Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Second Amendment) Regulation, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 237 in Gazette of India dated the 26th July 1980, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1216/80].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL-INDIA SERVICES ACT.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Sir, on behalf of Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English

versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Twelfth Amendment Regulations, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 446 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th July, 1980.

(ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Ninth Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 447 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th July, 1980.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1217/80]

(2) A copy of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Assam) Amendment Act, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) (President's Act No. 3 of 1980) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th July, 1980, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Assam State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1218/80].

PRESIDENT'S ACTS UNDERR ASSAM STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) ACT.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) A copy each of the following President's Acts (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Assam State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1980.

(i) The Assam Finance (Sales Tax) Amendment Act, 1980 (President's Act, No. 2 of 1980) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th July, 1980.

(ii) The Assam Finance Act, 1980 (President's Act No. 4 of 1980) published in Gazette of

India dated the 19th July, 1980.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1219/80].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 449(E) and 450(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th July, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum in supersession of notification No. 183-Customs dated the 2nd August, 1976 to provide for duty-free clearance of two per cent, empty spare bags accompanying import consignment of bagged Milk Powder.

(ii) G.S.R. 451(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th July, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Pound Sterling into Indian currency or vice-versa.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1220/80].

श्री रामविलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम ने एडजार्नमेन्ट मोशन दिया है. . . . (अवधान). . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: फिर वही बात आ गई, फिर वही काम कर रहे हैं।

Whatever is said without my permission will not be recorded. I have allowed Shri Paswan

श्री रामविलास पासवान: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एडजार्नमेन्ट मोशन और प्रिवेलेज मोशन दिया है। स्वामी इन्द्रवेश जी को गिरफतार किया गया है. . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मुझे इन्फर्मेशन मंगवा लेने दीजिये, उस के बाद उस को लेंगे।

Let me have the information first. Then I will give my decision.

***Not recorded.

श्री रामविलास पासवान: वह गिरफतार है, उन से किसी को मिलने नहीं दिया जा रहा है, लाठी-चार्ज हुआ है. . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इस समय नहीं, फिर बात करेंगे।

Let me consider it myself.

श्री रामविलास पासवान: दूसरी बात यह है कि कल हमारे एडजार्नमेन्ट मोशन के सम्बन्ध में, जो अखबार में निकला है, आप ने कहा था. . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: वह मिलेगा।

I have it under consideration. I have called for it. I will let you know.

श्री रामविलास पासवान: उस को आप अभी तक एकजागिन कर रहे हैं।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर)

MR. SPEAKER: Not this way; not allowed.

आप लिख कर दीजिये।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): I have given notice of an adjournment motion about the reported move to search even the Governors.

MR. SPEAKER: That has been disallowed.

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां (कानपुर): श्रीमन् भारत के आन्तरिक मामलों में विदेशियों के हस्तक्षेप। बोट कलब पर एक विदेशी भूख हड़ताल पर बैठाया गया है. . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप लिख कर दीजिये।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां: मैंने नोटिस दिया है। पूरे पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में हरिजनों में आतंक छाया हुआ है। उन्हें गांव-गांव में ढूँढ कर. . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: ऐसे नहीं
(अवधान)

श्री अय्यराम सिंह कश्यप (आंवला): ***

अध्यक्ष महोदयः मैं एलाउ करूँगा तब बोलियेगा। आप क्यों बोल रहे हैं? आप ने मेरी परमीशन नहीं ली है।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Sir, I have given a notice under Rule 377 about the statement of Shri C. M. Stephen in Calcutta regarding the toppling of the Left Front Government of West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER: You have been told that it has been raised in the Rajya Sabha. We cannot waste the time of the House. It has been explained.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Rajya Sabha is a separate House.

श्री अय्यराम सिंह कश्यप : मैंने एडजर्न-मेन्ट मोशन और काल एटेन्शन दिया है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस लिये?

श्री अय्यराम सिंह कश्यपः मेरठ में 150 सत्याग्रहियों को पुलिस ने मार कर धायल किया है। वहाँ जो आन्दोलन चल रहा है

.... (अध्यधान)....

MR. SPEAKER: I have called for that.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मेरठ की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, दिल्ली की बात कर रहा हूँ। मैंने नियम 377 के अधीन आपकी इजाजत मांगी है। कल पुलिस की हिरासत में एक बादमी को जलाने की क्रीशिश की गई....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसे नहीं, वाजपेयी जी। इजाजत मांगी है तो देंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी का?

MR. SPEAKER: You will receive it. आप ऐसे क्यों पूछते हैं? ... (अध्यधान) आप ने लिख कर दे दिया है।

It is my duty to look after it.

श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी (बिजनौर) : मैंने भी आप को लिख कर दिया है।... (अध्यधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदयः ध्यान बाकर्षण प्रस्ताव दिया है। मैं इस को देखूँगा। अभी मैं कैसे बता सकता हूँ।

It is not a Business Advisory Committee meeting here. This is Parliament going on and we must act accordingly.

(Interruption).

श्री हरिकेश बहावुर : इस की कापी हम को मिलनी चाहिए कि विदेशी हस्तक्षेप क्या है। हमें पता लगे कि उस में क्या लिखा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदयः आप ने लिख कर दिया है....

श्री हरिकेश बहावुर : राजस्थान के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने लिखा है....

अध्यक्ष महोदयः आप ने लिख कर दिया है या यों ही इन्फार्मेशन मांग रहे हैं। अब यह मेरी जेब में तो पड़ी नहीं है।

श्री मंगल राम प्रेमीः मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुरादाबाद जिले में वहाँ के एम. एल. ए. ने स्वीपर्स को पिटवाया और उन के घरों को जलवा दिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदयः आप को तो मैंने एलाउ कर दिया है।

श्री मंगल राम प्रेमीः उन को बुरी तरह से पीटा गया है।... (अध्यधान)....

श्री राम विलास पासवानः आप ने कल कहा था कि 377 में एलाउ कर दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदयः किस को?

श्री राम विलास पासवानः इन को।

अध्यक्ष महोदयः मैंने इन्फार्मेशन मांगी हूँ।

I have asked for a factual note. Let me satisfy myself.

जवाब तो आने दो।... (अध्यधान).... Let me satisfy myself.

12.07 hrs.

रात

Re ARREST OF MEMBER

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : मैं तो सिफर आप से एक इन्फारमेशन चाहूँगा कि इस सदन का अगर कोई माननीय सदस्य गिरफतार हो, तो उस की गिरफतारी की इत्तिला कितने समय में पुलिस इस सदन को देगी। क्या आप को इस के बारे में इत्तिला मिल गई है और मिली है तो कितने समय में मिली है ? स्वामी इन्द्रवेश को गिरफतार किया गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महारेय : मेरे पास इत्तिला अभी आई है ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप को पहले सदन को यह इत्तिला देनी चाहिए थी कि माननीय सदस्य गिरफतार हुए हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: I have just got it. It says:

"I have the honour to inform you that Swami Indervesh, Member of Parliament, has been arrested at Baghpat under Section 117/147/148/149/151/152/153/332/353/307 Indian Penal Code and Section 7 Criminal Law Amendment Act on 5-8-80. Detailed information follows."

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Sir, this is entirely a false case instituted against the Member of this House.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot say.

(Interruptions).

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: No, Sir. Let there be judicial inquiry. I challenge it. It is a fabricated, false report against a Member of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot say that.

(Interruptions).

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: You have been saying for everything that you will find out the facts. Will you find out from the Home Minister? Will you please forward my request that there should be a judicial inquiry

instituted.. (Interruptions). why 150 Lok Dal workers have been beaten up and why police have behaved like that?

श्री राम विलास पातवान : मेरा प्लाइट आफ आर्डर है नियम 229 और शैड्यूल 3 के तहत। इस में स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा हूँवा है कि यदि किसी माननीय सदस्य की गिरफतारी हो, तो किस जेल में रखा गया है, यह आप के बताने की जबाबदही है। आप ने यह नहीं बताया कि किस जेल में उन को रखा गया है। यहां पर रोज इस बात पर हँगामा होता है। . . . (अवधान) . .

अध्यक्ष महारेय : यह इत्तिला बा रही है। All right, I will see to it.

श्री राम विलास पातवान: आप यह कह देते हैं कि इस को देखेंगे लेकिन किस जेल में उन को रखा गया है, यह अभी नहीं बताया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महारेय : यह इत्तिला अभी आई है।

Detailed information will follow. It is stated: 'Detailed information follows'.

(Interruptions).

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: This must be known where he is whether in Police custody or jail. (Interruptions). Please look into your rules. I would say that you cannot treat the arrest of Members so lightly.

MR. SPEAKER: No, I am not treating.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: We have brought this question time and again to the notice of the House. When a Member is arrested—please read the rule—this is the first duty of the officer arresting to inform as to where the Member has been kept, whether he is in custody or whether he is in some jail.

अध्यक्ष महारेय : इनफार्मेशन आने दें, तब पता चल जाएगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: कल रात में उन्हें कहां रखा गया है, जब तक यह

जानकारी नहीं आती है हम को पता नहों चल सकता है कि उनको कहां रखा गया है।

श्री राम विलास पासवानः इसी तरह से हमेशा होता है। एम पी को गिरफ्तार किया जाता है और बाद में कहा जाता है कि किस जेल में रखा गया है तो कोई जवाब नहीं मिलता है। हमेशा ही चेयर की तरफ से हिदायत दी जाती है लेकिन अफसर अपनी मनमानी कर रहे हैं—

अध्यक्ष महोदयः नहीं कर रहे हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवानः जानकारी नहीं देते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदयः मनमानी नहीं करने दैंगे। चिन्ता न करें।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: This kind of latitude to police officers should not be given in respect of MPs. Then what will happen to the ordinary citizens?

MR. SPEAKER: I will not allow this.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल (भंकारपुर)ः आप रूल 229 देखें।

अध्यक्ष महोदयः यही बात उन्होंने कही है। इस रूल को मैं बाईं हार्ट जानता हूँ।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडलः आधी बात कहते हैं, आधी नहीं कहते हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवानः मैंने प्रिवेज मोशन दिया है। जेल की जानकारी नहीं दी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदयः मैं करूँगा।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: You are dealing with it daily. Please inform us where he is kept. People enquire of me. I have no information. You also have no information.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why we are going to take action.

श्री राम विलास पासवानः सीरियसली लैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदयः और आप क्या करें, बताइये।

श्री राम विलास पासवानः कोई बदलाव करेगा तो एकशन बैठे बैठे नहीं हो जाएगा। प्रिवेज कमेटी में भेज दें।

MR. SPEAKER: I am seized of the situation. I know my duties, and I will perform them. I am going to perform my duties. What more can I do?

श्री राम विलास पासवानः कार्रवाई तो कुछ होती नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदयः कार्रवाई होगी। रूल्ज तो रूल्ज है।

श्री राम विलास पासवानः कहां होती है?

अध्यक्ष महोदयः इसी बजह से तो हाउस से माफी मांगते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाडपेठीः कहां रखा गया है यह तो बताना चाहिये था और यह तो लिखा होना चाहिये था।

MR. SPEAKER: I will do whatever is necessary. Whatever action is called for I will take. When I have assured you, you should be satisfied.

—
12.13 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

FALL IN PRICES OF RAW JUTE IN WEST BENGAL

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly): I call the attention of the Minister of Commerce to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he make a statement thereon:

"The reported severe fall in the prices of raw jute in West Bengal and other jute growing areas causing untold sufferings to lakhs of cultivators and failure of the Jute Corporation of India to procure the entire raw jute."

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, on the

recommendation of the Agricultural Prices Commission, Government have fixed a price of Rs. 160/- per quintal for W5 grade jute in Assam. On the basis of this price, Jute Commissioner has worked out and notified the prices for different grades of jute in different upcountry markets. A copy of the Jute Commissioner's notification has already been laid on the Table of the House.

According to reports received by us, the new jute crop has started arriving in Assam, North Bengal and some areas of Bihar adjoining North Bengal. Prices of the new crop in North Bengal and the areas of Bihar adjoining North Bengal are reported to be ruling around the statutory minimum level for W5 and lower grades, whereas the prices are above the statutory levels for grades higher than W5. Prices in Assam are reportedly ruling around Rs. 15/- per quintal below the statutory minimum, primarily because of non-movement of jute from Assam to the terminal markets. The Jute Corporation of India have started purchase operations.

Government has issued clear-cut instructions that the Jute Corporation of India should make purchases during the coming year in order to ensure that the jute growers get at least the statutory minimum prices notified by the Government. The Jute Corporation will also have the freedom to make commercial purchases in the exercise of its commercial judgement without incurring any loss. To enable the Jute Corporation of India to carry out its objectives, the Reserve Bank of India was requested to furnish additional credit. The required additional credit has been furnished. The Jute Corporation of India have also negotiated and obtained from the Food Corporation of India and various Warehousing Corporations additional godown space. Negotiations are still going on for more godown space. Moreover, to enable Jute Corporation of India to un-block a part of its funds and godowns which are tied up in purchases made during the previous two seasons, vigorous efforts are being

made both in the domestic market and abroad to sell JCI jute. A two-man delegation of the STC and JCI has gone to London to negotiate export sales of JCI jute and is expected to finalise orders of exports. To facilitate sale of JCI jute in the domestic market to private sector mills, we have been able to persuade the banking sector to provide guarantees to the private sector mills to enable them to make purchases from the JCI on credit.

The efforts of the Jute Corporation of India will have to be supplemented by purchases made by the private sector mills in order to maintain adequate buying pressure in the market. With this objective in mind, I had a meeting with the Indian Jute Mills Association and I have asked them to buy around 36 lakh bales of jute during the period September—December 1980. This represents the consumption of the mills during that period and also includes about 12 lakh bales for building up higher inventories for raw jute. To enable the build-up of this larger inventory, we have requested the Reserve Bank of India to offer additional credit facilities to the mills from August—September this year.

The jute economy of India cannot be viewed in isolation but must be seen in the global context and particularly in the context of the conditions prevailing in neighbouring Bangla Desh. There is a glut of jute in the international market and international jute prices are ruling below the indicative levels agreed upon. This has led Bangla Desh to abolish statutory minimum prices for jute, suspend minimum export prices on lower grades, and also reduce the export duty on certain grades. The crisis in the jute industry is partly a result of the recessionary conditions which have manifested themselves in some of the major consuming countries and is also a result of intense competition from synthetics. It is my earnest belief that the crisis will be short-lived and within a very short span of time, the industry will have turned the corner.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: My question had been rather very cleverly avoided because I had tried to draw the attention of the hon. Commerce Minister to the recent crash in the minimum price of raw jute in West Bengal and other jute growing areas. But there is no specific reference in his answer to what is happening in West Bengal these days. As you know, West Bengal produces about 60 per cent of the total raw jute of the country and there are reports—I have also been there that the jute growers, the hapless lot, about whose problems we have discussed again and again on the floor of this House, are being forced to make distress sale at a price far below Rs. 160, that is fixed by the Central Government.

12.28 hrs.

[SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL in the Chair]

At some places, it is Rs. 120 and at some other places it is Rs. 115. The problem of the jute growers in our country is a perennial problem. The lakhs and lakhs of jute growers, the unfortunate lot, are in the same lot as they were during the British period. They were exploited during the British period and even after 33 years of independence, they are still being exploited. It is to be seen how miserably these people, who help us to earn foreign exchange to the tune of more than Rs. 200 crores, are being compelled to make distress sale at a price far below the price fixed by the Government of India. Several times on the floor of this House, we have discussed this question. Even during the days of the Congress Government headed by Dr. B. C. Ray when the Congress men were in power in the West Bengal State Legislature, unanimous resolution was passed to protect these hapless unfortunate lakhs and lakhs of poor peasants.

Since that period, on several occasions, in the West Bengal State Legislature, cutting across political affiliations, the leaders have expressed their feelings about these small peasants, small farmers and poor jute growers.

Ultimately, the Jute Corporation of India was formed with a declared aim that the Jute Corporation will protect these hapless poor millions and millions of jute growers who have been deprived of remunerative price for all these years. But what is our experience now? When jute has begun to reach the market, we find that the old game has started. The jute mill-owners, the jute sharks, the jute barons make a profit of crores and crores of rupees annually Rs. 400 crores to Rs. 500 crores. What do they do? They come forward on the pretext that there is no storage space. Whenever there is a bumper crop, they come forward with the old game, with their agents, with their henchmen, to bring down the prices and these hapless lot, these poor jute growers, are compelled to sell jute at a price far below even their production cost. This is what is happening this year.

Last year, during the previous Government, in 1979, there was an assurance given that from 1980, the JCI will be made to make monopoly purchase. This year, the Central Kisan organisations of all different political hues have come forward with a proposal that the minimum price of Rs. 300 per quintal be fixed. The Government of West Bengal after working out their own production costs and other things and had come forward with a proposal that at least Rs. 250 be given because the cost of production is somewhere around Rs. 220 to Rs. 225. Now, the Central Government has declared a minimum price of Rs. 160 and these poor peasants, in the beginning of the season, are being compelled to have distress sale at Rs. 115 or Rs. 120 or something like that.

The jute mill-owners, we know them about 7 or 8 monopoly houses have accumulated tonnes and tonnes of money, exploiting the people. Tell them to increase the production of jute manufacture and they will come forward with an alibi that there is no scope of increasing production. They will just pressurise the Central Government for more subsidy, for more

amenities with regard to export and other things. On the other hand, they will bring down the prices, by their own manoeuvres, of raw jute and just suck the blood of these hapless millions and millions of poor peasants, small peasants, poor jute growers.

Will the Jute Corporation of India which was set up with the specific purpose of protecting the hapless lot, these millions and millions of small farmers, these poor peasants, these poor jute growers, not go to the help of these small jute growers and purchase jute at support price in these 90 to 100 primary markets? The Government of West Bengal has made a specific proposal. Let JCI purchase at least 20 lakh bales out of say, in West Bengal, the estimated production of 40—45 lakh bales....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to ask a question.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: I am coming to that, I have already started.

My specific question is: Will the Jute Corporation of India with enough financial resources—there are regional imbalances, discriminations, anomalies and what is happening is that the Reserve Bank of India is providing Rs. 280 crores to the Cotton Corporation of India while only Rs. 26 crores is provided to the Jute Corporation of India....

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Sir, I am on a point of order. Let it be clear once and for all. So far as the Calling Attention Notice is concerned, there has been some direction given at the commencement of the Seventh Lok Sabha that, as per the rule, no debate is permitted on such a statement at the time it is made but each member in whose name the Calling Attention Notice stands may, with the permission of the Speaker ask a clarification or a question; the total time taken on a Calling Attention should not be more than half an hour and that for asking a clarification or a question, the member who calls the attention may not take more than about

3 minutes and other four members about 2 minutes each.

He has already taken 17 minutes. This is to be decided once and for all.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your point of order is upheld. What you say is correct. The hon. Member will follow it. He should not take more than 3 minutes; he should not make a statement and he should ask a question. Under rule 197(2), you can ask a question or a clarification. You cannot make a statement. This is not envisaged in the rules here.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: I am framing the question, Sir.

Will the Jute Corporation of India with enough financial resources at their disposal immediately go to 90 to 100 primary markets and purchase at least 20 lakh bales of raw jute at the minimum support price in West Bengal and will the Reserve Bank of India be asked to release more funds to the Jute Corporation of India for the purpose? Secondly, will the Jute Corporation of India be directed to make commercial purchase as was done last year and will the JCI be allowed to purchase at a higher price than the minimum support price?

Thirdly, will the Central Government consider the West Bengal Government's proposal for monopoly purchase of raw jute and involving popular panchayats to safeguard the interests of raw jute growers and adequate financial resources to be provided?

Lastly, what is the Government's reaction to a report that some big socialist country has agreed to make purchase of raw jute in a big way?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, the hon. Member has put four questions. As regards the first question, whether the JCI is going to purchase 20 lakh bales at the minimum support price, my answer to that question is that the JCI has been instructed to maintain the price support operation; whatever be the quantum necessary to keep the minimum price at Rs. 160,

the JCI will have to purchase it. I am not putting any ceiling on it. It may be 10 lakh bales or it may be 20 lakh bales or it may be 30 lakh bales. But whatever would be needed to maintain the minimum price in the market fixed by the Government, they will have to purchase that. That is the objective of the minimum price support operation.

In regard to the credit availability, the hon. member is aware of the fact and, in fact, yesterday when some of his party colleagues met me, I explained to them that the Reserve Bank of India has already increased the credit by Rs. 12 crores, from Rs. 62 crores to Rs. 74 crores. Secondly, in order to improve their liquidity position. We have suggested them to dispose of the old stock and they have taken certain positive steps in that direction which would also improve their liquidity position.

In regard to the third question, whether monopoly purchase would be made by the JCI or not, I have already answered the question on a number of occasions on the floor of the House, I am sorry, my answer is, no.

In regard to the possibility of exporting raw jute in the socialist countries, we are exploring the possibilities of exporting raw jute not merely to socialist countries but wherever we get the market we are trying to export.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): It is an extraordinary statement that the hon. Minister has chosen to make. Much water has flown down the Ganges. This statement repeats word for word what the jute mill magnates have said and are pleading for. That is the sorriest part of it.

Before framing my question, I would like to raise this. Is the Minister aware that the Floud Commission, after a comprehensive inquiry, decided that the price of one maund of jute should be equal to two and a half maunds of paddy and if so, has it ever been mentioned by the Government? Why has this recommendation not been put into practice?

The Public Undertakings Committee also had gone into the question of price structure of jute and it has come to the unanimous conclusion that Rs. 400 and above per quintal should be the price of raw jute. But the trade unions and the kisan organisations, irrespective of wherever and whatever views they hold, have moderated the demand. They have been pleading for Rs. 300 per quintal for the last few years.

Recently, two days before, it has come in the Statesman, the arguments advanced there by the IJMA have been given here word for word, that there is a glut in the market, that the prices have fallen down, there is competition from Bangladesh, there is competition from synthetics—all that he has mentioned. For whom are you speaking? For the Government of India or for the Indian Jute Millowners' Association? That is the pertinent question that you have got to answer. Everybody knows that the IJMA has declared from the housetops that there is no fear of competition from synthetics any more because of the oil price hike. And there will be still further rise in the price of oil. Everybody also knows that they have sold carpet backing in the U.S. market at an exorbitant price of 85 cents per linear yard and were making a profit of Rs. 3,000 per tonne of carpet backing; they have been making extraordinary profits. Now, due to recessionary conditions, the demand has slackened. They did not care for the market; they could have sold it far below that price and expand market further. And Government did not say a word of advice to the jute millowners. Let them make hay while the Sun shines. You had allowed them. That is what you did.

When the Jute Corporation of India was inaugurated, late L. N. Mishra declared on behalf of the Government that it would gradually, within a few years, go in for monopoly purchase of raw jute direct from the growers. Jute growers and their families constitute at least three crores of people spread over six States of India. From the British days till now, nobody has paid any heed to their distress, exploitation,

misery and sufferings. Now you say 'no monopoly purchase'. That means, you are going back on the policy of the Government declared on the floor of the House by late L. N. Mishra, a member of the Government then presided over by Shrimati Indira Gandhi. The present Government is also that of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, and you have reversed that policy; you have the cheek to reverse that policy on the floor of the House—that was the declared purpose, that was done eight to nine years ago, when the Jute Corporation of India was inaugurated.

Now, coming to brasstacks, last year the prices crashed, whatever support price they declared. This year, I charge, the prices have already crashed below the support price. Jute is selling at Rs. 52 per maund or Rs. 131 per quintal. Their support price is Rs. 160 and the remunerative price with some return to the grower would be Rs. 300 per quintal. Now it is selling at Rs. 131 per quintal in the market just now. This is my information. You will say from where did I get this information. My source is the MLA from Bhangar and the MLA from Barasat where jute is grown.....

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: South Bengal jute has not yet come.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I told you for your benefit.

Now, Sir, last year the Jute Corporation of India did not make any worthwhile purchase though a target of 20 lakh bales was announced by the Minister. It was the Industries Minister at that time who said that 20 lakhs bales would be purchased but the purchases they made were very meagre. Then the JCI did not sell their stocks when the prices went up and they are now burdened with stocks. Can the Minister deny it? He should clarify whether this was the position.

Will the Minister deny that the management of the Jute Corporation of India is thick and thin with the Indian

Jute Mills Association magnates and move in a way so that the big jute magnates are obliged thereby. Even the one Jute Commissioner who was a bit critical and a little independent-minded had to go away because the IJMA people did not like him. Now this is the position. Last year it has crashed completely..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please come to the question.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: This year, after we had some exchanges on the floor of the House and finding the Minister wanting, to do something seriously, we some Members of the Opposition—members of different groups—submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister. What were the demands? That the price should be Rs. 300 per quintal, that this year there should be an upward revision of the minimum support price and the Jute Corporation of India should make purchases far above the minimum level as in the case of cotton and purchase 50 per cent of current crop—these are our demands. Regarding cotton, I will come to that and will say that a discrimination is being practised against the jute-growing States and the jute growers in particular.

We submitted that at least you purchase 50 per cent—not 20 lakhs which was said. That is not our demand. Let me be fair. That is a wrong demand. I say it categorically. 80 lakhs bales have been produced and at least for this year you purchase 40 lakhs bales so that the JCI can have some say about the prices of raw jute. Otherwise the entire jute you will be surrendering to the Jute magnates. That is exactly what he is saying in the statement. Everybody knows that. Even a child in the jute trade knows that the entire raw jute is controlled by 5 or 6 jute-mill magnates. The entire 90 per cent of the produce every year they come and corner by giving the liquid cash. They plead for liquid worth Rs. 200 an odd crores to make that purchase. Benignly the Minister has acknowledged that; he has persuaded the Reserve Bank to give them

credit so that they can make purchases about 90 per cent of the crop directly. Whether you given them bank's money or not they do it with their black money.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You come to your question.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I am putting supplementaries.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no question of your putting supplementaries. You put your question only for clarifications.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Now, Sir, the Prime Minister directed. . . (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ghosh, what happens is that when you put so many questions, important question is lost sight of.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Please do not disturb me. The Prime Minister directed that this proposal should be examined very urgently. He has got the direction of the Prime Minister. After that he comes forward with the statement which, I think, is at variance with the direction of the Prime Minister and it is at the behest of the Indian Jute Mills Association. I want to contest this. If the Prime Minister has approved this then she will cut a sorry figure. It is for you to clarify it before the House as to where you stand in the matter.

Now, Sir, the Cotton Corporation of India each year had been allowed to purchase far above the limit at the minimum support price of APC and Rs. 280 crores worth of Reserve Bank of India credit has been given at their risk. Now you come and say that if the J.C.I. makes commercial purchases, the J.C.I. management will be found guilty. They will say that it was not commercially feasible to make the purchases and therefore they are sur rendering the entire crop. The J.C.I. makes a share of buying a few lakh bales and leaves the entire crops to the jute magnates mercy. That is the exact position.

Therefore, Sir, I demand that you will consider our proposal one by one—that Rs. 300 should be the support price per quintal, if not for this year, at least next year. There should be an upward revision in the support price and bank credit should be given to them to make fifty per cent of the purchases since the market price is now far above the support price. These are our proposals. The Prime Minister said that you would consider all this. I demand that you should do it. Here you are making a discrimination by giving a discriminatory treatment for the Cotton Corporation. I have no grude against the cotton growers. They should get a remunerative price. Bank credit should be made available to the Cotton Corporation of India. I have no grude against it. But the difficulty is that of the jute magnates. You are practising discrimination against the six States of India where jute is grown by 60 lakhs jute growers comprising their family members they come to three to four crores of people. You are practising this discrimination and so resentment is mounting up. The ultimate result is rather ominous for the country as a whole. So, it is time for you to retrace your steps. The jute mills are making a profit on their hessian sales at Rs. 3,000 per tonne and more. At present in sacking also they are making a good profit. There is no difficulty with regard to carpet backing also they are pleading for more shifts but you are mouthing the words of whatever they have said two or three years ago. In the statement of yours you are vomitting their words before the House. What have you to say to this? It is a slur on the Government of India and the entire people and the trade union movement. Now you will reply to these.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tunkur): Sir, how is it that you are allowing such long questions in a calling attention motion?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Please sit down.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It should not be allowed. Now the Minister.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :

Sir, the hon. Member is charging me. I have to place a few facts—these are hard facts. It is known that there is a glut in the jute market.

So far as 1978-79 is concerned, the hard fact is that the total production was 81.2 lakhs bales. in 1979-80 it was 83.2 lakhs bales. The total for these two years comes to 164.4 lakhs bales. The total consumption of the Indian Jute Mills is 72 lakhs bales per year. This gives a figure of roughly 140 lakhs bales. Therefore, there is a surplus of 22 lakh bales. And thanks to Mr. Ghosh and his brothers. They also contributed in creating the glut by having a strike in the jute industry for continuous two months. Therefore, twelve lakh bales could be consumed by the jute industry. (Interruptions).

What I am trying to point out is that if we take these two years into account, that is, 1978-79 and 1979-80, the total production was 164 lakh bales and the industry could consume 144 lakh bales if it runs on its full capacity. If there is strike in the industry for two months naturally twelve lakh bales will not be consumed. As a result we are confronted with a surplus of twenty-five lakh bales. JCI could not export. JCI could not dispose of. It is not true JCI did not purchase. JCI purchased seven to eight lakh bales. Before that also they purchased seven to eight lakh bales. Till we came they did not dispose of a single ounce of jute. Sixteen lakh bales were lying with the JCI. Ultimately we took the decision to dispose of even by incurring loss and the loss came to the tune of Rs. 13 crores. Government has agreed to subsidise Rs. 13 crores.

So far as commercial operation is concerned JCI is not prevented from commercial operation. But if they are to operate commercially then they must take the risk of either incurring a loss or making a profit.

Sir, the hon'ble Member made a comparison with the Cotton Corpora-

tion of India. What is the mechanism in the market. Even during the current year there is no question of purchasing it at the minimum price because the market price is above the minimum price. The other day I had a talk with the Bengal government and told them if they can go in for monopoly purchase—as is done in Maharashtra in respect of cotton—they may do it. If they have the mechanism do it. It is their responsibility. Come to the Finance Ministry with your proposal as Maharashtra took initiative in creating a climate in the market. They had an overall control so that the middleman could be restrained in market operations. They built up the mechanism and came forward with a proposal and were supported and ultimately today the position is never the minimum price of cotton goes below the support price prescribed by the Government. How to determine the support price he has mentioned his suggestion. After all we have certain institutions through which we are guided, that is, Agricultural Prices Commission and I had to accept the recommendation of the Agricultural Prices Commission and here I cannot be guided by Mr. Ghosh's recommendation that it should Rs. 300 to Rs. 400. And what is the mechanism? It is not merely Rs. 160. W5 Rs. 160/- on the basis of Assam when it comes to West Bengal the district-wise price will be Cooch-Behar, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling it is Rs. 165/-; West Dinajpore, Malda district it is Rs. 168/-, and Mursheedabad and Bankura it is Rs. 174/-. Nadia, Midnapore, Burdwan, 24-Parganas, Hooghly and Howrah districts, 176. Therefore, the minimum support price is fixed on the basis of W-5, Assam. Thereafter the Jute Commissioner determines the price for the upward market. All these particulars have been laid on the Table of the House. I have given particulars regarding white variety, coarser variety, district-wise, State-wise and so. When we say 160, it is not uniform 160 all over the country. So far as the minimum support price is concerned, we have told you this not merely on

the floor of the House. I have had a discussion with them. I have said, we shall try to create this situation, we shall create an atmosphere whereby JCI could come in a big way. Don't try to flog a dead horse. JCI is not in a position to do it; they don't have the infrastructure.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I challenge you.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: You may challenge Mr. Ghosh, it is of no use whether you challenge it or not; I am not concerned with your challenge. I know this is my department and I know what is happening there and I know your efficiency also. Don't make that challenge. We have had a discussion on it and I wanted to create an atmosphere in which the JCI will come in a big way so that necessary market psychology can be created. But unfortunately they are caught in such a position that I have to announce certain hard decisions. I did not want to say, JCI will not make commercial purchase. But if you insist on it, after all, I can't go beyond the policy of the Government. If you want me to specify and pin-point it, I have got to do it. This request I made to you personally. Therefore don't try to play at the gallery. Let us understand the real problem. They are confronted with this glut. They have 25 lakh bales surplus. The international market is there. Bangladesh has thrown away their jute at throw-away price; they are selling jute in the external market. They are confronted with this problem of glut. If the hon. Member wants to know I can give him the figure. We have had surplus of 23 lakh bales in 1978-79 and in the year 1979-80 this was 50 lakh bales. Bangladesh has 30 lakh bales surplus; India has 25 lakhs bales surplus. We know what is the total consumption in the international market. Therefore, what is the use of telling us all these things? If your cooperative machinery can purchase it, if your State Government could help us, we can try to do it. Even then there was no godown. I have tried to

talk to the Bengal Government. Still this is not sorted out. This is in the process of being sorted out. You have said that I am repeating; but I am not repeating; what I say is the policy of the Government that JCI will have to go in, in this matter, in a big way to maintain the minimum support price. I have said that whatever is needed to be done has to be done to maintain minimum support price. I have instructed them when I had a discussion yesterday or day-before-yesterday. Immediately I instructed them that in North Bengal you must create a situation in which the price does not go at least below the price which has been notified; it is not uniform 160 in North Bengal, somewhere it is 165, somewhere it is 170; between white and coarser variety you have difference. So you open large number of purchase centres, go in the market in a big way, create a psychology that the growers are not confronted to sell these things at a throw-away price. When I had a discussion, I mentioned it. I had mentioned it in my statement. I told IJMA, you will have to purchase 4 months' stock; during this period you will have to purchase a minimum of 36 to 40 lakh bales. If we purchase 36 to 40 lakh bales we know what will be the market position. We know at what particular time how much jute will come. That is known. Therefore I have suggested to them, you will have to keep a stock of 4 months. That means, if every month's consumption is 6 lakh bales the total stock which will have to be maintained will come to 24 lakh bales. On that calculation these figures have been prepared and I have already quoted these figures here. I have asked them that if they have any problem, I am going to solve that as I have solved the problem of JCI so far as credit requirement is concerned. They normally get the credit for purchasing jute in the month of November, I have told them this month: 'I am giving you credit facilities, you go in the market and see that minimum support price is maintained and if you create an atmosphere

then the market operation would take care of itself automatically and the prices will go up." If we can maintain that in North Bengal, it will have its effect in the South Bengal also when jute will come some time in the month of August and September. The hon. Member was mentioning about the Bhangar raw jute as if I do not know. Bhangar does not come in the month of July or August, it comes in the month of September. We are taking care of this problem.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: It does come.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: A little bit comes, you know much, but I also know a little about the State of West Bengal.

The hon. Member mentioned in regard to the direction of the Prime Minister. Yes, we are serious. She asked me to see that the prices do not go below the minimum price, but what else can we do when the Agricultural Prices Commission according to certain statistics and formulations determine the minimum price, we have to operate that. If the Parliament desires that we should not listen to the Agricultural Price Commission and listen to the advice of Shri Niren Ghosh, I am prepared to do that. It is for the Parliament to decide.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE
(Panskura): The hon. Minister has made a statement in response to the calling attention. I would not like to repeat certain things which have been said, though I fully share them. First of all, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that when two days back we met him on behalf of the kisan sabhas, he did not protest when it was pointed out that the raw jute was selling in North Bengal, a part of the State of West Bengal, under support price. Now, he says in the statement that the ruling price is around the support price.

Secondly, there is a very interesting thing. He has mentioned as far as Cotton Corporation of India is concerned that as the Cotton Corporation of India purchases at the market rate,

higher than the price declared by the Agricultural Prices Commission, that is why the Government give CCI a big subsidy apart from commercial credit. Now, the raw jute is one of the biggest foreign exchange earner of the country involving so many peasant households, more than 40 lakhs. You have the Jute Corporation of India, but they have no infrastructure to make purchases. They do not get your great support. The prices of the raw jute remain very low and that enables the jute mills to make a big profit. Despite that, you do not force the Jute Corporation of India to create conditions where the raw jute prices should not fall below the support price. Then you use that fact to refuse subsidy to Jute Corporation of India to buy jute at proper prices as you give to cotton Corporation of India, who will pay the price for JCI's not being able to do the job, and for Government of India's total neglect, as far as raw jute growers are concerned? That being the case I think his reply with regard to Cotton Corporation is not at all convincing. Will the Minister state whether they will give enough subsidy this year to JCI, if need be, to buy at commercial prices? Thirdly, as far as the question of nationalization is concerned, is it not a fact that unless we go towards monopoly purchase, this situation will remain? That being the situation, when the Minister know that the JCI was not in a position to buy what should influence the market. Why did the Government not take seriously, West Bengal Government's earlier request to go in for the setting up of a Jute Corporation of its own, so that by now, the infra-structure could have been built, whereby the JCI and the West Bengal Government put together could have really bought a large amount of raw jute, thereby depriving these jute magnates of their big profits and could have given some relief to these jute growers of West Bengal? What has prevented the Government so long from agreeing to the West Bengal's Government's proposal for the setting up of

its own Jute Corporation? Will Government now give as much credit as is wanted by the West Bengal Government, if they go in for purchases? They cannot do it in a big way because time has been lost and the infra-structure has not been built, but whatever infra-structure they can build from the administrative machinery, will Government assure us that money will not be wanting, whereby they can make proper purchases also from the raw jute growers?

13 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister may reply; and thereafter, we may adjourn for lunch.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHRJEE: I will be very brief, Sir. Let me answer this question so far as the point which the hon. lady Member has raised viz. why did I not protest at the beginning, and about what I said in the statement. Whatever they said, I agreed. I accepted that their information was more upto-date. That is why I have instructed JCI, and I have promised to-day, that we should open more purchase centres in North Bengal, so that there is no crashing of the prices below the minimum level. But what information they gave to me, I just put in the statement. After all, we have to depend on the information supplied by our field formations. (Interruptions) We have to depend on our officers. I am sorry to tell you. That is the practice we are having here. (Interruptions) No; I am not sorry for it. I am sorry for you. I have to depend on the information given by the officers, and this is the practice and basis on which we are working. But I gave credit to your information. So, in addition to that, I instructed JCI to open more purchase centres in North Bengal, so that the prices do not crash.

In regard to cotton and other things, I have already answered the question. So far as West Bengal is

concerned, who prevents West Bengal from having its own corporation?

I told you: let your proposal come first. Bring out a proposal. Let the matter be taken up with the Finance Ministry. Bring out your concrete proposal. Then, if it is not accepted, you give it to me. I have been repeating this point for the last half a dozen times on the floor of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned for one hour. We will meet at 14.02 hrs.

13.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till two minutes past Fourteen of the Clock. ..

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—CONTD.

FALL IN PRICES OF RAW JUTE IN WEST BENGAL—Contd.

भी विषय कुमार यादव (नालन्दा): मैंने मंत्री महोदय के जवाब को जो उन्होंने इस कालिंग एटेंशन के उत्तर में दिया है बहुत गौर से देखा है। जो जवाब उन्होंने दिया है उससे हाउस के ना तो इस तरफ के और न ही उस तरफ के लोगों को संतोष हुआ होगा। वह स्वयं कहते हैं कि जूट उद्योग पर चतरा है। मेरा यह अनुभव है कि जूट उत्पादकों के साथ अन्याय किया जा रहा है, उनकी जबर्दस्त लट हो रही है। इस में केवल जूट मैग्नेट शामिल है बल्कि भारतीय जूट निगम भी शामिल है और सरकार का भी इस में हाथ है।

यहां पर बंगाल की ओर बंगाल के जूट उत्पादकों की चर्चा हुई है। मैं आपके माध्यम से एक टैलीग्राम हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ जो वैस्ट बंगाल के हमारी

पाठी के नेता की है। श्री विश्व नाथ मूर्खजी इस तार में कहते हैं:

"Jute prices crash upto Rs. 120 or even less. Jute Corporation of India not making commercial purchases or even paying support price. Reserve Bank of India not advancing adequate support price. In sharp contrast to Cotton Corporation of India."

बंधोल में 120 रुपये और उससे कम प्रति किवंटल का भाव है। सपोर्ट प्राइस के बारे में मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि वैसे तो 160 है लेकिन अलग अलग जिलों में कहीं पर 175 यह जाती है और कहीं इससे कम ज्यार जाती है। यहां तक बिहार का सम्बन्ध है वहां हालत यह है कि साँ रुपये से भी कम भूं उसकी बिक्री हो रही है। रहे उससे भी कम चला गया है। जो सवाल किए थए हैं उन में इस बात पर जारे दिया गया है कि अग्र जूट उत्पादकों की स्थिति में सुधार आप लाना चाहते हैं और जूट उद्योग को बचाना चाहते हैं तो गर्वनमेंट को इस मामले में आये आना होगा।

लेकिन स्थिति क्या है? अभी जवाब में उन्होंने कहा है कि बंगला देश की सरकार ने अपने यहां के जूट उद्योग को बचाने के लिए जो एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी लगती थी उसको ससर्पेंड कर दिया है। जब मेरी जानकारी यह है कि हमारे यहां पर एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी में इजाफा हुआ है। एक तरफ तो जूट मैग्नेट किसानों को लूट रहे हैं और ऐसी स्थिति पैदा कर रहे हैं जिस में किसानों को कम से कमित मिले, कम से कम कमित में उनका जूट उनको मिल सके, दूसरी तरफ आप एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी को बढ़ा देते हैं। जूट से आप जबर्दस्त रूप से फारने एक्सचेंज भी कमाते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं समझता हूं कि एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी को बढ़ाना उचित नहीं था।

लेकिन आंकड़े कुछ दूसरी बात बताते हैं। वे बताते हैं कि जूट मैग्नेट्स को हर साल लगभग 400 करोड़ रुपये का मूनाफा होता है। 1961-62 और 1963-64 में कच्चे जूट की कमित में केवल 44

फीसदी का इजाफा हुआ, लेकिन उसी पी-रियड में जूट के तैयार माल की कमित में 133 फीसदी का इजाफा हुआ। 1977-78 और 1978-79 में गनी बैग्ज की कमित में 20 परसेंट का इजाफा हुआ, और कच्चे जूट के दाम बढ़ने की बात तो छोड़ दीजिए, उनमें गिरावट आई। ये आंकड़े इस बात को स्पष्ट करते हैं कि यद्यपि उनके मूनाफे में लगातार वृद्धि हो रही है, मगर फिर भी कहा जाता है कि जूट मैग्नेट्स को नुकसान हो रहा है और इस लिए जूट उद्योग खतरे में है।

मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि सरकार की नीति मोनोपॉली परचेज और जूट उद्योग को नैशनलाइज करने की नहीं है। यह सही है कि सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई पालिसी निर्धारित नहीं की है, लेकिन यह बात उसकी वर्तमान नीति के अन्तर्गत ही आती है कि जब करोड़ों सोगों का जीवन और उसकी रोजी-रोटी खतरे में है, हिन्दु-स्तान का एक बड़ा उद्योग, जिससे हम फारने एक्सचेंज कमाते हैं, बड़े खतरे में है, तो देश के हित में और जूट ग्रोबर्ज के हित में वह आवश्यक है कि सरकार जूट उद्योग को अपने हाथ में लेले। ऐसा किसी वर्गे किसानों के हितों की रक्षा नहीं हो सकती है। और उन्हें लूट से नहीं बचाया जा सकता है। अगर सरकार इस बारे में आगे बढ़ कर कदम नहीं उठायेगी, तो यह उद्योग चौपट हो जायेगा।

जब भी किसानों का सवाल उठता है, तो सपोर्ट प्राइस की बात कही जाती है। इस सदन में दोनों तरफ से बराबर मांग की जाती है कि किसानों को लाभकारी मूल्य दिये जायें। उद्योगपतियों को लाभकारी मूल्य मिलता है और वे करोड़ों रुपयों का मूनाफा कमाते हैं। किसान देश को खिलाता है, उसको आगे बढ़ाता है, लेकिन सरकार उसको सपोर्ट प्राइस देती है, लेकिन उसमें भी परी खरीद नहीं की जाती है और इसको प्राइवेट सेक्टर के हाथ छोड़ दिया जाता है। और किसानों को उसके पैदावार का लाभकारी मूल्य नहीं दिया जाता है। मेरा पायंटिड क्वेस्चन यह है कि क्या सरकार इस सिलसिलों में अपनी नीति को फिर से निर्धारित करने के लिए तैयार है और क्या

वह योनोपली परचेज करने के लिए तैयार है
या नहीं ।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as the policy of the Government in regard to the monopoly purchase, is concerned, I have already explained that position. I have never said that I do not believe in monopoly purchase. What I say is that J.C.I. with its present capacity is not a position to have monopoly purchase. It is a fact. There is no question of ideological liking or disliking.

In regard to export duty, the hon. Member has misunderstood. Export duty of Bangla Desh is on raw jute. Export duty in India is on finished product. In fact we are appropriating the profit earned by the mill owners and exporters, where the growers are not concerned. If I do not impose the export duty, the exporters and the mill owners will increase their profits. When the market prices go high and much above the contracted price, naturally Government comes forward and imposes export duty. Therefore, the analogy which the hon. Member wanted to draw between Bangla Desh and India is not relevant. Here, if you want to reduce profit of the mill owner, export duty is an instrument to reduce their profit and that is why we impose export duty.

In regard to the first point which the hon. Member mentioned about the case, we have also received certain cases from Bihar. In fact Bihar Chief Minister contacted me and I had a talk with him. That is why I have instructed J.C.I. to open purchase centres in three centres, apart from the existing purchase centres, and advise them—Katihar, Saharsa and Purnia. I have already explained that we will try to see that the prices do not crash below Rs 160. J.C.I. will have to give whatever help is needed for that. We shall arrange that. He has mentioned about credit. That has been taken care of and it has been sorted out. They were in need of credit. The Reserve Bank

was approached and now Reserve Bank has made provision for additional credit for JCI.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, this is an important subject which concerns the entire north-eastern region, lakhs of jute growers, jute manufacturers and export trade of our country. Therefore, I would earnestly appeal that the whole approach should be on a dispassionate basis. I want briefly to refer to only four aspects. The first is the aspect of the role of the JCI. The second is the aspect of the price fixed for jute purchase by JCI. The third is the aspect of integrated approach to the problem. The fourth is the question of discrimination between CCI and JCI. With regard to the first, I have got enough materials to dole out. It is needless from the side of the opposition to quote figures. The hon. Minister knows them better. From whatever figures are available with me from the report of the Jute Commission of India for 1978-79 placed on the Table of the House in last June, it appears that the purchase by JCI was very meagre in 1977-78. The review report says that it was only 6700 bales, not more than that. In 1978-79, the target was fixed at 15 lakh bales. Ultimately it was revised and fixed at 10 lakh bales but the actual purchase by the JCI was only 8.3 lakh bales. The export in that year was only 27,000 bales or something. Therefore, the total handling by JCI in 1978-79 was about 8.6 lakhs. The average production is about 80 lakhs. Therefore, it is clear to all that never has there been an occasion when JCI could handle more than 10 per cent of the total crop, leaving 90 per cent of the crop at the hands of the ~~poiyas~~—the middlemen—the unscrupulous jute traders, I do not want to add adjectives and the jute mills. Therefore, 90 per cent of the crop is left unprotected in terms of price support. Therefore, in that context, the role of JCI comes in. I say that JCI has got the role to protect the interests of the

growers. In order to do that, the role of the JCI should be ultimately monopoly purchase. The policy of the Government should be to progressively advance towards the monopoly purchase of raw jute. But the fact is that the object has not been realised. In taking the JCI to the position of commanding heights in the jute trade, its role has been deflated. There is an apprehension that the Government's policy under the pressure of jute barons is to deflate the importance of the JCI and ultimately abolish it. As a matter of fact, last April, the jute lobby was working hard to abolish the JCI so that the jute growers could be more fiercely fleeced. This is my apprehension. In view of this fact, may I know whether the Government proposes to further extend the operation of the JCI, to strengthen the infrastructure and lead it to a position where the JCI attains the position of commanding heights in the jute trade and ultimately goes to the place of monopoly procurement?

The second aspect is about the jute price. The hon. Minister would agree with me as he knows Bengal, its agony, its problems also, that the jute price had been fixed at Rs. 160/. It varies in practical terms from Rs. 160/- to Rs. 175/-. But it is my opinion and I think he would concede, that this is not remunerative. This price falls much below the cost of cultivation. I think, Prof. Ranga would agree with me on this. In this respect, I only quote the PUC report and other reports furnished by the Government of West Bengal, etc. etc. And there is a memorandum with him wherein it has been stated that the cost of cultivation comes to Rs. 250/- per quintal. Having regard to all these things, it is assumed that the price of raw jute fixed or prescribed by the APC falls far short of even the cost of cultivation what to speak of remunerative price. I know the difficulty of this Government. The Government's difficulty is that it is the APC which prescribes

the price of agricultural commodities. Having regard to the concrete situation in relation to the jute and jute growers, may I ask the hon. Minister whether his Ministry would see to it that the jute growers get a remunerative price and intervene and take suitable steps in the process of fixing jute price by the APC? I am constrained to remarks that the APC is heavily weighed in favour of industrial houses. APC's interest is not to protect the interest of the jute growers but its interest is to protect the interest of the industrial houses particularly jute barons. Therefore, the Ministry of Commerce who is concerned with the jute trade, jute production and manufacture and its export, should intervene and take suitable steps in fixing the price of raw jute. Would the Minister make the proper intervention?

According to this side of the House, an integrated approach to the problem is necessary. And that approach is that the entire jute trade should be taken over by the State. You may not agree but this is our approach. The entire jute trade should be taken over by the Government, the entire jute mills should be nationalised and the export trade should also be nationalised. The entire sector of the jute industry, both production manufacture and export, should be under State control to have a permanent solution of this vexed problem. I do not know how the Government would react to this; certainly, not to my satisfaction I know. I know their limitations. Yet the hon. Minister is on record on several occasions that this Government's and Ministry's policy is to have an integrated jute policy. I would also agree that there should be an integrated jute policy to cover production, manufacture and export. May I know what is the thrust of this integrated jute policy?

Then there is the question of discrimination between cotton and jute. It has been stated by the hon. Minister that in Maharashtra since there

is the monopoly purchase scheme sponsored by the State Government and there is an efficient network of purchase of raw cotton, the price of raw cotton always rules over the prescribed minimum support price. There are several other cotton growing States like Punjab and Gujarat where there is no State-sponsored monopoly purchase scheme. Yet, the cotton growers get higher price than the support price and the Cotton Corporation of India purchases at prices higher than those prescribed by the APC. In this context, the whole burden of the statement of the hon. Minister is that the JCI will purchase only at Rs. 180, the prescribed price of APC and for all intents and purposes the commercial price is ruled out. So there is an element of discrimination between the cotton purchase and jute purchase. While the CCI purchases at a price higher than the support price, the JCI is forbidden, is stopped, is ordered, is directed, not to purchase above the support price in relation to jute. Therefore, there is a clear and apparent case of discrimination between the CCI and the JCI. The reason might be that while there is an element of subsidy in the case of cotton, there is no element of subsidy in the case of jute.

Lastly, the statement says that the Government have agreed that Rs. 13 crores would be given to the JCI to dispose of the accumulated stocks. If the Government can give Rs. 13 crores to the JCI, why not a few more crores to the actual growers? Why are you so unsympathetic and cruel towards the jute growers that you are not willing to raise the price a little bit by increasing the subsidy?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore). Sir on a point of order. The hon. Member has taken 20 minutes. (Interruptions)

SHRI CHITTA BASU. Is it not inconvenient to you? And I know it is inconvenient to you. (Interruptions). Sir, I know these things are

very inconvenient to them and therefore, they do not like.

Anyway, my last question is: Would the Government at this late stage reconsider the proposal of purchasing jute by a commercial operation at a price higher than the support price in the interest of the nation as a whole?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, he has attacked the cotton lobby.

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has not left any lobby.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Let us not work for any lobby. I agree with you.

Sir, I will take up the last point which the hon. Member has raised as to why we are giving Rs. 13 crores to JCI and why we are not giving it to the growers. Perhaps he has misunderstood the whole point. The JCI purchases from the growers to see that the prices do not crash. In 1978-79 and 1979-80, the accumulated stock was a little more than 16 lakh bales. They could not dispose of it. If they cannot dispose of the old stock, they would not be in a position to purchase for the current year and in order to dispose of the old stock, the loss which they will incur with the present market price the Government agreed to pay, that margin amount of Rs. 13 crores. Therefore, this amount of Rs. 13 crores was paid to JCI in order to help them to step into the market. Otherwise, they will not be in a position to come to the market at all. Therefore, this is part of the operation.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: There is a move to discredit the JCI..

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Mr. Ghosh, perhaps you will agree with me, nobody other than you can discredit the JCI.

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

The second point is that the JCI is not forbidden to have the commercial purchase. Nowhere I have said that the JCI stopped to make the commercial purchase. What I have said is that JCI will have to make commercial purchase by applying their commercial judgement. This much I have said.

In regard to the integrated policy which the hon. Member mentioned, I myself mentioned it on the floor of the House while replying to the debate on the Demands for Grants that we would like to have an integrated policy on jute, keeping in view the interests of the growers, industry and export. For that I have already appointed one task force consisting of representatives of various interests and they should come forward with their recommendations which we will be prepared to examine and implement. In this connection, the major thrust is, of course, to see that the growers get their due share and I agree with the hon. Member in that respect that have not been able to build up the institution through which we can help them in the direction in which we want to. When I say that the JCI is not in a position to do, I just simply keep in mind the physical inability of the JCI as it is today. If the JCI was not in a position to purchase more than a few thousands, as the hon. Member has mentioned, in 1977-78, if the JCI is not in a position to dispose of the stock which they purchased in 1978-79 and 1979-80, it shows that there are some inherent deficiencies in the organisation itself and I have never said that I am here to certify JCI's inability. (Interruptions). What I said is that the JCI as it is today is not in a position to do better what we have prescribed for them to do. Therefore, we have asked them: 'At least one thing you have to do. You must maintain the minimum support

price operation and for that whatever is needed you will have to do.'

In regard to pricing I have myself said that if the Parliament directs me to take the advice of Mr. Niren Ghosh about fixing the price, throw away the recommendations of the APC, I will be too happy to do so.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: You will have to yield to me on this tomorrow if I am alive.

(Interruptions).

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The Committee on Public Undertakings and others have their own areas of their functioning and they make certain recommendations, but there is a set pattern.

So far as the prices of the agricultural commodities are concerned, we ought to depend on the recommendations of the APC and what APC recommended I accepted. and I have explained the position.

In regard to the prices that APC has fixed when we have a discussion we must look into them, particularly the concerned Ministries which are vitally interested in the development of the jute industry. If it is necessary to revise the terms of reference of the APC, that point can be looked into.

In regard to the expansion of the functioning of the JCI, definitely we would like to see that it plays its due role, and I do agree that unless it can play a commanding role in purchasing raw jute, it will not be possible to save the jute growers from the middlemen. At the same time I cannot promise what I can perform and what I can fulfil. With the present state of affairs, the present machinery left with me. I am not in a position to go beyond what I have said

14.36 hrs.

ARREST OF MEMBER

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that the following wireless message dated 5 August, 1980, from the District Magistrate, Mainpuri (U.P.) has been received:

"I have the honour to inform you that Shri Raghunath Singh Verma, Member of Lok Sabha, was arrested today, along with 41 others, at 1.40 P.M., at Mainpuri Collectorate, for violating orders under Section 144 Cr. P. C. while leading procession in C/LS Bhagpat incidents. Shri Verma has been convicted under Section 188 IPC and sentenced to five days simple imprisonment by C.J.M. Mainpuri and along with the other agitators is being sent to Central Jail, Fatehgarh."

14.38 hrs.

STATEMENT CORRECTING INFORMATION GIVEN ON JULY 24, 1980 RE PROVISION FOR VIJAY NAGAR STEEL PLANT

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): While replying to the debate on Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1980, in the Lok Sabha on the 24th July, 1980, I had referred to the point raised by Shri T. R. Shamanna about the Vijayanagar Steel Plant and said that "....we have made a provision of Rs. 30 crores in this Budget 1980-81 and a detailed project report has been prepared". I regret that while reading out from various figures before me I mentioned Rs. 30 crores as Budget provision for the Plant instead of the correct figure of Rs. 60 lakhs.

The detailed project report is under consideration by the Steel Authority

of Inida and the question of provision of adequate funds will arise only after approval by SAIL and Government.

This statement is made to set the record right in this regard.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I have written a letter to you.

The Prime Minister laid the foundation stone of the Vijayanagram steel plant. I want a categorical assurance from the hon. Minister that proper allocation of funds for the implementation of this project will be made after receipt of the detailed project report. The previous Government sabotaged its implementation, and therefore the people of Karnataka are very much agitated about it. Hence I want a categorical assurance.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am only correcting a figure. The question of providing adequate funds for this plant will arise after the detailed project report is approved by SAIL and Government. At the moment it is under the consideration of SAIL. Therefore, I said the provision is only Rs. 60 lakhs because it has not yet been approved by SAIL. Not only Rs. 30 crores, but any amount which is required for this plant will be made available when SAIL and Government approve of it. Therefore, there is no question of my going back on anything. I am only correcting a figure. Normally I do not make any mistakes. So, I thought that this must be corrected.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No classifications.

No, matters under Rule 377.

14.40 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Fast by Shri Raj Narain

श्री राजनारायण बागड़ी (हिंसार): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। श्री राजनारायण, भूत-पूर्व संसद-सदस्य तथा केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ने बागपत, बांदा, गोडा, बांका, भटिंडा, ढबवाली, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, दिल्ली इत्यादि देश के समूचे स्थानों पर बलात्कार की घटनाओं के खिलाफ शासन की उदासीनता को लेकर 3-8-1980 दिन के 8 बजे से बोट कलब पर भूम-हड्डताल प्रारम्भ की है। उनका दलीय राजनीति से ऊपर उठ कर यह कदम, नारी का शील और मानव सामिल और जीवन कैसे देश में सुरक्षित रह सकते हैं, इसके लिए उठाया गया है।

3-8-80 को डा. टंडन, जो डा. राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल के डाक्टर है, की रपट के मुताबिक उनका वजन 82.5 किलो-ग्राम 3 तारीख को था और कल को रपट के मुताबिक उनका वजन 76.5 किलोग्राम है। आज की रपट डाक्टरों की तरफ से नहीं है। शासन को छोटे छोटे सवालों को अपनी निजी प्रतिष्ठा का सवाल नहीं बनाना चाहिए, बल्कि ऐसे कामों में जनता से आगे नहीं तो साथ तो अवश्य रहना चाहिए। मैं चाहूँगा कि बागपत कांड और ऐसे सभी कांडों के लिए दोषी पुलिस अफसरों के विरुद्ध, जो कि नामजद हैं, उचित कार्यवाही की जाये।

(ii) Construction of a fishing harbour at Paradip.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Orissa Government has been following up with the Central Government for the last seven years for construction of a fishing harbour at Paradip. The final revised project report at a cost of Rs. 311.13 lakhs was sent to Government of India on 18th November 1977 by the Paradip Port Trust. This Harbour when constructed will provide leanding and

berthing facilities to 270 mechanised trawlers besides providing facilities to deep sea trawlers. The demand for landing and berthing facilities for fishing vessels has been increasing at Paradip. The momentum created in marine fishing in Orissa State requires early construction of the fishing harbour at Paradip. Thus without any further delay the Government of India should approve this fishing harbour at Paradip which will go a long way in helping to earn a large amount of foreign exchange and help in the rapid development of marine fishing in Orissa which has a great potential.

(iii) Difficulties in transportation of goods in Delhi Zone of Northern Railway.

श्री चतुर्भुज (भालाबाड़): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर रेलवे के नई दिल्ली क्षेत्र के माल गोदामों तथा याडों में रेल बेगनों का भारी जमाव हो गया है, जिसकी वजह से माल तथा पार्सल ढोने के काम में रुकावट आ रही है। भाल डिब्बों के जाम होने के कारण यह हुआ है कि उनमें भरा हुआ सामान उठाया नहीं जा रहा है और माल से भरे हुए डिब्बे बड़ी तादाद में खड़े हुए हैं। डिब्बों का यह जमाव नई दिल्ली, गोजियाबाद तथा अन्य याडों में हो रहा है। एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 40 से अधिक वेगन इस तरह रोक कर रखे हैं। यदि यही स्थिति रही, तो दिल्ली में रेल डिब्बों में से माल उतारने और चढ़ाने का काम बिल्कुल रुक जायेगा। इसका एक नतीजा यह भी हो सकता है कि दिल्ली में जरूरत की चीजों की कमी हो जाये और भाव बढ़ जाए।

रेल कानून में संशोधन करके उन व्यापरियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने का अधिकार सरकार ने लिया था, जो अपने गोदामों में माल रखने की बजाये उन्हें रेल के डिब्बों में ही पड़ा रहने देना अधिक लाभदायक समझते हैं।

रेल मंत्रालय को इस सम्बन्ध में तुरन्त कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

(iv) Demand for a separate circle Head Office of the State Bank of India at Bangalore.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY

(Mangalore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Sir, with your permission I wish to raise the following matter of urgent public importance under Rule 377.

The State of Karnataka does not have a separate circle of Head Office of State Bank of India at Bangalore. The seat of Chief decision making authority at Circle Head Office viz., Local Board is at Madras. The administrative heads of the circle General Manager, Head Office at Madras.

All decisions regarding opening of Branches, sanction of advances, development activities, recruitment and promotion of employees are made at Madras.

Karnataka has not received sufficient attention in the matter of Branch expansion, coverage of finance to small scale industries, agriculture and other priority sector activities. In the recruitment and promotions, the people and the employees respectively have been neglected.

Though in terms of area and population, Karnataka is larger than Tamil Nadu, the State Bank of India has 345 branches in Tamil Nadu while Karnataka has only 142. The pace of branch expansion is slow in Karnataka because of the indifferent attitude of Madras Circle authority.

Typical of the attitude of the Madras Circle authorities is that, even when licences for opening branches are issued by Reserve Bank of India, no arrangements were made to open them within the stipulated time; as a result, licences for opening branches in Karnataka have lapsed. The Northern Districts of Bijapur, Belgaum, Karwar, Bidar, Raipur and Gulbarga are not so well banked. The people particularly the agriculturists, are affected; for stimulating growth and expansion, adequate authority had not been vested in respect of most of the matters to the banking operation,

personnel administration, planning and expansion.

In short, it is submitted that the State of Karnataka has been neglected and in fact, a step-motherly treatment is meted out to the people of Karnataka by the Madras Circle, affecting the growth of Karnataka. There is vicious circle which is preventing the expansion and growth of the State Bank of India in Karnataka even though Karnataka is a major State. In each of the other major States, there is a local head office of the Bank.

I am appealing to the Government of India to open a separate head office at Bangalore in the interest of the State of Karnataka.

(v) **EXEMPTION OF CARDAMOM PLANTATION FROM THE WEALTH TAX**

SHRI CUMBUM N. NATARAJAN
(Periyakulam): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, cardamom, the queen of the spices is a major foreign exchange earner. Though rubber, tea, coffee and cardamom are considered to be plantation crops, cardamom has its own peculiar traits. The life span of a cardamom plant is much shorter than that of coffee, tea or rubber. Cardamom is produced in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. The industry is today beset with too many problems and burden. The planter has to pay as many as 15 taxes like plantation tax, agricultural income tax and sales tax, profession tax, land cess, land revenue, etc.

Alukalrot and Katta are a few of the diseases that devastate the cardamom plant. All the latest scientific technology has not been able to control these diseases. Due to the fall in production, export to the tune of Rs. 10 crores has declined this year. 1978-79 season export of cardamom was 2,876 metric tonnes valued at Rs. 58.35 crores. 1979-80 season export of cardamom was 2,671 metric tonnes valued at Rs. 49.80 crores.

[Shri Cumbum N. Natarajan]

Our traditional markets are being dumped by Guatemala cardamom which has decreased the price of our cardamom from Rs. 203 in 1978-79 to Rs. 186 in 1979-80.

So, I request the hon. Finance Minister that exempting cardamom plantations from the purview of wealth tax will very much lessen the burden of the planter and enable him to compete in international market.

(vi) NEED FOR IMMEDIATE PEST CONTROL MEASURES IN ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): I have received information from my constituency, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, that heavy pest attacks throughout north, middle and south Andamans have caused heavy damage and practically destroyed the paddy crop in that part of the country. It is unfortunate that, in spite of repeated representations and meetings with the Andaman Administration officials by the local public representatives it could not yield any fruitful result. The Administration has not come out with the necessary pest control measures to save the crop from the pest attack and damage. It is needful to mention that, during the last two years, due to drought conditions which prevailed in the territory, the cultivators could not get any crop and this year fortunately the rainfall was timely and the crop condition was good. But due to the severe pest attack, all hopes of the cultivators have gone.

I would, therefore, like to request the Agriculture Minister and also the Home Minister to issue necessary instructions so that pest control measures are undertaken immediately and wholesale spraying is undertaken to save the poor cultivators of those parts of the island from disaster.

(vii) REPORTED POWER CRISES IN PATNA

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): बिजली के अभाव में सम्पूर्ण बिहार पीड़ित है। विभिन्न शहरों में जहां लोगों को बिजली की रोशनी का दर्शन नहीं होता, उद्योग धंधे बन्द रहते हैं जिनका स्वाभाविक असर उत्पादन पर होता है, बिजली के अभाव में किसान माथा ठोक कर रह जाते हैं।

परन्तु दूःख है कि बिहार बिजली बोर्ड और पटना बिजली अण्डरटैकिंग की अकर्मण्यता एवं भृष्टाचार के चलते पटना के सात लाख से भी अधिक निवासियों को अत्यन्त घण्ट अंधेरे का सामना करना पड़ता है। पटना के विभिन्न मोहल्लों के निवासियों को रोज घंटों लोड शोर्डिंग का उत्पीड़न बदर्शित करना पड़ता है, कभी कभी तो सम्पूर्ण नगर में आठ आठ घंटे तक लगातार बिजली की रोशनी गायब रहती है। फलतः चारे उच्चकर्ता एवं डकैतों की बन आती है। अंधेरे का सहारा लेकर वे डकैती और हत्या के बाद रफू चक्कर हो जाते हैं।

पटना नगर में दर्जनों एसे मोहल्ले हैं जिन्हें 33 वर्षों की आजादी के बाद भी बिजली की रोशनी का दर्शन नहीं हआ है। इस बारे में सबसे अधिक स्लराब स्थिति पटना सिटी क्षेत्र की है जो हर मासले में उपेक्षित रहा है। इतना ही नहीं, पटना नगर की प्रमुख सड़कों पर भी बिजली की उचित व्यवस्था नहीं रहती।

अतः आपके द्वारा मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध होगा कि वह पटना सहित सम्पूर्ण राज्य के निवासियों के लिए कम से कम बिजली की रोशनी की तो व्यवस्था करें।

(viii) REPORTED STONING AND FIRING ON POLICE BY SATYAGRAHIS AT BAGHPAT ON 5TH AUGUST 1980.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur): Under Rule 377 I would like to bring the following matter to your kind notice as also to the notice of the House.

On 5th August, 1980 at Baghpur Lok Dal people while offering Satyagraha,

were armed with country-made pistols and when Police tried to stop them, they started throwing stones and bricks on police and also fired from these country-made pistols with which they were equipped, thus resulting in injuries to the Policemen on duty. With these acts of Lok Dal party workers, the area has become unsafe for common persons specially for the weaker sections of society. Responsible persons were present at the scene of incident.

I request this matter must be taken on top most priority to restore the confidence in safety in this area.

14.54 hrs.

**BRAHMAPUTRA BOARD BILL-
Contd.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up further consideration of the Brahmaputra Board Bill.

Mr. R. L. P. Verma was on his legs. You have already taken 5 minutes. Now only 4 minutes are left for this.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, the time should be extended for this item.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are ten more members who want to speak. Should we extend the time? I want to know the views of the Minister.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): We have no objection.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: For how much time shall we extend it?

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: It is left to you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think one hour will be all right. Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time for this item by one hour?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, the House agrees. The time is extended by one hour.

Now, Mr. R. L. P. Verma.

श्री रत्नलाल प्रसाद बर्मा (कोडरमा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल हमारे सत्तारूढ़ दल के कुछ माननीय सदस्य—श्री सत्यनारायण राव जी और श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास जी कह रहे थे कि 33 वर्षों में कुछ नहीं हुआ, खास कर जनता सरकार के समय में बृहमपुत्र बोर्ड ने कोई काम नहीं किया। ऐसी बात नहीं है, क्योंकि बृहमपुत्र बोर्ड का यह बिल 1979 के मार्च महीने में पेश हुआ था। जनता पार्टी की सरकार के भूतपूर्व कृषि तथा सिंचाइ मंत्री श्री संजीत सिंह बरनाला ने इसको पेश किया था और इसे मन्त्री कराने की चेष्टा भी की थी, लेकिन तब तक सरकार नहीं बची। इस लिये यह कोई नई बात नहीं है।

1970 से ही इम पर कार्य किया जा रहा है। 1974-75 से आसाम सरकार के अधीन बृहमपुत्र फ्लॉट कन्ट्रोल कमीशन चल रहा था। उस के बाद 1977-78 में इस पर 7 करोड़ 75 लाख रुपये व्यय हुए। 1978-79 में 10 करोड़ रुपये व्यय हुए और अब हमारे मंत्री जी आगे बढ़ कर इस पर 13 करोड़ रुपये व्यय करने के लिये तैयार हैं। आगे भी जब मास्टर प्लान बनेगा तो इस पर और ज्यादा स्वर्च किया जायगा। बहुत से लोगों की धारणा यह है कि इस पर 500 करोड़ से 1 हजार करोड़ रुपये तक लगेगा। वस्तुतः यह कोई छोटी-माटी योजना नहीं है, यह पूरे उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र की सब से बड़ी नदी है और यह कहा जाय तो गलत नहीं होगा कि सारे देश में यह सब से बड़ी नदी है। 1950 में जो अध. कवेक आया था, उस के द्वारा बहुत से टोपोग्राफिकल-चेन्जेज हुए हैं, जिस के कारण नदी की धारा बहुत तेज़ हो गई और जमीन उड़बड़-खाबड़ हो गई है जिस से हर वर्ष बाढ़ की चपटे से बहुत बड़ा क्षेत्र प्रभावित होता है और 16-17 लाख लोग प्रभावित हो जाते हैं। इस लिये इस के समाधान के लिये एक बहुत बड़ी योजना की

जरूरत थी, अब हमारे पांडे जी को इस का क्षेय जरूर मिलेगा ।

इस नदी में 1962, 1966, 1969, 1972, 1974, 1977 में बहुत जारे की बाढ़ आई । उसके बाद भारत सरकार ने अमरीकन और ब्रिटिश एक्सपर्ट्स को भी बुला कर उस की जांच कराने के लिये कहा था । ब्रिटिश विशेषज्ञों ने यहां आ कर देश और कुछ मार्शिक कह कर चले गये । अमरीकन विशेषज्ञों ने क्रोई रिपोर्ट भी पेश की थी और शायद उन्होंने यह कहा कि नदी को कन्ट्रोल करने के लिये सक्षम है, लेकिन समृद्ध का नियन्त्रण नहीं कर सकते । उन्होंने जो रिपोर्ट दी है, में समझता हूँ हमारे एक्सपर्ट्स मास्टर-प्लान बनाते समय उस से कुछ मार्दार्थन लोंगे, हालांकि मंत्री महादेव ने अपने ज्ञापन में इस के बारे में कुछ नहीं बताया है ।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वहां की सरकार नार्थ-ईस्ट कानिसल के द्वारा क्रोई थ्रेटी-मोटी योजनाओं को काम में लेते रहे हैं । जैसे कपिल हाइडल प्राजेक्ट, कामेंग प्राजेक्ट, गारोहिल्ज थर्मल प्रोजेक्ट—इस तरह की क्रोई योजनायें वहां अनेक वर्षों से चल रही हैं, लेकिन बहुत सफलीभूत नहीं हुई है । ब्रह्मपुत्र की सहायक नदियां ‘पागलादिया’ और ‘सुबनसीरी’ पर अनेक बांध बनाये गये, लेकिन बाढ़ की चपेट में वे बरबाद हो गये । इस के लिये जरूरी था क्रोई समन्वित बोर्ड बनता । लेकिन आप के द्वारा जो बोर्ड बनाया जा रहा है उस में तीन तरह की कार्य-नीति का निर्धारण हो रहा है और इस के साथ प्लानिंग, बहु-प्रयोजनायें, उन का प्राकल्न, निष्पादन और अनुरक्षण भी शामिल हैं । इस लिये यह निश्चित है कि इस से असम, नाशालैंड और जितने अन्य राज्य हैं, उन सब के लिये यह वरदान सावित होगा । ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी जो अभी तक उन के लिये अभिशाप सिद्ध होती थी, साथ-साथ हमारी सीमाओं के लिये एक खतरा बनी हुई थी, क्योंकि लिंक कट जाता था, अब उस का कन्ट्रोल होगा और वहां की जनता को राहत मिलेगी । बंगाल देश से भी इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत सी बातें हुई हैं, समझौते भी हुए हैं, क्योंकि बंगला देश को भी इस नदी से बहुत हानि होती रही है । इस को नियंत्रित

करना एक वरदान सावित होगा क्योंकि इस नदी के जल में बहुत तेज धारा है और इस धारा में जल विद्युत उत्पादन करने की क्षमता है । अगर इससे विद्युत उत्पादित की जाए, तो शायद आधे भारत के विद्युतिकरण में खासी एक नदी काम दे सकती है और यह परियोजना सफल होगी । अगर इस से जल विद्युत परियोजना बनाई जाए और इस की जो सहायक नदियां हैं, उन में जो विद्युत पैदा करने की क्षमता है, उस सारी क्षमता का उपयोग किया जाए, तो यह देश के लिए एक बहुत ही कल्याणकारी कदम होंगा और इस दिशा में मंत्री जी को सोचना चाहिए और इस द्रष्टिकोण से भी इस परियोजना को लागू करना चाहिए ।

15 hrs.

इस के साथ हो साथ मैं यह भी चाहूँगा कि गंगा और ब्रह्मपुत्र की एक लिंक नहर बनानी चाहिए और उस के द्वारा जो बहुत से क्षेत्र इन दोनों के बीच में पड़ते हैं, सिंचाई द्वारा उन में बहुत सी फसले उपजाई जा सकती हैं और इस के द्वारा देश को खाद्यान्न के मामले में हम आत्मनिर्भर बना सकते हैं ।

इस में एक बहुत बड़ी अभाव की चीज मूर्खे यह दिखाई दे रही है कि इस में जमीन के अर्जन का जो सवाल है, वह राज्य सरकार के पास रहेगा । इस से बहुत सी समस्याएं सामने आ सकती हैं क्योंकि जब कार्यान्वयन का सवाल आता है, तो आम आदमी विरोध करने लगता है कि हम जमीन नहीं देंगे और वर्षों तक मुकदमेबाजी चलती रहती है । यह काम जो इस में किया गया है, यह मेरी समझ में गलत है इस को भी इस में सम्मिलित कर लेना चाहिए था और जो आदमी विस्थापित होंगे, उन के लिए भी कुछ इस में व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए क्योंकि पहाड़ों पर जो आदमी रहते हैं वे गरीब आदमी होते हैं और उन की कृषि-भूमि नदी के किनारे रहती है । अगर बाढ़ नियन्त्रण के बन्दर उन की जमीन आ जाएगी या धानी से जल-मग्न हो जाएगी, तो ऐसी परिस्थिति में उन को फिर से बसाना पड़ेगा । उस के लिए असम सरकार के लिए व्यवस्था करना उस की क्षमता के बाहर होगा । इस योजना में ऐसी व्यवस्था रखनी चाहिए जिस से उन लोगों के लिए, उन के बच्चों के लिए काम

मिल सके। यह इतनी बड़ी परियोजना होगी जिसमें लाखों आदमी काम करेंगे लेकिन होता क्या है कि जो अधिकारी लोग होते हैं वे अपने यहां के लोगों को ला कर काम में लगा देते हैं, इधर से ले जा कर लोगों की भर्ती कर लेते हैं और वहां के जो आदिवासी लोग हैं, वहां के जो लोकल लोग हैं, वे अपेक्षित रह जाते हैं। डी. वी. सी. की जो योजना थी, उस में हमने यही देखा कि जो डिस्प्लेस्ड हुए, उन हजारों लोगों को आज तक नोकरी नहीं मिली और जो बाहर के लोग थे, वे ही लाभान्वित हो गये और इस का नतीजा यह हुआ है कि आज जो दामोदर बैली कार्पोरेशन के लोग हैं, वे आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं। इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि इस चीज की तरफ आप को ध्यान देना चाहिए कि जो वहां के लोकल वासी हैं, इस योजना को जब लागू किया जाए, तो उन लोगों को उस में नियोजित करना चाहिए और खास तौर से आदिवासियों को इस में प्राथमिकता दें कर उन के लिए व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री शिवराज बी. पाटिल (लातूर): उपाध्यक्ष महांदय, मैं आज हिन्दी में बोलने का प्रयास कर रहा हूँ।

बृहापुत्र का उद्गम हिमाचल से होता है और उस से मिलने वाली जो सारी नदियां हैं, उन में से बहुत सारी नदियां हिमालय के पहाड़ी इलाके में से हो कर बहती हैं और जब बहती हैं, तो बहुत तेजी से बहती हैं और साथ ही अपने साथ वे बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में मिट्टी भी लाती हैं। यह सब होने की वजह से, जिस हिस्से में से हो कर ये बहती हैं, वहां पर बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर बाढ़ भी आती है और वहां पर खेती के नुकसान होता है और गांवों को भी नुकसान होता है। यह बात सही है कि इन नदियों की वजह से वहां हराभरापन नजर आता है मगर जब बरसात होती है, तो बाढ़ों से बहुत भारी नुकसान भी होता है। इसलिए यह जरूरी हो गया है कि वहां की खेती की रक्षा के लिए, वहां के गांवों की रक्षा के लिए कुछ न कुछ कदम उठाये जायं और उन्

को उठाने की जरूरत महसूस हुई है। उत्तर-पूर्व का जो हमारा हिस्सा है और हमारे देश के वे जो छोटे छोटे प्रान्त हैं, उन में शायद इतनी आर्थिक शक्ति नहीं है कि बाढ़ रोकने के लिए और दूसरी चीजों के लिए वे सारे प्रोजेक्ट्स अपने हाथ में ले सके। इसलिए उन्होंने केन्द्रीय सरकार से विनती की कि यह काम उसकी और से हो। आज हमारे सामने यह बृहापुत्र बोर्ड बिल के नाम से बिल पेश किया गया है। उस पूरे हिस्से के लिए इस के द्वारा काम किया जाने वाला है।

बिल को देखने पर उस में कुछ चीजें नजर आती हैं। पहली चीज बोर्ड की रचना की है। यहां पर कहा गया है कि बोर्ड की रचना अच्छे ढंग से नहीं की गई है। बोर्ड की रचना योग्य तरीके की न होने के कारण जो काम हम को करना है वह काम अच्छी तरह से नहीं होगा। बिल की जो क्लाज 4 है उसकी सब क्लासिज सी, डी और ई के अन्दर खास तौर पर बोर्ड की रचना का जिक्र किया गया है। उस की सब क्लाज सी में यह कहा गया है:

(c) a member each to represent respectively the Governments of Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura and the Administrations of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram, and the North-Eastern Council, constituted under section 3 of the North-Eastern Council Act, 1971 to be appointed by the Central Government.

सब क्लाज डी और ई में कहा गया है

(d) a member each to represent respectively the Ministries of the Central Government dealing with agriculture, irrigation, finance, power and transport to be appointed by the Central Government.

(e) a member each to represent respectively the Central Water Commission, the Central Electricity Authority, the Geological Survey of India, the India Meteorological Department, to be appointed by the Central Government.

बोर्ड का यह हृदय है। इसी के बारे में यहां पर अपने विचार अक्षत करने के

[भी शिखराज बी. पाटिल]

लिए खड़ा हुआ है। और भी दूसरे सदस्य वहां काम करेंगे। लेकिन ये जो सदस्य हैं ये अहम सदस्य होंगे। उत्तर पूर्वी हिस्से की जो सरकार उनका एक एक प्रतिनिधि इस बोर्ड में रहेगा। उस एरिया की सरकारों के पास कितना पैसा है, उनके पास किस प्रकार का तंत्रज्ञ आदि है, ये सब चीजें उनके जो प्रतिनिधि होंगे उन से मालूम हो सकेंगी। उसके बाद केन्द्रीय सरकार के जो मंत्रालय इससे सम्बन्धित हैं उन मंत्रालयों के भी प्रतिनिधि इस बोर्ड में काम करने जा रहे हैं। जो महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय हैं उन के प्रतिनिधि उस बोर्ड में होंगे। कृषि मंत्रालय, सिंचाई मंत्रालय, अर्थ मंत्रालय, यातायात मंत्रालय, ये जो महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय हैं इन के प्रतिनिधि वहां होंगे। इससे भी ज्यादा अहम चाज यह है कि सैट्रल वाटर कमिशन का प्रतिनिधि भी वहां पर काम करेगा, सैट्रल इलैक्ट्रिसिटी आर्थेरिटी का प्रतिनिधि भी काम करेगा, ज्यालोजिकल सर्वे आफ इंडिया का प्रतिनिधि भी काम करेगा और मीटीरोलोजिकल डिपार्टमेंट का प्रतिनिधि भी वहां पर काम करेगा। इस रचना को देखने से ऐसा लगता है कि मालूम पड़ सकेगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार से किस प्रकार की मदद मिल सकती है और जो तंत्रज्ञ हैं, जो उन चीजों को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं उनके प्रतिनिधि भी उस बोर्ड में बैठे होंगे और उनकी एक्सपर्ट आौपनियन का भी लाभ इस बोर्ड को मिल सकेगा। मैं समझता हूं कि इससे ज्यादा अच्छी रचना शायद इस बोर्ड की नहीं हो सकती थी। फिर अहम चीज यह है कि कुछ दिन काम करने के बाद यदि हम को लगा कि इस बोर्ड में कछ कमी रह गई है, खामी रह गई है तो उसको दुरुस्त करने का काम भी किया जा सकता है। आज ही यह कहना कि यह बोर्ड अच्छा नहीं बना है, मरे स्थाल से ठीक नहीं होगा। उस बोर्ड में जो प्रतिनिधि जा रहे हैं निश्चित रूप से वे वहां जा कर बहुत ही अच्छा काम करेंगे, ऐसा मुझे लगता है।

दूसरी बात जो महत्वपूर्ण है यह है कि किस प्रकार का काम यह बोर्ड करने जा रहा है। इस चीज को इस लिल के अन्दर इसकी व्याख्या 12 में सब क्लाइज एक और दो में बता दिया गया है।

क्लाऊ 12(1) में कहा गया है:-

"Subject to the other provisions of this Act and the rules, the Board shall carry out surveys and investigations in the Brahmaputra Valley and prepare a Master Plan for the control of floods and bank erosion and improvement of drainage in the Brahmaputra Valley:

Provided that the Board may prepare the Master Plan in parts with reference to different areas of the Brahmaputra valley or with reference to different matters relating to such areas and may, as often as it considers necessary so to do, revise the Master Plan or any part thereof.

क्लाऊ 12(2) भी वहां अहम है। वह कहती है:

"In preparing the Master plan, the Board shall have regard to the development and utilisation of the water resources of the Brahmaputra Valley for irrigation, hydro power, navigation and other beneficial purposes and shall, as far as possible, indicate in such plan the works and other measures which may be undertaken for such development".

ब्रह्मपुत्र वैली के बारे में सब से पहले अगर कोई काम करना होगा, तो वह है उसका सरबे और इनवेस्टीगेशन। देश के अन्य भागों में डैम बनाने और ब्रह्मपुत्र वैली में डैम बनाने में बहुत फर्क है। ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी बहुत तेजी से बहती है और अपने साथ बहुत सी सिल्ट लाती है। उसके बहाव को रोकने का काम इतना बासान नहीं है। अगर पूरी तरह इनवेस्टीगेशन किये बगैर कोई काम किया जायेगा, तो उससे ज्यादा हानि हो सकती है। ब्रह्मपुत्र वैली में बहुत से डैम और जलाशय बनाये जा सकते हैं, जिनका उपयोग इरिंगेशन और बिजली के उत्पादन के लिए किया जा सकता है। इसमें यह भी कहा गया है कि नेवीगेशन के लिए जो कदम उठाने जरूरी है, वे भी उठाये जायें। लेकिन इसके लिए सब से जरूरी काम अच्छी तरह से इनवेस्टीगेशन करना और मास्टर प्लान बनाना होगा।

चूंकि पूरी ब्रह्मपुत्र बैली के मास्टर प्लान को एक-साथ उपयोग में नहीं लाया जा सकता है, इसलिए कछु हिस्सों का मास्टर प्लान बनाना पड़ेगा और उस पर अमल करना होगा।

आज हमारे देश में यह व्यवस्था है कि इर्रीगेशन और पावर की प्राजेक्ट्स का काम राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा किया जाता है और उसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार का हस्तक्षेप कम होता है। केन्द्रीय सरकार पैसा और मालूमात देती है, लेकिन अधिकांश काम राज्य सरकार ही करती है। लेकिन इस मामले में विशेष प्रकार की परिस्थितियां-आर्थिक परिस्थिति और ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी की विशेष परिस्थिति-होने की वजह से यह काम केन्द्रीय सरकार के एक बोर्ड को दिया जा रहा है। इसमें कहा गया है कि बोर्ड की सलाह पर बहुत से काम राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किये जायेंगे। मगर जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा है, सब से अहम काम इनवेस्टीगेशन करने और मास्टर प्लान बनाने का है।

जहां तक इस बोर्ड की आर्थिक व्यवस्था का सम्बन्ध है, सदन में कहा गया है कि इस बिल में केवल 13 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है, जो बिलकुल अपर्याप्त है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह गलत है। इस बिल की किसी क्लाज में इस रकम के बारे में नहीं कहा गया है। फिनांशल मेमोरैडम में कहा गया है कि इस साल के लिए 13 करोड़ की व्यवस्था की गई है और बाकी की व्यवस्था बाद में की जायेगी।

मैं आपका ध्यान क्लाज 18 की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं।

Clause 18 says:

"The Central Government may, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, pay to the Board such sums of money as the Central Government may consider necessary."

यहां पर कोई भी नियन्त्रण नहीं है। जितना चाहिए उतना पैसा आप दे सकते हैं, जितना पैसा जरूरी है उतना दे सकते हैं। इतना ही नहीं यह जो दूसरी क्लाज 19 है उस में यह भी कहा गया है:

Clause 19(1) says:

"There shall be constituted a Fund to be called the Brahmaputra Board Fund and there shall be credited thereto the sums paid to the Board by the Central Government or by any State Government and all other sums received by the Board."

यह भी व्यवस्था इस के अन्दर की गई है और यह व्यवस्था होने की वजह से पैसे का जहां तक सबाल है जितना पैसा जरूरी है उतना देना पड़ेगा। हमारी बदकिस्मती कहिए या खुशकिस्मती कहिए, बहुत पैसे की हमें जरूरत है बहुत सारी चीजों के लिए। जितना पैसा जरूरी है उतना एक साल में हम उपलब्ध नहीं कर सकते हैं। मगर जिस चीज के लिए आज ज्यादा जरूरी है वह तो हमें देना पड़ेगा। अगर हम को ऐसा लगे कि इस का मास्टर प्लान तैयार है, एस्टीमेट्स तैयार है और इससे बहुत सं काम वहां होने जा रहे हैं, विद्धत मिलने जा रही है, सिंचन की व्यवस्था होने जा रही है जिस से कि देश की उपज बढ़ा सकते हैं और हम अपनी शक्ति बढ़ा सकते हैं तो हमारी जो संसद है वह भी उस को स्वीकार करेगी। इस बिल के अन्दर पैसे पर किसी प्रकार का नियन्त्रण नहीं लगाया गया है। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट की तरफ से पैसा मिलेगा, स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट की तरफ से पैसा मिलेगा और अगर जरूरत हुई तो वर्ल्ड बैंक की ओर से भी पैसा मिलेगा, दूसरे जो फाइनैन्शियल इंस्टीट्यूशंस हैं उन की ओर से भी पैसा खड़ा किया जा सकेगा और इस काम को किया जा सकेगा। मैं ऐसा समझता हूं कि इस साल के लिए 14 करोड़ रुपया जो रखा है वह सही है। जिन महानभावों ने इर्रीगेशन और दूसरे डेवलमेन्ट के विभागों में काम किया है उन को पता होगा कि जब भी कोई बड़ा प्रोजेक्ट रखा जाता है तो पहले साल में ज्यादा पैसे की जरूरत नहीं होती है। पहले तो मास्टर प्लान तैयार किया जाता है, एस्टी-विलशमेन्ट तैयार किया जाता है, उस समय ज्यादा पैसे की जरूरत नहीं होती। जब एक या दो साल गुजर जाते हैं तो ज्यादा पैसे की जरूरत होती है और उस समय हमें ज्यादा पैसा रखना होता है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि जो इस के अन्दर व्यवस्था की गई

[श्री शिवराज बी. पांडित]

है वह अच्छी है और इस से वहां की जो गरज है वह पूरी हो सकेगी।

एक सवाल यह उठाया गया कि जो बोर्ड बनेगा उस के लिए जमीन जो देनी है वह राज्य के शासन को देनी पड़ेगी। जब तक वह जमीन नहीं देंगे तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा। ऐसे देखा जाता है, सिंचन के काम हमारे देश में बहुत सारे चल रहे हैं और जहां भी सिंचन के काम चल रहे हैं, जिन का भी इस से संबंध रहा है उन के पता है कि जब कभी डैम बनाने की बात होती है तो वहां का जो काश्तकार है वह बंचारा नाराज हो जाता है और यह दरक्षत भी है, वह जमीन छोड़ने के लिए तैयार नहीं होता। तो उस को पर्याप्त मात्रा में कम्पेन्सेशन देना जरूरी है और जमीन देना जरूरी है। लेकिन जमीन एकवायर करने का काम जो है वह स्टेट गवर्नर्मेन्ट की तरफ से होता है और जब की ये सारी चीजें वहां की स्टेट गवर्नर्मेन्ट के लिए बनायी जा रही हैं तो जमीन तो एकवायर करनी पड़ेगी। जमीन एकवायर करने में काफी पैसा लगता है मगर उस से भी अधिक पैसा डैम बनाने के लिए, कैनाल बनाने के लिए, और और दूसरे सिस्टम बनाने के लिए लगता है। जब यह उस प्रान्त की सरकार के लिए बनाया जा रहा है तो इतनी जिम्दारी अगर उन पर डाली जाय तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कोई गलत बात नहीं है। इस तरह तो उन को इस में कछु सहयोग देने का मौका दिया गया है। जब वह जमीन देते हैं तो उनके यह महसूस होंगा कि हम जमीन दे रहे हैं और हमारे सहयोग से यह काम चल रहा है। मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि इस बिल की ओर जो अहम चीज़ है उन को देखा जाय, इस की रचना की ओर, इस के कार्यों की ओर और धनराशि की व्यवस्था की ओर, तथा और जो दूसरे प्राविजन्स हैं उन को देखा जाय तो मैं ऐसा लगता हूँ कि यह बिल बहुत अच्छे ढंग का बना है और इस बिल से वहां पर यह काम हो सकता है।

अंत में मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि बिल कितना ही अच्छा बने, उस के उपर किसी चीज की यशस्विता निर्भर नहीं होती है। उस को किसी तरह से अमल में लाते हैं इस

पर उस की यशस्विता निर्भर होती है और यहां पर तो बिल भी अच्छा बना है और उस को यशस्वी बनाने का इरादा भी शासन का नजर आता है। इसलिए मैं ऐसा लगता हूँ कि उस प्रान्त की प्रगति के लिए इस बिल का उत्तरदायित्व बहुत बड़ा होने वाला है। मैं इस बिल के लिए मंत्री महोदय का तहसील दिल से शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ और उन का अभिनन्दन करता हूँ। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस बिल के द्वारा वहां पर एक अलग प्रकार की, उन्नत प्रकार की, आर्थिक, सामाजिक और राजनीतिक परिस्थिति का निर्माण होगा।

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, I support the broad contentions made by our esteemed colleague, Shri Ravindra Varma. I consider this Bill to be a step in the right direction, but absolutely inadequate. Now, as far as I know, this proposal of the Board was welcomed by all parties in Assam including the Government party and the opposition parties. But I do not know if the elected legislature were functioning in Assam at the moment whether they would have been satisfied with this Bill; whether they would want this half-hearted Board to be formed; whether their idea would be only upto this. I have grave doubts about this. Why I am saying this is. Doubts have already been raised about how serious the government is about harnessing the Brahmaputra. I need not go into rhetoric about the Brahmaputra. Everybody knows what Brahmaputra means. I would like to refer to the fact that Brahmaputra really is not an ordinary river and harnessing Brahmaputra really is very very difficult; and it requires a lot of money and technical know how. That being the case, I personally feel that if harnessing the Brahmaputra becomes the financial responsibility of the concerned States in a big way and if that becomes a condition precedent it will never be done. This is my feeling. So, you may say that there are provisions here and there as has been just now referred to by Shri Shivraj Patil, then I would refer to

the statement of Objects and Reasons. Just have a look at the difference of two things—the question of the project report being discussed and the question of its implementation being discussed. When it was being mentioned about this Master Plan, it is said like this. It is given on page 12, objects and Reasons of the Bill. It says, "It is, therefore, proposed to provide for the establishment of a Board called the Brahmaputra Board and to make it responsible for preparing a Master Plan of flood control in the Brahmaputra Valley, and to prepare detailed project reports and estimates of schemes and standards and specifications, etc..." This is as far as the preparation of the Master Plan is concerned. No Condition is attached here. But what happens when the Master Plan is prepared for harnessing the Brahmaputra? The most important thing is the actual implementation. When we come to that, you see how it is described here. On page 12, it says, "It is also proposed that the Board would undertake construction, operation and maintenance of multi-purpose projects, subject to the condition that the State Governments concerned agree to the sharing of cost and maintenance of the project in the proportion indicated by the Board." So, in this case it is clearly conditional.

Let us imagine that our hon. Minister will spend Rs. 9 crores this year and some more crores in the following years and some kind of a Master Plan will be prepared. After that, if those State Governments who have meagre resources cannot give an important share which the Board may want from them, then the whole thing falls through, according to this Statement of Objects and Reasons; and that is why I said that even without going in for rhetoric on the Brahmaputra, this very fact must be mentioned that the Brahmaputra is such a river which really is beyond the means of not only Assam State but even all these States put together. The Brahmaputra, if harnessed, sure-

ly is a very big thing, very beneficial thing for our country. But I don't think that this Bill really goes to that height of imagination, really will help harnessing the Brahmaputra, really gives the country the electricity that it badly needs, really gives the country the benefit of the water which is there, really giving the country the benefit of harnessing Brahmaputra in a way that the son, Putra, of Brahma brings blessing to the people, not curses.

The question about land has been raised. I am not an expert; I am a layman. Even then we have some experience; the experience of the common man is not value less about these projects. Look at the DVC. It started very well. Mr. Pandey should know; people in our area call the Damodar Valley Corporation Dobao-Vasao. Corporation—that means a corporation which is drowning us; Mr. Pandey should be knowing that the original plan of DVC did not have only these three dams; actually there were some more projected; much more land was to come in for four more contemplated dams. If all the seven were built the DVC's purpose would have been served. Since that was not done, with all the silting, etc. DVC has become counter productive instead of being productive. 1978 flood was due to that. West Bengal, particularly the area from which I come was in great distress. If that is the case with Damodar, what will be the case with Brahmaputra which is far more powerful and whimsical? Along with the preparation of the master plan immediately if an adequate level implementation is guaranteed, if it is not left to this and that, to those who have very little resources, it will help. Their cooperation is of course very important. They must be involved in it and must have their share of control. But their financial responsibility cannot be a condition precedent for harnessing Brahmaputra. That is why I say that I generally agree with the contention of my friend Shri Ravindra Verma.

I have one or two points to make, though they may not be strictly relevant to this and I think the Government will give serious thought to this matter and not take it in a casual way. This is a special request to the hon. Minister of Irrigation not to do the same thing with the master plan that has been worked out for West Bengal, particularly in my area, Ghatral master plan and Tamluk master plan. He should move quickly and make the implementation of those master plans effective.

15.29 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE. SITUATION ARISING OUT OF SPIRALLING PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL INPUTS, ESPECIALLY OF FERTILIZERS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion under rule 193 on the situation arising out of the spiralling prices of agricultural inputs, especially of fertilizers in the country.

15.30 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE in the Chair]

श्री धीनक लाल मंडल (भांभरपुर): श्रीमान्, हाल के समय में अपने देश में एक बहुत बड़ा आन्दोलन, आम लोगों के द्वारा, किसानों के द्वारा चलाया गया, कर्णटिक राज्य में चला, खास कर उत्तरी कर्णटिक में। जिस के अंदर धारवाड़, बेलगांव, हुबली, रायचूर और कुछ अन्य जिले चपेट में आये। यह आन्दोलन इतना उग्र, इतना तीव्र और इतना व्यापक बना यद्यपि इस की चर्चा कम हुई लेकिन हाल के समय में जो इतना उग्र, इतना व्यापक और इतना तीव्र आन्दोलन, जो स्पोन्टेनियस आन्दोलन

था, आम जनता के द्वारा और किसानों के द्वारा यह हुआ, इस की चर्चा यहां पर हुनें बहुत आवश्यक है और यह आप की कृपा है कि आप ने इस चर्चा के लिए अपनी अनुमति दी है। महोदय, दो तरह के आन्दोलन संयोग से मिल गये, एक तो वह आन्दोलन था, जिस का प्रारम्भ किसानों ने किया और दूसरा वह था जिस का प्रारम्भ आम लोगों ने किया और वह मंहगाई के खिलाफ था। किसानों पर भी इस का असर हुआ जिस की वजह से किसान लगातार महीनों से आन्दोलन करते चले आ रहे थे, सत्याग्रह करते चले आ रहे थे और धरने देते चले आ रहे थे और भारत सरकार का ध्यान अपनी मांगों की तरफ आकर्षित कर रहे थे लेकिन सरकार का ध्यान उस ओर नहीं गया और मजबूर हो कर पिछली 21 जुलाई को, पिछले महीने उन लोगों ने आम हड़ताल का आवाहन किया और उसी दिन संयोग से गडग में जो धारवाड़ जिले में है, वहां लोगों ने मंहगाई के खिलाफ, दामों के बढ़ने के खिलाफ आम हड़ताल का आवाहन किया और इस तरह से ये दोनों आन्दोलन आपस में जड़ गये। जुड़ने का एक कारण यह भी हुआ कि जब किसानों ने 21 जूलाई को आम हड़ताल रखी, तो उस पर ज्यादती की गई, खास तौर से पुलिस की ओर से ज्यादती हुई और इस का असर यह हुआ कि मध्य प्रकार के लोग सरकार के खिलाफ मा इकट्ठा हो गये, मंहगाई के विरुद्ध जो लड़ने वाले लोग थे और किसानों की समस्याओं को ले कर लड़ने वाले जो लोग थे, वे दोनों आपस में मिल गये और यह आन्दोलन लगभग एक हफ्ता चला और इस में 19 आदमी मारे गये, जिस में तीन पुलिसकर्मी भी थे, जोकि जनता के हाथों मारे गये और पुलिस के द्वारा 16 आदमी मारे गये, कल मिला कर 19 आदमी मारे गये। . . . (व्यवधान). यह निन्दा की बात है, यह सेद की बात है लेकिन यह जो घटना हुई, कछ मांगों को ले कर, किसानों की भी मांगें थीं और मंहगाई से परेशान आम लोग जो हैं, जो जनजीवन है, उन दोनों ने मिल कर आन्दोलन किया। शुरू में ही इस बात को देखा जाना चाहिए और मुझे इस सम्बन्ध में एक बात कहनी है और वह यह है कि मैंने शूरू में ही इस चीज को सामने लाने के लिए इस को एजोर्नमेंट मोशन के रूप में उठाना चाहा लेकिन अध्यक्ष जी ने स्वीकारके से बाज तक उसे स्वीकार नहीं

किया और इस पर आज इस चर्चा को उठाने की अनुमति दी है। यह उन का स्वविवेक था और मैं इस पर कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह शुरू में ही कहने की बात थी क्योंकि जब इस तरह के आन्दोलन होते हैं, पुलिस हिंसा की कार्यवाही करती है, तो उस से प्रति-हिंसा होती है। हिंसा और प्रति-हिंसा की यह ज्वाला, यह आग सारे देश में फैलती रहती है और इस तरह से हमारा जीवन हिंसक बनता चला जा रहा है। आज पूरे वातावरण में, सम्पूर्ण वातावरण में हिंसा व्याप्त है। पूरे देश के वातावरण में हिंसा व्याप्त है और हम को इस के मूल में जाना चाहिए और मूल में जा कर इस का इलाज ढूँढ़ना चाहिए। तभी हम इस हिंसा को दूर कर पाएंगे और जनतन्त्र में लोगों का विश्वास पैदा कर सकेंगे। हमें अपने देश में जनतन्त्र को मजबूत बनाना चाहिए। हमें देश से हिंसा को निकाल बाहर फैकिन होगा लेकिन ऐसा करने के लिए हमें इस के मूल में जाना होगा और उस का इलाज करना होगा। पुलिस के द्वारा जब हिंसा होती है उसके आपको रोकना चाहिये। एक महीने से भूसलसल आन्दोलन चल रहा था। शान्ति-पूर्वक चल रहा था। सरकार का ध्यान उस और नहीं गया। सरकार बिना हिंसा के कोई बात सुनती ही नहीं है। वाजिब से दाजिद दात कही जाए, जायज में जायज बात कही जाए, जब तक उसका ला एड आर्डर का प्रावलेम नहीं बनाया जाता है, शान्ति और व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं बनाया जाता है, जब तक हिंसा नहीं होती है, सरकार के कानों पर जूँ नहीं रँगती, सरकार का ध्यान उस और नहीं जाता, सरकार समस्या का निदान नहीं करती। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। बिना हिंसा पर उतरे, बिना आन्दोलन के, बिना इनका आश्रय लिए हए, काम हो जाना चाहिये। दूसरी बात यह है कि जब शान्तिपूर्ण आन्दोलन हो रहा हो तब आन्दोलन कारियों के साथ किस प्रकार का बर्ताव हो यह भी आपको देखना चाहिये। अभी बारह बजे सवाल उठा था कि मेरेठ में सत्याग्रहियों पर भारी लाठी चार्ज किया गया जिस के फलस्वरूप डेढ़ सौ से ज्यादा सत्याग्रही घायल हो गए। यह होता है सरकार का रुख जहां कही भी

शान्तिपूर्वक आन्दोलन होता है सरकार हर जगह इसी तरह व्यवहार करती है। पहले दमन चक्र चलाती है, आन्दोलन कारियों पर पहले लाठी चलाती है और बाद में उनकी बात को मान जाती है। यह सरकार का काम करने का तरीका हो गया है। दमन चक्र कर जब आन्दोलन क्षेत्र समाप्त करने में सरकार विफल हो जाती है, उसको काबू में नहीं कर पाती है, तब घटने टेक देती है। इससे लोगों के मन में यह भावना पैदा होती है कि सरकार हिंसा के आगे ही घटने टेकेगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब शान्तिपूर्वक बात कही जाए, शान्तिपूर्ण आन्दोलन किया जाए, सत्याग्रह किया जाए, धरना दिया जाए तो उसी वक्त सरकार को समझा बुझा कर उसको शान्त कर देना चाहिये और जो वाजिब बात है उसको मान लेना चाहिये और इस तरह का वातावरण बनने नहीं देना चाहिये।

कर्नाटक में क्या हआ। शूल में फायरिंग हआ नवलगढ़ में जिस में पांच आदमी मारे गए। उसके बाद विरोध पक्ष ने न्यायिक जांच की मांग की। सरकार अकड़ गई। मूँग मंत्री अकड़ गए। उन्होंने कहा कि हम इसको कर्ताई नहीं मान सकते हैं। लेकिन वही बात उन्होंने बारह दिन के बाद स्वीकार की। जब विरोध पक्ष के लोगों ने लैजिस्लेचर में, विधान सभा में और विधान परिषद में धरना दिया, तब सरकार भूक गई और उसने न्यायिक जांच की मांग को मान लिया। इससे आन्दोलन समाप्त हो गया। यही नहीं उसके बाद सरकार ने 85 करोड़ रुपये के रिलीफ की मज़बूरी भी दी। पहले सरकार का यह रुख था कि सरकार कोई बात नहीं सुनेगी, न्यायिक जांच की मांग को स्वीकार नहीं करेगी, किसी तरह का रिलीफ नहीं देगी, कोई सुविधा नहीं देगी। लेकिन बाद में न्यायिक जांच की मांग भी मान ली और 85 करोड़ का रिलीफ भी दे दिया। यह तब किया जब 19 व्यक्तियों की कीमती जानें चली गई। तब सरकार भूक गई। इस वास्ते में कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि सरकार देश में जनतन्त्र को फलता फूलता देखना चाहती है, उसको मजबूत बनाना

चाहती है तो सरकार को बातचीत का रास्ता अपनाना होगा, बाजिब बातों को मान लेना होगा। सरकार को शान्तिपूर्ण सत्याग्रहियों और धरना देने वालों के साथ बात करनी होगी और बात करके मामलों को रफा दफा कर देना होगा। इससे देश में जो हिंसा का बातावरण बन रहा है उस पर काबू पाने में मदद मिलेगी।

अब दो तीन चीजें और जो इससे जुड़ी हुई हैं, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। किसान के जो इनपूट्स हैं, उपादान हैं, जिन का व्यवहार बहुत करता है, उनको देख लिया जाए। आप फर्टिलाइजर को देख लें जिस का किसान प्रयोग करता है। खुशी की बात है कि हरित क्रान्ति के बाद लगातार इसकी स्वपत बढ़ती चली जा रही है। इससे अच्छी पैदावार होने लग गई है। लोगों का पेट भरने लग गया है। हरित क्रान्ति के बाद फर्टिलाइजर की स्वपत लगातार बढ़ती चली जा रही है। वास्तव में हरित क्रान्ति के बाद ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो गई है कि किसान अधिक से अधिक माडर्न टेक्नीक्स और टेक्नालोजी अपना रहे हैं और उसकी सहायता से खेती की उपज को बढ़ा रहे हैं, जिससे अनाज के इमपोर्ट पर हमारी निर्भरता खत्म हो गई है। इन बातों के बावजूद यह सरकार खाद के दाम को भी बढ़ाती जा रही है। यदि हम 1974 को बेस मानें, तो खाद की कीमत में 90 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। यदि हम 1979-80 को बेस मानें सरकार की पैट्रोलियम एड कॉमिकल्ज मिनिस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि 1979-80 में खाद की कीमत में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है--, तो हमने देखा है कि सरकार ने 1980-81 में 40 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि कर दी है। इतनी अधिक वृद्धि से किसानों का बजट बहुत बढ़ गया है।

क्षेत्र समय से यह प्रवृत्ति चली थी कि अधिक से अधिक हाई-यील्ड वैरायटीज के पांधे लगाये जाये, जिनमें खाद की बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत होती है। एक तरफ सरकार कहती है कि हाई-यील्ड वैरायटीज का अधिक से अधिक विस्तार करना है, जिनके लिए खाद की बहुत आवश्यकता होती है, और दूसरी तरफ वह खाद की कीमत को बढ़ाती चली जा रही है। यह कैसी विडम्बना, कान्ट्राडिक्शन और विरोधाभास है कि एक तरफ हाई-यील्ड ग

वैरायटीज के पांधे को बढ़ाने की बात कही जाती है। और दूसरे तरफ खाद की कीमत बढ़ाई जाती है।

इस वर्ष जो खाद की कीमत बढ़ाई गई है, उसका असर किसानों पर पड़ेगा। यद्यपि मैं इस मामले में कोई एक्सपर्ट नहीं हूँ, लेकिन हमें जात हूँ आ है कि खेती पर इसकी बहुत ही बुरा असर होगा।

इस सरकार ने डीजिल के दाम को भी डेंड गुना बढ़ा दिया है--एक लिटर पर 65 पैसे बढ़ा दिये हैं। पहले डीजिल 1.58 रुपये प्रति-लिटर मिलता था, अब वह 2.23 रुपये पर पहुँच गया है। पैट्रोल और पैट्रोलियम प्राइवेट्स के दामों को भी इस सरकार ने बढ़ा दिया है, जिसका प्रभाव पैस्टीसाइड्ज और कई दूसरी चीजों पर भी पड़ा है। पैस्टीसाइड्ज की कीमत बहुत बढ़ गई है। डीजिल और पैट्रोलियम के दाम बढ़ने से ट्रांसपोर्ट भी मंहगा हो गया है।

अगर इन सब को मिला कर देखा जाये, तो आज किसान जिन चीजों का उपयोग कर रहे हैं, उराके दाम 38-40 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ गये हैं। लेकिन इस सरकार ने किसानों को इस एवज में क्या दिया है? यदि किसानों को किसी न किसी रूप में राहत नहीं मिलेगी। -उसके लिए चाहे कोई भी उपाय किया जाये--, तो इसका लाजिमी असर खेती पर पड़ने वाला है और इस देश की पैदावार घटने वाली है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार की नीयत यह है कि देश की पैदावार को घटाया जाये और फिर विदेशों से अन्न मंगा कर इस देश को खिलाया जाये। विदेशों पर निर्भरता बढ़ाई जाय क्या यही इन की मंशा है?

इसी के साथ-साथ कूकि यह मसला कर्नाटक से भी जड़ा है और इसके मैं उस की भी चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ। कर्नाटक में वाटर लेवी बहुत बढ़ा दी गयी थी। उस को घटाने की उन की मांग थी। आज जहां कही भी पानी उपलब्ध किया जाता है तो उस का रेट इतना ज्यादा कर देते हैं कि उसे देना किसान की शक्ति के बाहर हो जाता है। इस सरकार को चाहिए तो यह था कि क्षेत्र दिनों तक पानी पर कोई कर लगाती ही नहीं, मूलत में किमानों को पानी मिले अपना खेत सीचने के लिए। यदि ऐसी व्यवस्था हो जाती तो फिर से यह देश घन-धन्य

से परिपूर्ण हो जाता और खेती के मामले में बहुत समृद्ध हो जाता। लैंकिन यह तो छोड़ दीजिए, वह तो बराबर खेती के सिंचन के लिए जो पानी है उस का दाम बढ़ाते रहते हैं। मैं अपने यहां की बात को जानता हूँ। जैसे धारवाड़ जिले के किसानों की क्या सिकायत थी कि पानी नहीं मिलता है तो भी पानी का दाम उन से लिया जाता है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पठन): यह सब जगह है, हमारे यहां भी है।

श्री भगिनीक लाल मंडल: जी हां। यह सब जगह है। तो कर्नाटक में किसानों की एक मांग यह भी थी जिस को बंत में कर्नाटक के मूल्य भवी ने स्वीकार किया कि बिना पानी दिए उन से पैसा वसूल किया जाता है और पानी का रेट हर साल बढ़ाते रहते हैं। इसी के साथ-साथ किसानों पर बैटर-मेट लैंकी भी बढ़ाती जाते हैं। और जो क्रोपरेटिव के या दूसरे प्रकार के लोन हैं उन पर पीनल इटरेस्ट भी बढ़ाते रहते हैं। तो किसानों के साथ जो इन का व्यवहार है उस की बजह से जैसे मैंने कहा कि एक सम्पूर्ण रूप से जो शान्तिपूर्ण इलाका था वहां एक ब एक स्वयं-स्फूर्ति विद्रोह उठ खड़ा हुआ यह इस सरकार के लिए एक घंटी है। और इस सदन के लिए भी एक घंटी है। ज़िल तरह से खतरा होता है तो लाल बत्ती जल जाती है, आप रेल गाड़ी में चलते होंगे तो देखते होंगे कि जब कहीं खतरा होता है तो लाल बत्ती जलती है और डाइवर गाड़ी को रोक देता है, जब हरी बत्ती होती है तो आगे बढ़ता है। तो अपने देश के लिए भी मैं इस सरकार को यह चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ, दोस्ताना चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि दौरें इस देश में बिना किसी पार्टी के आर्गेनाइज किए हए बिना किसी लीडर के इतना बड़ा एक विद्रोह खड़ा हो गया कर्नाटक में, क्या आप इस से कोई सबक नहीं लेना चाहते, क्या इस से आप को कोई शिक्षा नहीं मिलती? आप को जरूर इस से शिक्षा लेनी चाहिए कि इस देश के किसान अब गूँगे नहीं हैं। उन को भी वाणी मिल गई है और अब वे आज उस तरह से पैसव नहीं हैं कि सारी चीजों को बदाश्त करते जाएंगे। वे भी अब संगठित हो रहे हैं और अपने हक के लिए वे वह सब कदम उठाने के लिए तयार हैं जो कर्नाटक में आपने देखा। इसलिए सभी रहते आप समझ जाइए कि

इस देश में क्या होने वाला है? किसान जिन चीजों का भी व्यवहार करता है, एलैंकिट्री-सिटी, वाटर, फॉटिलाइजर, डीजल, पेट्रो-लियम प्रोडक्ट्स, पैस्टिसाइड्स, जिस चीज़ को भी आप देखें, हर एक पर पैसा आप बढ़ाते रहते हैं। वाटर पर पैसा, एलैंकिट्री-सिटी पर पैसा, सभी चीजों का भी व्यवहार करता है, इलैंकिट्री। अभी गुन्ड राव साहब ने इस आन्दोलन के बाद क्षेत्रों दिया। पहले 22 पैसे यूनिट और उन को दिजनी मिलनी थी उस को 17 पैसे कर दिया। यह मैं आप को एक कान्कीट उदाहरण दे रहा हूँ। लैंकिन यह सब क्या हुआ? जब आन्दोलन हुआ। तो आन्दोलन करने के बाद किसानों की बिजली का रेट घटाए, आन्दोलन के बाद पानी का रेट घटाए, आन्दोलन के बाद फॉटिलाइजर का रेट घटाए या जिन चीजों का भी वे व्यवहार करते हैं उस का रेट घटाए, क्या यह आप करने जा रहे हैं? मेरा यह कहना है कि सभी रहते सरकार को चेत जाना चाहिए और पहले से ऐसे कदम उठाने चाहिए।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि किस रूप में उन को कम्पोनेन्ट किया जा सकता है? एक रूप तो इस का यह हो सकता है कि किसान जो चीज़ पैदा करते हैं उस के दाम को सरकार बढ़ा दे। अभी यहां एक कालिंग अटेशन आया था और एक मूल्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन हुआ था एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसेज कमीशन ने जो खरीफ के दाम की अनुशंसा की थी उस पर विचार करने के लिए। कृषि मंत्री ने जो स्वयं कृषक भी है, उन्होंने मूल्य मंत्रियों का एक सम्मेलन उस पर विचार करने के लिए बुलाया था। उसमें मूल्य मंत्रियों ने क्या कहा? मूल्य मंत्रियों ने कहा कि यह जो बढ़तेरी है वे फॉटिला-इजर की प्राइसेज में, डीजल की प्राइसेज में और पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स की प्राइसेज में उस से लगभग 22 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हो गई है। किसान जो पैदा करता है उसके खर्च में 21 प्रतिशत, 22 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हो गई है। किसान खेती में जो लगता है उन चीजों के मूल्यों में 22 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हो गई है। यदि इसको स्वीकार कर लिया जाए तो जैसा मूल्य मंत्रियों ने कहा किसान के धान की कीमत 125 रु. किवटल होनी चाहिए थी। उनकी यह जो मांग है वह बिल्कुल जायज है। लैंकिन केवल इतने से ही नहीं होगा। खरीफ, गेहूँ, गन्ना या

जट-हज चीजों के मूल्यों में कमें सूरटे वृद्धि की जो मांग की जाती है वह तो ठीक है लेकिन केवल यही एक तरीका नहीं है । इसके दूसरे तरीके भी हो सकते हैं जो मन्त्री जी बतायेंगे । मेरा कहना यह है कि किसानों के इस्तेमाल की चीजों में जो वृद्धि हुई है उसके हिसाब से अगर किसानों को समय पर कर्जा नहीं दिया गया तो किसान उसका उपयोग नहीं कर पायेंगे । खेती करने की चीजों के दाम बढ़ गए हैं और किसानों की जेब में पैसा नहीं है इसलिए सरकार को लोन की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए । पिछले सालों के मुकाबले में 40 प्रतिशत अधिक कर्जा बैंक से, कोआपरेटिव से या अन्य किसी माध्यम से किसानों को देना चाहिए तभी किसानों की कुछ तरकी हो सकती है । इसी तरह से सबसीडी देकर किसानों के घाटे की पूर्ति करनी चाहिए । जो भी तरीके सरकार अपनाना चाहे अपनाए और आगे आकर उसे कहना चाहिए कि किस तरह से वह किसानों के लास को पूरा करना चाहती है ।

एक दो बातें और कहकर मैं समाप्त करूँगा । कृषि मन्त्री जी यहां पर बैठे हैं, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कृषि में लगने वाली चीजों के मूल्य के अनुरूप ही कृषिजन्य वस्तुओं के मूल्यों का निर्धारण होना चाहिए, यह तो एक प्रश्न है ही लेकिन केवल यही प्रश्न नहीं है । मैं यहां पर बार-बार मन्त्री जी को जवाब देते हूँ ए सन्ताहूँ, वे हमेशा स्पोर्ट प्राइज और प्रोक्योरमेन्ट प्राइस की बात करते हैं लेकिन पैरिटी की बात कभी नहीं करते । यही नहीं, किसानों को उनकी उपज का उचित मूल्य, रेम्यून्डरेटिव प्राइस, लाभदायी मूल्य मिले-यह भी जरूरी है । मैं मांग करता हूँ कि पैरिटी होनी चाहिए । मान्यवर, आप भी गवाह होंगे कि खेती में पैदा होने वाली चीजों के दाम लगातार घटते रहे हैं और कल-कारखानों में बनने वाली चीजों के दाम लगातार बढ़ते रहे हैं । अगर दोनों में पैरिटी नहीं होती है तो यह इस देश के किसानों के साथ बड़ा भारी अन्याय है । कल.कारखानों में बनने वाली चीजों के दाम तो बढ़ते रहते हैं क्योंकि उनके पास साधन हैं, पंजीपति बपनी दर्जी से दाम तय करते हैं लेकिन बेचारे किसान गरीब हैं, बिल्कुल हुए हैं, उनका क्रेई संगठन नहीं है जिसका फल यह

है कि कृषिजन्य वस्तुओं और कल.कारखाने में बनने वाली वस्तुओं के दामों में कोई पैरिटी नहीं होती है । इसीलिए किसानों की चीजों के दाम लगातार घटते रहते हैं और में पैदा होने वाली अन्य चीजों के दाम के लगातार बढ़ते रहते हैं । नतीजा यह है कि किसानों की ग्रहस्थी उजड़ती है । (अधिभान) दो मिनट में समाप्त करूँगा ।

उस दिन यहां पर आलू के सम्बन्ध में, प्याज के दाम के सम्बन्ध में और खेती में पैदा होने वाली अन्य चीजों के दाम के सम्बन्ध में प्रश्न उठा तो मन्त्री जी ने कह दिया कि बड़ा अच्छा दाम मिल रहा है, शुरू में 65 रुपए मिल रहे थे और बब 130 रुपए का भाव हो गया है । प्याज जब किसानों के घर से निकल कर आढ़तियों के पास पहुँच गई तो उसका दाम 65 रुपए से बढ़ कर 130 रुपए हो गया तो इससे किसानों का क्या भला हुआ? इससे आढ़तियों का भला हो सकता है लेकिन किसानों का भला नहीं । इसलिए सीलिंग प्राइस और फ्लॉरिंग प्राइस का भी मवाल है कि कम से कम क्या कीमत होनी चाहिए और अधिक से अधिक क्या कीमत होनी चाहिए । उन दोनों का कोई विश्वास होना चाहिए । प्याज, आलू तथा कहीं अन्य वस्तुओं की कम-से-कम कीमत तथा अधिक-से-अधिक कीमत तय होनी चाहिए जिस से एक तरफ वह किसानों के पोसाये और दूसरी तरफ उपभोक्ताओं के पोसाये, इन के बन्दर सम्बन्ध हों ।

यह बात ठीक है कि जो आन्दोलन चला है, वह कछ पीछे पढ़ गया है, लेकिन वह पीछे पड़ने वाला नहीं है । सारे देश में 30 प्रतिशत मूल्यों में वृद्धि हुई है और पिछले एक हफ्ते में 4.5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है, इस से जन-जीवन बिल-कल नष्ट हो रहा है । इस लिये आवश्यक है कि सरकार जन-जीवन की सारी वस्तुओं के दाम तय करे, कम-से-कम और अधिक-से-अधिक दाम तय करे । जहा पर कृषि जन्य वस्तुओं के लागत मूल्यों के लों, वहां मूल्य निर्धारित करते समय पैरिटी भी करें, सीलिंग और फ्लॉरिंग प्राइस भी तय करें, तब शायद किसानों को कुछ राहत मिल सकेंगी ।

श्री अमृत बजार (माननीय): माननीय सभापति जी, राजनीति का भी 'बद्धी' तरीका है । जब लोग इधर बैठते हैं तो उन

के दिवाल में दूसरी बात रहती है, लैकिन जब उधर चले जाते हैं तो दूसरी बात कहने लगते हैं। मूर्खे याद आता है - 1977 में जनता पार्टी के चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में किसानों के लाभदायक इमाम देने की बात कही गई थी। जनता पार्टी के बड़े-बड़े नेताओं का यह वक्तव्य था कि 120 रुपये से लेकर 140 रुपये के बीच में गहरे का दाम होना चाहिये। लैकिन जब शासन की बागड़ेर उन्होंने सम्भाली और जब शासन और देश की समस्याओं से वे परिचित हुए, तब उन्होंने मजबूरन 105 रुपये, और वह भी बड़ी मूश्किल से, गहरे का दाम रखा। हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री धनिक लाल मंडल उस समय कैविनटे के सदस्य थे, मंत्रिमंडल में शामिल थे, वे उस वक्त देश की समस्याओं को जानते थे, लैकिन उन्होंने इस के लिये जारे नहीं दिया।

सभापति जी, इस में दो रायें नहीं हैं कि हमारे देश का किसान, जो हमारे देश की आबादी का 75 प्रतिशत भाग है, बहुत गरीब है और उस के सामने बहुत सी समस्याएं हैं। जितना दाम उस को मिलना चाहिये, वह उस को नहीं मिल पा रहा है, लैकिन नाम किसानों का ले कर, आम किसानों का नाम ले कर, बड़े किसानों को फायदा पहुंचाने की बात की जाय, यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। कितने किसान इस देश में एसे हैं जो बहुत ज्यादा गल्ला बेचते हैं, कितने एसे हैं जो बहुत थोड़ा गल्ला बेचते हैं, कितने एसे हैं जो केवल अपने घर के खाने-पीने भर का पैदा कर पाते हैं और कितने एसे हैं जो साल का 6 महीने या 7 महीने भर का गल्ला पैदा कर पाते हैं, इन के अलावा भूमिहीन किसान हैं, जिन की इस देश में बहुत बड़ी फैज है, जो काम तो खेती में करते हैं, लैकिन खाने के लिए उन्हें गल्ला बाजार से खरीद कर अपना भरण-पोषण करना पड़ता है। इस बात को भी ख्याल में रखना होगा। बड़े-बड़े किसान जो कि सैकड़ों टन गल्ला पैदा करते हैं उन के फायदे में जरूर है कि प्राइसेज बहुत ज्यादा हों, बहुत ज्यादा कीमतें हों।

16 hrs.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर): जितने से पैदा हो, उस से कम देना चाहिए?

श्री जैनल बजार: मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूं कि उस से कम देना चाहिए। यह भी विडम्बना है कि भूमि सुधार के जितने भी कानून हमारे देश में बनाए गये हैं, उन सारे के सारे कानूनों की जो मंजा थी, वह पूरी नहीं हुई और आज भी ऐसे परिवार हैं जिन्होंने कानूनी ढंग से मैनीपूलेशन करके एक-एक हजार, आठ-आठ सौ और सात-सात सौ एकड़ भूमि अपने पास रखी हुई हैं और उस के मालिक बने हुए हैं और उस पर खेती करते हैं।

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Where are they?

श्री जैनल बजार: आप यू.पी. में चले जाइए और वहां दौड़िए। मिर्जापुर, जौनपुर, गाजीपुर और बनारस में और येरे ख्याल से आन्ध्र प्रदेश में भी ऐसे लोग होंगे। हमारे देश में जो कानून बना हुआ है, उस के अनुसार लैन्ड सीलिंग 23 एकड़ की है। उस से ज्यादा जमीन नहीं होनी चाहिए लैकिन तीन-तीन सौ, चार-चार सौ एकड़ जमीन एक-एक आदमी के पास है। तो यह जो दाम बढ़ाने की बात की जा रही है, इस से सब से अधिक फायदा उन लोगों को होगा, जिनके कलक कहते हैं और गरीब किसानों को क्या फायदा मिलेगा? जो दस-दस, बीस-बीस और पच्चास पच्चीस मन अनाज बेचेगा या पचास मन बेच लेगा, उस को क्या फायदा मिलेगा।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर: इस प्रस्ताव पर भी बोलिये।

श्री जैनल बजार: मैं इस पर भी बोल रहा हूं। 75 प्रतिशत एसे लोग हैं जो इसी रेंज में आते हैं लैकिन साथ ही साथ यह बात भी बिल्कुल सही है कि आज हमारा जो किसान है, उस की आबादी का ज्यादा प्रतिशत गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे है। उन को सुविधाएं दी जानी चाहिए, उन को सहायतें दी जानी चाहिए। मैं अपने जिले की बात बताता हूं। उत्तर प्रदेश के गाजीपुर जिले में 75 प्रतिशत किसान एसे हैं जो सीमान्त किसान हैं और उन के पास छः एकड़ या साढ़े पांच एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन नहीं है। कम जातों वाले किसान हैं, जिन के घर मनीजाड़े नहीं बाते, जिन के घर वाले बाहर नाकरी नहीं करते और पैसा नहीं भेजते और दो चून खाना नहीं

खाते, जो वक्त खाना नहीं खाते । पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश, पूरे बिहार और दूसरे राज्यों में ऐसा है । उन को लिए क्या सुविधा दी जाएगी । यह सही है कि खाद अब अधिक महंगी पड़ेगी, उन को सिंचाई के अधिक दाम देने होंगे । बिजली उन के पास नहीं है, पर्मिंग सैट उन के पास नहीं है । ट्यूबवेल है लेकिन ट्यूबवेल से पानी उन के खेत में नहीं जाता है, तो भी कमांड एरिया में होने के कारण उन को पैसा देना पड़ेगा । बिजली न जाए, पानी न जाए, तो भी उन को पैसा देना पड़ेगा और जो प्राइवेट ट्यूबवेल्स हैं, वे भी अपने पानी का पैसा बढ़ा रहे हैं । बिजली का दाम बढ़ गया, डौजल का दाम बढ़ गया । उन से अधिक दाम चार्ज किये जायेंगे । इस के लिए मेरा सुझाव आप के माध्यम से कृषि मंत्री जी को यह है कि अभी तो उन्होंने कोई दाम डेकेलेयर नहीं किया है लेकिन जो दाम वह तय करें, उस को राष्ट्रीय हित को ध्यान में रख कर तय करें और इस बार को उन को ध्यान में रखना पड़ेगा कि जो छोटे-छोटे किसान हैं, जो कम जोत वाले किसान हैं, उन को नुकसान न हो । उन को फायदा हो और इस के लिए मेरा सुझाव यह है कि उन्हें खाद के लिए अधिक सब्सीडी दी जाए, उन को खाद में छाट दी जाए, उन के लिए पानी की दरों में रियायत की जाए और जो पानी ट्यूबवेल का है या नहरों का है, उस के लिए अलग से रेट रखा जाए । इतने एकड़ तक के लिए इतना रेट और इतने एकड़ तक के लिए इतना रेट । आप स्लैब बना दें और स्लैब के हिसाब से रेट फिक्स कर दें । तभी जा कर उनको फायदा होगा ।

किसानों के उत्पादन की जो आप खरीद करते हैं वहां भी बिना स्लैब सिस्टम के काम नहीं चलेगा । एक जमाने में बड़ा भारी आन्दोलन छिड़ा था और नारा लगा था कि सरकार को और खास कर प्रान्तीय सरकारों को साढ़े छः एकड़ तक के किसानों पर माल गुजारी को माफ कर देना, समाप्त कर देना चाहिये, उन से लगान और माल गुजारी नहीं लेनी चाहिये । ऐसा आप ने किया तभी छोटे किसानों का भला होगा । किसान का नाम ले कर बड़े किसानों की पीरवी करना मैं ठीक नहीं समझता हूँ । मैं कुलक जू हूँ इनको इनकम टैक्स भी नहीं

देना है, वैल्यू टैक्स भी नहीं देना है, दूसरा कोई टैक्स नहीं देना है । जितनी भी प्राइस आप कर दें उस प्राइस पर भी इनको बहुत कमाई होगी, जितनी प्राइस आप बढ़ा देंगे उतनी ही ज्यादा इनको कमाई होगी । इतनी होगी कि आप अंदाजा भी नहीं लगा सकते हैं । इस वास्ते मैं समझता हूँ कि दस या साढ़े बारह या पंद्रह या बीस एकड़ तक जिन के पास जमीन हैं, उनके वास्ते आपको सबसिडी के सिद्धान्त को लागू करना चाहिये, उनको कम रेट पर नहरी पानी देना चाहिये, कम रेट पर बिजली देनी चाहिये और उनको खरीद के दाम भी ज्यादा देने की आपको व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये ।

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL (Mathurapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Motion moved before the House by Mr. Dhanik Lal Mandal.

Due to the increasing rate of inflation and rapid rise in the prices of essential commodities, including the prices of agricultural inputs, there has been a drastic fall in the real income and earnings of the industrial and agricultural workers, salaried employees and other people in the country. But the rise in prices of agricultural inputs has affected the whole economy. The agricultural production will be hampered to a large extent due to the rise in prices of agricultural inputs. The poor and the marginal farmers will not be in a position to use fertiliser for maximum production. Consequently, the production will be less.

I want to refer here to the *Indian Express* which reported on 12th June, 1980, as follow:

“According to Fertiliser Industry sources, the production cost for paddy will go up by Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per hectare at the increased rates if adequate use of fertiliser was maintained. Additional burden on sugarcanes is estimated at Rs. 320 to Rs. 400 per hectare and on wheat at Rs. 150 per hectare.”

I also refer to the *Financial Express* of 5th July, 1980 in this regard, about the rise in prices of fertilisers. I quote:

"The recent increase of 37 to 40 per cent in the fertiliser prices was a little too high and, therefore, might result in a setback in its consumption for the next two to three months."

Government, from time to time, says that it wants more production, it will help in accelerating production of agricultural commodities. But here because of the rise in the prices of inputs, the fertiliser consumption would be reduced by nearly 15 per cent, and the result would be that, even if the Government intends to have more production—and our country should have more agricultural production—the agricultural production would be less. You will be astonished to know that at present the fertiliser consumption is very meagre. I want to mention here the fertiliser consumption by different States: Assam 1.5 per cent; Bihar 3.8 per cent; Orissa 1.4 per cent; Uttar Pradesh 37 per cent; West Bengal 4.8 per cent; this is the position now in respect of consumption of fertilisers. (*Interruptions*) The supply is there. Government says that adequate supply is there. We are importing fertilisers from outside and we have the indigenous production also. But because of the rise in the prices of inputs, the poor peasant will not be in a position to purchase fertilisers and use them in the production of foodgrains and other cereals.

Government tells us that, due to inflation, the prices have risen, that inflation is a world-wide phenomenon and that is why we are also affected by inflation. But the fact is that there

is no inflation in the socialist countries. They never say about the socialist countries. In socialist countries, there is no inflation, there is no question of unemployment, there is no question of rise in prices, there we find, on the other hand, a rise in the standard of living of the people. This is the position there. But they never talk about socialist countries.

Regarding several inputs—these are the various agricultural inputs: fertiliser, seeds, pesticides, machinery, diesel, power etc.—Government says that the supply of these things is adequate. But their prices are rising....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: One point, I want to mention here. The Economic Adviser's index number of wholesale prices for all commodities stood at 237.1 for 10th May, 1980 as against foodgrains index of 195.6 (the base year 1979-71—100) for the corresponding day and month, the index numbers of wholesale prices of agricultural inputs stood as given below: high speed diesel oil 191.2; lubricating oil 324.7; electricity 227.4; and so on and so forth. A few days ago our West Bengal Provincial Kisan Sabha has submitted a memorandum to the Commerce Minister. There it was demanded that the price of raw jute should be Rs. 300 per quintal. But the statutory minimum price fixed for jute for the year 1978-79 is Rs. 150 per quintal and it has been raised to Rs. 155 in the year 1979-80.

Here I would like to bring to the notice of the House the cost of production of jute per acre in West Bengal for 1978-79:

| | Rs. |
|---|--------|
| Main produce per acre (quintal) | 7.22 |
| By-product | 11.51 |
| Human Labour per acre (family) | 36.56 |
| " " " (hired) | 81.90 |
| Bullock labour per acre (owned & hired) . . . | 31.31 |
| Then the per-acre expenditure is as follows: | |
| Hired human labour | 663.59 |
| Bullock labour | 113.65 |

| | Rs. |
|--|---------------|
| Seed | 26.36 |
| Fertiliser & manures | 64.75 |
| Plant protection chemicals | 17.65 |
| Implements | 22.93 |
| Irrigation | 7.25 |
| Rent | 9.29 |
| Miscellaneous (including market charges) | 7.86 |
| Total paid out cost | 932.63 |

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Then the paid out cost per quintal (including by-product) is 129.17

| | |
|----------------------------|------------|
| Family labour | Rs. 296.14 |
| Interest on capital at 11% | 482.3 |
| Management - at 7% | 96.74 |
| Total expenditure per acre | 1807.84 |

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Only one minute, please.

| | |
|---|--------|
| Then, Sir, the cost per quintal (including by product) | 250.39 |
|---|--------|

| | |
|--|--------|
| Cost per quintal (excluding by product) | 240.59 |
|--|--------|

| | |
|---------------------------|------|
| No. of farms studied | 228. |
|---------------------------|------|

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: I would like to urge upon the Minister that a liberal policy in regard to the pricing system should be adopted in the matter of procurement price of the various foodgrains and also grant liberal subsidies for all these commodities.

श्री एम. रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद): सभापति महादेव, धनिक लाल मंडल जी आम तौर पर बैलॉस्ड व्यू रखने वाले और बैलॉस्ड भाषण देने वालों में हैं ज्योकिन आज वह राजनीति में उत्तर गए। केस तो कुछ ठीक था। अगर वह राजनीति में नहीं उत्तरते और अपने केस को प्रेजेन्ट करते तो शायद उस का प्रभाव ज्यादा पड़ सकता था। हाउस पर और मंत्री महादेव पर भी उन का यह कहना कि कर्नाटक में आन्दोलन की बज़ह से वहां के चीफ फिलिस्टर ने रेट घटा दिया है यह ठीक नहीं। बसल में रेट वह छाड़ने वाले ही थे। मुझे मालूम है, हमारे

गंब में एक पुजारी थे, हम बचपन में देखते थे कि जब आसमान पर बादल आ जाते थे और बारिश होने वाली होती थी तो वह मन्दिर में जा कर पूजा करते थे और जब बारिश होती थी तो बाहर आ कर बोलते थे कि देखो, मैं ने पूजा की और बारिश हो गई। बिलकुल ऐसे ही कर्नाटक में हुआ। क्यों कि वहां पर गवर्नरेंट पहले ही बिलकुल फैसला कर चुकी थी, उससे समय यह आन्दोलन चलाया उस का कोईडट लेने के लिए। हमारे कर्नाटक के मुख्य मंत्री गुण्डू राव जी बहुत दूर की सोचने वाले हैं, गरीबों और किसानों से उन का करीब का रिश्ता है, वह उन की मदद करना चाहते थे और खुद वह ऐसा करने वाले थे मगर विरोधी दल के लोग उस का कोईडट लेना चाहते थे (व्यवधान)....

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : मैंने उन को धन्यवाद दिया है और मैंने यह भी कहा कि किसी राजनीतिक दल ने इस आन्दोलन का संगठन नहीं किया था।

श्री एम. रामगोपाल रेड्डी : अगर आप उन को धन्यवाद देते हैं तो मैं भी आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

एक आननीय तदस्य : उस वक्त नहीं दिया था।

श्री एम. रामगोपाल रेड्डी : उस त्वाक्त नहीं दिया था तो बब तो दे रहे हैं, तो मैं भी उन को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

यह आप लोगों को मालूम होना चाहिए कि कांग्रेस की नीति, इंदिरा जी की नीति और हमारे सब दीर्घ सिंह जी की नीति किसानों की मदद करने की है। 1971 तक आप देख सकते हैं, हमारे देश में एक आँस भी अनाज गोदामों में नहीं रहता था। कांग्रेस की बज़ही प्राइसीज़ की बज़ह से सन् 1977 में दो करोड़ अनाज गोदामों में भुक्तान ज़्यादा पढ़ी को दिया गया था।

बाप कह सकते हैं कि कांग्रेस की पार्टी किसानों के विरोध में है लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है। बब कुछ भाव जरूर बढ़ गए हैं। मैं यह वीरेन्ट-सिंह जी से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि या तो वे अनाज की कीमत बढ़ायें या फिर फर्टिलाइजर की कीमत घटायें क्योंकि इसका बोके गरीब किसानों पर पड़ रहा है। यह बात सही है कि पेट्रोलियम प्रोड-२ एक्स की कीमत बहुत बढ़ गई है। जिसपर गवर्नमेन्ट आफ इंडिया का कोई कन्ट्रोल नहीं है क्योंकि यह चीजें बाहर से मंगाई जा रही हैं। इसकी बजह से गवर्नमेन्ट के ऊपर भार आ जाता है लेकिन फिर भी देश में ज्यादा अनाज पैदा करना है। इसलिए किसानों का स्थाल रखते हुए, 30 रुपए दाम जो आपने बढ़ा दिए हैं उसको घटाना बहुत जरूरी है और अनाज की पैदावार कम हो गई, अगर गोदामों में बैलेन्स कम हो गया तो उसका बहुत बुरा परिणाम होगा।

जहां तक शगरकेन का मामला है, जूट का मामला है, खास तौर से शगरकेन में बहुत ज्यादा फर्टिलाइजर डालनी पड़ती है, धान में भी बहुत ज्यादा फर्टिलाइजर डालनी पड़ती है। हमारे खेतों की कृषि कम होती जा रही है इसलिए उतना ही अनाज पैदा करने के लिए अगले साल ज्यादा फर्टिलाइजर डालने की जरूरत पड़ती है। इस तरह से किसानों पर बहुत ज्यादा भार पड़ रहा है। अगर गवर्नमेन्ट आफ इंडिया को पैसे की जरूरत है तो वह कोई और तरीका अस्तियार करें, कुछ सेक्टर्स एस्टे हैं जिन पर वह और टैक्स लगा सकती है लेकिन किसानों पर टैक्स कम होना चाहिए। इन्दिरा गवर्नमेन्ट के जमाने में किसानों पर भार नहीं डाला गया है, 1969 से जारी किसका रिकार्ड है, अब 1980 में आने के बाद भी इसकी जरूरत होने के बाद भी मंत्री जी को कोई दूसरा रास्ता निकालना चाहिए। आज गोदामों में अनाज बहुत है और पैदावार भी बहुत होने वाली है लेकिन इसका अतलब यह नहीं है कि आप किसानों पर भार डालें क्योंकि इससे उनकी हालत खराब हो जायेगी। अगर डाक्टर बूद बीमार हो गया तो वह दूसरों का इलाज क्या करेगा? अगर किसान बूद गरीब हो गया तो वह दूसरों को खाना नहीं दिला सकता है। अगर किसान मजबूत होगा तो

देश भी मजबूत होगा। यह कहना कि किसान कलक है, यह गलत है। 1947 से पहले जब आजादी का बान्दोलन शुरू हुआ तो जमीदार लागे उपनी जमीनें बेचते चले गए। इसलिए आज यह कहना कि वे कलक हैं, बड़े जमीदार हैं—बहुत गलत होगा (व्यवधान) अगर आज भी कहीं पर कलक नहीं जमीदार हैं तो यह हम पौलिटिकल वर्कर्स का काम है कि गवर्नमेन्ट को बतायें और गवर्नमेन्ट उस पर सख्ती से प्रक्रिया करें। केवल यह कह देना कि बड़े-बड़े जमीदार हैं—मैं इससे सैटिसफाइड नहीं हूँ। राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ताओं का काम है कि उसको ज्वाइन ग्राउट करें कि फलां आदमी ने बेनामी से इतनी जमीनें रख छोड़ी हैं। हम किसी भी पौलिटिकल पार्टी के हॉ-कम्युनिस्ट, सोशलिस्ट, हमारा काम है कि अगर किसी ने चारों से जमीनें रखी हैं तो उसको व्याइट ग्राउट करें। केवल पालियामेन्ट और लंजस्लै-ब्रड में बाल देने से काम नहीं होगा, हम कान्ज पर लिखकर राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह जी को दं ताकि वे उसपर एकेशन ले सकें।

इन अलफाज के साथ मैं आपको बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री अतुर्भुज (भालावाड़): उपर्युक्त महोदय, एक बार फिर किसानों के लिए विचार करने का अवसर कृषि मंत्री के पास आया है। अभी जो रासायनिक खाद के दाम बढ़े हैं वह किसानों के लिए बड़ी चिन्ता का कारण है। 1973-74 में भी किसानों के खाद के भाव डबल हो गए थे। 1025 रुपए से बढ़कर 2 हजार रुपए प्रति टन धूरिया का भाव हो गया था। उस समय भी किसानों को बहुत चिन्ता हुई थी और उसका परिणाम यह हुआ था कि हमारे देश के बन्दर उस से पहले वर्ष में जो गल्ला 104 मिलियन टन गल्ला पैदा हुआ था, वह घट कर 95 मिलियन टन रह गया था। 1973-74 में भी उस पर असर पड़ा और गल्ला कम पैदा हुआ। मैं जो कुछ कह रहा हूँ, वह सरकारी आंकड़ों के आधार पर कह रहा हूँ।

इसलिए जो भाव भी बढ़े हैं, वे कम नहीं हैं, इतना ज्यादा बढ़े हैं कि किसानों को चिन्ता होना स्वभाविक है; इस का किसानों पर बहुत बड़ा असर पड़ा है, उस की मानसिक शक्ति पर असर पड़ा है।

वह समझ नहीं पा रहा है कि क्या करें। जो किसान 10 हजार रुपये का खाद अपने खेतों में डालता था, वह अब उतना खाद डाल सकेगा मुझे इस में सन्दर्भ है।

मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा। यह ठीक है कि सहकारिता के क्षेत्र में आप किसानों को लाने देने के लिये तैयार हैं, लेकिन आप के नार्मज ऐसे हैं कि बढ़े हुए दामों को देखते हुए उसे आप के लाने का लाभ नहीं पहचान सकता। मान लीजिये— उस को 200 या 400 रुपये का लान मिल सकता है, लेकिन आप के जो भ्राव बढ़े हैं उन के बनुरूप स्पाल फॉर्मर या मार्जिनल फ्लामर उस लान का पूरा लाभ नहीं उठा सकेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप सहकारी विभाग के आदेश दें, भावों के बढ़ने के अनुरूप उस के लान की धनराशी भी बढ़े, ताकि जिस उद्देश्य से वह लान ले उस का सही उपयोग कर सके।

मैं यहां यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज खादों के दाम बढ़े हैं, आप आणविक खाद के उत्पादन की तरफ ध्यान दें। आज हम वैज्ञानिक युग में प्रवेश कर चुके हैं तो फिर आणविक खाद तैयार करने का प्रयास क्यों नहीं करते? उस स्थिति में केवल 1 ग्राम या 2 ग्राम खाद देनी पड़ेगी। मैं इस में विशेष नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन इतना निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आप ने खाद के दामों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया तो इस का इतना ज्यादा असर पड़ेगा कि आज हम ग्राम-पूर्नीकास की ओर जो आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, वह रुक जायेगा। हमारी अत्मनिर्भरता समाप्त हो जायेगी। 1978-79 में बकाल के कारण गल्ला कम पैदा हुआ था, लेकिन बानोवाली स्थिति मुझे ऐसी दिक्षार्दे रही है कि हमारे किसानों के अन्दर चिन्ता और भय पैदा हो गया है और यदि ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हुई तो सम्भव है हमें फिर भीख का कटोरा ले कर विदेशों के सामने जाना पड़ेगा। इस लिये मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से बनराठ करूँगा कि वे इस के भाव पर फिर से विचार करें।

हमारे यहां जो कृषि क्राप होती है, आप जानते हैं वह भी खाद के माध्यम से पैदा होती है। जमीन तक किसान जितनी खाद उस के पैदा करने के लिये अपने खेत में

डालता रहा है, यदि अब भाव बढ़ जाने से उस ने कम खाद डालना प्रारम्भ किया तो इस का नतीजा यह होगा कि उस का उत्पादन बढ़ना तो दूर, उल्टा कम हो जायगा। मेरा अपना व्यक्तिगत अनुभव है, जो जमीन एक बार खाद का टेस्ट ले लेती है, अगर उस को उतनी क्वांटिटी नहीं दी जायेगी, तो उसकी प्रोडक्शन ज्ञाती है जायेगी। यह स्थिति चाहे कृषि क्राप है चाहे अन्य खाद्यान्न हों, सब के लिये है। इस लिये मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा, वे स्वयं किसान भी हैं, इस लिये किसान की चिन्ता को दृष्टि में रखते हुए चाहे उन्हें कैबिनेट के सामने जाना पड़े या जो भी करें, किसान की मदद करें खाद के दामों को कम करायें। यदि आप ने ऐसा किया तो मैं समझता हूँ इस में इंद्र के 80 प्रतिशत किसानों का विकास हो सकेगा।

श्री कृष्ण दत्त (शिमला): माननीय सभापति जी, हमारे शिविक जमाने जी मंडल, जो इस डिस्क्षन को यहां पर लाये हैं, वे इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि इस देश के अन्दर जहां तक खाद की कीमतों के बढ़ने का सबाल है। यह आज की बात नहीं है, पहले भी उस के दाम बढ़ते गये हैं और जहां तक इस देश के किसानों का ताल्लुक है, ज्यादातर किसान जो गांव में रहने वाले हैं, उन लोगों पर इस का कोई खास अमर नहीं पड़ा है।

जमी-जमी इन्होंने बतलाया कि कर्णाटक में एस्ट्रीटेशन है आ, वहां उन्होंने कड़े रेट कम किये हैं और इस के लिये उन्होंने वहां के मूल्य जमी को धन्यवाद भी दिया है, लेकिन जहां सारे देश की बात आती है वहां देश के अन्दर 70 फीसदी लागे किसान हैं, उन में बहुत से छाटे किसान हैं, जिन को पिछले कांग्रेस के शासन में जमीनें मिली हैं। हमारे देश के अन्दर हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 20 सूक्ष्म कार्यक्रम चलाया था, यह 1975 की बात है, उस में 5-5 बीघे जमीन गांव के हर हाइजन, गरीब और आदिवासी परिवार को दी गई थी। लेकिन जब जनता, लोकदल के किसानों का राज आया, इन्होंने सारे देश में इस तरह को घोषणा की कि हम आगे से दूध की नीदियां बहाने वाले हैं, इस तरह का शासन बना रहे हैं, इस देश को आगे ले जाने वाले

जो किसान नेता थे, उन के जमाने में
इस तरह से मूल्य बढ़े कि आज भी वे कन्ट्रोल
नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। हमारे मंत्री जी भी
किसानों से सम्बन्धित हैं। मैं यह कहना
चाहता हूँ कि इस हाउस में, इस मान-
नीय सदन में जब बजट पर भाषण हो रहे
थे, उस में भी वही भाषण दिये, जो अभी
दिये गये हैं और कहा गया कि किसानों को
जो चीजें सरीद करनी हैं उन की कीमतों
को बढ़ा दिया गया। मैं यह अर्ज करना
चाहता हूँ कि किसानों की कम कीमतों पर
चीजें मिलें, उस के लिए हमारी सरकार
ने यह किया है कि जो हमारी व्लाक एजेन्सी
है, जो बी. डी. ओ. का दफतर है, वहां
जो छोटे किसान हैं, जो लघु किसान हैं,
छोटे जमीदार हैं। उन को सब्सीडी मिलती
है और सबसीडी के साथ उनको साद मिलती
है। यह काम हमारी सरकार ने किया है
और आप की जो सरकार थी, उस ने ऐसा
कोई काम नहीं किया था। आप राज्य
मंत्री रहे हैं। आप इंकावायरी करा सकते
थे कि जितने फर्टिलाइजर के डिपो आप के
जमाने में बंटे, वे सब के सब एस्टेट
आदमियों को दिये गये, जो ब्लैक-मार्केटियर्स
थे। आप की जनता पाटी के राज्य में ऐसा
हुआ है। मैं आप को एक उदाहरण देना
चाहता हूँ कि हमारे हिमाचल प्रदेश में
जो सेब के किसान हैं या पहाड़ों पर आलू
की खेती करते हैं उन को उन के दाम सही
नहीं मिले। आपके जमाने में आलूओं को
शिमला के खड़ों में^{१०} और नालों में
फैकना पड़ा और आप प्याज की कीमत भी
सही मुकर्रर नहीं कर सके। हमारी कांग्रेस
सरकार के जमाने में आलू के भाव नीचे
नहीं गिरने दिये गये, यह मैं आप को याद
दिलाना चाहता हूँ। जनता शासन के
जमाने में आलू के दाम बहुत नीचे गिर गये
थे और आज आलू एक रुपये किलो बिक
रहा है और प्याज के दाम भी नीचे नहीं
गिरे हैं। कनक के दाम भी मंकरर हैं।
एक सदस्य ने कहा कि एक किसान 10
हजार रुपये की खाद लेगा तो बब उसके
लिए 15 हजार रुपये देने पड़ेंगे। मैं पूछना
चाहता हूँ कि 10 हजार रुपये की खाद
कौन सा गरीब आदमी लेगा। बहुत यह
है कि हम गरीब लोगों और छोटे
जमीदारों की बात करते हैं, हम गरीब
लोगों के लिए बांसु बहाते हैं, हम हीरजनों

के लिए और द्राइबल के लिए कुछ करना चाहते
हैं लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे पास
उन के लिए प्रोग्राम हैं। हमारी जो यह सर-
कार बनी है, इस ने प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाया
है, हम ने प्रोडक्शन के टार्गेट भूकर्रर किये
हैं और यह देश को आगे ले जाने वाली
है। हमारी पाटी और हमारी प्रधान मंत्री
इस देश को आगे ले जाना चाहती है। आप
जिस तरह से मूल्य बढ़िया हो बारे में पोजी-
शन को एक्सप्लायट कर रहे हैं, जो आप
इस तरह की बातें कर रहे हैं, ये अधर्म
की बातें हैं। आप का यह अधर्म और
कर्म इस देश को आगे नहीं ले जा सकता।
आप मुखाल्फत करना अपना धर्म समझते
हैं। जब आप इधर थे, तो भी मुखा-
ल्फत करते रहे और कभी आप ने किसानों
के भले की बात नहीं सोची। मैं यह कहना
चाहता हूँ कि अगर भगवान इन को अकल
दे, तो इन को सरकार की मदद करनी
चाहिए। इस सरकार की बात को यह
मानें और इस के मुताबिक चलें तभी इस
देश का भला हो सकेगा। कीमतें अगर
बढ़ी हैं, तो सरकारी खजाने से पैसा आएगा।
और कहीं से तो पैसा नहीं आएगा।
अफसरों की तन्त्वाहाँ देनी होंगी। दूसरे
बाहर के देशों में पेट्रोल के दाम चढ़ रहे
हैं, तेल के दाम चढ़ रहे हैं और हिन्दु-
स्तान के अन्दर एजीटेशन हो रहा है।
अगर देश में इन चीजों को कन्ट्रोल में
रखना है और मूल्क की हालत अच्छी
बनानी है, तो आप को इस में सहयोग
करना चाहिए और इस तरह से सोचना
चाहिए कि यह मूल्क हमारा है। हमारी
जो कांग्रेस पाटी है, जो कांग्रेस शासन है,
वह इस देश की नीया को पार लगाने वाला
है। यही पाटी है जो देश को आगे ले
जा सकती है, जो इस मूल्क को आगे बढ़ा
सकती है। आप लोग तो बंट गये हैं।
धनिक लाल मंडल जी बलहदा चले गये,
हमारे भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री दूसरी तरफ बैठे
गये और वाजपेयी जी किसी बार तरफ चले
गये। जब इस सारे काम को ठीक करने
की जिम्मेदारी हमारी है और हम इस के
ठीक करेंगे। आप थोड़ा सा इन्तजार
कीजिए। भाव भी ठीक हो जाएंगे। जो
मूल्य बढ़िया है उसके प्रति हम पूरी तरह से
सतर्क हैं। हमारे मंत्री जी ने यह कहा है

कि बाद के भाव जो बढ़ गए हैं इससे बढ़-
राने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं
कि वे कम नहीं होंगे। इसका कारण यह है
कि बषट आये, सब ने पास कर दिया,
उसके पक्ष मैं बाट दे दिया है। लेकिन आप
सहयोग करें। जो ओटे किसान हैं वे
जो पैदा करते हैं, अनाज बर्गीह, उसका
स्थाल आपके नहीं है। आप तो बड़े बड़े
जमीदारों का स्थाल करते हैं, राजा महा-
राजाओं का स्थाल करते हैं। उनको बाद
के भाव बढ़ाने से काफ़े फ़र्क पड़ने वाला नहीं
है।

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the wise people of our great country gave a massive vote to Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India to lead the country. Everybody expected that the prices of the various essential commodities would come down, but they are greatly disappointed. If the things are allowed to have their own way like this, I do not know what will be the fate of our country.

Fortunately, we have got good rains all over the country this year. Normally, the prices should have come down and not shoot up like this. The Government armed itself with the necessary powers through the Parliament to take action against the unsocial elements, merchants and hoarders, but in spite of that, the Government has not been able to put a curb on their activities and they continue to do the mischief. Why this muddle? The Government should seriously think about the situation and do something. They cannot get themselves absolved simply by blaming the Janata Party for all the ills in the country, that will not solve the problems. Being disgusted with the functioning of the Janata Government, the people have voted for you, it is your duty now to come to the expectations of the people, work hard, work honestly and do some good to the country. Seven months have already passed since this Government took over and there has been no improvement. The situation

is likely to worsen by the end of the year if no remedial measures are taken promptly. There is no sign of the prices coming down.

Sir, the ruling party cannot absolve itself by saying that they have done everything possible. This is no satisfaction to the common man. The railway freights have gone up by 15 per cent, automatically the prices of goods will go up by that much. The prices of petrol and diesel oil has risen by 15 per cent and that will add to the cost of several commodities. The fertilizer prices have also gone up. There was a big hope that the budget will help in bringing down the prices, but it has caused a great disappointment to many of us. Instead, the prices have shown an upward trend.

Sugar production has been going down year after year. In spite of importing sugar, it has not been possible for the Government to hold the price of sugar. Instead of coming down, the prices have been spiralling very fast. Similarly, I am told, that the price of ground nut oil in Delhi is at present Rs. 12 per kg. Never in the history of oil, the prices were so high. The blackmarketeers and hoarders have got a free hand in looting the weaker sections of the people.

Corruption has become rampant from top to bottom. In Karnataka State from where I come, there are a number of complaints against the Minister, Food and Civil Supplies to the effect that he is mainly responsible for creating such a muddle in cement and food articles. The situation needs to be set right. I do not know why our friends do not boldly come out and say that whosoever is found responsible for corruption will be dealt with sternly. I come from Karnataka and I know the people of Karnataka intimately, particularly the rural people. Never in the history of Karnataka before such a big rebellion has taken place in the Karnataka

farmers. It is really the miserable conditions to which they are put, which have made people become very much agitated. I warn the Government that if steps are not taken early, sooner or later this agitation will spread to the whole of the country, and the people will be put to a lot of trouble. The signs of inflation are very much there. They are very bad. Inflation is increasing day after day. Never in the history of India has there been such an increase in the rate of inflation, or such a rise in the prices of commodities.

Please don't blame others—People have given you the authority. People have given you the mandate. It is your duty to set things right. You will be committing a great sin, and Indian people will never excuse you if you allow things to continue in this manner. Let God give you wisdom to serve the country with honesty.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं श्री मंडल की इस बात का तो समर्थन करता हूँ कि किसान जो पैदा करता है, उसको उसकी कीमत ज्यादा मिलनी चाहिए। किसान जो पैदा करता है, निश्चित रूप से उसका ज्यादा पैसा मिलना चाहिए। मगर मैं उनसे यह जानकारी चाहता हूँ कि जनता पार्टी का शासन ढाई साल तक रहा, और चरण सिंह जी, जो किसान के सब से बड़े हिमायती थे, जब एप्रीकल्चरल प्राइसिज कमीशन के सामने पैसा बढ़ाने का सवाल आया, तो उन्होंने कितना पैसा बढ़ाया। उन्होंने कल ढाई रुपये बढ़ाया, जबकि उन्हीं के लोग 125 रुपये की मांग कर रहे थे। पहले उन्होंने 110 रुपये से 112.50 रुपये किया और फिर 115 रुपये कर दिया। इन हालात में वह एक्सपेक्ट करते हैं कि एप्रीकल्चरल प्राइसिज कमीशन और गवर्नर्मेंट इन सारी व्यवस्थाओं के एक-दम से बदल दे और कन्यूमर्ज का कोई ख्याल न रहे। दोनों का ख्याल रखने की आवश्यकता है। किसान और कन्यूमर दोनों के हितों को देखना पड़ेगा। देश में करोड़ों ऐसे लोग हैं, जो फैक्टरियों और कारखानों में काम करते हैं, दूसरी मजबूरी करते हैं,

उन लोगों के अन्य सरकार सत्ते भाव पर अनाज उपलब्ध नहीं करायेगी, तो कैसे काम चलेगा ?

जहां तक खाद को मंहगा करने का प्रश्न है, यदि वह बड़े लोगों के लिए मंहगा किया है, तो उसके बारे में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। उन लोगों के पास हजारों बीघे जमीन हैं। अभी रहेंडी साहब कह रहे थे कि किसी के पास हजारों बीघे जमीन नहीं हैं। मैं बता सकता हूँ राजस्थान में, पंजाब में, हरियाणा में, यू. पी. में, बिहार में एक एक आदमी, एक एक परिवार के पास हजारों बीघों के फार्म हैं। उन लोगों के कलाक्ष कहा जाता है, जो कि सही नाम है।

कांग्रेस सरकार ने सीलिंग कानून बनाया और उसके लागू भी किया। उसने लोगों से जमीन ली और गरीबों को बांटी। लेकिन जब श्री मंडल का राज आया, तो सब मटियामेट हो गया। उसने जागीरदारों और सामंतों के हाथ में तलवार और बदूक देंदी। जिन लोगों को जमीन एलाट की गई थी, बड़े-बड़े जागीरदारों ने तलवार और बदूक की नाक पर उनसे वह जमीन छीन ली और आज भी वह जमीन उन्हीं के कब्जे में है। यह सरकार इस देश के किसानों की रक्षक है। कांग्रेस गवर्नर्मेट ने सीलिंग कानून के मात्रहत गरीब लोगों को जमीन दिलवाई थी। मगर जनता पार्टी के शासन में जिन लोगों ने अत्याचार और अनाचार कर के लाखों लोगों की जमीनों को तलवार और बदूक के बरिये छीन लिया, उनके सिलाफ सरकार सत्ते से सत्ते कार्यवाही करे और जल्दी से जल्दी उन्हें वह जमीन वापस दिलवाये, तब जा कर न्याय हो सकेगा। इसलिए इन छोटे लोगों के बारे में मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप उन की तरफ ध्यान कीजिए। आप ने उन को सैब्सडी देने की बात कही है, सैब्सडी और कीजिए।

एक बात और रह गई, आप ने जब से खाद का दाम बढ़ाया है, आप ने कभी सोचा कि जिस तारीख से आप ने दाम बढ़ाया, उस तारीख के इस की सहकारी समितियों, इस के एजेंटों या वन्य लोगों के पास कितने

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

लाख टन खाद मौजूद थी? आज उसकी बढ़ी हुई कीमत वे वसूल कर रहे हैं। पहले भी जब इस तरह के दाम बढ़े थे तो सरकार ने पहले से चैक कर लिया था और यह मालूम कर लिया था कि किसके पास कितना माल है और उस के लिए ऐसा इंतजाम किया था कि उस को या तो पहले की कीमत पर बिकवाया जाय या नयी कीमत वे उस पर वसूल न कर सकें, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की जाय। आज हम ने स्वयं देखा है, खाद के एजेंट लोगों ने कहा कि इंदिरा गांधी की जय हो, उन्होंने खाद की कीमत बढ़ा कर एक-एक एजेंट को एक-एक लाख, दो-दो लाख रुपये का फायदा करा दिया। आप ने कीमत बढ़ाई, उस से तुरंत एजेंटों को फायदा हो गया, गरीब किसान तो लूट गया। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस तारीख का हिसाब दिलवाइए और जिन-जिन एजेंटों के पास उस तारीख में जितना-जितना स्टांक था, उस का जो ज्यादा पैसा उन्होंने वसूल किया है वह या तो सरकार के खजाने में जमा कराए या उन गरीब किसानों के बापस उस से सब्सिडी दिलवाइए और उन के राहत पहुँचाइए। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करने की आज अत्यंत अवश्यकता है। लाखों करोड़ों रुपये का इस प्रकार उन्होंने फायदा उठा लिया। जैसा अभी हमारे एक भाई कह रहे थे, मंडल साहब के राज में ऐसे कालाबाजारी करने वाले लोगों को उन्होंने खाद का एजेंट बना दिया जिन्होंने इन सारी चीजों का लाभ इन दिनों में उठाया है। इस प्रकार के लोग आज भी उस व्यवस्था में बने हुए हैं। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उनको फिर से सोचना चाहिए कि जनता पार्टी के शासन में जिन को खाद का एजेंट बनाया गया, पेट्रोल-पम्प दिए गए या और दूसरे साधन, गैस की एजेंसी आदि दिलवायी गई वही लोग वाज हमारी सरकार को बदनाम करने में लगे हुए हैं, वही कालाबाजारी करते हैं, वही कीमतें बढ़ा रहे हैं और वही यह सब कूल्छ कर रहे हैं, सब प्रकार के अन्याय और अत्याचार वही कर रहे हैं। आप ने सस्ते भाव की दूकानें गांधों में लोली, उसका भी लाभ लोगों के नहीं मिल पाया। वह दूकानें भी इन्हीं जनता पार्टी के लोगों

द्वारा उन को दी हुई हैं और वे लोग आज गेहूँ का भी गलत इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं। हमारे शास्त्री जी कह रहे थे कि हमें शक्कर ही नहीं मिलती। जब पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर को शक्कर नहीं मिलती तो और लोगों को कैसे मिलती होगी? ऐसे लोगों को आप एजेंट बना दें और ऐसे लोगों को शक्कर या इस प्रकार की कंट्रोल की चीजें दें दें तो निश्चित तरीके से देश में बहुत बड़ा अन्याय और अत्याचार होगा। इसलिए जनता पार्टी द्वारा रखे गए तमाम एजेंटों को आप हटाइए क्यों कि ये सब के सब ब्लैक मार्केट-यर्स हैं, प्राफिट्यर्स हैं, होर्डर्स हैं और स्मरलर्स हैं। इन के सिलाफ निश्चित रूप से कार्यवाही की जाए ... (व्यवधान) ... कुलक तो है ही, इसमें दो राय नहीं हैं।

जनता पार्टी के राज्य में क्या हुआ? इन्होंने हमारी बात तो कही कि कांग्रेस के राज्य में किसान लूट रहा है, खाद की कीमत बढ़ गई, अनाज की कीमत पूरी नहीं मिल रही है। लेकिन इन के राज में इन्होंने क्या किया? गन्ना आप के राज में किस भाव बिका, यह मालूम है आप को? लोगों ने गन्ना अपने खेतों में जला दिया क्यों कि उनके कार्बोर्इंट काटने वाला नहीं मिला। इतना पैसा भी उन को नहीं मिल रहा था। यह चरण सिंह और जनता पार्टी की सरकार के समय में हुआ। उन्होंने इस प्रकार की हालत पैदा कर दी। आलू का क्या भाव हुआ? खेतों के अंदर आलू सड़ गया, उस को कार्बोर्इंट खरीदने वाला नहीं था। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था इन के राज में स्थापित हुई। कांग्रेस ने तो इन को सब को उठाने की कोशिश की। प्याज, आलू, गेहूँ सब चीजों की अच्छी और रेम्नरेटिव कीमत हम देने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं हालांकि हमें कन्यूम्बर का भी ध्यान रखना पड़ता है। लेकिन हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी दोनों का ध्यान रख कर वहुत वाजिब तरीके से यह काम कर रहे हैं। किसानों के प्रति उन की वहुत सद्भावना है। किसानों को फायदा पहुँचाने में वह कार्बोर्इंट कमी नहीं रखेंगे। लेकिन आप लोगों के राज में किसान मरा है, पिटा है, पिसा है और बरबाद हुआ है। आप लोगों को आज इस प्रकार की बात करने का कार्बोर्इंट अधिकार नहीं है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय कृषि मंत्री

महादेव किसानों का और गरीबों का विशेष स्थाल रहते हैं। इन बड़े-बड़े कुलकस ने जो हजारों बीघे जमीन अपने कबजे में कर रखी हैं उसके उन से वे निकलवाएं और गरीबों के बीच में बंटवायें जिस से उन को राहत पहुँचे। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करने की बाज निश्चित रूप से आवश्यकता है। मेरी यही उन से प्रार्थना है कि वह निश्चित कार्यवाही इस सम्बन्ध में करें।

श्री रामावतार श्रीस्त्री (पटना): सभापति जी, हम लोग अभी किसानों को अधिक से अधिक अनाज पैदा करने के लिए अधिक से अधिक सुविधा प्रदान की जाएं-इस संबंध में विचार कर रहे हैं। हमारे देश का किसान सबसे बड़ा देशभक्त है, सबसे ज्यादा परिश्रम करता है ताकि देश की सम्पत्ति में वृद्धि हो, देश की भूमरी समाप्त हो और धन धान्य से पूर्ण होकर हमारा देश आगे बढ़ सके। लोकिन अफसोस की बात है कि किसानों के चाहने के बावजूद सरकार उन्हें आवश्यक सुविधायें प्रदान नहीं करती जिसका सहारा लेकर वे ज्यादा से ज्यादा अनाज पैदा कर सकें और अपने देश को अनाज के मामले में खाद्यान्न के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर बना सकें। अभी जिन चीजों का किसान इस्तेमाल करता है अपनी उपज बढ़ाने के लिए-उसमें बीज है, खाद है, डीजल है, कीटनाशक दवाये हैं, पानी है, सरकारी कर्ज से जो पैसा मिलता है उसका भी महत्व है, बिजली का मठाल है, नहर वगैरह की खुदाई और मरम्मत का सवाल है-अगर इन तमाम चीजों को मोहैया कर दिया जाए तो कोई वजह नहीं है कि हमारे देश को समय-समय पर जो अकाल का मुकाबला करना पड़ता है वैसे दर्दिन देखने को मिलें। हमारे देश के किसानों की तारीफ सभी जगह लोग करते हैं। मैं 1965 में सोवियत रूस गया था तो वहां के किसानों ने पूछा कि आपके यहां जमीन उर्वरा है, सोना उगलने वाली आपकी जमीन है, किसान दिन रात परिश्रम करते हैं फिर अकाल की स्थिति क्यों पैदा होती है? उन्होंने कहा कि अगर उस प्रकार की जमीन हमारे देश में होती तो हम न जाने क्या कर देते। इसीलिए सरकार का कर्तव्य है कि इन तमाम चीजों को किसानों और मोहैया करे लोकिन अफसोस की बात है कि डीजल के दाम बढ़ा

दिए गए, खाद के दाम बढ़ा दिए गए और कई माननीय सदस्यों ने यहां पर ठीक ही कहा है कि 37 से 40 प्रतिशत तक इन चीजों की कीमत बढ़ गई। एक-एक बोरी खाद की कीमत 50/60 रुपए ज्यादा हो गई है फिर उस खाद को कौन खरीद सकेगा? जिसके पास ज्यादा पैसा है वही खरीद सकेगा। क्या वे मध्यम वर्ग के किसान, मार्जिनल फार्मर्स जिनको कहते हैं, या गरीब किसान इस दाम पर खाद खरीद सकेंगे? नहीं। आज उपज बढ़ाने के लिए चाहे बड़ा किसान हो, छोटा किसान हो या मझोला किसान हो, उसको खाद की आवश्यकता होती है लोकिन आपने सभी चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ा दी हैं, बड़े पैमाने पर चार-बाजारी होती है, मुनाफाखोरी होती है, किसान चाहता है खाद लेना लोकिन उसे सही दाम पर, जो भाव आप तय करते हैं, उस पर खाद नहीं मिलती है। जिस राज्य से हम आते हैं वहां पिछले साल भयंकर भुखमरी का सामना लागेंगे को करना पड़ा, अकाल पड़ गया, सुखाड़ पड़ गया जिसके आज भी किसान मारे हुए हैं। वे अनाज पैदा करना चाहते हैं लोकिन सिंचाई की कोई सुविधा नहीं है। 33 वर्षों में आप किसानों को सिंचाई की सुविधा प्रदान नहीं कर सको फिर किसान कैसे अनाज पैदा करेंगे, क्या अपनी हड्डी गला दें? अपनी हड्डी भी वे गलाते हैं लोकिन स्थिति यह है कि जहां नहरें हैं वहां पानी नहीं मिलता है, हमारे जिले में गर्वनमेन्ट की नहरें हैं लोकिन पानी नहीं मिलता है। दियारा के इलाके में हर साल बाढ़ आती है। वहां पर बिजली नहीं लगाई जाती, सरकार की तरफ से नलकूप नहीं है। आप चाहते हैं कि दियारे के किसान ज्यादा से ज्यादा अनाज पैदा करें लोकिन मेरे जिले में मनरे, दानापुर का क्षेत्र, मुकदमा का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा दियारे का है, वहां के किसान कैसे अनाज पैदा करेंगे? उन को यदि आप सहूलियत नहीं दे पाते हैं तो कम से कम इतना तो कीजिये कि जो दाम आप ने बढ़ाये हैं, उस को कम कर दें। यदि आप ऐसा करते हैं, तभी आप किसानों को यह कहने के हकदार हो सकते हैं कि किसान ज्यादा से ज्यादा महँनत कर रहा है, लोकिन सरकार अपने कर्तव्य को पूरा नहीं कर रही है। इसीलिए कई मान-

[श्री रामावतार ज्ञास्त्री]

नीय सदस्यों ने ठीक ही मांग की है कि आप उन्हें ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहूलियतें दें, कर्जा दें, बिना सूद का कर्जा दें। जो गरीब किसान है, मार्जिनल फार्मर है, साल फार्मर है उनको अफ्रत खाद देने की व्यवस्था करें और जो दूसरे हैं उन को भी सहूलियत दी जाएं पर खाद दें, तभी रास्ता निकल सकता है।

श्री बीरन्द्र सिंह राव: इस सबर बाई है कि हमारे देश में सभवतः इस साल खरीफ की धान की फसल 35 लाख टन पैदा होने की उम्मीद है। इस को कहीं गुना बढ़ाया जा सकता है। अगर हम इन तमाम चीजों की व्यवस्था कर दें, जिन का अभी उल्लेख किया गया है। यदि आप ऐसा नहीं करते हैं, खाद बाहर से मिलाते हैं या खाद के कारखाने बन्द करते हैं, जैसा आप सुन चुके हैं कि सिंदरी का खाद का कारखाना 4 लाख रुपये में स्कैपे के नाम से बेच दिया गया है—यह किसान की मदद का तरीका नहीं है। यह तो किसान को पूंजीपतियों के हाथ में गिरवी रख देने का तरीका है। उस कारखाने का 1951 में पं. जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने उद्घाटन किया था, लेकिन उस के साथ आप इस तरह का व्यवहार कर रहे हैं...

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री (श्री बीरन्द्र सिंह राव): आप ने चलने नहीं दिया।

श्री रामावतार ज्ञास्त्री: मैं समझता हूं कि यह तरीका किसानों की मदद करने का नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप खाद, डीजिल और कीटनाशक दवाओं की कीमतें कम कीजिये। जो गलती आप ने बजट सेशन शुरू होने के बार-पांच दिन पहले की है, उस गलती को स्वीकार कीजिये और किसानों की ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद कीजिये। नहरों में पानी दीजिये, जहां नहरें नहीं हैं वहां नहरें सौंदिये, ट्यूब-वेल्ज की व्यवस्था कीजिये, ट्यूब-वेल्ज को बिजली दीजिये और ऐसी व्यवस्था कीजिए जिस से उन से लगातार 8 बन्टे बिजली मिल सके। उन की उपज की उन को सही कीमत दीजिये। गेहूं का 140 रुपये किवंटल, धान का 130 रुपये किवंटल, इंस का 21 रुपये किवंटल, छूट का 300 रुपये किवंटल, आलू का 75 रुपये किवंटल, प्याज का 75

रुपये से 100 रुपये किवंटल भाव दोईजिये। यदि आप ऐसा करने तब मैं समझूँगा कि किसानों के प्रति आप के दिल में हमददर्द हैं और आप उनका भला करना चाहते हैं...

श्री बीरन्द्र सिंह राव: हाँ आप भी बढ़ाइये।

श्री रामावतार ज्ञास्त्री: यह नहीं बढ़ानी है। उस का रास्ता दूसरा है, उस के लिये आप बरबरियों से लीजिये। 11 बरबर के मालिक बिहला और टाटा बैठे हुए हैं, उन से पैसा लीजिये, लेकिन हिम्मत नहीं है। आज भी टाटा नगर में टाटा की जमीदारी चल रही है। हालांकि यह इस का विषय नहीं है, लेकिन वे लोग हिन्दूस्तान में भजा गार रहे हैं, गुलछरे उड़ा रहे हैं। शासन सूत्र उन के कब्जे में हैं, आप लोगों का असल रिंग-मास्टर कोई और हैं, उन रिंग-मास्टरों से छुटकारा दिलाइये, तब कसान आगे बढ़ेगा, मजदूर आगे बढ़ेगा, देश आगे बढ़ेगा और सही मायनों में समाजवाही समाज की व्यवस्था हा सकेगी।

श्री बीरन्द्र सिंह राव: हमारा रिंग-मास्टर तो यह हाउस है।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर): मैं आरम्भ में ही एक बात कह देना चाहता हूं—यह किसान विरोधी सरकार है। बजट आने के कछ ही दिन पहले इस देश के जनता के उपर 3 हजार करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा का बोक्षा केवल पैट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट का दाम बढ़ा कर लाद दिया गया और सभी ऐसी वस्तुओं के दाम बढ़ा दिये गये जो किसानों के इस्तेमाल में आती हैं, खास तौर से डीजिल, फट्टी-लाइजर और पेस्ट्रीसाइड्स इन सभी चीजों के दाम बढ़ा गये थे हमारे देश में जिस सरकार को जनता ने इस आका और विश्वास के साथ सत्तारूढ़ किया था कि आने के बाद हमारी कठिनाइयों को दूर करेगी, उस सरकार ने शोषण का रास्ता बपनाया। आज जो इतनी अधिक कीमतें बढ़ाई गई हैं—इस का सब से बड़ा विकिटम कौन है? किसान हैं और किसान की जो प्रोडक्ट हैं उस का दाम बढ़ाने की बात यह सरकार लोग रही है, यह लूकी की बात है, लेकिन

किस हूँ तक बढ़ायेंगी यह बात साफ तौर से कही जानी चाहिये। मैं तो इस के बारे में कह नहीं कह सकता हूँ, अगर कह सकते हैं तो मंत्री जी कह सकते हैं। मान्यवर, अगर आन्दोलन न हो, तो एक भी मांग मानी नहीं जाती और अगर आन्दोलन हो, तो लाठी और गोली चला कर के आन्दोलन को दबाने की कोशिश की जाती है। यह केवल कर्नाटक का ही मामला नहीं है, हम सभी लोगों को मालूम है कि औनियन ग्रोअर्स पर महाराष्ट्र में कितना भयंकर लाठीचार्ज हुआ। इस को पूरा देश जानता है। यह सरकार सब पर लाठी चार्ज करती है। जो बकील है उन पर ग्रालियर में लाठी चार्ज हुआ, यहां दिल्ली के अन्दर अंधों को पीटा गया और मेरठ में अभी लाठी चार्ज किया गया। जहां कहीं भी इस देश में न्याय पाने के लिए कछु होता है, तो उस पर अन्याय और जुल्म हो रहा है। अगर कार्ल अन्याय के खिलाफ आवाज उठाता है, अपनी मांगों के लिए आवाज उठाता है, तो उस पर लाठी चार्ज होता है और गोली से उसे दबाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। इस तरह से जनता पर अत्याचार के काम हो रहे हैं। अभी श्री धनिक लाल मंडल ने 21 जुलाई को कर्नाटक में आम हड्डताल की बात बताई कि जब हड्डताल हर्दू तो वहां पर पूलिस द्वारा जुल्म हुआ। कीमतें बढ़ने के खिलाफ अगर लोग आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं, तो अत्याचार होता है। किसान अपनी समस्याओं के हल के लिए आन्दोलन कर रहे थे, तो उन पर गोली चलाई गई जिस में 19 बादमी मारे गये। उस के लिए जब न्यायिक जांच की मांग की गई, तो उस को नहीं माना गया लेकिन जब अपोंजीशन के लोगों ने धरना दिया, तो उस मांग को माना गया और 85 करोड़ रुपये का रिलीफ भी दिया गया। इस तरह से बगैर आन्दोलन के यह सरकार कछु नहीं करना चाहती है और जब आन्दोलन किया जाता है, तो लोगों की पिटाई की जाती है और उस के बाद मांगों को माना जाता है। इस तरह, से अत्याचार करने का जो सरकार का तरीका है, इस को फैरन बन्द करना चाहिए।

सरकार ने पेट्रोलिम प्रोडक्ट के दाम बढ़ा दिये और दूसरी चीजों के दाम भी बढ़ाए गये। फॉटोलाइजर्स के दाम बढ़े और

जितनी भी कृषि के उपयोग में बाने वाली चीजें हैं उन के दाम बढ़े, तो निश्चित रूप से जिन चीजों का उत्पादन होगा, उन के दाम भी बढ़े लेकिन अभी सरकार उन के दाम बढ़ाने की घोषणा नहीं कर रही है, तो मैं सरकार से इस बात का अनुरोध करूँगा कि कृषि मंत्री जी धान बगैरह के दामों की घोषणा तो कर दें और किसानों का जो धान है, वह कम से कम 125 रुपये कीमत पर जरूर बिके। इतने दाम उस के आप निश्चित करें और खरीफ की फसलों के दाम भी आप निश्चित करें। धान का दाम तो कम से कम 125 रुपये आप कीजिए क्योंकि मूल्य मंत्रियों का जो सम्मेलन हुआ था, उस में भी यह भाव तय हुआ है।

एक अनुरोध आप से यह करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां किसान जो सिंचाई नहर से करता है या प्राइवेट पर्सिंग सेट से करता है या ट्यूबवेल से करता है, तो उस सिंचाई के दाम तेजी से बढ़ रहे हैं चाहे किसान पानी ले या न ले, उस के पैसा देना ही पड़ता है। अगर प्राइवेट ट्यूबवेल है और वह बिजली ले या न ले, उस को पैसा जरूर देना पड़ता है क्योंकि बिजली यूनिट के दिसाब से नहीं दी जाती है। आप के बिजली के विभाग में इतना भूष्टाचार है कि आप के जो कर्मचारी लोग हैं, वे मिल कर बिजली दे देते हैं और मीटर रीडिंग में गड़बड़ कर देते हैं।

17.03 hrs.

(SHRI CHANDRA (IT YADAV in the Chair)

इस का नतीजा यह होता है कि आपका जो मारे इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड है, उन में धाटा चल रहा है। इस भूष्टाचार को आप रोकिये। किसानों के उपर जो जबर्दस्ती इबाव डाला जा रहा है और उन पर बहुत ज्यादा बोझा डाला जा रहा है, उस से देश का हिंद महीं हो सकेगा क्योंकि किसान देश की रीढ़ है। अगर किसानों को प्रोत्साहन नहीं दे सकते, किसानों की रक्षा नहीं कर सकते, उनके हितों की रक्षा नहीं कर सकते, उनके हितों की रक्षा नहीं कर सकता है। पेस्टीसाइट्स के दाम बहुत बढ़ गये हैं, पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स के दाम और इजिल बादि सारी चीजों के दाम बहुत बढ़ गये हैं। इस का नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि

किसानों पर बहुत बड़ा बोझ पड़ रहा है । इन के दामों को फिर से रिवाइज कीजिए या फिर उन को समीड़ी दीजिए। कुछ औरों के दाम कम कर सकते हैं, तो कम करें । मैं खास तौर से बाद के दाम कम करने के लिए कहता हूँ ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूँगा कि किसानों के ऊपर जो बोझ बढ़ है, उस को कम करें और उन के साथ न्याय करें ।

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Sir, Dhanik Lal Mandal and other friends have raised a discussion on the rising prices of agricultural inputs. In his motion, Shri Mandal has stated, "situation arising out of the spiralling prices of agricultural inputs, particularly fertilisers." In the first instance, I do not agree that the prices of all agricultural inputs have spirally increased. There is no doubt that there has been a very substantial increase in the prices of fertilisers. 38 per cent is the percentage of increase on fertilisers alone. Subsequent to this, certain things also have gone up like lubricating oil and insecticides. But the effect of insecticides on agriculture and the production cost is very small, marginal.

While we talk about agricultural inputs we only take into consideration the prices for the inputs that the farmer has to pay out of his pocket on the agricultural operations. These consist of his expenditure on fertiliser, maintenance of bullocks, irrigation rates that are charged from him, the money he has to spent on seeds, the interest that he has to pay on loan. His working capital in the form of land and other things remain constant so far as his ability to maintain these capital assets is concerned. One of the other major charge made on agriculture is the wages he has to pay for agricultural operations.

Many of the inputs on which the farmer has to spend have remained more or less constant. Therefore, it would not be strictly correct to say

that there has been a very big increase of agricultural inputs. I would like to give some figures. In the price of fertiliser, there has been a very big increase, no doubt, The wholesale index number of prices of fertilisers which was 172 before the recent increase in fertilisers, has gone up to 268.7. Similarly, on diesel oil the index was 191.2 upto 7th June, and it was the same just a day before the increase in the price. But after this increase in the price in June, it went upto 285.7. Similarly, in the case of lubricating oil also, the index went up from 324 to 377. But in electricity, tractors, agricultural implements, agricultural spares, power driven pumps, there has been no substantial change. In electricity the index number was 227 in January, 1980 and it remains the same now—227.4. In the case of tractors, the index number was 273.4 and on 28th June it was 274.6. Similarly, in agricultural implements, it is at the same level as it was in June, 1980. The index number remains at 296.7. Insecticides have also increased in prices; the index has gone up from 302 to 307 from January to the end of June. There is no change in the case of agricultural implements, power driven pumps etc.

The rates of electricity and irrigation are fixed by the States. There has been no doubt some increase. For instance, in Andhra Pradesh ten years ago the rate of irrigation was Rs. 18 per hectare of paddy. Now it has gone up to Rs. 158. But that is not in the hands of the Central Government. The States have to balance their budgets. The rates of electricity also keep on going up because of the increasing costs.

Wages also have been increasing. That is not on account of the increase in fertilizer prices Shri Shastri is probably more responsible for increase in wages than anybody else. In Andhra Pradesh wage of an agricultural worker in 1975-76 was Rs. 4 and in 1979-80 it was Rs. 5.37. In Punjab the figures were Rs. 8.6 and Rs. 11.8. In-

Tamil Nadu also it has risen. In Bihar, the State from which Shri Sastri comes, it was Rs 4 and odd in 1975-76 and it went up to Rs. 5.4 in 1979-80.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: It is only on paper.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: In UP it has increased from Rs. 4.9 to Rs. 6.3, an increase of nearly 50 per cent, during this period. It might have gone up further. There are many inputs on which the Central Government have got no control and they have not gone up steeply on account of rise in fertilizer prices.

I have more than once explained in the House the reasons which compelled us to increase the prices. It is not that we wanted to do it, but there were circumstances which forced us to do so. The fertilizer prices in the international market went up very high. We have still to depend on imported fertilizers to the extent of about 50 per cent. Our indigenous production is not less costly because of certain other factors. It might be more costly this year because some of the factories have been closed down for various reasons.

The ocean freight went up recently from 25 dollars to 64 dollars. The price of DAP went up by 60 to 80 per cent from January 1979 to April 1980. The price of urea shot up by 36 to 49 per cent during this period, within one year. The price of potash went up by about 74 to 82 per cent. For some of these fertilizers we are solely depending on imports from outside.

Sir, it would be wrong to say that the Government of India was not giving any subsidy on account of fertilisers in the past.

AN HON. MEMBER: You have withdrawn.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: No, we have not withdrawn. I would inform you about the present position.

Sir, as you know, the subsidy amount has been increasing from year to year. In 1976-77 the subsidy was of the order of about Rs. 106 crores and in 1979-80 it went up to a colossal figure of Rs. 562 crores. And this year if we had not raised the prices, it would have gone to something over Rs. 1200 crores. And even after increasing the price, we still have to meet an expenditure on subsidy of the order of about Rs. 585 crores during this current year. We will still be meeting a loss of about Rs. 700 per tonne of urea, and about Rs. 550 per tonne of MOP. Therefore, hon. Members would appreciate that the Government of India has all the intentions to supply cheap fertiliser as far as possible to the farmers. We are very much conscious that our increased production depends upon cheap supply, timely supply and adequate supply of a very important input like fertiliser. We are still far behind the developed countries in the matter of fertiliser consumption. Some hon. Members mentioned that in Assam it was still under 1 Kg. per hectare, in Bengal also the consumption rate was very low, in Orissa it was the same. But then this is not the fault of the Agriculture Ministry. The States should take interest. Our scheme is the same. We want to equitably distribute the supply of fertilisers that we have with us. For instance, only because of the interest of the farmers and the State Governments the average consumption of fertiliser in Punjab has gone up to about 100 Kgs. per hectare as against a national average of 30 Kgs. only. So, it all depends from area to area, from people to people, from State to State. Therefore, the hon. Members who belong to the States where the fertiliser consumption has not picked up should take the responsibility upon themselves to propagate to their State governments and to the farmers in their constituencies and tell their people the benefits of fertiliser use.

The Government has decided, along with the decision to raise the fertiliser prices, that we shall try to compensate the farmer fully for this increasing

fertiliser price and for that matter we have taken various steps. I have stated this time and again in this House, but if you don't listen or if you listen and forget, then it is not my fault. The first step that we took was—that was the first time in the history of APC—the Agricultural Prices Commission was directed by the Government to review its previous report on the minimum support prices for kharif crop. After the Report has been submitted.....(Interruptions). That will come before you. They were specifically told to take the increased cost of fertiliser into account. The APC reports have come, the Chief Ministers have been consulted and hon. Members also have been consulted in the Consultative Committee of the Agriculture Ministry. We have also heard your views and we have also explained our difficulties in the matter. We have ascertained the views of both sides, the States which want the issue price to stay at the same level as also the producer States which want the prices to be raised. All that will be taken into consideration.

The other step that we have taken is that fertilisers will be made available at the block level. Out of 5,000 blocks in the country, about 3,000 are not located at railheads. The cost for the fertiliser to reach the block headquarters will be borne by the Government. We do not even know fully yet how much expenditure the Government of India will have to incur additionally for this facility, but since hon. Members raised this demand in the House, as I have said a decision was immediately taken by the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister on the recommendations of the Agriculture Ministry, and it was announced the very first day.

We have also taken a decision to continue the subsidy for the small and marginal farmers in the drought affected areas. Up to 33 per cent will be subsidy. Therefore, there will be very little effect of this increase in fertiliser prices during this crop on small and marginal farmers.

SHRI DHANIKLAL MANDAL: Only in drought affected areas.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: But why should you bother? Bihar is mostly drought affected.

AN HON. MEMBER: Fertilisers can be used only if there is water.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: For this season God has given you plenty of rain, and you will be able to use fertilisers.

Another decision that has been taken was to request the Reserve Bank to raise the credit limit for distributors of fertilisers, to allow banks to give them more credit facilities. Financial institutions have already been instructed by the Reserve Bank that on certain crops more credit should be available.

As regards short term and taccavi loans, as against Rs. 49 crores which was made available by Shri Mandal's Government last year during drought, we have provided for about Rs. 100 crores, doubled the amount for this kharif season.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: It is on paper only.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Not on paper, the States have started distributing it.

Some hon. Members have asked for better support price for the kharif season.

SHRI DHANIKLAL MANDAL: What about parity?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I do not deny that it has not been possible to achieve complete parity between the prices of foodgrains and some of the manufactured products in the over-all group of non-agricultural commodities. In the past there had been a constant effort to achieve parity, but it has been upset during the last two years, there is no denying

that fact. In 1978—if you are interested in figures—the average annual wholesale index for foodgrains was 173. In the same year, for manufactured products it was 178 or slightly, more. The price index of all non-agricultural commodities was 193. In 1979, the price index of foodgrains was 180, while for manufactured products, it was 203. This year, from January to July, there has been a further rise in the wholesale price index of manufactured products. For foodgrains also, it has increased, it has gone up from 180 in 1979 to 197 during the period January to July 1980.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: What about onions, potatoes?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Have some patience. I am myself trying to give you full information. For manufactured products, it has gone up from 203 to 238. It has risen considerably. For all non-agricultural commodities, the annual price index for the period January to July 1980 is 264. This is to some extent unfavourable to the agricultural sector.

17 26 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair] But we are trying to make amends, to see as to what extent we can raise the price of agricultural produce. As I said, fertiliser is not the only input which affects the price index of agricultural produce, which increases the cost of production of agricultural produce. In certain crops like wheat—I have got the figures for 1977-78 for Punjab—the fertiliser cost is about 26 per cent whereas the cost of maintenance of bullocks is 14 per cent and the wages of agricultural labour make up for 16 per cent. In the matter of paddy production—we have figures for Andhra Pradesh—fertiliser contributes about 23 per cent of the cost, whereas the wages make 30 per cent of the cost. Similarly for jowar, the agricultural labour cost is 32 per cent in Karnataka, whereas for fertiliser...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have got to take up half-an-hour discussion at 5.30.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I will finish.

The whole argument that I am trying to make is that it is not fertiliser alone which increases the cost of production of agricultural produce. Certain Members have raised other specific points. They have been amply replied to. (Interruptions) Karnataka agitation has been replied to by my friend, Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: What about the ceiling price and the floor price?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: For what?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: For everything.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: There is no time for that. You come to me later on. I will give you all the information.

Certain members have raised the question of this Government supporting the kulaks and not paying sufficient attention to the small and marginal farmers. I would like to say with all the emphasis at my command that this Government is paying the utmost attention towards the small and marginal farmers. We do not support the landlords and big owners. All our schemes are directed towards benefiting the small and marginal farmers, the tribals and the scheduled castes. Our Schemes like DPAD, SFDA and Command Area Development Programme benefit the small and marginal farmers by giving them subsidy. Mrs. Gandhi's Government is for benefiting the small and marginal farmers. We are for the peasants and not for the big land owners. My motto has always been, if I may quote the golden words of Goldsmith: "Princes and lords may flourish or may fade. A breath can

make them as a breath has made. But a bold peasantry, its country's pride, if once destroyed can never be supplied." We stand by it.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

SEPARATE MINISTRY FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We now take up Half-An-Hour Discussion. Shri Bheekhabhai.

श्री भीक्खाभाई (बांसवाड़ा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने ५ जुलाई को एक तारांकित प्रश्न पूछा था और वह था संख्या नं. 4621 उसके तीन भाग थे, जिनको मैं इस सदन में पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ।

"(a) whether in view of the fact that problems of Scheduled Tribes are distinct from the problems of Scheduled Castes, there is any proposal for creating a separate Scheduled Tribes Ministry or Department;

(b) if not, whether some independent evaluation of Scheduled Tribes problems has been made; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Scheduled Tribes Research Centres of many States have not done any notable research work?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय ने पार्ट (ए) में जो दो भाग हैं, उन का उत्तर नकारात्मक दिया है। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इन दोनों का नकारात्मक उत्तर न है कर आधे भाग का सकारात्मक और आधे भाग का नकारात्मक उत्तर देते, तो अच्छा होता। इन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया है, इसलिए यह उत्तर असंतोषप्रद और अपर्याप्त बन जाता है और कुछ बात मालम नहीं पढ़ती कि वे क्या करने जा रहे हैं। हरिजनों ने भी मांग की है और दूसरों की भी यह मांग है कि हरिजनों, जादिवासियों और बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लिए अलग से मिनिस्ट्री हों। किसी एक डिपार्टमेंट में वे इस काम को देंगे या नहीं। दूसरे भाग में मैंने यह पूछा था कि स्वतंत्र रूप से मूल्यांकन के लिए कोई भवित्वरी है या नहीं। तो मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया "यत सर"। अब इस से कुछ

समझ में नहीं आता है क्योंकि इस का इन्होंने कोई इलूसाड़शन नहीं किया है, कोई स्पष्टीकरण नहीं किया है और न कोई डिटेल्स दी है। इसलिए बात हमारी समझ में नहीं आई और इसी कारण हमने आधे घन्टे की चर्चा करने के लिए यह विषय उठाया था।

दूसरा मेरा सवाल था:

"Whether it is a fact that the Scheduled Tribes Research Centres of many States have not done any notable research work?"

इस में कोई उल्लेखनीय चीज नहीं की है, कोई नोटोबिल काम नहीं किया गया है? मैंने यह पूछा था कि जो सेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स रिसर्च सेन्टर्स हैं, जो करीब 11 हैं और 11 स्टेट्स के अन्दर ये रिसर्च सेन्टरों ने क्या क्या काम किया है। इस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय का जो जवाब है, वह मैं पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ। पार्ट (सी) के प्रश्न के उत्तर में मंत्री जी ने यह कहा है :

"By and large, Tribal Research Institutes in the States are contributing effectively to the developmental efforts of Scheduled Tribes and Tribal Areas."

इन्होंने कहा है कि शेड्यूल्ड एरिया और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के कामों में ये मदद कर रहे हैं और इफोकिटवली कल्टीव्यूट कर रहे हैं, सहायक हो रहे हैं। मेरा सीधा सा सवाल है कि रिसर्च सेन्टर का जो काम है, आज आदिवासी लोगों की 250 जातियां हैं और 150 भाषायें वे बोलते हैं, कितने ही उन के नृत्य और फोक सॉसेस हैं, उस सब का कलेक्शन कर के इस की रिपोर्ट करें। किस प्रकार की वेक्षभूता है, किस प्रकार वे रहते हैं। इन्होंने कहा है "इफोकिटवली ट्रॉपी डेवलपमेंट एफर्ट्स" डेवलपमेंट एफर्ट्स करने का काम इन का नहीं है। यह तो स्टडी करने वाली इन्स्टी-ट्रिब्यूशन है। डेवलपमेंट करने का काम तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट अधिका किसी एजेंसी का है। यह मन्त्री महोदय इवारा ब्लाई जा रही है। यह राज्य सरकार का काम है। इसलिए मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं

आई । इसलिए मैंने इस सवाल को उठाया है । इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की जो प्रावलम्ब है,

They are alike in some respects but they are unlike in many respects.

संविधान के अन्दर उसके लिए कई प्रावधान हैं और वे अलग अलग लिखे हए हैं और उनका जिक्र मैंने एक्सप्लेनेटरी नोट में भी किया है । उनके लिए जो विशेष आर्टिकल हैं वे 244, 275, 339, शेड्यूल 5 और 61 और भी हैं । जो डायरेक्टर फ्रिंसिपलज़ हैं वे हम पर भी लागू हैं ।

लेकिन ट्राइब्ज की पोर्जिशन शेड्यूल कास्ट्स और बैकवर्ड क्लासिस से भिन्न है, दूसरी प्रकार की है । यह इसलिए है कि ये आइसोलेशन के अन्दर रहते हैं, जंगलों में रहते हैं । उनके प्रावलम्ब अलग हैं ।

आर्टिकल 339 के तहत छेवर कमिशन बिठाया गया था । उसने एक विस्तृत रिपोर्ट दी थी, प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया था । उसके बाद दस साल के बाद और एक कमिशन बिठाया जाना चाहिए था लेकिन बिठाया नहीं गया है । छेवर कमिशन ने कछु बाते बताई थी जिनका जिक्र मैं बाद में करूँगा । आर्टिकल 339 का मंशा यह है कि दस साल के बाद एक नया कमिशन कायम हो । लौकिक वह किया नहीं गया । यह कमिशन शेड्यूल एरिया के लिए हो । शेड्यूल ट्राइब्ज के लिए हो । बैकवर्ड क्लासिस कमिशन जो है वह 340 में बनता है । एस सी, एस टी के लिए कम्बाइंड कमिशन अलग होता है । लौकिक ट्राइब्ल्ज के लिए भी एक बलग कमीशन होना चाहिए । उनका प्रावलम्ब आइसोलेशन का है, डिफिकल्ट टरेन में उनके हैविटेंट का है, डिपेंडेंस आन शिफ्ट कल्टीवेशन का है, फारेस्ट प्रोड्यूस का है, अर्थ-प्रस्ताता का है, लैंड एलियनेशन का है । ये मुद्दे उनको सब से ज्यादा प्रभावित करते हैं और वे हर टाइप के एक्सप्लायटेशन के सबजेक्ट होते हैं । दूसरे लागू उनका एक्सप्लायटेशन करते हैं । मनी लैंडर करता है, कांट्रेक्टर करता है, पालिटिशियन करता है, सोशल वर्कर करता है, अफसर करते हैं । कौन

नहीं करता है । हम भी करते हैं जब हम बोट लेने के लिए जाते हैं । बब इस एक्स-प्लायटेशन के कैसे रोका जाए, यह देखना होता है । इसलिए मैंने निवेदन किया है कि उनके लिए एक मंत्रालय बलग होना चाहिये और इसलिए होना चाहिये कि ऐसी सिफारिश होई भी है । आज मैंने फ्लेड्डर देखे हैं । उस में यह है कोई शेड्यूल कास्ट्स के लिए मिनिस्टरी, कोई ट्राइब्ज के लिए मिनिस्टरी और कोई बैकवर्ड क्लासिस के लिए मिनिस्टरी होनी चाहिये । मैं कहता हूँ कि एक के लिए नहीं तो सब को मिला कर एक तो मिनिस्टरी कर ही देनी चाहिये । वह भी नहीं हो रहा है । मंत्री महोदय मानते नहीं हैं । उनको क्या समझायें? वह तो स्वयं शेड्यूल कास्ट के हैं । मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय पर गड़ सैस प्रिवेल करेंगे ।

चैप्टर नं॒ के अन्दर छेवर कमिशन ने कहा है:

"In view of the Constitutional obligations in regard to the welfare of Scheduled Tribes, the programme of welfare should be separate from the general programme of social welfare."

इसके साथ ही 222 पंछ पर उन्होंने लिखा है:

"exclusively devoted to the welfare schemes of Scheduled Tribes."

यहां पर मैं यह कहूँगा कि एक मंत्रालय नहीं होता तो कम से कम एक विभाजन तो होना ही चाहिये जो एक्सक्ल्यूसिवली डिवारेंट हो टू दी वैलफेयर स्कीमज आफ शेड्यूल ट्राइब्ज । उसका इडिपेंडेंट सैक्रेटोरीएट हो, सैक्रेटरी हो और मंत्री महोदय भी एक फैल फ्लेड्ड होना चाहिये । पूरे का पूरा चार्ज उनके पास होना चाहिये । शीलो आओ कमटी जो बनी थी उस ने भी इस तरह की सिफारिश की थी । होम मिनिस्ट्री बहुत व्यापक मिनिस्ट्री है । इस में ट्राइब्ज, बैकवर्ड क्लासिस और शेड्यूल कास्ट्स पीछे रह जाते हैं, उन्हर वा ही वहीं पाते हैं । इस वास्ते एक मंत्रालय होना चाहिये । अगर तीन डिपार्टमेंट नहीं तो

कम स कम दा ता अलग अलग हान हा चाहिए, एक ट्राइब्ज के लिए और दूसरा शिड्यूल कास्ट्स और बैकवर्ड क्लासिस के लिए। इनके उपर एक मंत्रालय बनाया जाए अगर आप और ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। ये सब बातें हमारे सामने आई हैं। रीजन भी इसके दिए गए हैं। द्वेष कमीशन के शब्द में पढ़ कर आपको सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

“We also feel that, in this context, the existing arrangements in the Ministry may not be adequate.”

सैक्रेटरी भी नहीं होता है और अन्डर सैक्रेटरी को लगा दिया जाता है। चूंकि महत्व इसको ज्यादा नहीं दिया जाता है इसलिए किसी को भी लगा दिया जाता है।

“We do not, however, suggest a separate Ministry for this purpose. A separate Department in the Home Ministry devoted exclusively to tribal problems would be sufficient. This Department may be placed under the exclusive charge of a Minister under the Home Minister. Its actual set up is a matter of administrative detail. But we would emphasize that its organisation should be such as to achieve the objective we have in view...” a

यह आज से बीस साल पहले को रिपोर्ट है, लेकिन इस बारे में कुछ नहीं किया गया है।

पेज 283 पर कहा गया है:-

“We are increasing the number of Universities and teaching institutes in the country. A vast programme of a continuous evaluation can only be undertaken by the Ministry of Home Affairs.”

इसी लिए मैंने इवेल्युएशन के बारे में प्रश्न पूछा है। इस रिपोर्ट में यह भी सिफारिश की गई है कि दो कमिशनर होने चाहिएः एक शिड्यूल कास्ट्स के लिए, और एक शिड्यूल ट्राइब्ज के लिए, और उनकी ओर से अलग अलग रिपोर्ट्स पेश होनी चाहिए।

श्री मक्वाना कहते हैं कि गवर्नर की रिपोर्ट एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की रिपोर्ट है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन लोगों के बैल-फेयर की क्या रिपोर्ट है, उनका एक्सप्लायटेशन रोकने की क्या रिपोर्ट है, उन्हें मनी-लैंडिंग और लैंड एलियनेशन से बचाने की क्या रिपोर्ट है और कंट्रोलर्ज के एक्सप्लायटेशन से बचाने की क्या रिपोर्ट है।

इन सब योजनाओं का इम्पलीमेंटेशन कौन करेगा ? इसके लिए एक पृथक मंत्री और विभाग की आवश्यकता है। मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, बिहार और आसाम में इस काम के लिए अलग मंत्री हैं, जो कि ट्राइबल बैल-फेयर का काम करते हैं। आज इन वर्गों की जनसंख्या बहुत बढ़ गई है। अठारह स्टेट्स में, और यूनियन टेरीटरीज में, ट्राइबल सब-प्लान है। बीस साल पहले ट्राइबल पापुलेशन तीन करोड़ के करीब थी, जबकि आज वह साढ़े चार करोड़ है।

शिड्यूल कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल ट्राइब्ज की इतनी बड़ी पापुलेशन के लिए क्या एक अलग मंत्रालय नहीं बनाया जा सकता है ? अगर इतनी हैर्यूज पापुलेशन के लिए एक अलग मंत्रालय या डिपार्टमेंट नहीं बनता है, तो मंत्री महोदय जल्दी इस्तीफा दे दें। वह जारे से यह बात कहें या मरें। “करो या मरो” की पालिसी होनी चाहिए। (व्यवधान) अगर एक अलग मंत्रालय न बने, तो दो डिपार्टमेंट्स तो बनने ही चाहिए, जिन के लिए फूल फ्लेज टाफ और सैक्रेटरी-यट मिले।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): This is a half-an-hour discussion the hon. Member has sought for Question No. 462 which was a starred question. Unfortunately, on that day, the time was over and this question was not taken up. So whatever the hon. Member has sought in this half-an-hour discussion and what he has explained is probably an echo of the supplementary which he wanted to put on that day. Unfortunately, he was not able to put the supplementary and, therefore, he has come up with this half-an-hour discussion.

He said that part (a) of the question has two parts. It is not correct. The part (a) reads like this:

"Whether in view of the fact that problems of Scheduled Tribes are distinct from the problems of Scheduled Castes, there is any proposal for creating a separate Scheduled Tribes Ministry or Department"

The question is: whether Government is prepared to create a separate ministry or not to which I replied 'No, Sir'. My reply was 'No' in connection with the creation of a ministry. It is not connected with the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes problems. He pre-supposed that. Everybody in this August House knows that the problems of the scheduled castes and tribes are quite different. If it is to be replied to any Member, he can also see that it is quite distinct; everybody knows that the tribal population is located in a particular area; they are concentrated in a particular area and they are segregated from the rest of the society. The scheduled castes population is concentrated in the villages with the other communities whereas the scheduled tribes are entirely located in a specified area. So, their problems are naturally different. If that was the question, I would have said that. His question is in two parts as he himself mentioned. The question reads as follows:—

(c) whether it is a fact that the Scheduled Tribes Research Centres of many States have not done any notable research work?

Now, Sir, the question is about the research work done by the institutions to which I have already replied. However, when he has come forward with Half-an-Hour discussion, he has raised supplementaries. I shall reply them. The hon. Member wanted to know the research work done by the Research Institutes. I may tell him that the research institutes' function is not only in research but something

else. The research institutes at present are doing three types of research work—(a) research into the tribal problems; (b) planning for the tribal areas and (c) training of personnel for working in the tribal areas. These are three functions of the Tribal Research Institute.

Sir, the hon. Member, in his half-an-hour discussion, has sought a clarification on three points—one is whether the problems of the scheduled castes and tribes are quite distinct to which I have elaborately replied. I agree with the hon. Member that the problems of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are entirely different. The tribal culture is quite different; their identity is also different. They are separate ethnic groups. So, looking from all these angles, the tribal problems are entirely different from those of the castes. There is no difference of opinion on that. The hon. member has sought his clarification on whether some independent evaluation of scheduled tribes problems has been made. Well, Sir, as I explained just now, there is no question of evaluation. He simply asks about the utility of the evaluation. I can also explain the hon. Member that independent evaluation of the problems of scheduled tribes has been made by various Committees and commissions, notably, by Renuka Ray Committee of 1959, Dhebar Commission of 1961 and Siloo Aao Committee of 1969 and the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who submits his reports annually. In addition to these, there is a high-powered panel headed by Dr. Sayid Muhammad. He has gone now. Another man will be appointed in his place. He would look into the question of these communities. In addition to the evaluation that has been undertaken by various specialist bodies and committees of Cooperation etc. evaluation of various aspects of socio-economic programmes is being undertaken by various professional bodies like Vaikunthbhai Mehta Institute for Co-operation Pune. It has been asked to undertake evaluation of Lamps.

There is an Indian Institute of Public Administration for the study of administration. It is proposed to entrust to the National Institute on Rural Development the work of examining the impact of industrialisation. This is being newly introduced in the tribal areas. So, the Tribal Research Institutes have been entrusted to evaluate the studies relating to complete integrated tribal development projects in various aspects. The third part of the question of the hon. Member pertains to research. He says that my specific work relates to research work and not developmental work. I explained the work of the tribal research institute. However, the tribal research institutes are doing a commendable job in some place. In some places they are slow which we are reviewing.

Sir, there are eleven tribal research institutes in the country one each in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh. The tribal research institutes are engaged in the conduct of research studies; training in the fields of tribal development; and formulation of projects reports of ITDP and primal tribal groups. Their contribution has been valuable.

The hon'ble Member comes from Rajasthan and probably the tribal institute in Rajasthan may be in his mind when he has put this question. I would like to point out the work done by the tribal research institute at Mount Abu and the tribal research and training institute, Udaipur, Rajasthan. The studies undertaken during 1976-77 and 1977-78 were:

1. Rehabilitation of forced bonded labour;

2. Loans disbursement and credit requirement of tribal small and marginal farmers and free bonded labour;

3. An analysis of the social amenities available in the villages in tribal areas;

4. A study on acceptable occupations and credit requirements of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in an urban setting;

5. A study of socio-economic conditions for rehabilitation of the surrendered dacoits' families in Chamona tehsil of Jhalawar district and health coverage survey.

Programme for work for 1978-79 is:

1. Adoption of modern agriculture practices by the tribal farmers;

2. Utilisation of irrigation facilities with reference to rural electrification;

3. Utilisation of loans advanced to the tribals through banks;

4. Impact of rural water supply programmes on socio-economic life in tribal areas;

5. Continuous surveys on idleness and land alienation in tribal areas;

6. Monographs on four Saharias and Kathodis;

7. Problem-oriented studies conforming to problems arising out of participation of the tribals in socio-economic programmes.

In every State where there are tribal pockets there are such research institutes and they have undertaken various studies and they are doing a commendable job.

Sir, the main question of the hon'ble Member as I have understood is regarding the formation of a separate Ministry. Such a Ministry will not have sufficient work to handle. To create a separate Ministry for tribals and scheduled castes will not be proper. Even the report which he has quoted, namely, the Dhebar Commission Report, said that no such separate Ministry is needed....

श्री भीला भाईः शेड्यूल कास्ट्स आर्द्धे शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स की बहुत बड़ी जनसंख्या है।

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: They themselves said 20 years ago that such a separate Ministry is not needed. They said this even in those days when there was much more work than today. Now the work is getting lessened day by day because they are integrating and they are inter-mingling with the mainstream of the country. So, I do feel, creation of a separate Ministry is not a necessity. As rightly pointed out by the hon. Member, there is some justification for a separate Department for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes which the Government will definitely examine. But having a separate Ministry is not proper. So, Sir, I have replied to all the points which the hon. Member has raised. As I said in the very beginning, this Half-an-hour discussion was raised by him only because some supplementaries have been ringing in his mind which he wanted to ventilate and get the replies, which I have given.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): उपाध्यक्ष जी, प्रश्न देखने में बहुत ही साधारण मालूम होता है, लेकिन वास्तव में यह बहुत ही गम्भीर प्रश्न है। केवल अनुसूचित जन जातियों के लिये अलग में मन्त्रालय बना दिया जाये या अलग से विभाग बना दिया जाये, इस से समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा। यद्यपि मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस की व्यवस्था की जाये, लेकिन इतने ही से आदिवासियों की समस्या का समाधान निकलने वाला नहीं है। अगर निकलने वाला होता तो अब तक बहुत सारी समस्यायें जो उन के सामने उपस्थित हैं, सामाजिक हों, आर्थिक हों, सांस्कृतिक हों, राजनीतिक हों, उन का हल कब का निकल गया होता। आज आप देख रहे हैं कि आदिवासियों या जन-जातियों के लोग तरह-तरह के आन्दोलन चला रहे हैं, तरह-तरह के लोग उन के आन्दोलनों में घुस कर उन का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं, जिस की भाँकी 10 महीने से हम लोग पूर्वांचल में देख रहे हैं। इस लिये यह समस्या बड़ी गहरी समस्या है। दूसरी तक जो भी सरकारे रही हैं, चाहे क्रांत्रेस की सरकार हों या जनता पार्टी की सरकार हों, उन्होंने इन की

बुनियादी समस्याओं की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया। वे लोग आर्थिक रूप से सक्षम हो सकें, इस तरफ यदि कोई क्रांतिकारी गई तो वह बाधे मन से की गई। वे अपने पांच पर खड़े हो सकें, इस बात का पूरा-पूरा प्रयास नहीं हो सका और उन का शोषण बरकरार रहा, उन की जमीन छिनती गई। यह ठीक है कि कहीं-कहीं कानून बना कर जमीन के बेचने पर पाबन्दी लगाई गई। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . आप मेरी बात को सुनिये यह समस्या बहुत ही बुनियादी है। उन का असन्तोष तब तक दूर नहीं होगा, जब तक उन्हें विकास के पूर्ण अवसर प्रदान नहीं किये जायेंगे। अभी तक आप ने ऐसा कछु नहीं किया, इस लिये उन के मन में आप के प्रति अविश्वास है, आप को सरकारों के प्रति अविश्वास है और यही कारण है कि कहीं भार खण्ड राज्य बनाने का नारा उठ रहा है, कहीं दूसरी तरह के नारे उठ रहे हैं। हमारे बिहार में भी इस तरह का नारा उठ रहा है। तो हम लोगों ने भी उस पर सोचा। इसलिए मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि आप ने जो 11 ट्राइब्स रिसर्च मनेटर्स बनाए हैं, ये 11 इस्टीट्यूट्स क्या काम कर रही हैं। उन की तालिका भी आप ने पेश की लौकिक क्या इस बात के बारे में उन्होंने कोई अध्ययन किया है या नहीं कि जहां आदिवासी इलाके हैं वहां के उद्योगधंधों में उन्हें ज्यादा से ज्यादा जगह मिले तीसरी श्रेणी में और चौथी श्रेणी में? क्या इस के बारे में इन ट्राइब्स रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट्स ने कोई अनुसंधान किया है। अगर किया है, तो वे लोग किस नतीजे पर पहुँचे हैं और उन की समझ में उन क्षेत्रों में आदिवासी बाह्य क्षेत्रों में अभी स्थिति क्या है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब यह सवाल भी उठ रहा है कि जो आदिवासी बाह्य क्षेत्र है, वहां से लगातार यह आवाज उठ रही है कि उन का अपना बलग से एक राज्य हो चाहे उस का नाम भारखण्ड रखिये और चाहे आदिवासी-बहुल क्षेत्र रखिये या कोई और नाम रखिये, नाम का कोई भगड़ा नहीं है, लौकिक अब यह सवाल उठने लगा है कि जहां ऐसे लोगों का बहुमत है, वैसे इलाके को ले कर उन का एक पृथक राज्य बनाया जाए ताकि उन का विकास द्रुत गति से हो सके। इस तरह के सवाल उठ रहे हैं। अब इस

सवाल करे तो आप दरकिनार नहीं रख सकते, अब तक तो इस को दरकिनार रखा है। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो आदिवासी-बहुल क्षेत्र हैं, आदिवासी मेजोरिटी इलाके हैं, उन को मिला कर कोई अलग राज्य बनाने का कोई औचित्य है या नहीं, क्या इस के बारे में आप के ट्राइब्स रिसर्च सेन्टर्स ने सरकार को कोई मदद पहुँचाई है अपने अध्ययन के जरिये। जब तक इन बातों पर आप का ध्यान नहीं जाएगा, तब तक जितनी बातें आप ने कही हैं, वे सब कर दीजिए, उन से समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा और आदिवासियों की प्रगति हमारे देश में नहीं होगी और वे लोग यह समझेंगे कि हम लोग सेकेन्ड क्लास सिटीजन हैं। उन की दिमाग में यह बात न रहे, इसलिए यह बताइए कि अलग राज्य बनाने के बारे में आप की नीति क्या है और नैकरियों में ऐसे इलाकों में उन को प्राथमिकता दी जाए, इस के बारे में सरकार की नीति क्या है?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY
(Mangalore): Sir, I have very carefully listened to what Shri Ramavtar Shastri, my hon. friend, said just now. I would like to tell him that it is an unalterable commitment of our party and the Government to bring out a tangible improvement in the living conditions of the poor people of our country including scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other weaker sections of our society. The commitment is total and irrevocable.... (Interruptions). Our party and the Government know that a large section of our people are living under the poorest conditions and there is a lot of economic disparity in the country. Without going into the details, I would like to ask a few questions.

What are the plans being prepared to enable at least fifty percent of the scheduled tribes population to cross over the poverty line? Had the Union Ministry sent the Working Group report to the State and if so, the measures that have been taken by the States to improve the conditions of the tribals? Have the States agreed to accept the strategy policy and programme allocation and implementing

agencies, as recommended by the Working Group on Tribal Development? Is the Ministry likely to call a meeting of the States' Ministers in charge of tribal development for detailed discussions and decisions? What are the steps that have been taken to construct houses for tribals on a mass scale? Has the Union Ministry requested the High Courts in the country to constitute special courts for expediting trial of cases relating to atrocities on tribals?

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): मैं भीखा भाई जी का आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने इस चर्चा के आधे घंटे की चर्चा के रूप में हमारे सामने रखा है और इस प्रकार से हम को भी इस पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करने का मौका दिया है। शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज कॉमिशनर की रिपोर्ट के मृतांजिक 1-1-1978 को आदिवासियों की प्रथम श्रेणी की सरकारी नैकरियों में संख्या 0.84 प्रतिशत थी, द्वितीय में 0.87 प्रतिशत थी। यानी इन दोनों में एक प्रतिशत भी नहीं थी। तृतीय में 2.01 प्रतिशत भी जबकि उनकी हांनी चाहिये साढ़े सात प्रतिशत। इसी प्रकार से शैड्यूल्ड कस्ट्स की श्रेणी में 4.49 प्रतिशत, द्वितीय में 6.93 प्रतिशत और तृतीय में 11.46 प्रतिशत थी। जहां न्याय मिलने की अपेक्षा होती है यानी न्यायपालिका में, जहां से न्याय का स्रोत निकलता है वहां जितने जज हैं पूरे भारत में उच्च न्यायालयों में उन में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के कुल चार लोग थे और ट्राइब्ज का एक भी नहीं था। जहां से न्याय, वहीं अन्याय। यह दर्दनाक सीन है। मूझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि यह देश राजा-रानी का देश है। बचपन में हम कहानी पढ़ा करते थे, एक था राजा एक थी रानी। महाभारत का युद्ध द्वौपदी को ले कर हुआ। सीता को ले कर राम रावण का युद्ध हुआ। यह राजा-रानी का देश है। यहां हजारों लाखों की तादाद में आदिवासी, हरिजन नंगे घूम रहे हैं। उन के साथ दिन रात जूल्म होता है, अत्याचार होते हैं। कभी कभी मैं सोचता हूँ कि इस देश में क्रान्ति क्यों नहीं होती है। पता नहीं भविष्य में भी कभी क्रान्ति होगी या नहीं होगी।

एक और बात है। मराठावाडा को आप लें। डा. अम्बेदकर के नाम पर जिन्होंने इस देश का संविधान बनाया, एक विश्वविद्यालय का नाम रखा जाना था... (व्यवधान).

जिस डा. अम्बेदकर ने संविधान के बनाया--आज **दूसरे लोगों के नाम पर शिक्षण-संस्थान चल रहे हैं--, लेकिन उन डा. अम्बेदकर के नाम पर जब मराठावाडा यूनिवर्सिटी का नाम बदल कर डा. अम्बेदकर यूनिवर्सिटी रखा जाता है, तो आज भी ऐसे ऐसे लोग बैठे हुए हैं, जिनके गले के नीचे यह बात नहीं उतरती है और वे हरिजन-आदिवासियों का कल्प-आम करने से नहीं चूकते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should not say that. That may be expunged.

श्री राम विलास पासवानः**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not correct. No, no, you should not say that. That is a platform speech. Mr. Paswan, you can make that speech on the platform and not in the Parliament.

श्री राम विलास पासवानः जो हकीकत है, मैं उसको रख रहा हूँ। क्या कारण है कि जिस व्यक्ति ने संविधान की रचना दी, जो व्यक्ति संविधान का निर्माता है, उस व्यक्ति के नाम पर जब एक यूनिवर्सिटी का नामकरण होता है, जिसको महाराष्ट्र एसेम्बली ने 1978 में सर्व-सम्मति से पास किया था, तो वह भी कछु लोगों के गले के नीचे नहीं उत्तरता है और इस बात को ले कर वहां पर कल्प-आम होता है? इन परिस्थितियों में हमें यह सोचना पड़ेगा कि क्या इस देश में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को कोई अधिकार है या नहीं। जब 1977-78 में हमारी सरकार थी, तो मैंने अपनी सरकार से कहा था कि यदि वह हरिजन-आदिवासियों की समस्याओं का निदान नहीं कर सकती है, तो हम इस मामले को यू एन ओ में ले जा सकते हैं। यह कोई साधारण या मामूली बात नहीं है।

सरकार ने शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोगों के ट्राइब्ल सब-प्लान और स्पेशल काम्पोनेंट प्लान बनाये हैं। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की जहां जहां जितनी जनसंख्या है, क्या वह उसके अनुपात से ट्राइब्ल सब-प्लान और स्पेशल काम्पोनेंट प्लान बनायेगी। केन्द्र के द्वारा जो राशि दी जाती है, क्या वह भी इन लोगों की पापुलेशन के मुताबिक दी जायेगी?

आज न्यायपालिका में घोर अन्याय हो रहा है। आज जब किसी को मालूम हो जाता है कि अमुक व्यक्ति अनुसूचित जातिया शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज का है, तो जहां से न्याय मिलने की अपेक्षा होती है, वहां हमारे आदमी न रहने के कारण न्याय नहीं मिल पाता है। शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कर्मिश्नर की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि भारत सरकार को संविधान के अनुसार यह अधिकार है कि वह न्यायपालिका में भी आरक्षण की व्यवस्था कर सकती है।

मैंना में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोग एकदम नगण्य हैं। डिफेस मिनिस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट पर बहस के समय मैंने कहा था कि मैंना में आज भी कास्ट के नाम पर रॉजमेंट बनी हुई है। या तो कास्ट के नाम पर रॉजमेंट को खत्म करें, नहीं तो शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिए रॉजमेंट स्थापित करें। क्या सरकार मैंना में कास्ट के नाम पर रॉजमेंट को खत्म करेगी या शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के नाम पर रॉजमेंट बनायेगी?

मैं श्री भीखा भाई के इस प्रस्ताव से सहमत हूँ कि या तो एक सैपरेट मिनिस्ट्री बनाई जाये, या हांग मिनिस्ट्री में दो डिपार्टमेंट हों, क्योंकि पूरी पावर के बिना काम नहीं हो सकता है। बिहार में एक अलग बेल्फेयर मिनिस्ट्री बनी हुई है। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि नीति चाहे जितनी अच्छी हो, जब तक नीयत साफ नहीं होगी, तब तक नीति सफल नहीं हो सकती है। हथियार चाहे कितना बड़िया हो, जब तक उसको चलाने

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

वाले हाथ में शक्ति नहीं होगी, तब तक हीथयार नहीं चल सकता है। नीतियों का एकसीक्यूशन सरकारी अधिकारी करते हैं, लेकिन आज एडीमिनिस्ट्रॉटिव पोस्ट्स पर शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के कितने लोग हैं। दिल्ली में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज का एक भी ऐसे एच आ०, डी० ऐसे पी या ऐसे पी नहीं है। जब तक नीयत साफ नहीं होगी, जब तक हीथयार चलाने वाला हाथ मजबूत नहीं होगा, तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा। क्या सरकार ऐसी व्यवस्था करेगी कि 25 परसेंट एडीमिनिस्ट्रॉटिव पोस्ट्स पर शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोगों को नियुक्त किया जाये, वह पोस्ट चाहे ऐसे पी का हो, डी० ऐस का हो या डी० ऐसे पी का हो, जो भी कीं-पोस्ट्स हैं उन में जहां कहीं आप को मार्का मिले आप उन को बैठाइए, बड़े बड़े पोस्ट्स पर बैठाइए, मंत्री बनाइए। जहां मंत्री नहीं बना सकते हैं, या और बड़े बड़े पोस्ट्स पर नहीं बैठा सकते हैं वहां कम से कम डिस्ट्रिक्ट एथारिटी तो उन को बना सकते हैं। यह तो कर सकते हैं। तो मेरा यही प्रश्न है कि क्या जो 25 प्रतिशत एडीमिनिस्ट्रॉटिव पोस्ट्स हैं उन पर अपूर्ण इन को बैठाएंगे?

श्री बलबीर सिंह (शहज़ेद): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने मंत्रालय के लिए तो स्वीकार नहीं किया है लेकिन मैं उनसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे गृह मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए एक अलग डिवीजन काम कर रहा है और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिए अलग डिवीजन काम कर रहा है। इन की आवादी आप देखें 1971 की जनगणना के आधार पर आदिवासियों की आवादी 318 लाख है लेकिन 1976 में एरिया रेस्ट्रक्शन हट जाने से इन की आवादी 411 लाख लगभग हो गई है। इसी तरह से अन्सूचित जातियों की भी आवादी बढ़ गई है। तो मैं माननीय गृह राज्य मंत्री से यह निवेदन करूँगा कि यह जो डिवीजन है इस को आप समाप्त कर के गृह मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत डिपार्टमेंट कायम करें। डिपार्टमेंट कायम हो जायगा तभी आप यह काम ठीक तरह से कर सकते हैं। आप ने 18 राज्यों में सब-प्लान की

योजना रखी है और उस के साथ साथ संबंधित राज्यों में भी आप ने योजना रखी है, तो केवल डिवीजन के द्वारा आप यह यह उम्मीद नहीं कर सकते कि गृह राज्य मंत्रालय के अंदर आप इतने सारे राज्यों के जो सब-प्लान बनाने जा रहे हैं उन का काम सुचारू रूप से कर सकें। यह हम तभी ठीक प्रकार से कर सकते हैं जब कि सेपरेट डिपार्टमेंट आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के लिए बना दिया जाए। तभी हम यह उम्मीद कर सकते हैं कि आप सम्बन्धित राज्यों से डायरेक्ट रिपोर्ट मिला कर आरं वहां के लोगों को बुला कर उन को सीधे सीधे निर्देश दे सकते हैं।

भोपाल में आप ने अभी घोषणा की कि मध्य प्रदेश को 80-81 के लिए आप 80 लाख रुपया दे रहे हैं। तो आप देखें, ऐसे तो आप प्रथम पंच वर्षीय योजना से ले कर इस समय छठी योजना बनाने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन इन की आर्थिक दशा क्या है? सही बात कहने में कोई डर नहीं है। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एण्ड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज को पर कौपिटा इनकम इस बीच में बढ़ी नहीं है, बल्कि गिरी है। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ और इसी सम्बन्ध में गोमान्गों साहब रेजोल्यूशन भी लाए हैं, मैं माननीय गृह राज्य मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूँ, वह जल्द से जल्द यदि आदिवासियों और हरिजनों को भलाई करना चाहते हैं तो जो डिवीजन चल रहे हैं इन को समाप्त कर के क्या वह उस के लिए सेपरेट डिपार्टमेंट कायम करेंगे? जब सेपरेट डिपार्टमेंट कायम होगा और गृह मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत तथा प्रधान मंत्री के अन्तर्गत जब यह काम सौंपा जायगा तभी ठीक ढंग से चल सकेगा।

आप अभी जो छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना बनाने जा रहे हैं उस में मैंने पढ़ा आप 500 करोड़ अनुसूचित जातियों को दे रहे हैं। मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन केवल 300 करोड़ ही आदिवासियों के लिए रखा है जब कि इब की आर्थिक दशा बहुत ही गिरी हीर्फ है। अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए आप उसे बढ़ा कर पांच सौ से साढ़े सात सौ करोड़ करने जा रहे हैं तो मेरा यही आप से निवेदन है कि शेड्यूल्ड एरिया का जो रेस्ट्रक्शन लगा है वा चूंकि उसे आप

ने हटा दिया है, उस से आदिवासियों की संख्या और बढ़ गई है, इस आधार पर आप साडे सात सौ करोड़ रुपया आदिवासियों के लिए भी छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना में रखे ताकि इन दोनों का साथ साथ विकास हो सके। मैं ने सारे आंकड़े देखे हैं। प्रथम पंच वर्षीय योजना में आप ने 30.04 करोड़ रखा है। सेकेंड पंच वर्षीय योजना में 79.41 करोड़ रखा है। तीसरे प्लान में 100.40 करोड़ रखा है और एन्ड्रेजल प्लान्स में 1966 से 69 तक 68.50 करोड़ रखा है। फोर्थ प्लान में 172.70 करोड़ और फिफ्थ प्लान में 288.88 करोड़ रखा है। स्पेशल सेक्युरिटी असिस्टेंस फार सब-प्लान्स फार ट्राइबल एरियाज में 120 करोड़ रुपया आप ने रखा है। तो मैं आप के माध्यम से गृह राज्य मंत्री से निवेदन करूँगा कि यह जो '120 करोड़ रुपया आप ने रखा है इस का तो हम स्वागत करते हैं लेकिन छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना में आप इन की धनराशि को बढ़ाएं। हमारा यही विनम्र निवेदन आप से है कि इन की जो दशा है उसे देखें, आप ने स्वयं महसूस किया है कि आदिवासियों की समस्याएं अलग हैं, वे एक विशेष क्षेत्र में रहते हैं।

इसके साथ साथ मैं निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि सब-प्लान्स जो बनते हैं इसमें जितने भी प्लान्स हैं, केन्द्रीय शासन का राज्य शासन को डायरेक्ट नियोग था कि मीन्स आफ कम्पनिकेशन का जो कार्य है वह राज्य का काम होगा। यदि आप प्लान्स बनाते हैं ग्रामीण अंचल के लिए तो न वहां पर सड़कें हैं, न रेलवे लाइनें हैं, न बिजली की कोई योजना है, न सिंचाइ के साधन हैं तो कैसे काम चलेगा? इसलिए सबसे पहले मीन्स आफ कम्पनिकेशन होने चाहिए तभी आप स्माल स्केल हण्डस्ट्रीज की बात कर सकते हैं। 1977-78 में, जैसा कि पासवान जी ने बतलाया, कमीशन नियुक्त हुआ था जिसमें चार मेर्सर्स हैं और पार्लमेन्टरी कमटोरी भी बनती है उनकी जो रिपोर्ट आती है उनको भी आपको देखना होगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि जो दो डिवी-जन्स काम कर रहे हैं वह सक्षम नहीं हैं, इसके लिए जल्द से जल्द गृह मन्त्रालय के अन्तर्गत एक डिपार्टमेन्ट कायम किया जाए।

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: In the beginning I said that the Tribal Research Institute has three functions—(1) Research into the tribal problems (2) Planning for tribal areas and (3) Training of personnel for working in the tribal areas.

Hon. Member Shri Ramavtar Shastri asked some specific questions regarding service matters. He and Shri Ram Vilas Paswan argued about the service of the Scheduled Tribes.

This institute is under taking socio-economic programmes also. Training of the Scheduled Castes is also taken up by them. For improving the prospects in the services, there are different activities taken up under the Tribal Sub Plan—(a) Improving the educational level (b) special coaching schemes for civil servants in the States and the Centre (c) Training in the I.T.s. etc., and (d) Reservation of seats in the services. These are a few measures which are taken for the protection of the tribals in service matters.

He put one question regarding a separate State. Time and again, I have said in this House that this Government is not in favour of forming any Tribal State. There are Tribal States in the North Eastern Region. There are purely Tribal States and mixed States also. There is no necessity of creating more States in the country. It is not advisable even in the interest of national integration. The tribals even have to come in the mainstream of life. We want to preserve their culture. We want to preserve their way of life. But at the same time we do not want that they should be away from the mainstream of the community.

Shri Janardhana Poojary was right when he described certain measures taken by the Government. He was very specific to put five questions. I will reply to the questions one by one. The hon. Member's first question was—what are the plans prepared for crossing poverty line? There are

Tribal Sub Plans. There are many schemes under the Tribal Sub Plans under which we want that at least 50 per cent of the tribal population should cross the poverty line during the period of this Five Year Plan. For this work, every year, we have earmarked the percentage of the population to lift them above the poverty line. For that special assistance is also provided, just to give incentive to the State Governments, to have a bigger plan for the upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

I myself personally visited all the States for review of the work of the plan. I have so far visited eight States and I should inform the hon. Members of this august House that every State after my visit has increased their plan. In Kerala, it was only 5 per cent or like that. The population is 9 per cent. The State Government has promised me to take the plan up to 8 per cent. In Tamilnadu, the population is 18 per cent. The plan was less than 6 or 7 per cent. After my visit, the State Government has taken it up to 22 per cent more than the population. In Gujarat also, they have promised to increase it. I was there in M.P. the other day. The plan was less than 5 per cent. The population is near about 13 to 14 per cent. They have also said, they will raise the plan. These are the efforts made by us from the Centre. Before I visit the States, I send my officers there. My Joint Secretaries in charge of the tribal and caste divisions are visiting the States for discussions with the officers. They give them the schemes. They discuss how to implement the schemes and then they visit some of the field formations. After that, I visit the States. In my visit, I discuss the plans with the Chief Minister, Finance Minister, Planning Minister and Minister in charge of tribals and scheduled castes. After that, I also visit the field formations to verify whether they are doing rightly or not. So, I am visiting the States myself and taking all care to

see that they are implementing these plans in a proper way. I have told all the States that we are going to assess the work done at the end of the year and 50 per cent of the special Central assistance for the scheduled castes is earmarked for effort-based criteria. I had a discussion with the Planning Commission and there was some difference of opinion. But ultimately it was decided that 50 per cent of the Central assistance will be given on population basis and the remaining 50 per cent will be given on the basis of the efforts made by the State Governments. The efforts are to lift the population from below the poverty line and bring them above the poverty line. These are the efforts. For that, we have evolved certain formulae. Accordingly, we are discussing with the State Governments and guiding them. After that, the implementation work starts.

Secondly, he asked about improvement of the condition of the scheduled tribes. These are the efforts for the improvement of their conditions. With these efforts, I am sure they will be better off than previously. Then, he asked whether the states have agreed to invest more and raise the plans. I have said that after my visit almost every State has increased their plan. I can say confidently that the State Governments are amicable and they agree to our proposition. They always increase the plan outlay.

Then, he asked about calling a State Ministers' meeting here to discuss this matter. I have adopted the other course. It is not possible to call all the State Ministers here and discuss it in one day. In one day, I will not be able to do justice to the problems of the tribals and scheduled castes. So, I have made up my mind to go personally to the various States. I have so far visited eight States. I discuss it with the Chief Minister, other Ministers and the officers. This is the strategy we have evolved. This Government is committed to the welfare

of scheduled castes and tribes. Particularly, our Prime Minister is very much interested in it. Shrimati Indira Gandhi has written personal letters to all the Chief Ministers for increasing the plan outlay. She has given guidance to all the Chief Ministers how to bring about upliftment of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. So, there is no point in asking about this, because the Prime Minister herself is committed to this work.

Then, he asked about mass scale housing for scheduled castes and tribes. This has also become a part of the tribal sub-plan. It is a phased programme and we are taking it up.

Shri Janardhana Poojary raised the question of special courts. I have time and again, said while replying in this House that we have been requesting the State Governments. The Prime Minister has written a letter; the Home Minister has written a letter and finally, the Home Secretary has also written a letter. When I personally go, I request the Chief Minister, the Minister and the officers that they should request the judicature of the High Courts of the respective States to earmark some courts for these cases. Most of the States have responded in a positive way. So, I have every hope that they will do it.

Shri Ram Vilas Paswan rightly pointed out about the re-naming of the Marathwada University in the name of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. This is the most unfortunate incident that happened in this country, particularly in Maharashtra. The mind of the people in this country is changing now. But there are some black-sheep. They create problems as they have created problems in Marathwada. As I said, this Government is committed to the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and it will not be tolerate any sort of attitude which will harm the cause of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

श्री राम विलास पासवानः नाम रहेगा नहीं रहेगा । आप कमिट्टे हैं और मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि डा. अम्बेडकर के नाम से वह इस्टीट्यूशन रहेगा या नहीं ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The hon. Member is unnecessarily asking this question. It is the work of the State Government. It is within the jurisdiction of the State; and how can I say about it?

श्री राम विलास पासवानः वहां शेड्यूल कास्ट्स के लोगों की हत्या हो गई और आप कहते हैं कि यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का मामला है।

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: It is for the State Government to do it. I can assure him that whenever I go I will request the State Government.

So far as the percentage of the plan is concerned, I have elaborately discussed it. I am myself visiting the States and requesting them to plan to the optimal point. According to us, the optimal point is according to the tribal population in the State.

श्री राम विलास पासवानः सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के प्लान के बारे में नहीं बताया।

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I have requested the Planning Commission. About the Scheduled Castes and Tribes regiment, it will not help the cause. On the contrary, it will harm the cause. We want to abolish the caste system from this country. In our endeavour to remove the caste system, it will not be in the fitness of things to name a particular regiment, a particular territory or anything in the name of caste or tribe. We should try to abolish the caste system from this country. If we want to create a healthy atmosphere, if we really want to raise the standard of living and to improve the socio-economic condition, then we have certainly to abolish the caste system from this country and it will be the endeavour of this Government....

श्री राम विलास पासवानः आमी में कास्ट्स के नाम पर रेजीमेंट्स हैं?... (अध्यधार)... इसके अलावा जूडीशियरी के बारे में क्या पालिसी है?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: There should be reservation.

Almost all the Members who have put questions, asked for the formation of a Scheduled Castes Department under the Home Ministry. Some Members demanded a separate Ministry. As I said in the beginning, even the Dhebar Commission has said that a separate Ministry is not desirable. I am personally of the opinion—not because I am a member of the Council of Ministers but as an individual also—that a separate Ministry will not help. It will become a Harijan Ministry. Nobody will like that Ministry. On the contrary, this Department will remain with the Home Ministry which is respected every where in the country.

As I said in the beginning, there is some justification for a Department under the Home Ministry, instead of a Division, as strongly argued by Shri Dalbir Singh. I will examine the issue of creating a separate Department under the Home Ministry in the charge of a Minister. But these are things which require some exercise, which we will do. I repeat what I said in the course of my reply, namely, this Government is committed, particularly, the Prime Minister of the country, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, is committed to the cause of the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Therefore, nobody need worry about them; we are here to take care of them.

28.36 hrs.

RE: COMMUNICATIONS ABOUT ARREST ETC. OF MEMBERS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have been asked by the Speaker to make the following announcement:—

"Today I received a wireless message from the District Magistrate of

Meerut intimating regarding the arrest of Swami Indervesh, MP, on 5th August, 1980 at Baghpat. When I read this wireless message in the House today, some members raised the point that it did not contain any information regarding the place of detention or imprisonment of the Member, as required to be done by the authorities concerned, under Rule 229 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

In this connection, I may inform the House that necessary instructions have been issued from time to time by the Ministry of Home Affairs to all the authorities concerned to the effect that the telegrams and other communications addressed to the Speaker about the arrest, detention, release of members should be complete in all respects and should give full information in the appropriate form, set out in the Third Schedule to the Rules of Procedure. Recently also, the matter was taken up with the Ministry of Home Affairs, who again issued fresh instructions on 1st August, 1980, specifically stating *inter alia* that the telegrams or wireless messages should contain the essential information, including the place where the Member is lodged.

I regret that in spite of repeated instructions, complete information has not been sent regarding the arrest of Swami Indervesh, including his place of lodgement, by the District Magistrate, Meerut. I hope that such lapses will not be repeated in future."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. tomorrow.

18.38 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 7, 1980/Sravana 18, 1902 (Saka).

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