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LOK SABHA DEBATES

Tenth Session



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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, October 20, 1982/Asvina, 28, 1904 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज तो बगैर घंटी बजाए आप लोग आ गए, कमाल है ।

Shri Bhogendra Jha.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Q. No. 250.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Q. No. 256 is the same in nature. If we take up both the questions together, it will be good.

MR. SPEAKER: I am prepared to do it if the Minister has got no objection.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): I have got no objection.

MR. SPEAKER: You are partial! All right; we will take them together.

Capacity Utilisation of H.E.C.

*250. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the achievable annual capacity of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi and to what extent this capacity is fully utilised;

(b) whether the above unit is looking for more orders; and

(c) if so, reasons therefor, implications thereof in respect of our self-reliance policy and remedial measures taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) The achievable capacity in 1981-82 was Rs. 141.29 crores and the production was Rs. 106.63 crores which amounts to 75.5 per cent utilisation of achievable capacity for that year.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. There is need for some more orders but only in some specific work areas in the context of emerging shifts in demand and other factors. Efforts are in hand to modify the product-mix, to upgrade the technology, where necessary, and prospect for fresh orders to enable optimum utilisation of capacity.

Manufacture of New Machines, by HEC, Ranchi

*256. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether H.E.C., Ranchi has decided to produce new machines with the collaboration of Czechoslovakia; and

(b) if so, the programme finalised by HEC, Ranchi in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b). There is such a proposal which is in initial stages of negotiation.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: The Heavy Engineering Corporation is comprising of forge foundry, heavy machine building and heavy machine tools. This complex had been and is the hope of our future industrial advancement. Constantly, for the last three years, the production has been going down. In 1978-79, the utilization was 28 per cent. While it came down to 21 per cent in 1980-81 in heavy machine building, from 25 to 30 in forge foundry and from 65 to 64 and to 21 in heavy machine outlays, the causes, as are made known to us, have been lack of orders, lack of supply of power, etc. I want to know from the Minister, the steps that are being taken to ensure that full capacity utilisation is there.

Secondly, with the present political governmental leadership in Bihar there is no hope of ensured supply of power. In that context is it considered that captive generation be established on a durable basis, so that there is no dearth of power supply in this complex in future?

Thirdly, will the Government state whether the present increase in the value also corresponds with the increasing volume also or whether that is only a price manipulation? I want to know this in terms of quantity, quality and volume.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): I fully agree with the hon. Member regarding importance of this plant in our industrial set up. The constraints that have inhibited productivity in this plant are well known to the hon. Member. He has himself referred to one or two pertinent factors. These constraints have been, inadequate and interrupted power supply, delay in receipt of bought outs, industrial relations problems — for the long term solution of which I will seek the cooperation of the hon. Members — inadequacies in production, planning and control, shortage of funds, machine breakdowns and low order book positions in the heavy machine tool-plant and the foundry forge plant in particular.

As far as production goes, I agree that there has been a marginal shortfall in production in 1979-80 and 1980-81. The total production in 1978-79 was Rs. 76 crores; in 1979-80 it was Rs. 61 crores; and in 1980-81 it was Rs. 64 crores. But the hon. Member will be happy to know that since 1980-81 the production levels have gone up. In 1980-81 the production was more than Rs. 106 crores — it was Rs. 107 crores nearly — and achievement in terms of percentage was to the achievable capacity, 75.4 per cent and this year again this productivity acceleration and momentum are there. Till now in a six-month period in 1982-83 the total production has been Rs. 70 crores and 60 lakhs, that is, 76 per cent of achievable capacity.

There has been a critical overtone in the question framed by the hon. Member but I will not refer to the political overtone. But I may mention that in the Damodar Valley Corporation the power generation has gone up and therefore productivity has also gone up. But his point is well taken regarding provision of power plants, for captive power generation in the H.E.C. Therefore, now we are proposing to set up a captive power plant with a caacity of 2.20, that is, 40 megawatts; a diesel generation set has also been set up and we hope that all this capacity will be sanctioned by the Planning Commission early, so that we can set up this facility and the techno-economic details in this respect have now been considered by a firm of consultants and we are awaiting their report.

As far as the profile of production for the future goes, our corporate plan visualises — as you know — this plant was primarily conceived as a facility for setting up of steel plants. Now, for some years we did not have any new steel plant in the making. Since we have the Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant on the anvil, now, I am sure, we have a satisfactory order book position. Keeping in view that we are receiving major orders from Vishakhapatnam

Steel Plant, I think, in terms of tonnage, the capacity and the productivity position will go up.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: It is good that the Prime Minister is also here. Late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had stated that these are temples of modern India in which HEC complex is a temple of temples.

The hon. Minister has missed one question i.e. with regard to the actual quantity and volume achieved during the last one year so that the country may know the actual improvement.

The hon. Ministter has stated about the problems. These mostly relate to management or mismanagement. With regard to the policy, the country knows that during the last three years i.e. from 1977 to 1980, there was a political leadership in the country, which was openly against further nationalisation in the country; but, at present, formal policy is not like that so, I would like to know: what are the specific steps that are being taken to ensure that the machinery or other units that can be manufactured by the HEC complex, are not imported from outside?

He has stated about workers, problem. I would like to know whether the Government is thinking of workers' participation in the management of HEC complex, so that the workers have a sense of participation and they have a feeling that they are building a future India?

With regard to the failures, is there any accountability or responsibility fixed? Otherwise, those, who go on failing, go on mis-managing things, will go on getting promotions on the basis of seniority.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: I fully agree with the hon. Member that this one of the temples of temples in which all of us, including Shri Bhogendra Jha, should worship.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He is a Communist. Communist cannot worship.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: That is why, I am saying that Mr. Bhogendra Jha can worship it at his personal level.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या डा० स्वामी ने श्री भोगेन्द्र झा से पूछ लिया है ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: As far as the figures of actual production go, I have the figures with me. Heavy Machine Building Plant produced 18,894 tonnes in volume in 1979-80, 27,269 tonnes in 1981-82 and the target for 1982-83 is 34,482 tonnes. The foundry forge plants produced in 1979-80...

MR. SPEAKER: You can give it to him.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: He has asked this question again. I am sorry, I have to take the time of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a thing which can be given to him.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: In all sections, the volume and the tonnage have been on the increase.

As far as the question of accountability of management is concerned, the Government had set up a Committee of Experts to go into the whole matter. The Expert Committee on Public Enterprises had given a report on HEC. Many of the recommendations of this Committee i.e. to upgrade the management level, have been accepted.

Regarding participation of the workers, we are now introducing quality circles at the section level. At HEC, I think, the workers are now more cooperative and participative than before.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: With the rapid increase in the establishment of industries in the country, the demand for the new machines has gone up tremendously. Therefore, it is necessary to produce more number of new machines. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any country other than Czechoslovakia has offered collaboration with the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, to produce new machines; if so, the names of those countries; when those offers have come and the decision taken by HEC, Ranchi, with those countries?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: The hon. Member, will be happy to know that the Czechoslovak Minister for Heavy Engineering is here today and we are having discussions regarding this matter. Apart from Czechoslavakia, we have offers from Russian firms regarding sintering plant, import technology for manufacturing sintering plants, we have offers from West Germany, we have offers against from Japan. So, all of these offers are being looked into and the decision will be taken appropriately.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: I would like to know whether it is a fact that the public sector Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, has a proposal to set up an integrated steel plant by acquiring all the necessary skill and capacity indigenously and whether the machines required for that proposed integrated steel plant will be produced by Heavy Engineering Corporation and if so, the efforts made by the HEC Ranchi, in this regard.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: We have not reached the stage in which we can manufacture in the Integrated Steel Plant of our own. We will be happy to have our own in the future.

श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार रांची हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कार्पोरेशन में आज भी ऐसी मशीनें मौजूद हैं जो कि कारखाने की स्थापना होने के बाद ऐसे ही पड़ी हैं और जिनका उत्पादन में किसी भी प्रकार का उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है । क्या माननीय मंत्री जी जानकारी देंगे कि ऐसी मशीनों को उपयोग में लाने के लिए, उनको इंस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी के यूटिलाईजेशन के लिए उन्होंने क्या योजना बनाई है ।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : श्रीमन, सम्मानित युवा सदस्य के विचारों से सहमत होने में मैं कठिनाई अनुभव कर रहा हूं । वहां कई ऐसी मशीनें हैं, जिनका उपयोग नहीं हो सका है, लेकिन उन मशीनों की टैक्नीकल आधार पर उपयोगिता है । उनको और बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है । उन सब मशीनों का पूरा विवरण मेरे पास है कि किस किस मशीन की क्या उपयोगिता है । यदि आप चाहें तो मैं इन को दे दूंगा ।

श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा : इसकी आप जानकारी एकत्र कर लें, मैं बाद में ले लूंगा ।

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Sir, the hon. Minister in his statement has said that there are certain areas where they are not getting order resulting in the 75 per cent capacity utilisation of this institution. But in the verbal statement which he has made just now, he has said that due to Visakhapatnam steel plant coming up, their order will be full and they won't have any problem whatsoever. May I ask the Minister if he could tell us whether diversification in this undertaking is possible and by diversifying, we will be able to have more orders and more work for this organisation?

(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Sir perhaps if I remember correctly, I did not use the words "any difficulty whatsoever". But as far as this question regarding Order Book situation

goes, this particular order book situation in the field of foundry forge plant is covered partially by the Visakhapatnam steel plant orders.

The working areas in which we have no order book position are foreshafts iron rolls and castings. Now we are diversifying the product mix in the field of Darglines, OB drills, Excavators, Crushers which are repetitive in nature and link HEC to other buyer sectors than the steel plant sector. So, in these sectors we are diversifying and I hope, as I have referred to the corporate plant, that in future by this enlarged product mix we will have more orders.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: We are sufficiently educated over this question.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I don't know. Except me, others would demand more time.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: He is importing the rolls and he is producing all the other items. Why can't you ban the import of rolls, so that you may get more orders?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 251—r. R. P. Gaekwad.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri R. P. Gaekwad. Shri Jitendra Prasad, Both of them are not present.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is a very important question.

MR. SPEAKER: What can I do? I can only call their names. I cannot make them present here.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Make a provision for fine!

MR. SPEAKER: That is a good suggestion:

Pollution in metropolitan cities

+

*252. SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:
SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have measured air, water and noise pollution in the metropolitan cities of India as also in large industrial cities such as Kanpur, Ahmedabad, Jamshedpur etc;

(b) if so, the result of such studies;

(c) whether the levels of pollution are in keeping with the prescribed levels in other advanced industrial countries of the West; and

(d) whether Delhi falls within such minimum levels of pollution?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) The National Environmental Engineering Research Institute. Nagpur has conducted studies on air pollution in 10 cities. The Central and the State Boards for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution are monitoring water quality through a network of 234 stations which also include stations near Metropolitan and Industrial towns;

Noise level surveys have been carried out in Ahmedabad, Bombay, Delhi Madras and Calcutta by some research institutions.

(b) The other Cascous pollutants except for suspended particulate matter in the atmosphere are generally below the sttandards prescribed by international bodies though there are transient increases in local pockets occasionally.

The data from the monitoring programme undertaken by Central Board is being analysed on a continued basis. According to the tentative findings the levels of water pollution in the water bodies near the metropolitan/industrial cities is on the higher side in respect of suspended solids, organic matters and Coliform Counts. Heavy metals and pesiticides are almost always found to be below acceptable levels.

The peak noise level on the streets in the cities where it has been measured ranges from 75—90 decibels.

(c) The levels of pollution are comparable or below the prescribed levels in other advanced countries except for organic and bacteriological pollution in water and suspended particulate matter in air. Noise level in some congested pockets sometimes exceeds the prescribed limits of the western countries.

(d) The statement in (c) above is also applicable to Delhi.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Mr. Speaker, yesterday you were pleased to say that if a senior Minister in whose name a particular item is standing and is present in the House....

MR. SPEAKER: That is not applicable here.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Courtesy demands that the senior Minister should reply. In any case....

MR. SPEAKER: We must be clear about it. It is not always the case here. Junior Minister can reply. What is there? The Minister can intervene.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I have merely reminded you of what happened yesterday only.

MR. SPEAKER: That was something else.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He should directly say that he wants the Prime Minister to reply.

MR. SPEAKER: She will intervene wherever it is necessary.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I want Government to answer. I am not interested in.....

MR. SPEAKER: I wanted to make things very clear as far as I am concerned.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Any way. The reply as laid on the table of the House does not indicate:

(a) Is Jamshedpur covered by the enquiries made by NEERI or institutions covered by NEERI?

(b) Is sound pollution problem also integrated with Government Departments or Departments dealing with pollution?

(c) It is also not clear whether this water pollution to what extent is above the levels prescribed normally elsewhere in the world. It is also not very clear what organic matttr pollute the waters. Therefore the answer to it needs further clarification.

Will the Minister give the details required as indicated by me?

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Jamshedpur has not been covered by the survey which has been made in other cities. Regarding the peak of noise pollution the hon. Member knows that we have no legislation for noise pollution. But there are some old rules. Those have not been translated into law. (*Interruptions*) The estimation is that the noise pollution in several cities in India is above the international standards.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: In protest, I do not want to put supplementary question because the hon. Minister speaking on behalf of the Government does not know a bit about the whole thing. It is an insult to the whole House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He has to say—May I protest?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: He is not going to deal with the question like pollution.

AN HON. MEMBER: Pollution is on the other side.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Harikesh Bahadur. He is not present Dr. Karan Singh.

DR. KARAN SINGH: The hon. Minister has just said rightly that there is no legislation on noise pollution. I was Chairman of the Select Committee on the Air Pollution Bill. Although it did not directly concern with that should move in early rather than allow in our report that the noise pollution, as it is becoming an increasing problem in our metropolitan areas, we should move in early rather than allow the situation to further develop. And one of the specific reports in the Select Committee's recommendations was that for noise pollution, legislation should be taken up.

Would the Government let the House know whether they are, in fact, considering a legislation as we have legislations on water, air and land pollutions; are you considering legislation for noise pollution also? Will that legislation be operative even in this House?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: What about the Zero-hour pollution?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, such things—noise pollution of Parliament—invite breach of privilege!

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: I fully agree with the hon. Member's suggestion that there should be a comprehensive legislation on noise pollution and it is under consideration. We have a National Committee for Environment Planning which is going into the details of drafting and framing of laws.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): So far as noise pollution is concerned, it is covered by the rules of local bodies regarding nuisance. But it is not being fully implemented. I feel that not much action is being taken on this.

So far as the later part of the hon. Member's question is concerned, that is entirely under your jurisdiction.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Had she got up earlier, Bahugunaji would have asked the questions.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, I would congratulate Mr. Bahuguna for setting this question. He has been very pollution-conscious. In my constituency, he has done quite a lot.

MR. SPEAKER: You mean, help in curbing the pollution or something?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Yes, in curbing the pollution in Chembur area. I would like to know from the Minister whether it is a fact that the pollution in metropolitan city like Calcutta is going to greately increase because of the West Bengal Government's retrogade decision to build a Five-star hotel near the zoo?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, it is a serious question. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This is a source of pollution.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I had just been to Calcutta and the people of Calcutta have complained..

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: So many pollutions are coming in the residential area of Delhi.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Is this their concept of democracy that I cannot speak?

(*Interruptions*)

Of course, sir it is a question of environmental pollution. They are all interconnected subjects

MR. SPEAKER: You put your question.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, I do not know why Marxists get annoyed whenever I stand up?

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is decentralising the speakership.

MR. SPEAKER: It looks like that. He is encroaching.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I want to know whether the Government is aware that this has caused great protest in Calcutta? I want to know whether it is a fact, as I heard in Calcutta, that the Prime Minister has concurred with the decision of the West Bengal Government to allow them to build a five-star hotel near the zoo? It is therefore a threat to the environment in that area.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: People have come to me to complain against this proposal. After that, I took the matter up with the Chief Minister of West Bengal. On two occasions. I wrote to him also. But he feels quite strongly that this structure will not add to pollution. There is no question of my concurrng because this matter is entirely under his purview.

(*Interruptions*)

I also said that I have heard that the proposed hotel would damage the atmosphere near the zoo. The Chief Minister's reply is that it is already a built area and there are other buildings so this is not going to make any difference. I do not know whether this is true or not. I have not been to that area.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Sir, though my question is separate, in this statement, here, there is a mis-statement. There are many multi-storyed Central Government buildings around the Capital which nobody referred to.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you trying to reply to first question put by the other Member?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Now, I am coming to the question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, he is replying on behalf of the Treasury there Benches.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Five-star hotels are not Marxists' principle. I never knew that they were. Five-star hotels being set up by the Marxist Government! What is this country coming to?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: This question should cover the setting up of plants or refineries, etc. polluting the atmosphere in big cities. My specific question is, whether the Mathura Refinery pollution affects the metropolitian city of Delhi and Agra which is also considered as a city and whether Taj will be affected by it. I want to know whether this was considered. This is an important point. The ecological balance has been disturbed. It could have been well set up in Mirzapur in eastern Europe....

AN HON. MEMBER: Poland?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH:....in eastern U.P. Taj is now facing danger.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the question?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: The entire ecological balance has been disturbed.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He is leading to a ban on solidarity!

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I am sorry I have not understood the questions.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Do you approve of the ban on Solidarity or not?

MR. SPEAKER: No question.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Was it about the Mathura Refinery and the Taj?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: What did he ask?

MR. SPEAKER: He was lost in his own jungle. Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Let her reply.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Reply to what?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: The ecological balance has been disturbed upto Agra and Delhi and Taj has been affected due to Mathura Refinery.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I am myself very deeply worried about this question and I have raised it many times with experts and others. The expert opinion is that the refinery will not affect the Taj. According to them, what has affected the Agra atmosphere or environment is, firstly, the railway yard and, secondly, the many small foundries there. Those foundries we are trying to remove. They are private and, therefore, it is not easy. But we are trying to remove them. Some action has been taken about the railway yard also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The foundries were there before Janata also.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The action with regard to foundries started before the Janata Party period.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Since we are dealing with pollution in the metropolitan cities in the last two decades, a large number of vehicles of different types are on the road, not only using petrol but also other products of petroleum, diesel and kerosene, emitting poisonous gases at a very low level of the road. There has been a proposal in other countries for metropolitan cities that vehicles exhaust pollute and put the human life in danger because of pollution of poisonous monoxide gases. Therefore, there has been a proposal to put a longer scale exhaust in all the vehicles so that the level of the exhaust is kept 4 to 5 ft. above, allowing the pollution to be less. May I know from the Government whether the present legislation with regard to the emission of poisonous gases from the vehicles will be amended to sufficiently cover and give protection from this type of pollution and whether the new techniques in trying to throttle these poisonous gases at the lower level will be employed by the Transport Department?

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: The hon. Member's anxiety is true, specially in the larger metropolitan cities. We do have a programme. But I do admit that the implementation could be much better specially in the larger cities and congested areas.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The DTC had started such a programme. I do not think they kept up the implementation as it should have been done. But I entirely agree with the hon. Member that this is an inportant question which has to be taken up.

Import of Rounds and Structurals

*253. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are importing certain quantities of rounds and structurals although there is a large unutilised re-rolling capacity at home;

(b) the quantity and qaulity of the said items imported annually;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether Government have received the suggestions to terminate the import of these items in the interest of the country; and

(e) if so, the steps Government propose thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Import of these items is canalised through SAIL. Imports are made after an assessment of the demand and expected availability of these items from indigenous sources including re-rollers. Imports are limited to the gap between estimated demand and availability and the import programme is kept under review with a view to ensuring that on the one hand unnecessary imports do not take place and on the other shortages in availability do not develop.

(b) Data on total imports from 1980-81 is not yet available. Imports by SAIL during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 (Apl.-Sept. 1982) were as below:—

(Quantity in '000 tonnes)

	1980-81	1081-82	1982-83 (Apl.— Sept. 82)
Bar & rods (including wi re rods)	46.1	62.3	41.0
Structurals	309.0	309.0	507.4

(c) The actual production within the country is not adequate to match the demand for these items due to constraints of quality, size and specifications.

(d) and (e). Some suggestions received from re-rollers were examined in consultation with them. It was found that the need for imports could not be totally eliminated but there was scope for reduction in imports if the re-rolling industry could meet the demand of certain categories of priority consumers. Discussions to explore the possibilities of such arrangements were held under the aegis of the Iron and Steel Controller. But so far re-rollers and consumers have not been able to work out a mutually satisfactory arrangement. One difficulty in the way of evolving a satisfctory arrangement is that a small proportion of the re-rollers have ISI certification, and the consumers demand material meeting ISI specifications. Another difficulty is that re-rollers and the consumers have not been able to agree on terms on which re-rollers would supply finished material to them. Iron and Steel Controller is using his good offices to evolve a workable arrangement, and efforts are continuing.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: May I know from the Hon. Minister what is the annual production capacity of the country of the bars and structurals by the rerolling industries and what is the annual demand of these items in our country and what is the difference

in price of these items between those produced in our country and those imported and how much foreign exchange is involved on this issue?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Regarding structurals, the assessed demand this year is 3,59,000 tonnes and the production anticipated is 2,90,000 tonnes and the estimated shortfall is about 100,000 tonnes.

In the field of other structurals also, for example channels and angles, the assessed demand is 6,30,000 tonnes and production anticipated, both from main producers and secondary producers is 4,15,000 tonnes and the shortfall would be 2,15,000 tonnes. That means the total anticipated shortfall would be 3,74,000 tonnes.

And it is in this area tha we have to import in order to see that the users do not suffer in the priority sectors.

The foreign exchange component can only be known once the import negotiations commence and I cannot give the foreign exchange component just now.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: In the Statement given by the Hon. Minister, it is stated that the Iron and Steel Controller is negotiating with the re-rolling industry and it was found that there was scope for reducion in impors if the rerolling industry could meet the demand of certain caitegories of priority consumers. But since there are some difficulties to come to an agreement because of ISI Certification and the disagreement of consumers etc. it could not yet be materialised.

May I know from the Hon. Minister in case both these difficulties cannot be removed by an amicable settlement, what measures the Ministry of Steel wants to take to find some workable solutions? Sir, you will find from the statement of the Hon. Minister that the import of structurals are increasing day by day. You will find from the statement that in 1980-81, it is 306,000 tonnes. In 1981-82, it is 309,000 tonnes and this year (six months) it has increased to 507,000 tonnes. This will ultimately adversely affect the contry's economy as well as the foreign exchange.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: It is correct that the Iron and Steel Controller is taking the initiative to invite the reroller firms so that they can upgrade the technology that is available and that they can produce quality structurals which are required by the priority sectors like Defence, electric undertakings and so on and so forth. The Iron and Steel Controller held a meeting on 9th September, 1982 in which he discussed the various measures that could be adopted to reduce imports and to prevail upon the rerolling sectors for temporary upgradation.

The major items that require technological upgradation are in the field of finished sections, that is, bars and rods.

Then straightening machines are also required in the field of live structurals. Balancing facility is also required in these fields.

Only 220 rolling mills out of more than 1,000 have been registered under International standard certificate specification scheme. These are to upgrade quality so that it can come up to the ISI specifications. A Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Iron & Steel Controller to go into all these Questions specifically and report by the end of this year. The representatives of the re-rolling industry have also been invited so that their views can also be taken into account and the technology upgradation problems can be looked into.

Setting up a of Coca Processing Unit in Kerala

254. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any licence application pending before Government

for starting a Coca processing factory in Kerala;

(b) whether it is also a fact that one application for starting a factory recommended by Kerala Government has been rejected by the Union Government; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

DR. KARAN SINGH: It says 'coca processing factory'. Is it 'coca cola' or 'coconut ? What is it? There is no such thing as 'coca factory'. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): It is 'cocoa'.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not cuckoo-clock.

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: The answer to my question contains two 'Nocs' and one 'does not arise' (*Interrup*- Actually the cocoa cultivation in India is having an interesting history behind it. Everybody knows what is cocoa. It was being imported till recently. But to save the foreign exchange, the Government of India ....

MR SPEAKER: What is the question?

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: I am coming to the question. I am giving the background. That is very important.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The question will come tommorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: It is just germinating.

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: It was the Government of India and the Governments of Karnataka and Kerala which rendered necessary help and incentive to the farmers to produce cocoa. The cocoa required in India was, 4,000 metric tonnes. The moment the target was reached, some rumours against the cocoa produced in India started, that is, it contained acidity and, therefore, it was useless. So, Cadbury, Amul and other companies...

MR. SPEAKER: Are you going into the theoretical side of it or are you putting a quesion?

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: There was a report by an FAO expert one Mr. Hubbard; he reported that the cocoa produced in Karnataka and Kerala contained acidity. As against that the CFTRI reported that 'the cocoa produced in India does not contain acidity'. The report originally submitted by the FAO expert caused much hardship to the farmers. This is the background. Because of this kind of report by the so-called expert, etc, the farmers were put to trouble. Here again the CAMPCO applied for a licence for starting a processing industry. To prevent that, Cadbury and others have applied for a licence....

MR. SPEAKER: You put a simple question, whether such and such thing has been done or not.

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: I want to know whether the Minister is going to take action against the concerned persons who misled him.

MR. SPEAKER: That should have been the question (*Interruptions*).

AN. HON. MEMBER: The Minister has not followed the question at all.

MR. SPEAKER: You answer in the same way.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: So far as the production of cocoa in India is concerned, as the hon. Membtr has pointed out, the total production is 4,000 metric tonnes and out of that, 2,700 metric tonnes are produced in

Kerala. Therefore, Kerala has become the major producer of cocoa in the country. Also there is a total ban on the import of cocoa nuts or cocoa in any form into the country. So far as the report is concerned that the cocoa produced in Kerala and Karnataka contains acidity, we are not aware of any such report. In any case, import of cocoa is banned by the Government.

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: The Government of India Industries Ministry issued a licence for starting a cocoa processing factory in favour of CAMPCO. That factory is sufficient to process the cocoa produced both in Kerala and Karnataka. ..(*Interruptions*)

SHRI E. BALANANDAN *rose*

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Let him supplement his supplementary.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: An application for starting a cocoa processing factory in Kerala has been received by the Government from a private company. What is the reaction of the Government to allowing the factory in Kerala?

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: The Government have received two applications from the Kerala Industrial Development Corporation for setting up of a cocoa processing plant in Kerala. Both the proposals have been approved and they are in different stages of implementation.

High Cost of Industrial Plots in Delhi

†255. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made a study of the problems of industrial growth of Dehli.

(b) whether it is also a fact that high prices of land in Delhi have inhibited the growth of industries in the capital; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to curb the high cost of industrial plots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) The problems of Industrial Growth in Delhi are being constantly reviewed by Delhi Administration.

(b) There has been a steady growth of small industries in Delhi.

(c) Delhi Administration has a programme for development of industrial land and flatted factories which are made available at reasonable prices.

SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN: I wish to point out that I had asked whether the Government have made a study of the problems of industrial growth of Delhi and the reply is: "The problems of industrial growth in Delhi are being constantly reviewed by Delhi Administration." Sir, if you are satisfied with that reply, I may be permitted....

MR. SPEAKER: I am only concerned with your satisfaction.

SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN: I am, not satisfied. I am, therefore, pointing out to you that I was interested to know whether any study has been made by this Government as regards the growth of small scale industries in Delhi. If the Delhi Administration is doing something, what was the good of my putting my question. If you agree with me, the Minister may be asked to put in a very correct reply and it may be postponed. Otherwise, I may be permitted to put my supplementary.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: A survey has been carried out by the Delhi Administration in the Department of Industries. Delhi being a Union Territory, it is directly under the control of the Central Government. We have been supplied information by the Delhi Administration.

SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN: If the reply is to come like this that the State Government is responsible for that, then what is the use of putting questions here. If you permit me, I will put my supplementary. You please ask the Minister to explain that if you are satisfied with what I have submitted to you.

The (b) part of my question is : "whether it is also a fact that high prices of land in Delhi have inhibited the growth of industries in the capital"? And the reply is: "There has been a steady growth of small industries in Delhi." I am talking of high prices of land and the reply is about the steady growth of small industries. It has no relation with land prices? The Minister must be asked to prepare a proper reply and let me know.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The Ruling Party Members are dissatisfied.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: You may postpone the question.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH : Sir, the first part of the hon. Member's question is: whether, due to the increase in the land prices in Delhi, there has been any inhibition in the industrial growth in Delhi. Our reply is that we have studied this problem and the Government is of the considered view that because of the increase in the land prices, there has not been any inhibition in the growth of industries in Delhi. On the contrary, according to the figures available with us, in the year 1950-51, there were 8,060 industrial units with an investment of Rs. 16.13 crores with a turnover of Rs. 31.35 crores employing 69,2556 workers. As against this, in the year 1980-81, the number of industrial units was increased to 45,000 with a total investment of Rs. 867 crores with a turnover of Rs. 2,159 crores employing 4.5 lakhs workers. Therefore, the hon. Member should know from the answer given by me that there has been no inhibition in the growth of industrial units in Delhi.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Sir, I do not know wherefrom the hon. Minister got these figures—naturally, from the Delhi Administration. I want to know whether he is aware that for the planned development of Delhi, about 1 lakh smallscale industrial units were to be shifted from the non-conforming areas as late as in 1962 and were to be provided with suitable land, buildings, sheds or something like that at pre-determined cheap rate. I want to know whether, in the last 20 years, any effort has been made to rehabilitate one lakh industrial units of Delhi, and if so, how many of them? It may not be a few thousands. I do not know wherefrom he has got these figures—may be from the Delhi Administration. I want to know whether they were forced out from any non-conforming areas 20 years ago but they were not provided with water, electricity etc. The growth rate has taken place probably in the other areas which have been developed recently. I want to know this.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Sir, the hon. Member has asked me about the non-conforming areas in Delhi. I may tell him that over the years, the Delhi Administration and the Delhi State Industrial Corporation have built up a number of industrial complexes around Delhi to rehabilitate those industries in the non-conforming areas and also to allow the growth of other industries. If he wants, I can give him the information about the industrial complexes I can send it seperately.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: A number of areas have been developed. I am here talking of rehablitation of the industries in the existing areas. My second question is: is the Minister aware of this? Probably I think he would make it known a little more from the concerned department—is he aware that small entrepreneurs, existing or new, have to knock at the doors of the D.D.A., Director of Industries, Delhi Water Supply Undertakings, Municipal Corporation, S.S.I.I., Banks

etc, for finance and licences? Is it within his knowledge? Will he assure this House that he will arrange for a uniform policy to deal with these very small, tiny, industries so that they can not only get themselves rehabilitated but they also exist what to talk of growth?

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Sir, this is a matter which is under consideration of the Government. We want to simplify the procedure by which no entrepreneurs are put to any difficulty in the matter of putting up industries. There is a set procedure for it. The entrepreneurs will have to follow that procedure. But, at the same time, it is our constant endeavour to see that the difficulties which are being faced by the entrepreneurs are minimised.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the part (a) of the question, namely whether Government have made any study of the problems of industrial growth of Delhi. I am not talking of small scale or cottage industries. Earlier we discussed that due to existence of the big industries, we have air, water and noise pollution problems in the metropolitan towns like Delhi etc. The Prime Minister is also here. I had been to Moscow for treatment.

MR. SPEAKER: How is it relevant here?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The Soviet Government has decided to shift the big industries from their metropolitan cities like Moscow. Some other socialist countries also are doing it. I would like to know from the hon. Minister—the hon. Prime Minister is also, sitting here—whether Government will take a decision, for the planned growth of Delhi and other Metropolitan cities, to remove these large industries from the Metropolitan cities which cause air, water pollution and noise pollution (*Interruption*) and also poliutical pollution (*Interruption*) there are unscrupulous politicians also (*Interruption*) May I konw whether they will remove these big industries from Metropolitan cities like Delhi?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I protest. He wants our industries to be shifted to Moscow. I will not allow it.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you vehemently protesting?

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: So far as Delhi is concerned it is a large Metropolitan area and there is hardly any hinterland. It is the policy of the Government not to allow the establishment of any large scale industries in Delhi or in any other metropolitan areas. Therefore no new licences will ordinarily be granted for establishment of large industries in metropolitan cities.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Whether you will remove the industries from Metropolitan cities like Delhi, that is just outside?

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: So far as shifting of large scale industries from Delhi Metropolitan area is concerned, I may tell the hon. Member that the bulk of the industries in and around Delhi are small scale industries. There are only about 100 or so large-scale units. There is no proposal before Government to shift them.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I wonder whether the hon. Minister has seen the power plants at Badarpur. If so, has he noticed that the Badarpur power plant and other power plants in North Delhi belch out millions of tonnes of smoke every day? What steps do the Government propose to take to shift these power plants outside the periphery of Delhi?

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: This question does not arise. This supplementary does not arise out of the main question. You may address this query to the Energy Minister.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I thought it concerned your Ministry.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: No, this question may kindly be addressed to the Energy Minister.

Research and Development in Industry

*258. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether keeping in view the competitiveness in the world market, his Ministry has directed the Indian industries to pay greater attention to research and development and also become self-reliant; and

(b) if so, the action taken in pursuance thereof during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

(a) and (b). Government have always recognised the need for up-dating technologies and encouraging research and development with a view to enable Indian Industries to face competition in the world market. Various measures have been taken in this direction, which include:—

(a) Providing weighted tax deduction of 133 per cent for sponsoring research projects in approved institutions.

(b) Providing weighted tax deduction of 125 per cent for carrying out approved research programme in the In-house R&D Units.

(c) Incentive for creating capital assets in Research and Development in Industry permitting 100 per cent writ-off in the year of expenditure.

(d) Exempting the non-FERA/non-MRTP Industrial units from the restrictions of licensing when the technology in question has been developed within the National Laboratories.

(e) Providing enhanced investment allowance on expenditure incurred on plant and machinery using indigenously developed technology.

(f) Providing OGL facilities without any limit for recognised R&D In-house Units to meet their Research & Deveopment requirements.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: The Minister has given details about the concessions to be given to various research and development projects. I would like to know the names of the various research projects. I would like to know the names of the institutions sponsoring these projects. Also I want to know the other institutions and such industries to which these institutions are attached. Lastly, I want the total concession given to these projects.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: There are 750 registered units which are registered with the Department of Science and Technology, for In-house R&D Research. It would be difficult to list all these units. They are 750 in number. If I have your permission, Sir, I can supply the hon. Member with the names of these 750 registered units.

The R&D expenditure incurred by these units increased from about Rs. 50 crores in 1978-79 to more than Rs. 200 crores in 1981-82. Amongst these 750 enterprises, there are 50 public sector undertakings which are doing In-house research. For weighted tax benefit,

there are 80 programmes that have been approved under the Scheme and I would furnish to the hon. Members details thereof if he wants.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDE: You may kindly furnish that to me. The competitiveness and the development of the industries depends upon the labour and management relationship. Due to the strained labour and management relationship, the Indian Industries are not making sufficient progress, and the hon. Minister also agreed in one of the functions when he said that in the world market, the reputation of the Indian industries is falling. What steps have been taken by the Government to ease the relationship between labour and the management.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Strained management and labour relationship might be a factor, but I do not think, that it is the major factor inhibiting our R&D programme. But certainly it is a factor which has to be reckoned with. We have a whole series of industrial relations legislation, and labour laws, and I need not go into the details, but I can say that we are taking care of the matter as far as possible.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Now-a-days, we are very much disturbed by the new policy of allowing free import of technology. The private sector is the biggest offender for neglecting R&D. It does not spend on an average more than 5 per cent, while the public sector spends nearly 2.5 per cent. I would like to know whether the Government will continue to succumb to the pressures for import of technology without caring much for the development of R&D. Secondly, will the Government consider enforcing a policy of R&D linked licences to these houses, as we have the productivity linked bonus?

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Ecological imbalance due to loss of forests

*256. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:
SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention had been drawn towards the study report of the Indian Institute of Science about the clossal loss of forest covers on the land leading serious environmental and socio-economic consequences;

(b) if so, the area in hectares in which trees have been felled and the extent to which it has caused ecological imbalance;

(c) the steps proposed for reservation of environment and protection of the remaining natural forests; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Between 1951 and 1980, 4.39 million hectares of Government forest area was reported to have been diverted (lost) to non-forest purposes. After October, 1980, when the forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 came into force, only an area of 5964 ha. has been diverted to non-forest purposes. Loss of forest cover has also taken place on account of encroachments, illicit fellings, grazing, fires and other biotic factors. An exact estimate of the losses for the whole country has not been made. It is true that loss of forest area and forest cover leads to ecological problems such as floods, droughts, desertification, soil erosion, silting of water bodies including reservoirs and loss of biological resources.

(c) and (d). The following steps are being taken:

(i) Stricter implementation of the existing forest legislations.

(ii) Revision of the National Forest Policy and Indian Forest Act to give greater emphasis to conservation.

(iii) Providing guidance to the States for improved management of forests.

(iv) Ensuring better protection of forests by increase of protective staff, provision of equipment and mobilising public opinion in favour of conservation of natural resources.

(v) Improvement of tree cover in forest and nonforest areas by stepping up the programmes of afforestation, social forestry village and farm forestry and involvement of rural communities and youth in these programmes.

(vi) Ecological mapping of the country to identify the critical ecosystems and areas which need special protection.

(vii) Enlarging the network of protected areas like National Parks and Sanctuaries and the setting up of Biosphere Reserves.

(viii) Setting up of ecological task forces of ex-servicemen in certain areas.

दिल्ली की पत्थर की खानों में दुर्घटनायें

*257. **श्री बाबू साहिब पारुलेकर :**

श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली की पत्थर की खानों का प्रबन्ध दिल्ली राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम ने अपने हाथ में ले लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब से ;

(ग) इन खानों में दिसम्बर, 1981 के पश्चात ऐसी कितनी दुर्घटनायें हुई हैं जिनमें जान-माल का नुकसान हुआ है ;

(घ) क्या ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं में मुआवजा देने के लिए स्पष्ट निदेश हैं ; और

(ङ) तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) दिल्ली राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम द्वारा भेजी गई जानकारी के अनुसार 1976 में पत्थर की अनेक खानें अभिग्रहीत की गई थीं ।

(ग) निगम की पत्थर खानों में 4 दुर्घटनायें हुई जिनमें 4 श्रमिकों की जानें गईं ।

(घ) और (ङ). दुर्घटनाओं के मामले में क्षतिपूर्ति के भुगतान पर कर्मचारी क्षतिपूर्ति अधिनियम, 1923 के प्रावधान लागू होते हैं, जिसे राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों द्वारा लागू किया जाता है ।

Awards given by N.R.D.C.

259. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHAUDHARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) give awards for inventions every year on the Independence Day;

(b) if so, the number of inventions awarded, the total amount spent for this purpose and financial assistance and the certificates of merits given so far since their inception;

(c) what steps have been taken to bring the award winning inventions for the practical utility of the common man; and

(d) how many of these award winning inventions have been used and benefits drawn by the common man in the country?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Awards for invention are given by the N.R.D.C. Normally these awards are announced twice a year, on our Independence and Republic Days.

(b) Since the inception of the prize awards in 1961-62, cash awards for 486 inventions and 60 certificates of merit have been given. The total cash awards amount to Rs. 10.2 lakhs. In addition, financial assistance amounting to Rs. 9.77 lakhs has also been provided for fabrication of models and prototypes.

(c) and (d). To make award winning inventions available for the use of the common-man, the Corporation takes several measures such as (i) giving publicity to the inventions through the Journal of the Corporation "Invention Intelligence" (ii) providing financial assistance to the inventor to fabricate prototypes (iii) assisting the inventor to obtain patent protection, and (iv) bringing the inventors in contact with entrepreneurs who could possibly exploit the inventions. While it is not possible to precisely determine the number of inventions used, several inventions find their application directly or indirectly in the products and services made available to society. Such award winning inventions include High efficiency Kerosene Stove, Knitting Machine, Wind Mill, Axle Counter, Tea Fermenting Machine, Hardness Tester, Radio Sonde Thermistor, Strain Gauges, Titanium Anodes, Static Inverter etc.

Colour T.V., tubes and VCR projects cleared by Government

*260. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of producers are rushing into the electronics field-colour T.V., T.V. picture tubes, and video cassette recorders (VCRs);

(b) the particulars of projects cleared so far in the public and private sectors and their annual production capacity;

(c) whether the Punjab State Electronics Development and Production Corporation has also been issued a Letter of Intent/Industrial Licence for the manufacture of VCRs; and

(d) precautions taken by Government to ensure that all these licences issued are for intrinsically economic-levels of production and they do not end up in a fiasco?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The particulars are given in Statement I, II and III.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In appraising project proposals for approvals Government considers factors such as the technology involved, availability of components and raw materials, investments, foreign exchange etc. This helps to set up techno-economically viable units.

Statement-I

Status of Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences issued for manufacture of Black & White TV Picture Tubes/Colour TV Picture Tubes

S.No.	Name of the Party	Annual Capacity Industrial Licence	Total after expansion for which LI has been issued
1	2	3	4
BW TV Picture Tubes			
1	M/s BEL, Bangalore	2·00 lakh Nos.	3·00 lakh Nos.
2	M/s. Uptron Anand Ltd., Kanpur .	0·40 lakh Nos.	2 00 lakh Nos.
3	M/s Teletube Electronics, Ghaziabad	1·00 lakh Nos.	—

1	2	3	4
4	M/s Gujarat Mulco Electronics Limited	3·00 lakh Nos.	—
5	M/s Santel (India) Ltd., Sahibabad	—	3·00 lakh Nos.
6	M/s Wabel Video Devices Ltd., Calcutta	0·40 lakh Nos.	3·00 lakh Nos.
7	M/s Punjab Display Devices Ltd., SAS Nagar	3.00 lakh Nos.	—
8	M/s APEDC Ltd., Hyderabad	—	2.50 lakh Nos.
Colour TV Picture Tubes			
1	M/s Punjab Display Devices Ltd., SAS Nagar, Punjab	—	4.00 lakh Nos.

Statement-II

List of Approved Cases For VCR in Organised Sector

Sr. No.	Name of the Party	LI No. & Date	Actual Approved* Capacity
1	2	3	4
1	M/s Karnataka State Electronics Dev. Corporation Ltd., Emlyn Haven, 30, Race Course Road, Bangalore.	LI : 275 (82) 17-4-82	
2	M/s B.P.L., Post Box No. 5194, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore-560001.	LI: 207 (81) 31-12-81	
3	M/s M.S. Lulsara, 'Sherman' Flat 32, Narayan Dabholkar Road, Off Napean, Sea Road, Bombay-400007.	LI : 854 (81) 31-12-81	
4	M/s Bush (India) Ltd., Sukh Sagar N.S. Patkar Marg, P.B.No. 4127, Bombay-400007.	LI : 855 (81) 31-12-81	
5	M/s Uptron India Ltd., 10, Ashok Marg, Lucknow.	LI : 813 (81) 31-12-81	
6	M/s Maharashtra Electronics Corporation Ltd., Plot No. 214, Backbay Reclamation Raheja Centre, 13th Floor, Nariman Point, Bombay.	LI : 796 (81) 31-12-81	
7	M/s Murphy (India) Ltd., Eastern Express Highway, P.O. Box No. 201, Naupada, Thana-400602.	LI : 853 (81) 31-12-81	
8	M/s Usha Video Systems (P) Ltd. C/o M/s Usha Rectifiers Corpn. India (P) Ltd., 12/1, Delhi Mathura Road, Faridabad-121003.	LI : 320 (82) 6-5-82	
9	Shri Om Praskash Shayam Sunder Aggarwal, A/212, Elite Flats, Shahibang, Ahmedabad-380004.	LI : 468 (82) 12-7-82	
10	M/s PSED&PC Ltd., Ban of India Building, 2nd Floor, Sector-17B, Chandigarh-160017.	LI : 434 (82) 3-7-82	
11	M/s Kona k TV Ltd., 82 & 83 Indl. Estate, Bhubaneswar-751010.	LI : 637 (82) 21-8-82	

*All the above mentioned LIs have been issued for a standard capacity of 500 numbers per annum.

Statement-III

List of the Parties who have been approved for the Manufacture of VCR and VTR

S.No.	Name of the Party	Date of Approval	Actual Approved* Capacity
1	M/s Mirc Electronics, 22, Paras, Little Gibbes Road, Bombay-6.	12-3-80	
2	M/s Photophone Ltd., Sandhurst Bridge, 532 Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Road, Bombay.	13-12-80	
3	M/s Television & Components Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 57, GIDC Industrial Township, Naroda, Ahmedabad.	5-2-80	
4	M/s Goods & Suitable Glasses, 170, Bhudhwar Peth, Bombay.	15-7-80	
5	M/s Yogesh Electronics, 64, Industrial Estate, Umbergaon.	5-6-80	
6	M/s Electro Mechanical Components Co., 12, Sardar Patel Rd., Adyar, Madras-20.	28-8-80	
7	M/s Velwyn Electronics Pvt. Ltd., 140/1, V.M. Street, Royapethah, Madras-20.	29-9-80	
8	M/s B.L.R.S. Plot No. 2, 139/4, M.G. Road, Thiruvanmyur, Madras-41.	10-9-80	
9	M/s Alcuin Tapes, K-14, Green Park Extn., New Delhi.	3-2-80	
10	M/s Beltak Electronics Pvt. Ltd., A-80, Naraina Indl. Estate, Phase-II, New Delhi.	28-8-80	
11	M/s Televista Electronics Private Ltd. 239, Okhla Industrial Estate, New Delhi.	14-7-80	
12	M/s Disco Electronics, A-83, Okhla Indl. Estate, Phase-II, New Delhi.	14-7-80	
13	M/s Mohit Electronics D-17, Naraina, New Delhi-28.	5-2-80	
14	M/s Weston Electronics Ltd., Okhla Industrial Estate, New Delhi.	5-2-80	
15	M/s Canon Electronics Pvt. Ltd. DSIDC Complex, Wazirpur, Delhi.	10-7-80	
16	M/s Satbish Chander Takyar, 4/3934, Dev Nagar, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.	5-2-80	

1	2	3	4
17	M/s Electronic Instrumentation . . 23, Community Centre, Ashok Vihar, Delhi.	8-9-80	
18	M/s Electronic Consortium Pvt. Ltd. 5A/1,2,83 Ansari Road, Daryaganj, New Delhi.	19-7-80	
19	M/s Monica Electronics, . . Okhla Industrial Estate, New Delhi.	27-2 82	
20	M/s Ahuja Radios, ... Okhla Industrial Estate, New Delhi.	10-7 82	
21	M/s Shanti Electronics, ... 100 Industrial Estate, Silvasa (Via Vepi).	27-7-81	
22	M/s Cosmic Radio . 23-C Mahal Industrial Estate, Mah kali Caves Rd., Andheri (East), Bombay-400093	30-5-81	
23	M/s Jupiter Radios, ... C-46 Okhla Industrial Area New Delhi (LOCATION : PUNJAB)	29-6-81	
24	M/s Video Company of India . . . B-170, East of Kailash, New Delhi (LOCATION : DELHI)	29-6-81	
25	M/s Sonodyne Television Co., . . Pvt. Ltd., 7, Sourin Roy Rd.. Calcutta-700034 (LOCATION : WEST BENGAL)	26-9-81	
26	M/s Punjastar, Standard . . . Electronics Ltd., A-12, Phase-VI, Sahibazada Ajit Singh Nagar, Distt. Roopnagar. (LOCATION : PUNJAB)	29-6-81	
27	M/s Polestar Electronics Pvt. Ltd., E-49, Phase-II, Okhla Indl. Area, New Delhi. (LOCATION : MAHARASHTRA)	29-6-81	
28	M/s Southern Electronics . . . (Bangalore) Pvt. Ltd., 16-A, Peenya Indl. Area, Phase-I, Peenya, Bangalore. (LOCATION : KARNATAKA STATE)	29-6-81	
29	M/s Cosmic Electronics 504/2, G.I.D. Makarpura Vadodara.	1 -81	
30	M/s Weston Electronics, Okhla Industrial Estate New Delhi-110029 (LOCATION J & K STATE)	1-7-81	

1	2	3	4
31	M/s Associated Electronics & Electrical Industries, A-113, Brigade Road, Bangalore.	. . .	30-7-81
32	M/s U.M.S. Radio Factory Ltd., 306, A Dubi Road, Coimbatore.	. .	30-7-81
33	M/s Televista Electronics Pvt. Ltd., 239, Okhla Industrial Estate, Phase-II, New Delhi. (LOCATION : HYDERABAD)	. . . .	30-12-81
34	M/s M.P. Electronics, C/o Ram Narain Patel, 3C/79 Banglow Plot, Veer ESI Hospital N.I.T., Faridabad. (LOCATION : M.P.)	. . .	31-12-81
35	M/s Telerama India, 11, Sooterkin Street, Calcutta. (LOCATION : WEST BENGAL)	. .	31-12-81
36	M/s Quaser Electronics 13 Amber Vihar, Kantinagar, Bombay.	. . .	31-12-81
37	M/s R.K. Gupta 8, Hill Range Appartment Pali Mala Rd., Bombay.	. . . . .	31-12-81
38	M/s R.K. Electronics L, 4-6-8, GIDC, Naroda, Phase-III, Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	. . .	8-1-82
39	M/s Alfa Electronics, 23-A, Rani-Ka-Bagh, Amritsar (Punjab).	. . . .	8-1-82
40	M/s Jupitar Radios, C-46, Okhla Indl. Estate, Phase-II, New Delhi (Delhi)	. . . .	8-1-82
41	Kamal Electronics, Shivapuri (Loc. : M.P.) 6, Community Centre, East of Kailash New Delhi (M.P.)	. . . . .	8-1-82
42	M/s Krison, N-2, Connaught Place New Delhi. (U.P.)	. . . .	8-1-82
43	M/s Micron Electronics, 28, New Rohtak Road, New Delhi. (U.P.)	. . . .	8-1-82
44	M/s Kay Jaytronics(P) Ltd., No.66, 1st Avenue, Indra Nagar, Adyar, Madras. (Tamil Nadu)	. . .	8-2-82

1	2	3	4
45	M/s Video Electronics Ltd., 5A/7, Ansari Rd., Daryaganj New Delhi. (Location : U.P.)	15-10-81	
46	M/s Dynamic Electronics(I) Pvt. Ltd., Rahim Sabiseva Bldg. K.M. Circule, Bangalore. (Karnataka)	27-1-82	
47	M/s Mahindra Radio Television Pvt., 222 Mohanpuri, Meerut. (U.P.)	27-1-82	
48	M/s NOIDA Videotronics(P) Ltd., C-27, Masjid Moth, 2nd Floor, New Delhi. (U.P.)	27-1-82	
49	Anadigi Instruments (P) Ltd., 5-8-42, Nambally, Hyderabad. (A.P.)	27-1-82	
50	M/s Ohmitron India Ltd. Mohan Kumar Manglam Street, Nagagambakkam, Madras.	27-1-82	
51	M/s Skantronics(P) Ltd., 28, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi.	27-1-82	
52	M/s Gododia Electronics(P) Ltd. S-40 Site No.4, Indl. Area, Sahibabad. (U.P.) (Location : U.P.)	27-1-82	
53	M/s Rishi Electronics Ltd., Rishi Sadan, 35-36, Nehru Palace, New Delhi.	27-1-82	
54	M/s Haryana Electronics 228, P.O. Bldg. Sadar Bazar, Delhi (Location : Haryana)	27-1-82	
55	M/s Amit Electronics, 412, Ansal Bhavan, 16, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi. (Location : Punjab)	27-1-82	
56	M/s Jaya Kumar Engineering (Kerala) Pvt. Ltd. No. 1, Mini Industrial Estate, Kanjikoda, Palghat, (Location : Kerala)	27-1-82	
57	M/s Vijai Gupta, C-14, Indra Market, Old Sabzi Mandi, Delhi (Location : H.P.)	27-1-82	
58	M/s Digico India (P) Ltd., 228, Chandra Nagar Palghat (Location : Kerala)	15-2-82	
59	M/s Bharat Television Ltd., 15-B & 17 B TIE Balanagar, Hyderabad.	27-1-82	
60	M/s Video Tech. (P) Ltd., Dilkusha, Ramnagar, Simla (Location : H.P.)	27-1-82	

*All the above mentioned parties have been issued for a standard capacity of 500 nos. per annum each.

Nuclear power plants running behind schedule

*261. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:
SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nuclear power plants at Kota, Kalpakkam and Narora are all running behind schedule;

(b) whether this is due to technical defects, power shortage, or want of heavy water;

(c) reasons why the heavy water plants at Talcher, Tuticorin, Baroda and Nangal are all operating below installed capacity; and

(d) whether there is any crash programme for taking nuclear power generation out of this situation?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) There have been slippages in the construction schedule of the Madras Atomic Power Project and the Narora Atomic Power Project. The Rajasthan Atomic Power Station has been commissioned.

(b) The main reasons for the delays in the completion of the Madras Atomic Power Project and the Narora Atomic Power Project have been delays in the acquisition of land, delays in the delivery of major equipment, technical problems encountered during construction, nonavailability of certain construction materials, power shortages, problems encountered in the indigenous production of heavy water etc.

(c) Low production at the Nangal Heavy Water Plant is essentially due to power shortages. While low production at Tuticorin and Baroda Heavy Water Plants is due to technical problems and interruption inadequate supply of power and feed gas, lower deuterium content in the feed gas etc. the Heavy Water Plant, Talcher is yet to go into commercial production.

(d) The progress of these projects is under constant review and efforts are being made to increase production of heavy water, augment upgradation facilities and to minimise delays in the construction schedules of the atomic power projects.

Unnatural deaths of women and children

*262. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total number of unnatural deaths of women and children (below 18 years) reported in Union Territory of Delhi during January—December, 1981 and January to June, 1982;

(b) how many out of the above were registered as (i) suicides, (ii) sexual offences, (iii) offences connected with dowry, (iv) robberies, (v) domestic reasons and (vi) others;

(c) in how many of the above the department has field legal cases and how many are under investigation;

(d) whether the police has established a 'Social Cell' to investigate and solve domestic harassments to prevent crimes; and

(e) the reasons for the sudden rise in cases of death under suspicious causes in Delhi during 1982?

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

(a) to (e): The number of unnatural deaths of women and children

during the year 1981 and in 1982 (upto 30-6-82) are indicated below. The heads of crime in which the cases have been registered and the number out of them in which challans have been put in the court and the number of cases under investigation are also indicated below:—

Crime Head	No. of unnatural deaths		No.of cases in which challans already put in court	No.of cases under investigation.
	Women	Children (below 18 yrs.)		
1	2	3	4	5
1981 (January to December)				
Suicide	164	24	—	13
Sexual Offence	—	3	—	2
Connected with Dowry	23	—	12	6
Robbery	1	—	—	—
Domestic Reasons	16	1	9	—
Others	632	457	108	109
1982 (January to June)				
Suicide	84	29	—	45
Sexual Offence	—	—	—	—
Connected with Dowry	21	—	3	15
Robbery	—	—	—	—
Domestic Reasons	16	2	13	5
Others	313	206	92	228

In cases of unnatural deaths inquest proceedings are conducted under section 174 Cr. P.C. Only when there is a suspicion of foul play such cases are taken up for investigation.

No 'Social Cell' has been established by the Delhi Police for dealing with crime against women and children. However, the cases of serious crimes against women and dowry deaths are investigated under the direct supervision of Assistant Commissioner of Police and higher officers. There is marginal increase in the number of cases of death under suspicious circumstances, during 1982 (upto 30-9-82) compared to the corresponding period of last year. Various socio-economic factors are responsible for such crimes.

New Criteria for declaration of an area as industrially backward

*263. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:
SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN:

Will the Minster of PLANNING pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for new criteria to declare an area as industrially backward;

(b) whether the question of offering new concessions to those who set up units in industrially backward and remote areas is also under review; and

(c) if so, the details of the criteria, especially new criteria which would help in the rapid industrialisation of remote and backward areas?

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

(b) and (c). The National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas (NCDBA) set up by the Planning Commission in November 1978 has reviewed the scheme of concessions presently being given to units in identified industrially backward areas and submitted its recommendations in its report on Industrial Dispersal. The NCDBA has recommended that industrial development may be promoted through the media of growth centres having some basic infrastructural facilities. For the selection of these growth centres, the Committee has recommended a set of three different criteria, namely, a minimum total population on the basis of the 1971 census, a maximum number of workers in non-household manufacturing according to the 1971 census and a set of cut-off distances from existing developed centres defined on the basis of the number of workers employed in non-household manufacturing. The recommendations made by the Committee in its Report on industrial Dispersal are presently under the consideration of the Government.

Guidelines to States R.E. Annual Plan for 1983-84

*264. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines on Plan targets have been issued by the Planning Commission recently to the State Governments for formulating annual plan for 1983-84 the 'crucial penultimate year of the Sixth Five Year Plan'; and

(b) if so, full details thereof?

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

(b) A copy of the Circular letter issued by the Planning Commission regarding formulation of the Annual Plan for 1983-84 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5545/82].

Non-Lifting of Imported T.V. Kits by Dealers

265. SHRI R. R. BHOLE:
SHRI R. N. RAKESH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that eligible T.V. manufacturers, having agreed with the Department for a low retail price for imported colour T. V., are now violating their agreements by not taking delivery of imported colour T.V. kits from the Public Sector Electronics Trade & Technology Deveopment Corporation; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that in this way the E.T.T.D.C. os suffeing heavy losses and the T.V. manufacturers are cheating the consumers?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a). No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Creation of a Separate Department for Tribal Development

*266. SHRI ARVIND NETAM:
SHRI BHEEKHABHAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) reasons for not implementing the recommendation of Dhebar Commission regarding the creation of a separate Department in the Ministry of Home Affairs for the tribals; and

(b) the steps taken by his Ministry for creation of a separate Department for tribal development in the Ministry of Home Affairs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) It was not considered necessary then to create a separate department.

(b) The matter is being examined.

Production and demand for Cement in Karnataka

*267. SHRI D. K. NAIKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many cement factories are in production in Karnataka State;

(b) the total production of cement during the last three years;

(c) the yearly local requirement of cement and how much is released for local consumption each year; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for fair and equitable distribution of cement?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Eight cement factories are at present in production in the State of Karnataka.

(b) & (c). State Govt. of Karnataka had indicated in November, 1980 their quarterly requirements of cement as four lakh tonnes. The total production of cement by these cement factories during the three calender years i.e. 1979, 1980 and 1981 and allocations of cement made in favour of the State of Karnataka during these three years are given below:—

Year	Production	Allocation
	(Thousand tonnes)	
1979 . . .	1486·0	1232·1
1980 . . .	1484·0	1025·7
1981 . . .	1628.0	1050.5

(d) Allocation of cement is made every quarter on the basis of past consumption and expected availability of cement in the relevant quarter. From Quarter IV/1981 Govt. have decided to give weightage to population and also the plan schemes such as minimum needs programme, water supply schemes in rural areas, schemes of housing for slum dwellers and the needs of Harijans, Adivasis and other poorer sections of the society in respect of allocation of cement. The needs of socially oriented schemes included in the new 20 point programme and rural development are also kept in view in the matter of allocation of cement to the States/Union Territories

Failure of Newsprint Plants to step up Production

268. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three newsprint plants have failed to step up production of newsprint and newspaper industry is likely to be in trouble;

(b) if so, the production figures of three plants during the last three years; and

(c) steps proposed to be taken to increase the production?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir. Domestic production of newsprint is increasing and the demand for newsprint in met by supplementing domestic production by imports.

(b) The production of newsprint during the last three years has been as follows:

Name of the Unit	Annual production in tonnes		
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
National Newsprint & Paper Mills	47,385	51,283	55,021
Mysore Paper Mills	Nil	Nil	9,285
Kerala Newsprint Project .	Nil	Nil	Nil

(c) The Kerala Newsprint Project of the Hindustan Paper Corporation and the Mysore Paper Mills Newsprint Project with capacities of 80,000 and 75,000 tonnes per annum respectively have been commissioned. The National Newsprint & Paper Mills, is undertaking a modernisation-cum-renovation programme to increase its present rated capacity of 60,000 tonnes to 75,000 tonnes per annum of newsprint. Approvals have also been issued for the following schemes for the manufacture of Newsprint:

Name of party	Installed capacity (tonnes per annum)	Date of letter of intent/industrial licence approved
1. M/s. Tirupati Newsprint, India, M.P. .	79,000	Letter of Intent No. 295(82) dt.24-4-82.
2. M/s. Tamil Nadu Newsprint & Paper Ltd.	50,000	Industrial Licence No.CIL : 177(82) dt. 19-5-1982.
3. Shri S.K. Sikka	25,000	Letter of Intent No.126(82) dt. 25-2-82
4. M/s. Century Pulp and Paper, U.P. .	20,000	Industrial Licence No. CIL : 19 (82) dt. 15-1-1982.

Legislation for Revision of List of SCs/STs

269. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has suggested that the Government should bring forward suitable legislation for a comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his 27th Report has stated that the Government of India will bring forward in the near future suitable legislaton for a comprehensive revision of the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the present Lok Sabha.

(b) In view of Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution; any revision in the existing lists can be made only by an Act of Parliament. All the proposals, recommendations, suggestions and representations in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been referred to the State Governments/U.T. Administrations concerned for comments. The comments from some of the State Governments/U.T. Administration are still awaited. They are being continuously reminded. After the comment from all the State Governments/ U.T. Administrations are received, each proposal will be examined in detail in consultation with the Registrar general of India before legislation is introduced in Parliament.

Trade in Reptile Skin

2675. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the wild life monitoring unit of International Union for conservation of Nature and Natural Resources conducted a study on the Indian trade in reptile skins and found that the snake skin stocks in the country have been steadily rising; and

(b) if so, the efforts made to stop the killing of reptiles by unscrupulous persons who are engaged in the banned trade to make easy money?

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

(b) The Governments of the States and Union Territories have been advised not to issue trapping licences for snakes and other reptiles in view of the ban on the export of their skins. Enforcement of the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, is also the direct responsibility of the State Governments.

Study of poverty and indebteness among Adivasis

2676. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that extreme poverty has generated an apathetic attitude amongst the tribals towards their own well being in Orissa, Bihar and U.P.;

(b) if so, whether any study has been conducted by Central Government regarding the distressing poverty and high incidence of indebtedness among them; and

(c) if so, details thereof and the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The Government is aware of prevalence of poverty amongst certain tribal groups. But poverty might not be the sole cause of an apathetic attitude amongst them.

(b) and (c). The Government of India have organised through the State Governments universal benchmark survey in the tribal sub-Plan areas in different States. The processing of data of the survey is in various stages of completion. Under the integrated rural development programme, block-wise survey of families below the poverty-line preceding implementation of the programme has also been undertaken. In the context of the anti-poverty programmes and the Prime Minister's new 20-Point Economic Programme, emphasis is laid on raising a specified number of scheduled tribe families above the poverty-line. It is expected that during 1982-83 about 9.5 lakh scheduled tribe families will be assisted economically. The new cooperative structure in the tribal areas in the form of LAMPS and associated apex institutions is under periodical review for its strengthening to provide credit and to relieve indebtedness.

Jobs for Employees

2677. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the liamility of Government to provide suitable equivalent jobs to those employees whose services are declared surplus or terminated after having served the Government for quite a number of years either due to reduction in the establishment or due to winding up of an organisation; and

(b) if not, the reasons why their seniority has not been or should not be determined on the length of service rendered by the employees concerned in the new offices they joined through Surplus Cell of the Ministry of Home Affairs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Under the 'Scheme for Redeployment of Surplus Staff', the Central (Surplus Staff) Cell in the Department of Personnel and A.R. is required to make efforts to redeploy Central Government employees who are rendered surplus from Central Government Ministries/Departments as a result of introduction of administrative reforms, studies made by the Staff Inspection Unit suo-moto studies of work measurement or other administrative reforms undertaken by Ministries and abolishing or winding up of permanent of long term organisations of the Central Government in Central Government posts carrying, as far as possible, matching pay scales within six months from the date of their transfer to the Cell. Those who cannot be redeployed during this period are retrenched. Besides, temporary Central Government employees belonging to Groups 'C' and 'D' who are initially recruited through the Employment Exchange and whose services are terminated from various Government Offices after having put in three years regular continuous service are also afforded redeployment through a 'Special Cell' in the aforesaid Department in various sbordinate/non-participating attached offices under the Ministries. The surplus/retrenched employees are treated as fresh entrants in the new offices and, as per the general principles regulating fixation of seniority of Central Government employees, their seniority is reckoned from the date of their joining the new offices.

Ban on organisations accepting Foreign Contributions

2678. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the month of August, Government banned the organisations of political nature from accepting foreign contributions without any prior permission from the Government;

(b) if so, what are the total number of organisations, religious, political or social receiving the foreign contributions and the total number of such organisations banned by Government for receiving contribution; and

(c) whether Government are also considering to ban some more organisations for accepting foreign contributions without permission of Government as they have been misusing these funds for their political ends?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

Development of National Parks for Tourists

2679. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to give new look to certain National Parks for the tourists visiting India during the Asian games; and

(b) if so, which are the parks selected for development and the amount earmarked for the purpose and what are the facilities proposed to be provided to the tourists?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Study on Household Incomes and their Dispositions by NCAER

2680. SHRI ANANTHA RAMALU MALLU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made by the National Council for Applied Economic Research on Household incomes and their dispositions;

(b) whether Government are aware that the disparities of income opportunities and facilities between the rural and urban population are widening; and

(c) if so, the efforts made or proposed to be made by Government to reduce the income gap between the rural and the urban population?

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

(b) A study conducted in 1967-68 by the N.C.A.E.R on "All India Household Survey on Income, Savings and Consumer Expenditure with special reference to Middle Class" revealed the ratio of per capita income in urban areas to that in rural areas to be 1.35. Subsequently in another study on "Household Income and its Disposition" conducted in 1975-76, this ratio was estimated at 1.80. However, these two estimates are not comparable as there are conceptual differences in regard to both coverage and estimation of income between these two surveys. Besides, these studies are also based on small sample sizes and so the results have to be assessed with great caution. Using expenditure as an indicator of income, the rural urban income disparity can be measured from the National Sample Survey (NSS) on consumer expenditure.

The ratio of per capita expenditure in urban area to that in rural areas estimated from the NSS Survey on consumer expenditure turns out to be 1.43 in both 1972-73 and 1977-78.

(c) Corrective measures for rectifying rural-urban disparities are a part of the various Plans of development. Alleviation of rural poverty, is the prime objective of the Sixth Five Year Plan. The poorest sections belong to the families of landless labourers, Small and marginal farmers, rural artisans, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and socially and economically backward classes. Households below the poverty line are to be assisted through an appropriate package of technologies, services and asset transfer programmes. Some of the important specific programmes are: The Integrated Rural Development Programme, the Drought Prone Area Programme, Training Rural Youth for Self-Employment, National Rural Employment Programme, Minimum Needs Programmes, Hill Area Development Programme, Scheduled Castes Special Component Plan and Tribal Areas Development Programmes.

Revival of National Integration Council

2681. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the assurance given by him to revive and activise the National Integration Council has been implemented; and

(b) if so, the concrete steps taken by the National Integration Council to ensure communal harmony and strengthening of secular forces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). In view of the resurgence of communal violence and the need to combat the disruptionists forces which were coming to the force, it was decided by the Prime Minister to reconstitute the National Integration Council on 1st September, 1980. The first meeting of the reconstituted National Integration Council was held on 12th November, 1980 and it decided to appoint three Committees:

(i) Standing Committee.

(ii) Committee on Education.

(iii) Committee on Communal Harmony.

The Committee on Communal Harmony met twice on 24th April, 1981 and 21st June 1982. The scope of the Committee has been enlarged to cover Caste conflicts also. On the recommendations of this Committee, State Governments have been requested to constitute State Level and District Level National Integration Committees. As suggested by this Committee, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has prepared an action programme to make the role of mass media-TV, Radio, Press, etc.—more effective in promotion of Communal Harmony. The Committee is actively engaged in the task of formulation of a Code of Ethics for political parties in the context of Communal and Caste Harmony.

The Committee on Education also has held two meetings. It has entrusted the task of review of text books to the National Council for Education Research and Training. Efforts are being made to release the modified history and language text books from 1983-84 session. The recommendations of the Committee on Education regarding programmes for student and non-student youth to actively involve them in national integration activities are under implementation.

The Standing Committee of the National Integration Council met on 17th April 1982 under the Chairmanship of the Home Minister and was unanimous on the urgent need to keep up the pace of work of National Integration.

Amendment to Indian Boiler Regulations

2682. SHRI J. S. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1525 on 26th August, 1981 regarding amendment to Indian Boiler Regulations and state:

(a) whether the objections/suggestions which were received on the draft regulations No. 7 and 391 of the Indian Boiler Regulations have now been examined by the Central Boilers Board;

(b) if so, the result thereof and action taken thereon; and

(c) if the examination is still incomplete, the specific reasons for the inordinate delay in the same and when it is likely to be over and a decision arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Boilers Board had decided to promulgate the amendment to regulations 7 and 391 of the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950. Accordingly, the final notification for promulgation of the amendment to regulations 7 and 391 of the said Regulations was issued on 19th March, 1982.

(c) Does not arise in view of answer to parts (a) and (b).

Seniority of Assistant Super Intendents of N.S.S.O. (F.O.D.)

2683. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the seniority of Assistant Superintendents of N.S.S.O. (F.O.D;) has not been finalised for a long period; and

(b) if so, the procedures adopted for promotions to the post of Suptrintendent?.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The seniority lists of the three categories of Assistant Sperintendents (viz Socio-Economic Statistics, Agricultural Statistics and Industrial Statistics) have been finalised in respect of the appointments made upto 14-12-1967. As regards the appointments made from 15-12-1967 (the date of amendment of the erstwhile recruitment rules) upto 4-1-1974 (the date on which recruitment rules for the new category of Assistant Superintendent with out label-were notified) the Statewise seniority lists of Assistant Superintendents (Agricultural Statistics) have also been finalised and State-wise seniority lists of assistant Superintendents (Socio-Economic Statistics) and Assistant Superintendents (Industrial Statistics) have been circulated amongst the officials concerned and these are expected to be finalised shortly.

(b) According to the existing recruitment rules for the post of Superintendent, the post is required to be filled 90 per cent by promotion on 'selection' basis and 10 per cent by direct recruitment. Promotion is made from the three grades of Assistant Superintendent (Socio-economic Statistics), Assistant Superintendent (Industrial Statistics) and Assistant Superintendent (Agricultural Statistics) in the ratio of 2:2:1 respectively. For this purpose an all India eligibility list, separately in respect of each of these 3 grades, is drawn up and promotions made on ad-hoc basis pending finalisation of the State-wise seniority lists.

Project Reports on Tribal Sub-Plan

2684. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complete project reports as proposed by the States for tribal areas under the Tribal Sub-Plan concept;

(b) if so, the special Central assistance released to the States since 1974-75 upto the year 1981-82, State wise;

(c) the State sector outlays provided by the States, the contribution of Central Ministries/Departments and the institutional finances flown in the tribal sub-plan areas in these years; and

(d) the guidelines issued from time to time to increase the standard of administration and development of the tribal areas along with socio-economic upliftment of the tribals of the scheduled areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No, Sir. For the Sixth Five Year plan (1980—85) 65 ITDP reports have been received.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5546/82].

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-5546/82). The contribution of Central Ministries/ Departments and financial institutions have not been fully quantified.

(d) Detailed guidelines have been issued to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. These are also incorporated in the Report of the Working Group on Tribal Development during Sixth Plan 1980—85 constituted by the Planning Commission and forwarded to the State Governments.

Development of Industrially Backward Areas

2685. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) which of the new Districts in the various States, particularly in the West Bengal, are likely to be covered under the new criteria to declare industrially backward areas in the country; and

(b) the facilities Government propose to give to develop the industrially backward areas?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas set up by the Planning Commission in November 1978 has, in its report on Industrial Dispersal, submitted its recommendations relating to the criteria to be adopted for the identification of Industrially Backward Areas and the facilities to be extended by the Government to develop these areas. The recommendations contained in this report are presently under examination in Government.

गढ़वाल में उद्योगों की सहायता के लिए सहायता

2686 **श्री टी. एस. नेगी :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने गढ़वाल जिले के भोटिया कबीले के लोगों और सारे पहाड़ी क्षेत्र को लघु उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए वित्तीय सहायता देने का निर्णय किया है :

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह सहायता किस प्रकार उपलब्ध की जाएगी ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी): (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गढ़वाल जिले के और समस्त पहाड़ी क्षेत्र के भोटिया कबीले के लोगों को लघु उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए कोई विशेष वित्तीय सहायता देने का निर्णय नहीं किया है ।

(ख) गढ़वाल जिला औद्योगिक दृष्टि से एक पिछड़ा जिला है और वहां के उद्यमी जिनमें भोटिया कबीले के व्यक्ति भी शामिल हैं रियायती वित्त, ब्याज राज सहायता, मुफ्त परामर्शदायी सेवायें, किराया खरीद आधार पर मशीनों की पूर्ति आदि जैसे अनेक प्रोत्साहन और रियायतें पाने के पात्र हैं। ये प्रोत्साहन जिला उद्योग केन्द्र गढ़वाल से प्राप्त किए जा सकते हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी के प्रयोग के लिए प्रशिक्षण

2687. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सरकारी कार्य में हिन्दी के प्रयोग के लिये अपने कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण देने हेतु एक हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना चलाई हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो "क", "ख" और "ग"" क्षेत्रों में ऐसे प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों की संख्या कितनी हैं ;

(ग) इस योजना पर पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान खर्च की गई धनराशि का वर्षवार ब्यौरा क्या हैं ;

(घ) इस योजना में काम करने वाले अधिकारियों, अन्य कर्मचारियों, अनुदेशकों आदि की पृथक-पृथक संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ङ) इस योजना का पिछले तीन वर्षों का वर्षवार बजट कितना है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत "क", "ख" तथा "ग" क्षेत्रों में काम कर रहे पूर्णकालिक तथा अंशकालिक केन्द्रों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार है :—

क्षेत्र	पूर्णकालिक केन्द्र	अंशकालिक केन्द्र	योग :
क	24	27	51
ख	11	12	23
ग	37	36	73

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों में इस योजना पर खर्च की गई राशि निम्न प्रकार है :—

1979–80 रुपए 62,33,000
1980–81 रुपए 65,36,000
1981–82 रुपए 74,60,000

(घ) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 57 राजपत्रित अधिकारी के पद, 245 हिन्दी प्राध्यापकों के पद तथा 202 अन्य अराजपत्रित पद सृजित किए गए हैं।

(ङ) इस योजना के लिए पिछले तीन वर्षों में किया गया बजट प्रावधान निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

1979–80 रुपए 63,23,000
1980–81 रुपए 68,40,000
1981–82 रुपए 74,84,000

Monitoring cells for 20-Point Programme

2688. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:
SHRI B. K. NAIRE:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Governments have set up monitoring cells for the Prime Minister's 20 Point Programme;

(b) if so, the names of the States where the cells have been set up;

(c) whether the Planning Commission has asked the State Governments to send to them periodical reports in regard to the implementation of the 20-Point Programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) All States have set up the monitoring cells.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The State Governments have been asked to furnish Monthly and Quarterly Prograss Reports.

Stay of Technical Officer in D.G.T.D. at one seat

2689. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any stay of a Technical Officer in the DGTD in his Ministry at one seat/Branch has been prescribed; if so, what, and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the particulars of the Technical Officers in the DGTD who are at present holding their charges for the last more than 3 years at a stretch;

(c) whether they are liable to be transferred from one charge to another in view of their specialised knowledge;

(d) whether he is aware of the very close contacts which any Technical Officer, dealing with man-made fibre industry, has established with the various Groups through their Liaison Officers; and

(e) if so, action proposed to be taken to rotate such officers to avoid their developing vested interests and indulging in any malpractices in connivance with the Trade by putting up one industrialist against the other to reap personal gains?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (c). The Directorate General of Technical Development is primarily a technical advisory organisation and technical officers in the various grades are generally experts in their respective fields in the Engineering/ Chemical Industries. However, subject to the constraints of their experties, officers are transferred from one assignment to another. In view of the aforesaid factors, a scheme of fixed time transfers presents practical problems and, therefore, is not in wave.

(b) There are thirty six such officers in various grades.

(d) No complaints/information of the nature mentioned, has been received about any Technical Officer, dealing with man-made fibre industry, in the Directorate General of Technical Development.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to part (d) above.

Filling up Posts of Grades I to III of Indian Statistical Service

2690. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of posts of statistical discipline corresponding to Grades I, II and III of the Indian Statistical Service are still existing outside the service and manned by non-service personnel;

(b) if so, department-wise number of such ex-cadre posts corresponding to each Grades I, II and III of the service separately for filled up and vacant posts;

(c) what is the mode of filling up these posts and whether any uniform recruitment rules for these posts exist; and

(d) if so, whether a copy of such rules will be laid on the Table of the House?

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

Small Scale Industries in Bihar on the verge of closure

2691. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the 'Amrit Bazar Patrika' dated 19 September, 1982 that more than 50,000 small entrepreneurs have been threatened to be thrown out of their jobs as most of the small scale industries in Bihar are on the verge of closure; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report is not corroborated by facts available with the Government.

Working of Mandya National Paper Mills, Belagola, M.P.

2692. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mandya National Paper Mills at Belagola in Mandya District is not working to full capacity;

(b) if so, the percentage of capacity utilised during the last five years;

(c) the reasons for not utilising full capacity; and

(d) the steps being taken to see that the Mill runs on full capacity?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The capacity utilisation at the plant during the last five years is as follows:—

Year	Percentage of capacity utilisation
1977-78	71.19
1978-79	61.25
1979-80	36.89
1980-81	36.20
1981-82	72.40

(c) The main reasons for under utilisation of capacity are shortage of raw materials, coal and power.

(d) The mill has been able to procure sufficient bagasse to maintain operations and equipment for utilization of bamboo and other raw materials to supplement bagasse has also been installed. The mill has also been exempted from power cuts and has installed a 1.5 MW turbine for generating power. Efforts have also been made to get adequate allotments of coal and wagons.

Steps to nab 'Hoax Bomb Scare Callers'

2693. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Police and Intelligence agencies throughout the country have spread their dragnet to nab "Hoax Bomb Scare-callers" and also to prevent hijacking of aircrafts;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(e) when the proposed steps are to come into force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are responsible for enforcing law relating to offences. Surveillance at all the airports handling scheduled civil flights has been tightened recently to frustrate any attempt of hijacking. Specially briefed police officers have already been deputed at each airport to keep watch in the sterile and operational areas with a view to prevent hijacking.

Import of Electronic Components for TV

2694. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN): Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Electronic Component Industries Association has asked the Government to lift the ban and allow them to import electronic components being used for TV etc.;

(b) whether it is a fact that these components are manufactured inside the country;

(c) if so, whether Government will allow their import; and

(d) if so. the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Almost all components used in Black and White TV sets are manufactured in the country.

(c) and (d). Government allows import of such components in order to make up shortfalls in availability and in accordance with general import policies in force from time to time.

Foreign Capital in Non-priority Industries

2695. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government for inviting foreign capital in non-priority industries like consumer products;

(b) whether introduction of any new foreign brand will be available in this field; and

(c) whether there is any application pending with Government?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Government's policy with regard to foreign collaboration, financial or technical, is selective and based on national priorities. Some of the considerations which guide induction of foreign capital in non-priority industries are:

(i) The production is oriented to shifts in consumer preferences so that the availability meets demand not only in aggregate but in terms of quality as well;

(ii) The production is widely dispersed, so as to avoid dominance as far as possible;

(iii) The production is predominantly for export.

(b) The use of foreign brand names is generally not permitted for sale of consumer products in the internal market.

(c) Yes, Sir. ;

Children drowned in Nangal Pond

2696. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 30 children were drowned in Nangal Pond on 29 September, 1982;

(b) if so, the causes of this incident;

(c) whether any inquiry has since been conducted;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government have provided any relief to the grief stricken parents and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (e) According to the information furnished by Government of Punjab, 22 Children were drowend in Nangal Pond on 29th September, 1982. A case FIR No. 62 dated 29th September, 1982 under Section 304-A of Indian Penal Code, Police Station Nangal has been registered. During the investigation, it was found that 113 school boys/girls in the age group of 11/12 years of 'Our Lady Fatima Convent School, Patiala' went on a sight seeing tour to Nangal. Three lady teachers also accompanied them. They went to the river ghat and entered a ferry boat for joy ride. Miss Aruna Vaid, School Teacher was with the children at that time. 68 persons including 62 children were in the boat, although it had a capacity of 25 adults. The boat was in bad shape and it was not river worthy. There was no life saving equipment with the contractor. An enquiry is being conducted by SDM, Anandpur Sahib. The Punjab Government has announced a sum of Rs. 5000 as relief to the grief stricken parents, whose children have died in this boat tragedy.

परमाणु प्रदूषण पर निगरानी के लिए पशु का उपयोगी पाया जाना

2697. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 9 अगस्त, 1982 के "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि बम्बई के तट से दूर एक पक्षी पाया जाता है जिसका उपयोग परमाणु रिएक्टरों से उत्पन्न परमाण प्रदूषण पर नजर रखने के सूचक के रूप में किया जा सकता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी खोज करने वाले वैज्ञानिकों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) तत्संबंधी पूरा ब्यौरा क्या हैं ?

पर्यावरण विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री दिग्विजय सिंह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र के स्वास्थ्य प्रभाग के सर्वश्री बी० पटेल, एम०सी० बलानी और एस० पटेल ने इस संबंध में अपने निष्कर्षों की सूचना दी है ।

(ग) इस संबंध में पूर्ण विवरण संलग्न में दिये गये हैं ।

विवरण

सर्वश्री बी० पटेल और उसके साथियों के निष्कर्ष हैलिफेक्स, कनाडा में अगस्त 2–13, 1982 के दौरान आयोजित पाचवीं संयुक्त समुद्र–वैज्ञानिक असमेम्बली में प्रस्तुत 'स्पंज धातु प्रदूषकों के संतरी" नामक वैज्ञानिक लेख में निहित हैं ।

2. स्थिति यह है कि स्पंज सिलिकामय प्रजातियां **स्पाइरसट्रेला कसपोडिकेरा और प्रास्टाइलाइसा फोंटिडा** तटीय और तट से दूर के सागर में बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में उगती है और विभिन्न प्रकार के प्रदूषकों, जिनमें हाइड्रोकार्बन्स, कीटनाशक औषधियां, ट्रेस मेटल्स आदि शामिल हैं, का पता लगाने में उनकी उपयोगिता पर अभी तक बहुत कम कार्य किया गया है । जर्मनी में अभी हाल में किए गए अध्ययनों ने सिद्ध कर दिया है कि स्पंज विभिन्न हाइड्रो-कार्बन के बहुत अच्छे संचायक हैं । वर्ष 1977 से, भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र का स्वास्थ्य भौतिक विज्ञान प्रभाग, अपने नेमी प्रवेधन कार्यक्रम में, हमारे तटीय सागरों में उग रही स्पंज की दो प्रजातियों का अध्ययन भी करता रहा है । ये स्पंज टिटानियम, निकल, केडमियम, क्रोमियम आदि जैसे भारी तत्वों के अच्छे संचयक के रूप में पाये गये हैं, जो कि प्रकृति में सागर जल में अत्यधिक निम्न स्तर के हैं । ये प्रजातियां, कोबाल्ट, निकल और आयोडीन के कारण रेडियो-धर्मिताओं का संचयन भी करती पायी गई हैं, जो कि अन्य प्रकार के रियेक्टर बहिश्रावों के चारों ओर सागरों में अत्यधिक निम्न मात्रा में हैं और, इसलिए, पता लगाने योग्य नहीं हैं । ये नक्लाइड्स किसी स्थानीय समुद्री पारि-तंत्र में भी मापी नहीं जा सकती हैं क्योंकि उनके अत्यधिक निम्न स्तर का होने तथा अपने जैव-रसायनिकता को केन्द्रित करने की उनकी असमर्थता के कारण । इन रेडियो-नक्लाइड्स का विनिश्चय करने और मापने में स्पंज बहुत अच्छे मैट्रिक्स सिद्ध हुए हैं । स्पंज इन तत्वों को (रेडियो–धर्मिता अथवा अन्य प्रकार से) दस लाख अथवा इससे अधिक के एक घटक द्वारा सकेन्द्रित करता है और इसलिए ये तत्व मापने योग्य बन जाते हैं । स्पंजों में इन तत्वों के मापन द्वारा, परिवेशी समुद्र जलों में संभावित सकेन्द्रित का अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है, और इसलिए ये प्रजातियां स्थानीय पारि-तंत्र में प्रदूषण की मात्रा का पता लगाने के लिए एक आदर्श 'सेंटिनल/इन्डीकेटर" पाये गये हैं । स्पंज नमूनों में सान्द्रण इतना निम्न है कि मानव सुरक्षा के दृष्टिकोण से वे किसी महत्व के नहीं हैं । स्पंज की ये प्रजातियों किसी अन्य प्रयोजन से भी इस्तेमाल नहीं की जाती हैं । स्पंज में केन्द्रण कारण को

देखते हुए, समुद्र जल में विभिन्न रेडियो-सदलाइड्स का स्तर महत्वहीन रूप में निम्न है ।

इस प्रकार सूचित अन्वेषण मुख्य रूप से वैज्ञानिक हित के हैं और रेडियो-नाक्लाइड्स बहुत से ट्रेस तत्वों के कारण प्रदूषण का पता लगाने में एक अच्छे ट्रेसर की व्यवस्था करते हैं ।

Arrangements to utilise Kudremukh Iron Ore

2698. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the arrangements made to export or utilise Kudremukh Iron Ore for which crores of rupees were invested; and

(b) the steps being taken to utilise the iron ore in India itself for making steel instead of exporting it at low prices?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited is supplying concentrates to Romania in terms of an agreement with them for the sale of 3.5 million tonnes of concentrates during a period of 3 years starting from October, 1981. Efforts are also being made to sell concentrates to other countries.

(b) The concentrate produced at Kudremukh will also be used for steel making in India to the extent it is found technically and economically feasible

Private Contractor Companies Engaged by HSCL

2699. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) names of the private contractor companies engaged by the Hindustan Steel Construction Ltd. to complete the job in its hand as on 1 October, 1982;

(b) total manpower of the HSCL and its capacity to handle job in crores of rupees and the break even point;

(c) amount of job the HSCL is actually handling as on 1 October, 1982 and the amount given to the private contractor by it in terms of rupees; and

(d) reason for engaging petty contractor without doing the work departmentally; facts in detail?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

State Government employees in Assam

2700. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of State Government employees in Assam;

(b) how many employees are permanent and how many employees are temporary;

(c) among the temporary employees how many are having more than ten years of service; and

(d) whether the State Government have any proposal to declare all the temporary employees as permanent?

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

Industrial Projects built in collaboration with other Countries

2701. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the number of industrial and other projects that have been built and are under construction in India in collaboration with different countries, country-wise separately?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): Details of external assistance received by Government of India, country-wise, for financing industrial and other projects are given in the "Brochure on External Assistance 1979-80" and "The Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget of the Central Government for 1982-83" published by Ministry of Finance, a copy of which is available in the Parliament Library.

Shortfalls and Escalation of Project costs in Sixth Five Year Plan

2702. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission is in the midst of an exercise to salvage the Sixth Plan which is plagued by steep shortfall in several sectors and mounting escalation of project costs; and

(b) whether the cost escalation has upset the investment needs of most of the projects and Government are left with no option but to immediately find additional funds or allow them to spill over to the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir. The Planning Commission has undertaken a mid-term appraisal of the Sixth Plan with a view to assessing the performance so far and determining the need for adjustments, if any, in the Plan. The precise position in regard to achievements in different sectors would be known only when this appraisal is completed.

(b) When the Sixth Plan was finalised in January, 1981, the rise in prices that had taken place upto that time was duly taken into account while assessing the resources as well as the costs of projects and programmes included in the Plan. The precise effect of the price rise that has taken place after the finalisation of the Plan on the investment needs of the projects as well as the overall availability of resources would be known only after the mid-term appraisal of the Plan is completed.

मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी पिछड़े जिलों के लिए नियतन

2703. श्री लक्ष्मण कर्मा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी पिछड़े जिलों के विकास के लिये 1980 से 1982 की अवधि के दौरान कितनी राशि प्रदान की थी और यह राशि किन किन कार्यों और योजनाओं के लिये दी गई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि किसी विशेष मद के लिये दी गई राशि अन्य कार्यों के लिये लगा दी जाती है और यह राशि व्यपगत हो जाती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार का आगे क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी पिछड़े जिलों के विकास के लिए

इस मंत्रालय के विगत सहायता (एस सी ए) के रूप में निम्नलिखित धनराशि दी :

वर्ष	जनजाति उपयोजना	जनजाति वाले जनसंख्या वाले खंड	आदिम जनजाति कार्यक्रम	कुल
1980-81	1923.51	277.90	35.00	2236.41
1981-82	2412.83	313.83	80.00	2806 66

हालांकि विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता का कुछ भाग मूल संरचना विकास के लिए प्रयोग किया गया है, फिर भी राज्य सरकार को सलाह दी गई है कि इसे मुख्यत: परिवारोन्मुख कार्यक्रमों और योजनाओं पर खर्च करें । केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजनाओं का धन विशेष विशिष्ट योजनाओं जसे मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्तियों, लड़कियों के छात्रावासों अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण के लिए प्रयोग किया गया है ।

(ख) सूचना राज्य सरकार से एकत्र करनी है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ग) राज्य सरकार को यह सुनिश्चित करने की सलाह दी गई है कि विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता का प्रयोग परिवारोन्मुख योजनाओं के लिए किया जाए । राज्य बजट में एक अलग डिमांड शीर्ष है, जिसमें जनजाति उपयोजना के लिए परिव्यय स्पष्ट रूप से दिखाया गया है, निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार ही धन अन्य प्रयोजन में लगाना संभव है

Preference to women to set up Industries

2704. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Small Industries Corporation, in its plans to help entrepreneurs, propose to give preference to educated unemployed women;

(b) whether the NSIC would direct its branch offices in Jaipur and other places to show special consideration to the women entrepreneurs; and

(c) the existing schemes of the NSIC to enable women to launch small industries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c) National Small Industries Corporation supplies machinery on hire-purchase basis to entrepreneurs including women entrepreneurs to start small scale industries. Preference is given to technocrats (male or female) in this regard.

Improved Packaging for Cement

2705. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an improved packaging for cement had been introduced and all cement manufacturers had been asked to adopt the new packaging with immediate effect;

(b) the steps proposed to oversee the compliance of new packaging order;

(c) the steps taken to produce adequate quantity of new cement bags; and

(d) what could be its effect, if any, on the price of cement to be paid by the consumer?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir, with effect from 1st October, 1981.

(b) The Orders for packing cement in the improved version of jute bags have been issued under the provisions of the Cement Control Order, 1967 as amended from time to time. The compliance of these orders is watched by the Cement Controller.

(c) Indian Jute Mills Association have assured that they would be in a position to supply adequate quantity of jute bags of improved weaving pattern for packing cement.

(d) A marginal increase of about 22 paise per bag for packing cement in improved version of jute bags has been allowed.

Setting up of Industries in Tamil Nadu

2706. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new industries, heavy, medium and light, started in Tamil Nadu by Central Government during the last three years; and

(b) the details of the industries with location and capital invested?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Withdrawal of Pay Commission to Preference to Women to set up Minister of Tamil Nadu

2707. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pay Commission appointed by the Centre to probe into certain allegations against the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has been withdrawn; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the withdrawal?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Loss in M.A.M.C.

2708. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to U.S.Q. No. 5000 dated 11 August, 1982 regarding loss in M.A.M.C. and state:

(a) the break-up of the figure of Rs. 2,54,737 shown against reply to part (e) of the Question under the various Heads mentioned therein;

(b) what is the monthly rent paid to the land-lord and monthly day-to-day expenditure on the maintenance of the house incurred by the NAMC; and

(c) whether in view of the bad financial shape in which the MAMC is placed at present, Government would take appropriate steps to cut down its expenditure particularly on the maintenance of an independent Guest house?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAIN DATT TIWARI):

(a) The break up for 1981-82 is as under :

(i)	Rent	Rs. 50,400
(ii)	Establishment	Rs. 96,145
(iii)	Staff Car	Nil
(iv)	Other day-to- day Expenses	Rs. 1,08,192
Total		Rs. 2,54,737

(b) The monthly details for 1981-82 are :

(i)	Rent	Rs. 4,200
(ii)	Day-to-day expenditure	Rs. 9,016

(c) Closing down of these Guest House would mean more expenditure by MAMC when its officers travel on official business.

Detentions under National Security Act

2709. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governments of West Bengal and Tripura have informed the Central Government that they have not detained anybody under the National Security Act in their States;

(b) if so, what effect it has on the General law and order situation in these States in comparison to other States where NSA is in operation; and

(c) the number of persons detained under National Security Act till date, the number of persons released by the advisory boards and the number of persons whom courts could not find any sufficient cause for detention, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No detentions are reported to have been ordered under N.S.A. by the Governments of West Bengal and Tripura; so far;

(b) Law and order being a state subject, it is for State Governments to consider as to how would they like to deal with general law and order situation in their jurisdiction. It is again for them to invoke or not to invoke the provisions of N.S.A. It is not possible to draw comparison of law and order situations in West Bengal and Tripura with those in other States.

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

Fresh agitation by AACSU

2710. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that All Assam Students, Union is going to launch fresh agitation on the foreign national issue; and

(b) if so, whether the proposals put forward by Government in the last meeting with the AASU leaders held in Delhi have not yielded the desired results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Reports about their latest programme of agitation have been received.

(b) Discussions in the 5th round of combined meeting of the representatives of Government, Leaders of Opposition in Parliament and AASU/AAGSP remained inconclusive. Further discussions are likely to be resumed on 6th November, 1982.

Study leave taken by Medical Officers of M. C. D.

2711. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has been following the rules regarding study leave as laid down by the Department of Personnel, Ministry of Home Affairs;

(b) if so, how many medical officers of M.C.D. were allowed study leave with pay during the last three years by Municipal Corporation of Delhi;

(c) how many applications of Medical Officers for study leave are presently pending decision;

(d) whether M.C.D. is not following the decision of the Department of Personnel for allowing study leave to Medical Officers; and

(e) what steps Government propose to take to ensure that M.C.D. follows the leave rules strictly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a). The Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms of the Ministry of Home Affairs have not issued any instructions in regard to study leave. So ar as the General Wing of the Municipal Corporation Delhi is concerned it is reported by them that in this respect they are following the relevant provisions as contained in the Central Civil Services Leave Rules.

(b) One.

(c) Three.

(d) and (e) Do not arise in view of answer to part (a).

डालमिया के स्वामित्व वाली चिरीबुरु (सिंहभूम) खान में तालाबन्दी

2712. **श्री शिबु सोरन** : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डालमिया के स्वामित्व वाली चिरीबुरू (सिंहभूम) खान में अनेक वर्षों से तालाबन्दी है जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप देश के विभिन्न भागों में खान श्रमिकों को बंधुआ मजदूरों के रूप में काम करने के लिए विवश किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा निर्णय कब तक लिए जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस खान का अधिग्रहण करने का है ;

(घ) क्या किसी व्यक्ति या कम्पनी ने इस बन्द पड़ी खान को चलाने के लिए पेशकश की है और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) से (ङ) सिंहभूम जिले के लोटापहाड में चिरीबुरू क्वार्टजाइट खान मै. उड़ीसा सीमेंट लि. द्वारा 3-9-56 से प्राप्त एक 20 वर्षीय खनन पट्टे पर चलाई जा रही है। 1979 में बिहार सरकार ने मै0 उड़ीसा सीमेंट लि0 का खनन पट्टा नवीकरण आवेदन पत्र इस आधार पर अस्वीकृत कर दिया कि कम्पनी ने खनिज रियायत नियमावली, 1960 के नियम 37(1)(ख) का उल्लंघन किया था तथा एक वर्ष खान चलाई भी नहीं थी। चूंकि पट्टा नवीकृत नहीं हुआ इसलिए खान मार्च 1979 से बन्द पड़ी है। भारत सरकार इस खान का अधिग्रहण नहीं करना चाहती। राज्य सरकार और केन्द्र सरकार ने इस खान को अन्य एजेंसियों द्वारा

चलाने के प्रयास किए थे जो सफल नहीं रहे हैं। यदि कोई पार्टी इस क्षेत्र पर खनन पट्टा मंजूरी हेतु आवेदन करती है तो पट्टे की स्वीकृति के बारे में राज्य सरकार द्वारा खान और खनिज (विनियमन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 तथा खनिज रियायत नियमावली 1960 के प्रावधानों के अन्तर्गत विचार किया जाएगा।

Setting up of new Heavy water plants

2713. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two new heavy water plants are being set up;

(b) if so, the details with regard to their capactiy, investment indigenous input, and target for their completion; and

(c) the progress of work on each of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The new Heavy Water Projects are being set up at Thal-Vaishet, Maharashtra and Manuguru, Andhra Pradesh respectively vide details given below. The projects are being set up mostly by indigenous efforts.

	Teai-Vaishet	Manugum
Installed capaciny (Metric Tonnes)	140	200
Estimated cost (Rs. in crores)	187.65	421.60
Expected date of completion	1987	1988

(c) Financial sanction for the projects has been issued and consultants have been appointed. Infrastructure development and procurement action are under progress.

बिहार में स्वाधीनता सेनानियों को पेंशन के विचाराधीन पड़े मामले

2714 श्री रामविलास पासवान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार स्वाधीनता सेनानी डिवीजन, पटना में ऐसे कितने आवेदन पत्र विचाराधीन पड़े हैं जो स्वाधीनता सेनानियों द्वारा निर्धारित फार्मों पर तथा निर्धारित तिथि के भीतर प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार स्वाधीनता सेनानी डिवीजन दिल्ली स्वाधीनता सेनानी डिवीजन को ये आवेदन पत्र अग्रसारित में अनुचित विलम्ब करता है ; और

(ग) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है कि इन आवेदन पत्रों पर कार्यवही करने में भ्रष्टाचार और अनियमितताओं का कोई गुंजाइश न हो ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) 15-8-72 से पेंशन योजना लागू किए जाने के बाद निर्धारित अन्तिम तिथि 31-3-82 तक बिहार से 92,299 आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं। इनमें से 34,439 आवेदन जांच और रिपोर्ट के लिए राज्य सरकार के कार्यालय में विचाराधीन हैं।

(ख) और (ग). आवेदन पत्रों की भारी संख्या और स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों और उनके परिवारों को सम्मान पेंशन का लाभ

देने के लिए सरकार की इच्छा को ध्यान में रखते हुए गृह मंत्रालय के अनुरोध पर बिहार सरकार ने केवल सम्मान पेंशन आवेदन पत्रों पर कार्यवाही करने के लिए उप सचिव के पर्यवेक्षण में एक विशेष अनुभाग स्थापित किया है। स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के दावों को शीघ्रता से जांच करने में सहायता करने के लिए एक राज्य सलाहकार समिति भी स्थापित की गई है। राज्य सरकार स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के दावों की जांच को निपटाने के लिए जेल अधीक्षकों और जिला समाहर्त्ताओं को भी निर्देश दिए हैं। उनको सलाह दी गई है कि वे अपने पास विचाराधीन मामलों को निपटाने के लिए समयबद्ध अभियान आरम्भ करें। राज्य सरकार को भी कदाचार और अनियमितता की किसी सम्भावना के प्रति सचेत रहने का अनुरोध किया गया है।

Protection of wild life wealth of Assam

2715. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to start and enlarge the existing wild life programme on a larger scale to protect the wild life wealth of Assam;

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

(c) if not, whether Government would consider a package scheme to save the wild life of Assam?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) (a) to (c). Management of the wildlife reserves is the direct responsibility of the concerned State Governments. The Central Government provides technical aid and advice as well as financial assistance for the development of selected National Parks, sanctuaries and Zoos in the States. During the Sixth Plan, Central financial assistance is being provided for Kaziranga National Park, Manas Tiger Reserve and the Gauhati Zoo as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
(a) Kaziranga National park	3.00	—	4.445
(b) Manas Tiger Reserve	7.00	8.00	6.50 (so far)
(c) Gauhati Zoo	—	—	2.00

Licences for manufacture of Heavy Duty Commercial Vehicles

2716. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the high-power lincensing committee has cleared proposal of Pure Drinks Limited and Campa Cola to take up the manufacture of heavy duty commercial vehicles;

(b) if so, whether the proposal was pending before Government for the last two years;

(c) whether there were other proposals and parties who had applied for the same but have not been provided licence so far;

(d) if so, the particulars of parties who had applied; and

(e) the reasons for their rejection?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (e). Government received an application August, 1980 from M/s. Pure Drinks Private Ltd., New Delhi for the manufacture of Heavy Duty Commercial Vehicles. In addition, Government have received an application from M/s. Kirlosker, Pune for

the manufacture of commercial vehicles and another application from M/s. Telco Ltd., Bombay for effecting substantial expansion of their capacity for the manufacture of commercial vehicles. All these applications are under the consideration of the Government.

Foreigners who attended the 12th Congress of Communist Party of India

2717. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Communist and Workers parties that sent delegates to the 12th Congress of the Communist Party of India held in Varanasi in March this year;

(b) whether diplomatic relations exist between India and other countries from where the delegates come to attend the meeting together with the names of the countries with which such relations do not exist;

(c) whether special permission was sought by the delegates from such countries to participate at the CPI Congress and the names and status of those leaders; and

(d) whether the delegates also met various V. I. P.'s in the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTERY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Information is given in the list attached,

(b) and (c). Delegates had come from countries with which India has diplomatic relations. Government's clearance was sought for participation of foreigners in the Congress.

(d) No information was received about the delegates having met various VIP's in the country.

Statement

1. Communist Party of Soviet Union.
2. Bulgarian Communist Party.
3. Communist Party of Cuba.
4. Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.
5. Socialist unity Party of Germany.
6. Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.
7. Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.
8. Polish United Workers' Party.
9. Romanian Communist Party.
10. Communist Party of Vietnam.
11. League of Communist of Yogoslavia.
13. OPWE Ethiopia.
14. Yemeni Socialist Party.
15. Socialist Party of Australia
16. Communist Party of Bangladesh.
17. A. K. E. L. Cyprus
18. Communist Party of Denmark.
19. Communist Party of Germany (F. R. G.)
20. Communist Party of U. K.
21. Communist Party of Greece.
22. People's Progressive Party of Guyana.
23. Italian Communist Party.
24. Communist Party of Lebanon.
25. Communist Party of Sri Lanka.
26. Communist Workers Party of Sweden.
27. Communist Party of Syria.
28. Farahindu Marti National Liberation Front, El Salvador.
29. Communist Party of Saudi Arabia.

30. Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

31. World Marxist Review.

32. Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic Polisario.

NOTE: A few other persons had attended in their individual capacity.

Cement Distribution System in States

2718. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have studied the cement distribution system followed by the States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government have found any shortcomings in the distribution system of cement?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a). No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

News item Captioned 'Tyre Cos. making Black Money'

2719. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHRJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in Business Standard of 20 September, 1982 under the headline of 'Tyre Cos. making black money';

(b) if so, whether Government have ascerteined the fact that tyre companies charge the consumer Rs. 4400 for particular type of tyre including handling charges;

(c) whether since 1977 the increase in price of tyres was frequent and stupendous; and

(d) whether the Motor Transport Congress has urged the Government to nationalise the tyre industry?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWORI): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. There is no formal and informal control on the prices of automobile Tyres/tubes. As such every tyre manufacturing company is free to fix the prices of tyres/tubes and adopt such trading activities as may suit it most in the market.

(c) A statement is attached.

(d) Jaipur Transport Operators Association (an affilitated body with All India Motor Transport Congress, New Delhi) has suggested inter-alia nationalisation of tyre industry in their representation regardng hike in tyre prices.

Statement

Sl. No.	Specifications	Price as on							
		1-1-77	28-10-78	1-1-79	1-3-80	8-8-81	13-3-82	10-7-82	Aug. 82
I.	*Car Tyres (Rayon BSW)*								
1.	6·70–15 6 Ply rating C-49	266·60	331·28	N.C.	400·00	575·00	660·00	660·00	N.C.
2.	5·90–15	195·30	279·22	N.C.	345·00	445·00	504·00	520·00	515·00
3.	5·20–14	168·95	241·36	N.C.	295·00	380·00	426·00	440·00	435·00
4.	5·60–13	186·00	235·05	N.C.	280·00	445·00	510·00	520·00	510·00
II.	*Truck Tyres*								
5.	8·25–20 12 PRMW (105)	1018·35	1304·59	N.C.	1485·00	1975·00	2140·00	2230·00	2150·00
6.	9·00–20 12 PRMW (Rayon) 105 MKI	1205·90	1558·57	N.C.	1760·00	2300·00	2480·00	2480·00	N.C.
III.	*Motor Cycle Tyres*								
7.	3·25–19 4 Ply	97·50	122·46	N.C.	155·00	184·00	210·00	216·00	N.C.
IV.	*Scooter Tyres*								
8.	3·50–104 PLY	66·25	80·80	80·80	99·00	114·00	130·00	132·00	N.C.
V.	*Tractor Tyres*								
9.	12·2–28 (11·28) 6 Ply rear	828·75	998·00	N.C.	1145·00	1460·00	1615·00	1663·00	N.C.
10.	12·4–36 (11-36) 6 Ply rear	1045·00	1232·00	N.C.	1430·00	1770·00	1982·00	2041·00	N.C.
VI.	*Off the High Way Nylon Tyres*								
11.	12·00 24/25 16 Ply	2780·00	4065·00	N.C.	5285·00	6485·00	6600·00	6930·00	N.C.
12.	18·00 24/25 12 Ply	7026·15	9805·74	N.C.	14780·00	16147·00	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.

NOTE: N.C. Stands for No Change.

Resources Mobilised by States under Sixth Five Year Plan

2720. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the States which have made a provision to mobilise larger resources to the extent of Rs. 1500 crores and above; and

(b) the actual resources mobilised and collected during the Sixth Five Year Plan period uptil 30 June, 1982 and the balance amount which they have to collect for the remaining period of the Sixth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) (a) The target of additional resources mobilisation for all States for the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 9012 crores. In the case of no State was a target of Rs. 1500 crores or more envisaged.

(b) Attention is invited to the Annual Plan 1981-82 and 1982-83 documents already placed before Parliament which give a review of the finances of the State Plans in 1980-81, 1981-82 and the Annual Plan estimates for 1982-83. The Mid-Term Appraisal of the Sixth Five Year Plan including resources is in progress and the picture in regard to the resources position of the States for the remaining period of the Sixth Plan would emerge after this exercise has been completed.

औद्योगिक उत्पादन में गिरावट आने के कारण भारतीय अर्थ व्यवस्था में मंदी

2721. श्री राम लाल राही: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अप्रैल से जून, 1982 तक की अवधि के दौरान भारतीय अर्थ व्यवस्था में मन्दी की प्रवृत्ति रही है और इस अवधि के दौरान औद्योगिक उत्पादन में गिरावट हुई है तथा विदेशी व्यापार में कमी पाई गई है क्योंकि निर्यात में अपेक्षित वृद्धि नहीं हो सकी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो औद्योगिक उत्पादन और विदेशी व्यापार में कितने प्रतिशत कमी हुई है ; और

(ग) इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी): (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकीय संगठन के औद्योगिक उत्पादन के सूचकांक (अनन्तिम) के आधार पर समग्र सूचकांक में अप्रैल–जून, 1982 में अप्रैल–जून, 1981 की अपेक्षा 6.1 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दिखाई दी है। यद्यपि औद्योगिक उत्पादन में सामान्य रूप से वृद्धि हुई है फिर भी, कुछ उद्योगों में पूर्ति और मांग के बीच कुछ अल्पकालिक समायोजन को स्वाभाविक प्रक्रिया का एक पहलू माना जा सकता है।

अप्रैल–जून, 1982 में व्यापार शेष में 3334.23 करोड़ रुपए के आयात और 1811.50 करोड़ रुपए के निर्यात के कारण 1522.73 करोड़ रुपए का घाटा दिखाई दिया है। किन्तु निर्यात के आंकड़े अपूर्ण हैं और यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि अप्रैल–जून, 1982 में भारत का निर्यात लगभग 2097 करोड़ रुपए हो सकता है।

पहले किए गए उपाय :

1. औद्योगिक उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए

1. पांच वर्ष की अवधि में 25 प्रतिशत की अधिकतम वृद्धि करके 5 प्रतिशत वार्षिक की दर से स्वत: विकास की व्यवस्था करना।

2. आधारभूत तथा विशेष महत्व के उद्योगों के साथ ही निर्यात की संभाव्यता वाले उद्योगों में लाइसेंसीकृत/पंजीकृत क्षमता से अधिक क्षमता को मान्यता प्रदान करना।

3. लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र को संरक्षण देने के लिये क्षमताओं के पृष्ठांकन हेतु उत्पादन को आधार मानना।

4. "उद्योग रहित जिलों" और अधिसूचित पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों के विकास की ओर विशेष ध्यान देना।

5. ऊर्जा के वैकल्पिक साधनों का प्रयोग करने की योजनाओं को लाइसेंस मुक्त करना।

6. सरकार ने एक ऐसी योजना तैयार की है जिसके अंतर्गत उत्पादकता वर्ष 1982 में औद्योगिक अर्थ व्यवस्था को एक निश्च्यात्मक उत्पादनोन्मुख दिशा देना संभव होगा। इस योजना की प्रमुख बातों की घोषणा उद्योग मंत्रालय के प्रेस टिप्पण संख्या 10/97/81–एल० पी० दिनांक 21 अप्रैल, 1982 में पहले ही की जा चुकी है।

II. निर्यात का संवर्द्धन करने के लिए इन उपायों में मुख्य जोर निर्यात संवर्द्धन और आयात प्रतिस्थापन दोनों के लिए उत्पादन की घरेलू रुकावटों को दूर करना है। इस दिशा में किए गए कुछ मुख्य उपाय निम्नलिखित हैं :—

1. "लाइसेंस प्राप्त क्षमता" और अपनी "प्रधानतः" बनाये रखने के प्रयोजन के लिए निर्यात हेतु सम्बन्धी उत्पादन को अलग रखना।

2. ऐसे निर्यात के लिए उन नई वस्तुओं के उत्पादन की अनुमति देना जिनमें लाइसेंस प्राप्त औद्योगिक एककों द्वारा निर्मित वस्तुओं में भिन्नता हो।

3. निर्यात के लिये उत्पादन, जिसमें रायल्टी का एक मुश्त भुगतान निहित होता है, के लिए उन्नत और आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी के आयात को बढ़ावा देना।

4. सभी 100 प्रतिशत निर्यात प्रधान एककों के साथ मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्र की तरह व्यवस्था करना।

5. कुछ इंजीनियरी वस्तुओं और अन्य निर्यात परक उद्योगों के संबंध में ब्याज की रियायती दर पर लदान पूर्ण ऋण देने की अवधि को 135 दिन से बढाकर 180 दिन करना।

6. निर्यात के लिए उत्पादन करने वाले एककों को महानगरों में नये औद्योगिक उपक्रमों पर लगाए गए प्रतिबंधों में चयनात्मक ढील देना।

7. "एक्सिम" बैंक द्वारा जिसकी हाल ही में स्थापना की गयी है निर्यात वित्त के प्रावधान में वृद्धि की जाने की आशा है।

8. इंजीनियरी सामान के निर्यातकों को उनकी आवश्यकता के अनुसार इस्पात का अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों पर संभरण किया जा रहा है। निर्यात किए जाने के बाद निर्यातकों को देशी मूल्य और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्य के बीच के अन्तर की प्रतिपूर्ति कर दी जाती है।

9. शुल्क वापस करने में होने वाली देरी को कम करने के लिए नीतियों और प्रक्रियाओं का सुप्रवाही बनाया जाना ।

10. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों का निर्यात बढ़ाने की संभावना का पता लगाना ।

11. नकद क्षतिपूर्ति सहायता देने संबंधी नीति को 31 मार्च, 1985 तक की तीन वर्ष की अग्रेतर अवधि के लिए बढ़ाया जाना ।

12. वर्ष 1982–83 की विद्यमान आयात निर्यात नीति "उत्पादकता वर्ष" के अनुरूप और निर्यात की दिशा में और अधिक वृद्धि करने के निश्चित उद्देश्य को ध्यान में रखकर तैयार की गई है ।

13. साथ कच्चे माल, उर्वरक, इस्पात, अलौह, धातुओं, खाद्य तेलों आदि जैसी वस्तुओं के आयात प्रतिस्थापन के लिए देश में इनका उत्पादन भी बढ़ाया जा रहा है ।

Export of BHEL products to Czechoslovakia

2722. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been reached between Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. and Czechoslovakia regarding export of Indian products to that country; and

(b) if so, the details of the agreement and the items proposed to be exported?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. BHEL had submitted an offer to M/s. Pragoinvest Foreign Trade Corporation, Czechoslovakia for supply of diesel generators. The decision of the Czechoslovak side on the offer is awaited.

ग्रामीण शिल्प संवर्धन परिषद् का गठन किया जाना

2723. **श्री कुम्भा राम आर्य :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण शिल्प संवर्धन परिषद का गठन कब तक किया जायेगा ; और

(ख) इस दिशा में अब तक हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) और (ख), ग्रामीण शिल्प संवर्धन परिषद् के गठन का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है

Birds Sanctuaries

2724. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bird sanctuaries located in the country;

(b) the names of the places where those birds sanctuaries have been set up; and

(c) the Central allocation made to each of those bird sanctuaries in 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) and

(b). A list of bird reserves constituted as Sanctuaries/National Parks under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 and their location is attached.

(c) Central financial assistance is provided to Sanctuaries and National Parks in the States under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes against specific proposals received from the State Governments. Central assistance for the development of bird reserves has been awaited of only by Haryana, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan States between 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 as follows:

(*Rs in lakhs*)

Name of Sanctuary/NP	Amount Released		Amount approved
	1980-81	1981-82	(Central Share) 1982-83
Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary, Haryana . . .	—	1.06	2.00
Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary Maharashtra . . .	2.37	—	1.00
Keoladeo Ghana National Park, Rajasthan . .	8.38	7.96	Proposal being examined

Statement

List of Bird Reserve Constituted As Sanctuaries/National Parks in India

Sl.No.	Name of the Sanctuary	State
1	Neelapattu Bird Sanctuary	Andhra Pradesh
2	Kolleru Pelicanary	Andhra Pradesh
3	Pulicat Sanctuary	Andhra Pradesh
4	Narcondam Sanctuary	Andaman & Nicobar Island
5	North Reef Island Sanctuary	Andaman & Nicobar Island
6	Topchanahi Wildlife Sanctuary	Bihar
7	Nal Sarovar Bird Sanctuary	Gujarat
	Sultanpur Lake Bird Sanctuary.	Haryana
9	Suhankarachari Wildlife Sanctuary	Jammu & Kashmir
10	Gobindsagar Bird Sanctuary	Himachal Pradesh
11	Ghataprabha Bird Sanctuary	Karnataka
12	Ranganthittoo bird Sanctuary	Karnataka
13	Sirpar Bird Sanctuary	Madhya Pradesh
14	Gandhi Sagar Sanctuary	Madhya Pradesh
15	Karnala Bird Sanctuary	Maharashtra
16	Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary	Maharashtra

1	2	3
17	Chilka Sanctuary	Orissa
18	Harike Headworks Sanctuary	Punjab
19	Keoladeo Ghana National Park	Rajasthan
20	Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary	Tamil Nadu
21	Vettangudi Bird Sanctuary	Tamil Nadu
22	Sukhna Lake Sanctuary	Chandigarh
23	Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary	Uttar Pradesh

Central allotment to Rajasthan for Tribal Development

2725. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned and allocated to Rajasthan Government for the development of tribal areas in that State by the Central Government since 1977 and till date;

(b) the amount used for the development of tribal areas so far, district-wise and area-wise figures;

(c) whether it is a fact that amount allotted for the development of tribal areas is being used for purposes other than the tribal areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the amount used for purposes other than the development of tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The amount sanctioned by the Ministry of Home Affairs for the development of tribal areas in Rajasthan State for the years from 1977-78 to 1981-82 are given in attached statement.

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

Statement

Sanction of funds by Ministry of Home Affairs for Rajasthan in the years, 1977.78, 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 *and* 1981-82.

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Sl. No.	Scheme	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1	Post Matric Scholarship	14.70	20.50	7.31	17.83	40.37
2	Girls Hostel	2.00	4.00	4.00	2.00	2.00
3	Coaching & Allied Schemes*	0.90	1.30	0.745	0.25	—
4	Book Bank for SC/ST studies in medical/ Engg. Colleges*	—	1.168	0.50	—	1.20
5	Research & Training	2.00	1.50	1.50	2.40	4.00
6	Special Central Assistance for Tribal sub-Plan	298.10	388.50	537.00	516.49	590.79

*Combined for SCs and STs.

राजस्थान में राष्ट्रीय रेगिस्तान उद्यान के विकास पर किया गया व्यय

2726. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन :** क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के बाडमेर एवं जसलमेर जिलों में राष्ट्रीय रेगिस्तान उद्यान की स्थापना एवं विकास पर मदवार अब तक कितना व्यय किया जाएगा ;

(ख) इस उद्यान के विकास के संबंध में अब तक हुई प्रगति का क्या ब्यौरा है ; और

(ग) पर्यटकों को सुविधाएं देने की दृष्टि से उद्यान में क्या प्रबन्ध किए गए हैं और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरे क्या हैं ?

पर्यावरण विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री दिग्विजय सिंह) : (क) से (ग), राजस्थान के बाडमेर और जैसलमेर जिलों में एक राष्ट्रीय रेगिस्तान उद्यान की स्थापना के लिए 247 लाख रुपयों की राशि मंजूर की गई है। इसकी तुलना में, किया गया व्यय निम्नानुसार है :

(लाख रुपयों में)

1980–81	20.41
1981–82	34.15
1982–83	
(जून 1982 तक)	10.84

व्यय का बड़ा भाग संरक्षित क्षेत्रों में घेराबंदी और पुनः बीज रोपण, निम्नीकृत क्षेत्रों में पोध रोपण, तालाब, नलकूपों आदि की स्थापना करने पर हुआ है। इस उद्यान की स्थापना का मुख्य प्रयोजन थार मरुस्थल की परिस्थितिकीय स्थिति का अध्ययन करना, इसकी दुर्लभ वनस्पतियों और जीव-जन्तुओं की तेजी से समाप्त हो रही प्रजातियों का परिरक्षण करना और प्राकृतिक पारि-तंत्र का पुनरुद्धार करना है। पर्यटकों को सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था इस कार्यक्रम का भाग नहीं है, यद्यपि रोड्स निर्मित कर दिये गये हैं।

Anti Defection Bill

2727. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the demand for an Anti Defection Bill; and

(b) what is Government's approach in this regard and measures taken or proposed to be taken?

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

(b) The problem of defections cannot be viewed in isolation and it forms part of the larger issue of electoral reforms. The problem of defections is, therefore, being considered by the Government alongwith other issues connected with Electoral Reforms.

रंगीन टी. वी. की कीमतों में कमी लाने के लिए की जा रही कार्यवाही

2728. **श्री जगपाल सिंह :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक सरकारी घोषणा के अनुसार एक रंगीन टी०वी० सेट जिसकी कीमत 1950/- रुपये है उपभोक्ताओं को 8000/– रुपये पर दिया जायेगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो रंगीन टी०वी० सेटों की कीमतों में कमी लाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और स्वदेशी रंगीन टी०वी० सेट कब तक उपभोक्ताओं को उपलब्ध कराये जायेंगे ;

(ग) क्या सरकार पहले से घोषित 8000 रु० मूल्य में कोई छूट देने अथवा इसकी कीमत में कमी लाने पर विचार कर रही है ; यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या गांव के लोग इतनी अधिक कीमत पर रंगीन टी०वी० खरीद सकेंगे और यदि नहीं, तो सरकार की इस बारे में क्या नीति है ?

इलेक्ट्रोनिक विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री एम. एस. संजीवी राव) : (क) : जी, नहीं ।

(ख) : यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी, नहीं । रंगीन दूरदर्शन सेटों पर कम से कम उतने कर तो लगने ही चाहिए जितने श्याम तथा श्वेत (ब्लैक एंड व्हाइट) दूरदर्शन सेटों पर लगते हैं क्योंकि इनमें आयातित कल-पुर्जों की मात्रा अपेक्षाकृत अधिक होती है, जिसके फलस्वरूप देश से मूल्यवान विदेशी मुद्रा बाहर जाती है । तथापि (कल-पुर्जों की किटों का संयोजन करने की अपेक्षा) एक बार नियमित औद्योगिक उत्पादन शुरू हो जाने पर यह रंगीन दूरदर्शन सेटों के विनिर्माताओं पर निर्भर करेगा कि वे कुशल उत्पादन के माध्यम से इनकी लागत और मूल्यों में कितनी कमी लाते हैं ।

(घ) यद्यपि कुछ ग्रामीण प्रस्तावित मूल्यों पर रंगीन दूरदर्शन सेट खरीदने की स्थिति में हो सकते है, इस संबंध में योजनाओं पर विचार-विमर्श हो रहा है तथा दूरदर्शन इसकी जांच कर रहा है । तथापि ग्रामीण समुदायों में दूरदर्शन को अधिकाधिक तथा व्यापक रूप से इस आधार पर प्रचारित किये जाने की आवश्यकता होगी कि बड़े आकार के प्रोजेक्शन पर्दो पर अथवा उनके बिना भी लोग सामूहिक रूप से मिलजुलकर दूरदर्शन का इस्तेमाल करें ।

Assembling of Colour T.V. Kits in India

2729. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 90,000 colour TV kits imported from West Germany and Korea are being assembled in India for the Asiad Games;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of the components going into such assembled sets are already being manufactured in this country;

(c) whether according to the President of ELCINA, manufacturers of black and white TV sets are forced to sit idle with huge inventories, or to close down; and

(d) whether Government have any long term programme for safeguarding that small and medium manufacturers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. 90,000 Colour TV kits are being imported from West Germany and Korea for assembly in India for the ASIAD.

(b) The Colour TV tube, special I.C's, CTV deflection components, etc. which constitute about 65 per cent of the cost of components of such assembled sets are not being manufactured in the country.

(c) The Government is not aware of the submission of the President of ELCINA.

(d) The Government is in the process of formulating the long term policy for CTV manufacture. Interests of small and medium manufacturers would be kept in mind.

Toxic effects of Detergents

2730. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Ministry of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 3097 on 28 July, 1982 under the heading "Toxic Effect of Detergents' and state:

(a) whether it has been established beyond doubt that workers involved in the production of synthetic detergents fall an easy prey to various diseases because of the environment of the chemicals involved and their easy passage to the body through inhaling;

(b) have any steps been taken by Government to save the workers from this near fatal hazard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). Government have no direct information on the occupational diseases of workers engaged in the production of synthetic detergents in India. However, surface active agents used in the prduction of detergents may cause respiratory diseases, occupational dermatitis etc. if adequate protective measures are not taken. Indian Standards Institution has already initiated work on the preparation of Indian Standard Code for safety in detergents.

Issue of Industrial Licences

2731. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial licences and letters of intent issued in last six months;

(b) the names of the companies, corporaion or private individuals to whom such industrial licences anl letters of intent have been issued during that period; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) 222 Industrial Licences and 541 Letters of Intent were issued during the period March to August, 1982.

(b) and (c). The details of all the letters of intent and industrial licences including name and address of the party, location of the unit, item of manuacture and capacity, etc. are published by the Indian Investment Copies of this publication are available Copies of this publication are available in the Parliament Library.

Persons Below Poverty Line

2732. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

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

(a) the number of persons in rural and urban areas below poverty line in each of the last three years and also at the end of each Five Year Plan;

(b) the estimated number at the end of the Sixth Plan;

(c) whether black money has got some bearing on this problem; and

(d) if so, in what way and the plan to meet it?

THe MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The latest available survey of consumer expenditure on which the estimates of poverty are based is for the year 1977-78. The present concept of proverty line and the number of people below the poverty line is based on the recommendation of a Task Force in Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand set up by the Planning Commission whose report was published in January, 1979. As a follow up of this report this method of estimating poverty was used during the formulation of the present Sixth Plan. Therefore, no estimates of persons below the poverty line are available for earlier plans.

The number of persons below the poverty line for the base year of the Sixth Plan, namely, 1979-80, has been estimated at 316.84 million. This is based on the Household Consumer Survey of 1977-78 and the growth of the economy between 1977-78 and 1979-80. Similarly, taking into consideration the growth of the economy (of nearly 6 per cent per annum) in the first two years of the Sixth Plan and the different programmes, aimed at alleviation of poverty, the number of persons below the poverty line has been estimated at 282.0 million for the year 1981-82. The number of persons below the poverty line in the rural areas was estimated at 259.56 million in 1979-80 and at 225.93 million in 1981-82. The figure for urban areas was estimated at 57.28 million in 1979-80 and at 56.07 million in 1981-82.

(b) By the same line of analysis, it has been estimated that, at the end of the Sixth Plan period, namely, 1934-85, the total number of persons below the poverty line will be 166.02 million in the rural sector and 49.14 million in the urban sector, making a total of 215.16 million, as given in the table 3.37 at page 52 of the Sixth Plan document.

(c) and (d). To the extent black money may adversely affect the mobilisation of resources for development, it might also hamper the poverty alleviaton programmes included in the Sixth Plan.

Various measures are being adopted to check black money. Every effort is aslo being made to mobilise adequate resources for the essential requirements of the Sixth Plan and the revised 20-Point Programme.

Verification of salt of Coramandal Mini Salt Producers' Association, Tuticorin

2733. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a joint spot verification of the claims of annual production of salt by the Coramandal Mini Salt Producers' Association, Tuticorin was ordered by the Salt Commissioner and STC;

(b) whether the STC informed about the reluctance and non-cooperation of the Coramandal Mini Salt Producers' Association to show records and to give correct samples of salt even though the Salt Commissioner himself was there;

(c) whether another joint spot verification was ordered in which the Chairman, Tuticorin Port Trust was to be associated by the Salt Commissioner;

(d) whether the Salt Commissioner has sent his report, along with the note of the Chairman, Port Trust, Tuticorin; and

(e) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c) An on-the-spot verification to be undertaken by Salt Commissioner and Chief Marketing Manager, STC, was ordered by Government on 30th April, 1982 to verify the annual production capacity and export potential of various salt producing Associations in Tuticorin. Verification was undertaken on 3rd June, 1982 but due to certain objections received regarding inquiries held etc., Government issued instructions on 22nd July, 1982 for verification of annual production capacity of Coramandal Mini Salt Producers' Association by Salt Commissioner in association with the Chairman, Tuticorin Port Trust.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) According to the Salt Commissioner's assessment, the annual production capacity of Coramandal Mini Salt Producers' Association is of the order of 3 lakh tonnes—10 per cent less or 10 per cent more.

पाकिस्तानी हथियारों को भारत में तस्करी

2734. श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी :

श्री जगपाल सिंह :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने पाकिस्तानी शस्त्रों को देश के विभिन्न भागों में तस्करी करने वाले एक ऐसे गिरोह का पता लगाया है जो पाकिस्तान में बने रिवाल्वरों, पिस्तोलों, विस्फोटकों तथा चाकुओं, आदि को बड़े पैमाने पर सप्लाई कर रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस मामले में क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है ;

(ग) क्या गुजरात, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, जम्मू-काश्मीर तथा अनेक अन्य राज्यों में भी पाकिस्तानी शस्त्रों की तस्करी में वृद्धि हो रही है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो मारे गये छापों के ब्यौरे क्या है और प्रत्येक राज्य में जब्त की गई वस्तुओं के ब्यौरे क्या हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) से (घ) . राज्य सरकारों से अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Posting of Officers of All India Services during Deputation Period

2735. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the officers of the All India Services, during the period of their deputation with the Central Government, made to wait for their postings by the Department of Personnel and A. R., were/are allowed to treat such periods as compulsory waiting and thereby as on duty; and

(b) if so, the relevant rule/provision in respect of the instance of maximum period of compulsory waiting allowed by the Department of Personnel and

A.R., and the instances where such periods were/are not treated as on duty and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). In cases where officers are not given a posting immediately on their return from leave or training or on relief from the post held by them and have to wait for orders for their next posting and where this is due to circumstances beyond their control, the intervening period of waiting till they join a new post is treated as duty. This is regulated under Fundamental Rule 9(6). No maximum period has been prescribed for this purpose.

Increase in populaion of Metropolitan Cities

2736. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that population in Metropolitan cities like Bombay, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Calcutta and Chandigarh has been increasing; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor and what steps Government propose to check the population in these cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir. However, in census only million plus cities are referred to as metropolitan cities. According to this criterion, Chandigarh is not a metropolitan city.

(b) The requisite figures are given below:—

Name of City	Status	Provisonal population as per 1981 census	Growth rate (%) 1961—71	1971—81
1	2	3	4	5
Grater Bombay . .	Municipal Corpn.	8,227,332	+43.80	+37.80
Bangalore	Urban agglo. meration	2,913,537	+37.82	+76.17
Ahmedabad . .	—do—	2,515,195	+44.40	+43.53
Calcutta . . .	—do—	9,165,650	+22.57	+30.35
Chadigarh . . .	—do—	421,256	+134.67	+80.84

Migration to these cities is the main reason though in some cases extension of area also partly contributes to the increase in population.

Government have launched the Centrally sponsored scheme for Integrated development of Small and Medium Towns for providing assistance on a matching basis to State

Governments. Funds have already been released to the State Governments for projects relating to site and services transportation, and economic activities like setting up of mandis and commercial centres in respect of 212 towns. The investment in the towns under the Central scheme is expected to be accompanied by investment in schemes pertaining to transport, communications and industries. The object of the scheme is to bring down the rate of growth of population in the metropolitan cities and to promote balanced urbanisation and regional growth.

Review of Sixth Five Year Plan in light of newly completed irrigation Projects

2737. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has reviewed the progress of Sixth Five Year Plan in the light of newly completed irrgation projects;

(b) if so, the extent of State-wise areas which have been benefited by irrigation;

(c) whether Planning Commission has assessed and reviewed the progress of these newly irrigated agricultural areas from the point of view production of food grains; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) (a) The Mid-term Review of the Sixth Plan is in progress.

(b) A statement showing State-wise utilisation of irrigation potential from major, medium and minor irrigation schemes is placed below.

(c) and (d). No specific assessment of production of foodgrains from areas newly brought under irrigation has been made.

Statement

Statement Showing Utilisation of Irrigation Potential from Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Schemes During the Sixth Plan Upto 31-3-1982

S.No.	State	('000 ha.) Utilisation of Irrigation Potential
1.	Andhra Pradesh	343
2.	Assam	52
3.	Bihar	453
4.	Gujarat	142
5.	Haryana	125
6.	Himachal Pradesh	15
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	27
8.	Karnataka	142
9.	Kerala	86
10.	Madhya Pradesh	377
11.	Maharashtra	271
12.	Manipur	18
13.	Meghalaya	5
14.	Nagaland	4
15.	Orissa	200
16.	Punjab	139
17.	Rajasthan	116
18.	Sikkim	2
19.	Tamil Nadu	73
20.	Tripura	2
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2098
22.	West Bengal	187
	Sub-total STATES	4875
	Union Territories	4
	Grand Total	4879

Dacoits Raid on Houses in Noida

2738. SHRI KAMLA MISHRR MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether dacoits raided five houses in NOIDA on 21 September, 1982 morning and escaped with 3 lakhs worth of goods;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the police took a long time to reach there even though the residents went personally to call them;

(d) if so, the full details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to give protection to the residents of this area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBHAIAH): (a) to (e) According to available information four dacoits raided 5 houses in NOIDA on the night of 21st September, 1982 and escaped with goods worth about Rs. 50,000. The residents did not raise any alarm. The police reached the spot as soon as they got information about the incident. Police have so far arrested one accused person in this regard. Police petrolling has been intensified in the area. A case has been registered under Section 392 of the Indian Penal Code.

Pollution in Nainital Lake

2739. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the charming Nainital lake is highly polluted and silted leading to fish mortality and supply of unwholesome water to the township; and

(b) If so, the steps proposed by Government for regular dredging and clearing of water in the lake?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) (a) The pollution and silting of Nainital lake takes place due to stream drainage from the surrounding hill slopes and also from the sewage and sludge from the housing complexes on the slopes However, no fish kill instances have been reported. Only treated water is supplied to the township for drinking.

(b) The Government are laying a new sewer line of larger capacity in order to prevent the pollution of the lake.

Steel Plants Producing Alloy and Stainless Steels

2740. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether our steel plants produce alloy and stainless steels; and

(b) if so, the names of the steel plants which produce them?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI). (a) and (b): Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur, Salem Steel Plant, Salem and Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Limited, Bhadravati, in the public sector produce alloy/stainless steels There are also other manufacturers of alloy/ stainless steels in the private sector.

Achievement of S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Udaipur

2741. SHRI DEENBANDHU VERMA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the achievement of S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Udaipur (Rajasthan) in the last five years with regard to their training and where they have been employed;

(b) whether Government are planning to provide workshop and laboratory facilities in technical subjects other than Electro-plating; and

(c) if so, in what technical fields?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYN DATT TIWARI) (a): SISI Extension Centre, Udaipur Rajasthan has trained 19 candidates during last 5 years. Most of the trainees are gainfully employed with M/s. Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Udaipur, Instrumentation Ltd., Kota, Hindustan Copper Limited Khetri, Rajasthan Mines and Minerals, Udaipur and other local industries.

(b) and (c). Action has been initiated for examining the needs to modernise and augment existing facilities in the machine shop of the extension centre.

नरौरा परमाणु विद्युत् संयंत्र का कार्य न करना

2742. **श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र :** क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नरौरा परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र का कार्य वर्ष 1974 में आरम्भ हुआ था परन्तु इसे पूरा किये जाने की निर्धारित अवधि पूरी हो जाने के पश्चात् भी उसने अभी भी कार्य करना आरंभ नहीं किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त संयंत्र की लागत में वृद्धि हो गई है और यदि हां, तो कितनी और उसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इसको चालू किये जाने के लिये कुछ प्रभावी कदम उठाने का है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरे क्या हैं और यह परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र कब तक आरंभ किया जाना है ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, इलक्ट्रानिकी, महासागर विकास विभागों में तथा ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. पी. एन. सिंह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) बिजलीघर के निर्माण के काम के निर्धारित कार्यक्रम से पिछड़ जाने के प्रमुख कारण निम्नलिखित हैं :—भूमि के अधिग्रहण में सामने आई समस्याएं, भूकम्पीय परिस्थितियों के अनुसार सुधारे गए डिजाइन को अन्तिम रूप देने में हुआ विलम्ब, खास-खास उपस्करों के दिए जाने में हुआ विलम्ब, निर्माण के दौरान उत्पन्न तकनीकी समस्यायें तथा कुछ प्रकार की निर्माण सामग्री का उपलब्ध न होना।

(ग) परियोजना की संस्वीकृत लागत आरंभ में 209.89 करोड़ रुपए थी, जबकि अब यह अनुमान है कि इसके पूरा होने पर लागत लगभग 400 करोड़ रुपए बैठेगी। लागत में हुई इस वृद्धि के कारण हैं—मूल्य-वृद्धि, डिजाइन में किए गए परिवर्तन, कार्य-क्षेत्र तथा कार्य की मात्रा में हुई वृद्धि, तथा ऐसे कामों का किया जाना जिनका अनुमान पहले नहीं लगाया जा सका था।

(घ) और (ङ). इस बात की कोशिश की जा रही है कि निर्माण-कार्यों को यथा-संभव साथ-साथ चलाया जा सके ताकि उपस्करों के मिलने में हुई देरी का प्रभाव घट जाए और प्रमुख नाभिकीय उपस्करों के

बनाने और सप्लाई के काम में तेजी लाई जा सके । आशा है कि नरौरा बिजलीघर के दोनों यूनिट क्रमश : वर्ष 1986–87 और वर्ष 1987–88 में चालू कर दिए जायेंगे ।

New Electronics Policy

2743. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new electronics policy is in the offling; and

(b) if so, reasons thereof, and when it wil lbe finalised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Plan for Achieving Self-Reliance in Nuclear Fuel

2744. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to form a long term plan for achieving self-reliance in nuclear fuel for its plants indigenously, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ELECTRONICS, OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE DEPARTMET OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). India has achieved self-reliance in nuclear fuel for its power programme.

खेतड़ी तांबा परियोजना में नियुक्त स्थानीय कर्मचारी

2745. **श्री भीम सिंह :** क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खेतड़ी तांबा परियोजना सरकारी क्षेत्र का एक उद्यम है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संयंत्र में श्रेणी-एक, दो, तीन और चार में स्थानीय श्रमिकों/कर्मचारियों की प्रतिशतता क्या-क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने स्थानीय लोगों के लिए और अधिक नौकरियां सुनिश्चित करने हेतु कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा)। (क) जी हां ।

(ख) कुल नियुक्त कर्मचारियों में स्थानीय लोगों का प्रतिशत निम्नलिखित है:–

वर्ग	कुल कर्मचारियों में स्थानीय लोगों का प्रतिशत
श्रेणी–1	22%
श्रेणी–2	32%
श्रेणी–3	81%
श्रेणी–4	97%
जोड़ :	79%

(ग) और (घ) : रोजगार के पात्र स्थानीय लोगों को रोजगार सुनिश्चित करने की दृष्टि से सरकार ने मार्गदर्शी नियम जारी किए हैं तथा रोजगार कार्यालय (रिक्तियों की अनिवार्य अधिसूचना) अधिनियम, 1959 के अंतर्गत इस आशय का नियम बनाया है कि अधिकतम रु० 800/—प्रतिमाह के वेतनमान के सभी खाली पदों की सूचना स्थानीय रोजगार कार्यालय को दी जाए जहां आमतौर पर रोजगार के इच्छुक आस-पास के क्षेत्रों के लोगों के नाम दर्ज होते है । उपर्युक्त पदों पर अन्य स्रोतों से भर्ती की जा सकती है जब स्थानीय रोजगार कार्यालय द्वारा उपयुक्त उम्मीदवार न मिलने के बारे में लिखित प्रमाण पत्र जारी कर दिया जाए ।

हिन्दी के प्रयोग के बारे में परिपत्र जारी किया जाना

2746. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दी के प्रयोग को प्रोत्साहन देने और "सम्पर्क भाषा" का विकास करने के लिये 1977 से बहुत परिपत्र जारी किए गए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है और जारी किए जाने की तारीख क्या हैं और क्या उनकी प्रतियां सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1980 के पश्चात् से उन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई है जिन्होंने इन परिपत्रों के आदेशों का पालन नहीं किया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) जी हां, केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में हिन्दी के प्रयोग को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से बहुत से परिपत्र जारी किए गए हैं ।

(ख) ऐसे सभी परिपत्रों की संख्या और जारी करने की तिथियां "हिन्दी के प्रयोग संबंधी आदेशों का संकलन (द्वितीय संस्करण)" में छप चुकी हैं तथा संसद के पुस्तकालय में इस संस्करण की प्रतियों राज्य सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1008 दिनांक 6 मई, 1982 के उत्तर के संदर्भ में उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं ।

(ग) सरकार राजभाषा नीति के कार्यान्वयन के लिए किसी दंड का सहारा लेने के बजाए अनुनय विनय और प्रोत्साहन का मार्ग अपनाना अधिक उपयुक्त समझती है । इसलिए किसी अधिकारों के विरुद्ध किसी प्रकार की कार्रवाई की आवश्यकता नहीं समझी गई ।

सुजुकी का मारुति के साथ किए गए करार की तुलना में पाकिस्तान आटोमोबाइल कारपोरेशन के साथ किया गया करार

2747. **श्री बाबू राव परांजपे :**
श्री राम जेठमलानी :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स सुजुकी ने, जिसने यात्री कार के उत्पादन के लिए मारुति लिमिटेड के साथ सहयोग-करार किया है ; जून, 1982 में पाकिस्तान आटोमोबाइल कारपोरेशन, के साथ भी एक करार किया है, जिसके अन्तर्गत 57 करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी लगाई जाएगी तथा 25 हजार कार आदि प्रतिवर्ष बनाई जाएगी और कार का अनुमानित मूल्य लगभग 25 हजार रुपये होगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जापान की सुजुकी कम्पनी द्वारा भारत की मारूति कम्पनी के साथ किए गए करार तथा उसके दो महीने बाद पाकिस्तान की सरकारी कम्पनी के साथ किए गए करार से सम्बन्धित (1) पूंजी निवेश, (2) उत्पादन क्षमता, (3) कार के अनुमानित मूल्य के तुलनात्मक आंकड़े क्या है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तर होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग तथा खान और इस्पात मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) (क) से (ग). यह बताया जाता है कि जापान की मै० सुजुकी मोटर कम्पनी लिमिटेड ने पाकिस्तान में गाड़ियों के निर्माण के लिए समझौता किया है। मारूति उद्योग लिमिटेड परियोजना की पाकिस्तान की परियोजना से तुलना करना उपयुक्त नहीं होगा क्योंकि परियोजना का विवरण, पैरामीटर और क्षेत्र समान नहीं है । मारूति परियोजना में निर्माण की प्रौद्योगिकी और कारखाने के अन्दर निर्माण सुविधायें पाकिस्तानी परियोजना से भिन्न है । पाकिस्तान में कार के प्रस्तावित मूल्य के बारे में प्रमाणित ब्यौरे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । किन्तु समझा जाता है कि प्रश्नगत गाड़ी की कीमत लगभग 50,000 पाकिस्तानी रुपये हो सकती है ।

Cancellation of Licence of Newsprint Factory at Neizla in H.P.

2748. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the licence for opening a newsprint paper factory at Neizla in Bilaspur district of Himachal Pradesh was cancelled during the last five years;

(b) if so, the exact date and the reasons for which the licence was cancelled and the name of the firm to which it was allotted;

(c) whether any other firm/company or industralist has offered or has been contacted to set up the mill; and

(d) if so, the names and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An Industrial licence was issued in 1961 to M/s. Ballarpur Paper & Straw Board Ltd. (Shree Gopal Division) for setting up a 60,000 tpa newsprint factory at Neilla (H.P.). Since the party could not implement the scheme, the licence was revoked on 27.4.77.

(c) and (d). A letter of intent was issued to Shri B. D. Somani in 1976 for establishing a newsprint/paper mill in District: Bilaspur (H.P.). This was also cancelled on 27.3.81 the party could not implement the same.

नई योजनाओं के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश को धन राशि

2749. श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने नई योजनाओं के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को धनराशि दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो नई योजनाओं के लिए इस राशि में से बरेली और पीलीभीत जिलों को कितनी राशि दी जाएगी ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण): (क) उत्तर प्रदेश की चालू वर्ष की योजना में केन्द्रीय अनुमोदन की आवश्यकता वाली कोई नई स्कीमें शामिल नहीं की गई है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होते ।

Restructuring Transport Subsidy Scheme for North-Eastern States

2750. SHRI CHING WANG KONYAK: Wil lthe Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to restructure the transport subsidy scheme for quick industrial development of the North-Eastern States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b) Government is reviewing the matter in the interest of quick industrial development of hilly and remote areas.

Gold trace in Keonjhar District (Orissa)

2751. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that traces of gold were found in the Procambarian Rocks of the area near Joda in Keonjhar District of Orissa; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARY SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) However, Geological Survey of India is carrying out investigation for gold in the pre-Combrian rocks in Telkoi area in Keonjhar district.

India's per Capita Consumption of Steel

2752. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's per capita consumption of steel at about 14 Kg. a year continues to be one of the lowest in the world; and

(b) if so, what particular steps have so far been taken to step up the production?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Per capita consumption of steel in India in 1980 in terms of Crude Steel Equivalent was 16 kg. It was low compared to the per capita consumption in the major steel producing countries.

(d) Per capita consumption of steel depends on the stage of economic and industrial development of the country and living standards of people. Production capacity of steel industry is being expanded to meet the demand for steel in the country in coming years.

Increase in Nuclear Power Capacity.

2753. SHRI HARI NATH MISRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the aim of the Department of Atomic Energy is to increase the nuclear power capacity to 10,000 MW by the end of the century from the present installed capacity of 860 MW; and

(b) if so, the ways and means that have been devised or are proposed to be devised to achieve this objective?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The existing proven resources of Uranium in the country are considered adequate to meet this target. In addition, provision has been made in the Sixth Five Year Plan and adequate provision would be made in future Five year Plans as well for the construction initially of 235 MWe reactor units of the Narora type to the scaled up later to 500 MWe unit size. At present in addition to the 860 MWe installed capacity of the operating nuclear power station the installed capacity of the power projects under construtiion would be 1410 MWe. The facilities to manufacture fuel and heavy water are also being augmented as required. In order to enable indigenous industry to gear itself to the production of the various components required for this programme a dialogue with the representatives of industry has also been initiated.

Loss of Sandal Wood in Keranataka

2754. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that illegal exploitation of forests has caused disappearance of valuable timber like sandal-wood from Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to check the illicit exploitation of the forest?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected from Government of Karnataka and will be laid on the Table of the House.

आणविक ऊर्जा संयंत्रों के लिये भारी जल का उत्पादन

2755. **श्री नरसिंह मकवाणा :**
श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में ऐसी कितनी फैक्ट्रियां हैं जो आणविक ऊर्जा संयंत्रों के लिये भारी जल का उत्पादन करती हैं और वे कितने भारी जल का उत्पादन करते हैं ;

(ख) देश में भारी जल की कुल मांग कितनी है और इस समय कितने भारी जल का उत्पादन होता है तथा भारी जल के शेष मांग को किस तरह पूरा करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने भारी जल के संबंध में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिये कोई योजना तैयार की है यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, इलैक्ट्रानिकी, महासागर विकास विभागों में तथा ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० एन० सिंह) :(क) इस समय तीन भारी पानी संयंत्र काम कर रहे हैं और दो को चालू करने का काम चल रहा है । वर्ष 1981–82 में 39.4 टन भारी पानी का उत्पादन हुआ था ।

(ख) भारी पानी की मांग रिएक्टरों के चालू होने के कार्यक्रम के अनुसार अलग-अलग वर्षों में अलग-अलग रहती है। चालू वर्ष के लिए 426 टन भारी पानी की आवश्यकता है जबकि 124

टन भारी पानी का उत्पादन होने का अनुमान है । इस प्रकार रही कमी को कम ग्रेड वाले भारी पानी का ग्रेड बढ़ाने के बाद उपलब्ध भारी पानी से पूरा किया जाएगा । इसके अलावा, सोवियत संघ से भारी पानी के आयात के लिए एक संविदा भी की जा चुकी है ।

(ग) मौजदा भारी पानी संयंत्रों की "ग्रांन स्ट्रीगिंग" प्रक्रिया को सुधार कर और उनके प्रचालन तथा रख-रखाव को दक्षतापूर्वक करके उनमें अधिकतम उत्पादन करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है । चालू वित्त वर्ष में दो और भारी पानी संयंत्रों के चालू हो जाने और अतिरिक्त भारी पानी संयंत्रों के लग जाने से भारी पानी के मामले में आत्म निर्भरता प्राप्त कर ली जाएगी ।

Cement Production and Allocation to states

2756. SHRI KRISHAN DATT SULTANPURI: Wil lthe Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise and Factory-wise production figures of cement for the past three years and the quantity of cement allocated to States, State-wise; and

(b) the names of States which have put up demand for setting up cement plants and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Two statements showing factory-wise/ State-wise production and State-wise allocations of cement are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-5547/82*]

(b) Applications for grant of industrial licences have been received from public sector corporations in the States of U.P., Maharashtra and Orissa. These are at different stages of consideration.

Import Bills of BHEL

2758. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) Bharat Heavy Electrical's total import bills inclusive of taxes and duties with year-wise break up for each of the last three years and the Fifth Plan period; and

(b) other foreign exchange expenditures in the same periods not included in above?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) (a) and (b). A Statement is attached.

Statement

VALUE OF IMPORTS

1. Value of Imports :	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1·1 CIF Value of Raw Materials	49·9	65·1	32·1	48·6	63·0	75·1	56·7	85·9
1·2 Components including Bought Outs & Spares . . .	37·7	43·7	69·4	64·3	93·9	106·5	121·2	122·3
1·3 Capital Goods	1·3	4·9	9·4	20·8	10·5	14·0	19·5	21·8
1·4 CIF value of import (1·1+1·2+1·3)	88·9	113·7	110·9	133·7	167·4	195·6	197·4	230·0
2. Customs Duty paid	43·0	56·0	53·0	63·0	86·0	98·0	107·0	144·0
3. Total value of import including customs duty *i.e.* (1+2) .	131·9	169·7	163·9	196·7	253·4	293·6	304·4	374·0
b. *Other foreign expenditure	5·20	5·75	13·02	25·39	37·81	32·27	20·27	18·73

*Includes expenditure on foreign sites, interest payments, royalties etc.

States Draft Proposals for Annual Plan 1983-84

2750. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PLANNING pleased to state:

(a) whether the guidelines have been issued to States to give in yearly plan for 1983-84 adequate stress on the implementation of the 20-point programme which has started paying dividends in the rural areas; and

(b) whether the question of introduction vocational studies to set up agro-industries in the rural areas have also found adequate place in the guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. Fresh guidelines have been issued by the Planning Commission to States for formulation of Annual Plan 1983-84. In these guidelines, the special attention of the State Governments has been drawn to the New 20-point Programme and the need for vocational bias in Secondary Education. No seperate mention has been made of any particular type of vocational studies.

Amounts allotted to and spent by states under state Five Year Plan

2760. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allotted for the Sixth Five Year Plan to different States and the amount so far spent during the First two years of Planning (Statewise); and

(b) the amount of matching funds provided to be spent by the States?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). State-wise Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85) outlays including the States resources and likely expenditure during the period 1980 to 82 are shown in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) *approved outlays and expenditure during* 1980-82.

(Rs. Crores)

States	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)		Likely expenditure during 1980-82
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	3100.00	(2194.30)	1007.92
Assam	1115.00	(287.98)	402.60
Bihar	3225.00	(1964.50)	1025.47
Gujarat	3680.00	(3080.32)	1215.60
Haryana	1800.00	(1565.15)	530.74
Himachal Pradesh	560.00	(122.65)	194.04
Jammu & Kashmir	900.00	(—109.00)	314.00
Karnataka	2265.00	(1725.80)	815.93

1	2	3	4
Kerala	1550.00	(1119.84)	574.06
Madhya Pradesh	3800.00	(2786.61)	1206.58
Maharashtra	6175.00	(5299.09)	1963.75
Manipur	240.00	(—0.50)	82.77
Meghlaya	235.00	(39.00)	87.28
Nagaland	210.00	(0.50)	72.81
Orissa	1500.00	(840.47)	523.15
Punjab	1957.00	(1657.00)	630.97
Rajasthrn	2025.00	(1398.69)	684.63
Sikkim	122.000	(2.50)	44.89
Tamil Nadu	3150.00	(2485.20)	1034.48
Tripura	245.00	(40.87)	85.33
Uttar Pradesh	5850.00	(3920.96)	1938.45
West Bengal	3500.00	(2819.74)	1088.89
Total	47204.00	(33241.67)	15524.34

Figures in brackets indicate the contribution of funds by the State Government concerned from its own resources for financing the Sixth Plan outlay.

Setting up of Industrial Estates in Nepal

2761. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of INDUSARY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has agreed to help financially and in other matters in the establishment of an industrial estate in Nepal for the development of cottage industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount to be given;

(c) what reciprocal help India will get from Nepal;

(d) whether a joint industrial committee has been formed to extend and expand the prospects of industrial co-operation in the public and private sectors; and

(e) if so, the names of the members of the Committee and the details of terms, reference and sphere of the said Committee?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) India has agreed to assist setting up an Industrial Estate at Butwal in Nepal, primarily for light-Engineering industries.

(b) The detailed Project Report and cost estimates are yet to be prepared.

(c) Setting up of the industrial Estate will be yet another step in furthering economic cooperation with Nepal and strengthening our friendly relations.

(d) and (e). HMG Nepal and Government of India have agreed, in principle, to form a Joint Industrial Committee to further industrial cooperation between the two countries. The detailed modalities including the terms of reference are still to be finalised.

Outstanding dues with the Gujarat Tractors Ltd., Baroda

2762. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat Tractors Ltd., Baroda owes huge sums to several creditors including the security money deposited by Indian Machinery Stores Ltd., Patna and that to settle the outstanding dispute a Loan Repayment Commissioner was appointed;

(b) if so, whether the outstanding due have been settled by the Loan Repayment Commissioner; and

(c) if not, the reasons, therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). In terms of the Hindustan Tractors Limited (Acquisition & Transfer of Undertakings) Act 1978 the company was vested in the State Government of Gujarat who in turn formed a new company known as the Gujarat Tractors Corporation Limited for carrying on the activities of the undertaking. Under section 5(2) of the Act certain liabilities such as loans advanced by the Central or State Government or by a bank to the company have been vested in the Central Government. The remaining liabilities of Hindustan Tractors Limited covered under Section 5(1) of the Act would be discharged by the Commissioner of payments out of funds provided to him by the Government of India under the Act in the order of priorities as provided under Schedule to the Act. The Commissioner of Payments has been appointed for the purpose. The notification specifying the date by which the claimants may submit their claims to him, will be issued shortly.

रंगीन टी० वी० ट्यूबों का उत्पादन

2763. **श्री सज्जन कुमार :** क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सरकारी क्षेत्र में रंगीन टी०वी० ट्यूबों के उत्पादन के लिये एक फैक्टरी लगाने का निर्णय लिया है ;

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

(ग) इस नयी, प्रौद्योगिकी के लिये किन किन देशों से जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और क्या एशियाई खेलों के आरम्भ होने से पहले पिक्चर ट्यूबों का उत्पादन संभव हो सकेगा; और यदि हां, तो उनका उत्पादन कब तक होने की संभावना है ?

इलैक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री एम० एस० संजीवी राव) (क) और (ख) : पंजाब राज्य सरकार की सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की मेसर्स पंजाब डिस्प्ले डिवाइसिज लिमिटेड (पी०डी०डी० एल) नामक कंपनी को प्रतिवर्ष 4 लाख रंगीन दूरदर्शन पिक्चर ट्यूबों का उत्पादन करने के लिए 27 जनवरी, 1982 को एक आशय-पत्र जारी किया गया है ।

(ग) मेसर्स पंजाब डिवाइसिज रंगीन दूरदर्शन ट्यूबों के उत्पादन की तकनीकी जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए जापान की एक विख्यात कंपनी के साथ बातचीत कर रही है । नवम्बर, 1982 में आयोजित होने वाले एशियाई खेलों से पूर्व उत्पादन शुरू होने की संभावना नहीं है ।

Empty order books of Bharat Heavy Electricals

2764. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether order books of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited are empty and the company is facing a bleak future;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). BHEL has got adequate orders for thermal and hydro power generating equipment upto the year 1983-84. The order book position for 1984-85 shows a minor gap, and a bigger gap for subsequent years. BHEL shops could be more fully loaded with the clearance of more projects by the Central Electricity Authority/Planning Commission and through placing of orders on BHEL Efforts are being made in this direction.

It has also been decided that maximum utilisation of BHEL's capacity should be resorted to.

कापियों के निर्माताओं की अग्रिम जमा धनराशि वापस करना

2765. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्येक कापी निर्माता की अग्रिम जमा धनराशि में से कितनी धनराशि वापस की गई और उन मिलों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें अभी भी अग्रिम धनराशि का भुगतान करना है और वह धनराशि किस अवधि से सम्बन्धित है ;

(ख) क्या जैसे ही सस्ते कागज के मूल्य बढ़ते हैं सभी कागज मिलें कापी निर्माताओं को अग्रिम जमा धनराशि चेक द्वारा वापस कर देती हैं जबकि उन मिलों द्वारा अग्रिम जमा धनराशि के बैंक ड्राफ्ट ही स्वीकार किए जाते हैं और यदि हां, तो इन अनियमितताओं को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) उन कागज मिलों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिन्होंने पिछले डेढ़ वर्ष तक उक्त निर्माताओं की अग्रिम जमा धन राशि रखी हुई है और निर्माताओं को कागज की आपूर्ति नहीं की है और सरकार द्वारा इन कागज मिलों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) से (ग) : कापी बनाने के लिये छपाई के सफेद कागज का आबंटन राज्य स्तरीय समितियों द्वारा किया जाता है एवं आबंटी मिलों को आदेश (आर्डर) दे देते हैं तथा सीधे कागज प्राप्त करते हैं । आबंटियों द्वारा मिलों को आर्डर देने का स्वरूप गैर सरकारी पार्टियों के बीच वाणिज्यिक

लेन देन जैसा होता है । इसीलिये सरकार को भुगतान के तरीकों और ब्याज प्रभार, विभिन्न मिलों के पास अग्रिम जमा की राशियों, जमा राशियों को वापस करने के तरीकों और उन मिलों के ब्यौरे जिन्होंने अग्रिम जमा राशियां रखी हुई है, के ब्योरों के बारे में जानकारी नहीं है ।

Unutilised funds of Bihar Government

2766. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the head-wise money that remained unutilised by the Government of Bihar in the year 1981-82;

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): The Plan expenditure during 1981-82 as reported by the State Government is the same as the approved outlay of Rs. 560 crores and thus, there was no unutilized balance during the year.

"पासिब्लीटी आफ डायमंड डिपोजिट्स इन झालावाढ़" शीर्षक समाचार

2767. **श्री चतुर्भुज :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम के साधनों के माध्यम से 28 सितम्बर, 1982 के "राष्ट्रदूत" में "पासिब्लीटी आफ डायमंड डिपोजिट्स इन झालावाढ़" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सर्वेक्षण कब तक किया जायेगा और खनन कार्य कब तक आरम्भ किया जायेगा और इस सम्बन्ध में पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम ने झालावाढ़ में हीरों के निक्षेपों के बारे में कोई अन्वेषण नहीं किया है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Import of obsolete Pulp and Paper Machinery

2768. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain reputed firms are importing sizeable number of obsolete and second hand pulp and paper machinery despite the ban on setting up plants and that Government are revalidating even the old licences which had expired long back;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the likely impact on the paper industry in the country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). Import of second hand paper and pulp machinery came to be allowed during the period 1975—81 with a view primarily to encourage use of secondary raw material for manufacture of paper and also to lesson the shortage of paper in the country. Imports were actually considered and approved having regard to the conditions of these machines and also their assured period of residual life. As a result of this policy, the number of mills increased from 63 in 1974 to 136 in 1981. Major portion of the increase in capacity of the paper industry during this period was on account of small paper mills. It was decided to stop general imports of second hand paper machinery since March, 1981. Revalidation of old import licenses is, however, considered on merits.

Creation of a new District for South Goa

2769. SHRI EDUARDO FALIERO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Goa, Daman and Diu have proposed the creation of a new district for South Goa;

(b) if so, when was the proposal sent by them and details of the same; and

(c) reasons for delay in granting the request of Goa Administration?

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

(b) and (c). In December, 1981 the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu sent a proposal for bifurcation of the existing District of Goa into North Goa District & South Goa District. As the proposal was incomplete the Goa Administration has been asked to send a detailed proposal which is awaited.

सिरोही में सीमेंट फैक्ट्री के मजदूरों को दैनिक मजदूरी

2770. **श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सिरोही की सीमेंट फैक्ट्री में काम शुरु हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस फैक्ट्री में कितने मजदूर काम करते हैं और उनकी मजदूरी क्या है ; और

(ग) इस फैक्ट्री में प्रतिदिन कितने सीमेंट का उत्पादन होता है और सरकार को इस फैक्ट्री से कितनी वार्षिक आय होती है ;

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) सीमेंट कारखाने से सूचना मिली है कि इस कारखाने में अस्थायी और आकस्मिक मजदूरों सहित लगभग 415 व्यक्ति प्रतिदिन काम करते हैं और इन्हें नए सीमेंट संयंत्रों के मजदूरी बोर्ड पंचनिर्णय (वेज बोर्ड अवार्ड) की सिफारिशों और राजस्थान राज्य सरकार के आदेश में जो लागू न्यूनतम मजदूरी है उसी के अनुसार मजदूरी दी जाती है ।

(ग) सीमेंट कारखाने ने सूचित किया है कि हालांकि इस संयंत्र की क्षमता 1500 मी० टन प्रति दिन है । किन्तु बिजली और अन्य कठिनाइयों के कारण 15-8-82 से 30-9-1982 के बीच वास्तविक उत्पादन केवल 9200 मी० टन रहा । 135 रुपये प्रति मी० टन की दर से सरकार को उत्पादन शुल्क की प्राप्ति होती है ।

अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची की पुनरीक्षण

2771. **श्री छोटे सिंह यादव :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष दिल्ली में अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची का पुनरीक्षण किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसमें शामिल की गई जातियों के नाम क्या-क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या इस सूची में बेरवा जाति को भी शामिल किया गया है जिसके लिये हरिजन कल्याण परिषद (दिल्ली) ने सिफारिश की थी ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में बेरवा को शामिल करने से संबंधित प्रस्ताव पर अन्य ऐसे प्रस्तावों, सिफारिशों, सुझावों और अभ्यावेदनों के साथ अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूचियों में प्रस्तावित व्यापक संशोधन करने के संदर्भ में और इस संबंध में अपनाये गये सम्बद्ध मानदंड के अनुसार संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों और भारत के महापंजीयक से परामर्श करके विधिवत विचार किया जा रहा है । कुछ राज्य सरकारों से टिप्पणियों अभी प्रत्याशित हैं और उन्हें नियमित रूप से अनुस्मारक भेजे जा रहे हैं । संविधान के अनुच्छेद 341 (2) और 342 (2) को ध्यान में रखते हुए अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों की विद्यमान सूचियों से कोई संशोधन संसद के किसी अधिनियम द्वारा ही किया जा सकता है ।

'Increase in number of wild animals in Sanctuaries'

2772. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any increase in the number of wild animals in the sanctuaries; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the wild life population of leopards, cheetal, sambhar, bulbul and hyena, wolves, fox wild cats, wild bear, lion, deer and other animals, sanctuary-wise, during the last five years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) and (b). No detailed census figures are available for all the wildlife species in all the sanctuaries of the country. However, as a result of conservation measures taken in recent years, the situation has definitely improved and the numbers of wild animals are reported to be increasing in many of the sanctuaries.

Criteria for Determination of seniority in Government service

2773. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the criteria of determination of seniority in Government service;

(b) whether an employee who has rendered more number of years of service to the Govt. inspite of working in different Subordinate Offices in continuity of his entire service is considered senior to those employees who have rendered lesser number of years of service to the Govt. but in one particular office; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) (a) Seniority in service is determined, if no separate specific provisions are made in the relevant service rules, on the basis of the principles contained in DP&AR (MHA) O. M. No. 9/11/55-RPS dated 22-12-59, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) and (c). Seniority is determined separately for posts, whether within an office or in a group of offices forming part of a single cadre. An Officer appointed to a post in a new cadre has to get his seniority in the new cadre according to the rules applicable in that case.

Incentives to States for setting up of Industries

2774. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have given incentives to States for promoting growth of industries and infrastructural facilities in the backward areas, year-wise during last three years; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the outcome of these incentives in physical terms?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (b). In addition to the incentives and facilities offered by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for the promotion of backward areas to help remove regional imbalances, the Central Government offers fiscal and financial incentives in the form of Central Investment Subsidy, Transport Subsidy, Concessional finance, Tax concessions, hire purchase of machinery by small scale industries, consultancy for technical services, interest subsidy, special facilities for import of raw materials, and Seed/Margin Money Assistance.

During the last three years in 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82, an amount of Rs. 12.00 crores, Rs. 30.55 crores and Rs. 20.00 crores respectively has been reimbursed to State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations on account of Subsidy disbursed to the industrial units set up in identified backward areas/districts in the country.

Increase in National Income

2775. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the national income during 1980-81 recorded increase over the previous year;

(b) if so, the contributory factors for increase in the income; and

(c) how far this increase in national income is commensurate with the price rise during the same year?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The national income at current prices recorded a rise of 19.4 per cent during the year 1980-81 as compared to the previous year. Taking into account the price rise of about 11 per cent, the national income at constant (1970-71) prices increased by 7.7 per cent.

The substantial increase in national income during 1980-81 was primarily due to the marked improvement in the performance of the agriculture sector which registered an overall increase of 13 per cent in real terms. The value added by public administration recorded an increase of 11.9 per cent. The remaining sectors also registered moderate increase ranging between 3 per cent and 5.2 per cent during the year.

Benefit of additional five years service for voluntary retirement to Central Government employees

2776. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government employees with service between 30 to 33 years are not allowed the benefit of additional 5 years' service for the purpose of voluntary retirement;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof as the same is allowed to the employees below 30 years' service; and

(c) whether Government contemplate to remove this lacuna and allow the additional 5 years of service after 30 years' service for the purpose of voluntary retirement?

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

(b) Prior to introduction of the scheme of voluntary retirement after 20 years of service with weightage upto 5 years, the Government servants were already entitled to retire after 30 years of service without weightage. The Government have not brought about any change in this rule which continues to exist as before.

(c) In view of (b) above, there appears to be no lacuna in the rules.

Setting up of Forest based industries

2778. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to set up forest based industries in tribal areas in the country for the benefit of tribal people;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government will consider it?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). The tribal areas located in various States/Districts in the country are covered under the District Industries Centres (DIC) Programme. Most of the DICs have prepared Action Plans bringing out surplus resources, skill and demand available in the district. Based on these Action Plans, potential small scale industries that could be set up have been identified. The potential industries are of various types including the forest based industries with different levels of investment outlays and requiring different measures of skill suiting various classes of entrepreneurs including entrepreneurs belonging to tribal areas. The initiative for setting up village and small industries has, however, to be taken by the entrepreneurs themselves. DICs render all possible assistance to the entrepreneurs for setting up of industries in the village and small industries sector.

Mineral Survey of Kalahandi District (Orissa)

2779. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that survey team has conducted survey in Kalahandi District of Orissa to find out mineral deposits in the area; and

(b) if so, the result achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The surveys have indicated the following minerals:

(1) Bauxite: 86 million tonnes in Sijimali; 53 million tonnes in Lanjigarh Plateau (occurring in Koraput and Kalahandi districts); and 67 million tonnes in Karlapat plateau.

(2) Manganese: Small deposits of low grade ore near Olatura.

(3) Graphite: With 6 to 10 per cent fixed carbon at Kandegan, Tarrang, Bichkaman and Amjharan, etc.

(4) Lead Sulphide: Small occurrences in North-West of Baminimunda and near Sishikhal.

(5) Occurrence of semi-precious stones in Karlakote, Lanji, Hathibandha, Sinapali and Golamunda, Sinamal areas are under study.

Setting up of Industries in Tribal Areas

2781. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has evolved a policy to protect the interests of the tribals and local people where the medium and large-scale industries either under the public sector or private sector are being set up;

(b) if so, the policy evolved so far and communicated for implementation;

(c) if not, how the tribals and the people of those areas are going to be benefited by such huge investment and big complexes on whose land the institution is being installed; and

(d) whether it is not the responsibility of the concerned Ministries/Departments and the State to evolve the policy in such a way that the resettlement, employment and related benefits of the displaced persons due to these projects become one of the components of project report?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d). Government's policy on employment in Public Sector Projects including that of tribals/local people affected by the projects was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 14-4-1961 by the Ministry of Finance, a copy of which is attached. As regards employment in Private Sector, no specific directions have been issued in this regard. However, establishment of industrial projects in an area/region do help local/tribal people directly by way of creation of employment potential and indirectly in giving boost to trade, commerce and other activities in the area.

Statement

There are technically no restriction in the matter of recruitment to these units based on the areas from which the employees come. It will be advantage to the units in various directions, if persons who come from areas near about the place of location of the project secure appointment to posts in the lower scales. In the case of all unskilled workers, even without any special effort they are generally drawn from the locality where the project is situated. Every effort should be made in such recruitments to give preference to persons displaced from the areas acquired for the projct especially for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (e.g. Adivasis). Next should be preferred those who, even if they come from some distance, have been or are about to be retrenched from other Government Undertakings.

2. In the case of skilled workers, clerks and other non-technical staff whose scales are comparatively low, so long as the basic qualifications and experience are forthcoming, preference should be given in the order of priority mentioned in the previous paragraph.

3. In the case of the middle level technical and non-technical posts having higher starting salaries equivalent to the Class I junior scale of the Government of India (Rs. 350—850) recruitment should be made on an All India basis, merit and qualifications

being the principal criteria. Complaints have sometimes been made in the past that local candidates do not receive a fair deal. Special care should be taken to ensure that there is no reasonable ground for any such complaints.

4. In the case of higher non technical posts, e.g. top general management, finance and accounts, sales, purchase stores, transport, personnel management and welfare and town Administration, carrying a salary of Rs. 600/- and above, candidates available in the Industrial Management Pool should first be considered. Failing such candidates, there should be advertisement on All India basis. This does not, however, preclude considering candidates who may have applied on their own or may have been retrenched from other Government project etc.

5. For the higher technical posts, the best qualified persons will have to be recruited, either by advertisement on all India basis or by personal contact.

6. All vacancies of the kind referred to in paras 1 & 2 should be communicated to the Employment Exchanges close to the project. Advertisements, which are made in the papers should be in local languages and in the local newspapers. Such advertisements should specially mention that preference would be given to persons who are registered in Employment Exchanges. All the Application received alongwith the list sent by the Employment Exchange should be screened and appointments made by Selection Committee specially set up for the purpose by each unit. These Selection Committees should include representatives from the State Government or their nominees.

7 The Selection Committee set up for recruitment to all other medium level or either technical or non-technical posts would include at least one representative of the State Government, preferably a State Government official who is on the Board of Directors.

8. Representation for local interests in the shape of State Government nominees etc., as detailed above should also be provided for aid any standing committees that may exist for the purpose and not confined to only special *ad-hoc* committees.

9. Where the exigencies of work require the making of urgent *ad-hoc* appointments, it will be open to the Managing Director to make such appointments and then inform the Selection or Standing Committees.

10. The above principles may be kept in view by Boards of Directors and Managing Directors/Chairman of Public Sector Projects while making recruitments to posts within their projects.

Deforestation in Tribal Areas

2782. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that unplanned deforestation and establishment of industries in tribal areas of the country has affected the ecology balance and the human environment of the area to a great extent;

(b) if so, the names of the States where such deforestation and establishment of industries in forest and tribal areas are reported to have an impact on the people due to those schemes; and

(c) the guidelines issued to the States to protect the interests of the tribals of the areas by stopping, large scale deforestation by the Forest Development Corporation in the names of forest development, Shifting cultivation by providing alternate land, unplanned industrialisation without making any responsibility on them to protect the displaced tribals and the related effects such as air and water pollution and impact and effect on socio-economic and cultural life of the tribals living in and around the forests.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) Continued deforestation and the setting up of industries in tribal areas is a fact and to some extent has affected the balance of nature and the environment.

(b) This would be applicable to all the States having forests and tribal areas.

(c) No guidelines have been issued to Forest Development Corporation in this regard as corporations work under plans duly approved by State Governments. Guidelines have been issued for Control of shifting cultivation in 1977. Guidelines have also been issued after 1978 Conference of State Ministers of Forests and Tribal Welfare that tribals living in forest villages should be given heritable and inalienable rights, over the land which they cultivate.

Individual beneficiary schemes have been suggested to the State Forest Departments, namely taking over marginal and sub-marginal land belonging to tribals for plantations by the Forest Departments and giving adequate subsistance allowance until plantations become nature and sharing the net proceeds of those plantations, training of tribals in carpentary, giving them raw material for manufacture of items like tool handles, training in logging techniques, giving land for raising Mulberry, Torminalia, etc. for sericulture, giving land for raising fruit trees, agave, etc.

Map prepared by Survey of India

2783. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Survey of India is the final authority to approve a map of any part of India;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that every revenue department of Government of India is bound to accept the map prepared by Survey of India; and

(c) if so, whether any official is authorised to change the demarcation of map prepared by Survey of India without getting the approval of the authority of Survey of India department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Survey of India produces topographical maps after obtaining information and approval from appropriate authorities. These maps are reviewed from time to time based on new developments.

(b) Survey of India is not producing revenue maps. However, maps produced by Survey of India are authoritative Government of India publications.

(c) State Governments are authorised to determine the administrative boundaries within their jurisdiction and Survey of India depicts them after the authentication.

Issue of Licences for Commercial Vehicles

2784. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has lately been a rush for the issue of licences for manufacture of trucks and other commercial vehicles by the private sector;

(b) if so, the particulars of the licences issued to the various parties/business houses, their licensed manufacturing capacity, the technical know-how and collaboration with foreign firms; and

(c) the financial and technical implications of foreign collaborations and when the trucks will be rolled out by these manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). Applications for industrial licence for the manufacture of medium and heavy commercial vehicles have been received frm M/s. Pure Drinks Private Ltd. and M/s. Kirloskar Cummins Ltd. and are under the consideration of the Government. Letters of Intent were issued to the following two parties in the private sector during the year 1981 for the manufacture of light commercial vehicles:

Party	Capacity
Eicher Tractors Ltd.	12,000 nos. p.a.
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ltd.	15,000 p.a.

These two parties have submitted proposals for foreign collaboration which are under the consideration of the Government. Commencement of commercial production will depend on the implementation schedule of the parties. It has been indicated that production would commence in about 2 to 3 years after issue of the industrial licence.

गढ़वाल व टेहरी गढ़वाल में उद्योगों की स्थापना करना

2785. श्री टी० एस० नेगी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार की सहायता से उत्तर प्रदेश के गढ़वाल और टेहरी गढ़वाल जिलों में कोई नया कारखाना स्थापित किया जाएगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कारखाने में कौन सी वस्तुओं का उत्पादन किया जाएगा और इस पर कितनी धनराशि खर्चा की जाएगी ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके विस्तृत कारण क्या हैं ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) से (ग) : केन्द्रीय सरकारी क्षेत्र की परियोजनाओं के स्थापनास्थल का निर्णय तकनीकी-आर्थिक विचारधाराओं के आधार पर लिया जाता है । इसके अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय परियोजनाएं स्थापित करने के लिए अपेक्षाकृत पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को प्राथमिकता देना सरकार की नीति है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश के पौड़ी गढ़वाल और टिहरी गढ़वाल जिलों कोरियायती वित्त की पात्रता के लिए औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा हुआ माना गया है । इन जिलों को उद्योग रहित जिले भी मान लिया गया है और भारत सरकार सभी अन्य स्थापना के लिए औद्योगिक लाइसेंस सम्बन्धी आवेदनों को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दे रही है । इसी प्रकार, यदि किसी एफक की स्थापना किसी उद्योग रहित जिले में की जा रही है तो तफनीकी प्राधिकारी पंजीकरण सम्बन्धी आवेदनों को सर्व-प्रथम प्राथमिकता देते हैं ।

बलात्कार के मामलों में वृद्धि

2786. श्री टी० एस० नेगी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सम्पूर्ण देश में बलात्कार के मामलों में असाधारण रूप से वृद्धि हुई है और इससे नारियों में भय की भावना घर कर गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार बलात्कारियों को दंडित करने के लिए कोई नया कानून बना रही है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बय्या) (क) से (घ) सरकार के पास यह निष्कर्ष निकालने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट रिपोर्ट अथवा सूचना नहीं है कि सम्पूर्ण देश में बलात्कार के मामलों में असाधारण रूप से वृद्धि हुई है और इससे महिलाओं में भय की भावना घर कर गई है । अपराधों से संबंधित कानूनों को लागू करने के लिए राज्य सरकारें और संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासन उत्तरदायी हैं । भारतीय दंड संहिता, दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता और साक्ष्य अधिनियम को संशोधित करने के लिए एक विधेयक अर्थात् आपराधिक विधि (संशोधन) विधेयक, 1980 को लोक सभा में 12-8-1980 को पुरःस्थापित किया जा चुका है जिसमें बलात्कार के अपराधों के लिए अधिक कठोर दंड को व्यवस्था की गई है । विधेयक इस समय संसद के दोनों सदनों की संयुक्त समिति के विचाराधीन है ।

Control/Statutory Price of White Printing Paper

2787. SHRI B. V. DESAI
SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided that the control price of white printing paper may be abolished;

(b) whether the Union Ministry in consultation with the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has agreed to increase the statutory selling price of white printing paper;

(c) if so, what is the quantum of increase that is being considered;

(d) by what time the final decision will be taken in this regard;

(e) whether the Ministry had recently asked the BICP to submit its revised recommendations; and

(f) whether the Ministry is preparing a draft of the modified price control order?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a). No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Government have not yet taken a decision with ragerd to revision of the price of white printing paper.

(e) In view of the interim orders of injunction passed by Courts of Law with regard to the price of white printing paper, the BICP were asked to undertake an exercise to determine the price impact on white printing paper at current prices, and furnish a report.

(f) Certain aspects of the paper control order are under the consideration of the Government.

इस्पात संयंत्रों के पुनरुद्धार/आधुनिकीकरण के लिए भारत-रूस करार

2788. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :**
श्री अर्जुन सेठी :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस्पात संयंत्रों के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए भारत और उस के बीच कोई करार हुआ है ;

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

(ग) इस करार के परिणामस्वरूप भारत में इस्पात उत्पादन में कितनी सम्भावित वृद्धि होगी ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) और (ख) भारत सोवियत संयुक्त आयोग की सितम्बर, 1982 में हुई सातवीं बैठक में इस्पात कारखानों के आधुनिकीकरण के बारे में बातचीत की गयी थी । भिलाई और बोकारो के इस्पात कारखानों का 40 लाख टन चरण से आगे आधुनिकीकरण करने/इनके उत्पादन को अधिकाधिक करने के लिए आयोग ने दोनों पक्षों के सम्बन्धित संगठनों को अनुदेश दिये थे कि वे वर्ष 1982 की समाप्ति से पहले इस बात का फैसला कर लें कि रूपांकन कार्य में उनकी अपनी-अपनी भूमिका क्या होगी । बर्नपुर स्थित इस्को के कारखाने के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए सोवियत सहयोग के प्रस्तावों पर भी बातचीत की गयी थी ।

(ग) सभी परियोजनाओं की शक्यता रिपोर्टें तैयार हो जाने और बाद में दोनों पक्षों द्वारा उनको स्वीकार कर लिए जाने के पश्चात् ही इस्पात के उत्पादन में संभावित वृद्धि के अनुमान के बारे में पता लग सकेगा ।

Cement Corporation of India's Plans for Expansion of Cement Plants

2789. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cement Corporation of India has submitted certain plans for expansion of the Cement Plants to increase the production of cement in the country;

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

(c) the decision taken by Government for the approval of the said Plans for increasing the production of cement to meet the increasing demand?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The following expansion proposals have been approved/, under consideration:

Name of plant	Proposed increase in capital	Cost in crores (Rs.)	Decision of Government
1. Nayagaon (MP)	1 million tonnes	92.58 (based on June, 1980 prices)	Approved
2. Yerraguntla (AP)	1 million tonnes	79.13 (based on June, 1980 prices)	Approved
3. Akaltarao (MP)	1 million tonnes	3.18 (based on Jan. 1981 prices)	Approved
4. Kurkunta (Karnataka)	0.66 million tonnes	Cost estimates are being revised.	

Factories set up by Cement Corporation in different States

2790. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where Cement Corporation propose to set up factories in near future; and

(b) the full details regarding their production capacity and location?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). The Cement Corporation of India are setting up the following projects as per details indicated against each:

State	Location & Capacity
1. Madhya Pradesh	Nayagaon—Expansion of the existing plant by setting up a 3000 TPD Kiln for production of Clinker.
2. Delhi . . .	Delhi—Grinding capacity of 0.5 million tonnes per annum.
3. Punjab . . .	Bhatinda —do—
4. Andhra Pradesh	Village Karankote, Tandur Tehsil, Dt. KV Ranga Reddy of 1 million tonnes.
5. Andhra Pradesh	Expansion of Yerraguntla Cement Plant at Kamalapuram Subtaluk, Dt. Cuddapah of 1 million tonnes.
6. West Bengal . .	Slag granulation Project at Burnpur and Slag Cement Grinding unit at Madhukunda in Dt. Purulia in collaboration with West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation, or a capacity of 2 7 lakh tonnes of slag cement. The project will be managed by M/s. Damodhar Cement & Slag Ltd., a subsidiary of Cement Corporation of India.

Setting up of New Units of Scooters, Mopends and Motor-Cycles

2791. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has lately been a rush for setting up of new units or expansion of the existing ones for the production of scooters, mopends, motor-cycles and mini-motor cycles

(b) i so, the particulars of licences issued to the various applicants and their production capacity;

(c) the terms of financial and technical collaboration entered into or proposed to be entered into by these companies with foreign companies; and

(d) precautions taken by Government in the matter for quaity control?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) The terms of financial and technical collaboration differ from case to case depending on the product, the volume of production standing of the collaborator, level of technology, etc. Generally, the terms involve a lumpsum payment for transfer of technical knowhow etc. and payment of royalty for a specified period. In some cases, equity participation by the foreign collaborator is also envisaged.

(d) Proposals for foreign collaboration and import of capital goods are duly scrutinised by Government having regard to the quality of technology and of the manufacturing process.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the unit	Additional Capacity approved
Scooters		
1.	Bajaj Auto Ltd.	3,00,000
2.	Andhra Pradesh Scooters Ltd.	36,000
Motor-cycles/Scooters/Mopeds upto 100 cc		
3.	Enfield India Ltd.	90,000
4.	N. Krishnan, Madras	2,00,000
5.	Majestic Auto Ltd.	2,00,000
6.	Chamundi Mopeds	1,00,000
7.	Harish Jain, New Delhi	50,000
8.	Lohia Machines Ltd.	1,00,000
9.	Kelvinator India Ltd.	76,000
10.	R.C. Oswal, Ludhiana	1,00,000
11.	Andhra Pradesh Scooters Ltd.	1,00,000
12.	Balraj Aggarwal, Karnal	1,00,000
13.	Automobile products of India Ltd.	60,000

Working of District Industrial Centres

2792. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any objective appraisal has been made of the working of District Industrial Centres in the country; if so, the outcome thereof;

(b) the funds invested in these Centres, State-wise;

(c) whether some Centres in Punjab have been closed or are on the verge of closure; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No appraisal has been made ater restructuring of the DICs in 1981.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) Although all the 12 Districts of Punjab have got DICs, the staff appointed so far in the DICs does not conform to the pattern laid down under the restructuring scheme. Government of Punjab have been asked to correct the deficiency.

(d) The Government of Punjab have assured of measures to fill up the vacancies.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the State/UT	Central Fund released (Rs. in lakhs)			
		1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1.	Andhra Pradesh	110·00	72·55	14·39	63·63
2.	Assam	51·75	24·50	6·08	25·00
3.	Bihar	273·25	74·40	49·02	126·00
4.	Gujarat	155·02	48·36	57·02	71·94
5.	Himachal Pradesh	82·20	28·80	6·41	38·80
6.	Haryana	103·00	23·90	Nil*	33·42
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	97·25	34·00	16·37	32·30
8.	Karnataka	80·05	43·17	25·17	50·12
9.	Kerala	103·00	45·91	40·54	43·20
10.	Madhya Pradesh	357·75	108·00	17·11	104·24
11.	Maharashtra	212·85	60·00	37·50	74·60
12.	Manipur	56·00	14·40	8·88	27·00
13.	Meghalaya	9·80	20·50	Nil*	9·75
14.	Nagaland	37·50	17·10	12·08	23·36
15.	Orissa	132·00	43·93	40·62	58·50
16.	Punjab	65·50	29·30	Nil*	30·75
17.	Rajasthan	141·25	38·78	39·00	87·50
18.	Sikkim	9·25	2·40	Nil*	4·95
19.	Tamil Nadu	128·50	33·60	51·31	59·66
20.	Tripura	28·00	7·20	1·76	9·65
21.	Uttar Pradesh	134·00	226·45	65·11	217·25
22.	West Bengal	143·80	42·74	31·62	57·24
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	40·25	12·00	Nil*	9·75
24.	Mizoram	16·25	5·55	5·99	7·50
25.	Pondicherry	9·05	4·22	3·70	11·12
26.	Goa, Daman & Diu	7·75	2·40	Nil*	Nil
27.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8·10	8·00	4·00	3·42
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	8·50	2·40	2·46	3·33
29.	Chandigarh	—	7·70	3·85	2·42
	GRAND TOTAL	2600·62	1087·26	539·99	1283·40

*During 1980-81, no fresh Central assistance was released to some States/UTs including Punjab Government, since they had adequate unspent balances out of funds released by the Central Government during the preceding two years. They were authorised to utilize the unspent balances of Central assistance lying with them.

Visit of High Level Industrial Delegation

2793. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of high level industrial delegations sponsored by the FICCI toured Europe to explore possibilities for transnational cooperation in joint ventures and third country projects;

(b) if so, the countries which these delegations visited; and

(c) the nature of discussions held by them and the outcome thereof and whether these will be processed further through Government or by the FICCI on its own?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). From April 1980 to September 1982, nine Industrial delegatons, sponsored by FICCI, visited Europe. These delegations visited 15 countries in all, *viz.* Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechkoslovakia, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Sweeden, United Kingdom West Germany and Yugoslavia. These delegations were sponsored mostly in connection with the meetings of the Joint Business Council established with the respective countries, or for entering into an agreement for the establishment of a Joint Business Council with FICCI's counterpart. The objectives of these delegations' visits have been to establish and intensify contacts with business enterprises, and commercial organisations, investigate scope for expansion of mutual trade, identify areas of joint ventures and other forms of bilateral collaboration, and explore possibilities of joint effort in third countries.

The follow-up action on the reports submitted by these delegations is taken by FICCI.

Price Hike of Truck Tyres

2794. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the ratio of truck tyre prices hiked during the last five years, yearwise;

(b) the main reasons for increasing the truck tyre prices;

(c) whether Government have any control on the fixation of truck tyre prices; and

(d) if not, whether Government would include truck tyre as essential commodity and fix the prices from time to time?

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

(b) The representative Association of Tyre Manufacturers attributes the increases in the prices of automobile tyres and tubes to the hike in the prices of input that go into the manufacture of tyres and tubes;

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Truck tyre is an essential commodity under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. There is, however, no proposal under consideration of the Government, at present, to statutorily regulate the prices of tyres.

Statement

Prices in Rs. per piece.

Specifications		5-4-76	1-1-77	28-10-78	13-10-79	1-3-80	21-11-81	13-3-82	24-8-82	Oct. '82
Truck Tyres										
8·25 - 20 12 PRMW (105 Rayon)	Price	1049·35	1018·35	1304·59	1440·00	1485·00	2040·00	2140·00	2150·00	2120·00
	% variation		−3·00%	+28·1%	+10·4%	+13·8%	+37·4%	+4·9%	−3·6%	−1·4%
9·00 - 20 12 PRMW (105 MKI Rayon)	-do-	1205·90	N.C.	1558·57	1740·00	1760·00	2360.00	2480·00	N.C.	N.C.
				+29·2%	+11·6%	+12·9%	+34·1%	+5·1%		

NOTE: N.C. Stands for No Change.

Overstaying By Pakistani Nationals

2795. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are certain complaints that Pakistani nationals, who came as visitors to India during 1981-82, are over-staying in India;

(b) if so, the number of such persons detected in 1981-82 and action taken against them;

(c) whether Government have received any information that Indian visitors to Pakistan also continue to stay there after the expiry of their visa;

(d) if so, the number of persons detected there in 1981-82 and the action taken against them; and

(e) the methods adopted for detecting such persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). No information is available about the number of such cases, if any, detected by the Pakistani authorities and action taken by them.

(e) According to India-Pakistan Visa Agreement visitors are required to get themselves registered at the checkpost of entry and also to report their arrival/departure to the police authorities at tre place of their visit. The police authorities mainain due vigilance to detect overstayals.

पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान गैर योजना व्यय

2796. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में हुए कुल गैर-योजना व्यय का ब्यौरा क्या है और कुल योजना परिव्यय का यह कितने प्रतिशत है ; और

(ख) गैर योजना व्यय के क्या कारण हैं और ऐसे व्यय को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये तथा उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) केन्द्र, राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा पांचवीं योजना की अवधि में किए कुल योजनेतर व्यय के ब्यौरे बहुत ही विस्तृत हैं और उनको संकलित करने में लगने वाला प्रयत्न प्राप्त किए जाने वाले प्रयोजन के अनुरूप नहीं होगा । ये ब्यौरे संबंधित बजट दस्तावेजों में उपलब्ध हैं । बजटीय लेन-देन की संक्षिप्त स्थिति संबंधित वर्षों के लिए वित्त मंत्रालय के वार्षिक आर्थिक सर्वेक्षणों में बताई गई है । इन आंकड़ों से संबंधित प्रतिशत प्राप्त किए जा सकते हैं ।

(ख) सरकार को प्रशासन, स्थापना, रक्षा, आंतरिक सुरक्षा ब्याज के भुगतान, कर संग्रहण प्रभार आदि और क्रमिक पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत उत्पन्न की गई सरकारी परिसंपत्तियों के पर्याप्त अनुरक्षण पर भी वर्षानुवर्ष योजनेतर व्यय करना पड़ता है । सरकार ने पांचवीं योजना की अवधि में योजनेतर व्यय को नियंत्रण में रखने के लिए अनेक उपाय किए थे । कुल व्यय से योजनेतर व्यय का अनुपात वर्ष 1978–79 में वर्ष 1974–75 की अपेक्षा कम था ।

Protection to Rare Species of Birds/ Animals

2797. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names and the number of rare species of birds and animals of the country including Great Indian Bustard, Macqueen Bustard and white tigers which are on extinction;

(b) the names of the sanctuaries and reserves where these species are being kept for protection and the name of the individual agencies which provide protection to them; and

(c) the efforts being made to preserve these specise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) 122 species and sub-species of wild animals and birds found in India are included in Schedule I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972). Of these, the Cheetah, Mountain Quail, Jerdons Courser, Pink-headed duck and Forest spotted owlet are reported to have become extinct. The rest are rare or endangered. However, as a result of conservation action taken in recent years, they are not on the verge of extinction.

(b) and (c). Most of the aforesaid species of wild animals and birds are found in different parts of the country and are not confined to only the wildlife reserves. A total number of 23 National Parks and 205 Sanctuaries have been set up in the country so far. The state-wise position is given in the statement attached. All these National Parks and Sanctuaries are managed by the concerned State/Union Territory Governments.

Statement

National Parks/Sanctuaries in India

State/Union Territory	No. of National Parks	No. of Sancturies
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	—	14
d[illegible]man & Nicobar	[illegible]	4
Arunachal Pradesh	—	4
Assam	1	7
Bihar	—	15
Goa, Daman & Diu	—	3
Gujarat	2	5
Haryana	—	1
Jammu & Kashmir	2	4
Himachal Pradesh	—	26
Karnataka	3	13
Kerala	1	6

1	2	3	4
Madhya Pradesh		4	22
Maharashtra		4	10
Manipur		1	—
Meghalaya		—	1
Mizoram		—	1
Nagaland		—	2
Orissa		—	18
Punjab		—	4
Rajasthan		1	13
Sikkim		1	—
Tamil Nadu		1	7
Uttar Pradesh		2	12
West Bengal		—	12
Chandigarh		—	1
		23	205

President's Rule in Assam

2798. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether present President Rule cannot be extended for further period as per our Constitution after the expiry of the present term;

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to hold the Assembly Election in Assam before the expiry of this term; and

(c) what specific steps Government have started taking to hold the Election to overcome this crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). Unless conditions laid down in Article 356 (5) of the Constitution are satisfied, President's Rule in Assam cannot be extended beyond 18th March, 1983. Government are aware of the Constitutional necessity to hold elections in Assam before this date.

AIR Pollution in Capital

2799. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the study conducted by the Central Pollution Control Board, recently, air pollution in the capital was found at a new high;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the preventive measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government to check the growing air pollution in the capital?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) and (b). The Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution has carried out some preliminary studies on air pollution in Delhi. Detailed studies in this regard are contemplated. Any conclusive inference can be drawn only after the results of the detised studies are available.

(c) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, has come into force in May, 1981. The Central Boards for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution is taking suitable measures to prevent and control the air pollution in Delhi being caused by various sources.

Spreading of Poverty in India

2800. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per EEC assessment, the poverty is spreading in India (Business Standard dated 20 September, 1982); and

(b) the remedial action Government have in mind?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir. The EEC (European Economic Community) assessment referred to in the Business Standard dated 20-9-1982 relates to European countries and no reference has been made to India.

(b) Does not arise.

Bihar—Below Poverty Line

2801. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to Business Standard dated 20 September, 1982 regardng Bihar being below the poverty line; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps proposed and the results of the funds spent under the last six Five Year Plans in both the State and Central Sector?

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

(b) A number of remedial measures have been proposed in the Sixth Five Year Plan with special reference to Backward States including Bihar. Besides, the five year Plans of Bihar have been geared to raising income levels. A number of specific programmes involving a direct attack on poverty and reducing income disparities have been included in the Sixth Plan. Some of these programmes are: National Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme, Drought Prone Areas Programme, Minimum Needs Programme, Scheduled Caste Special Component Plan and Tribal Areas Development Plans. The Gadgil Formula for allocation of Central assistance to States has been modified in favour of the backward States including Bihar. A part of the total Central Assistance has also been allocated under the Income Adjusted Total Population (IATP) Formula which also favours backward States such as Bihar. Larger market borrowings have also been allocated to the backward States including Bihar to provide larger resources to such States for their accelerated development. Three decades of planned development in Bihar have resulted in the gross State product going up consistently. The total expenditure in the State Sector upto the year 1979-80 was Rs. 2603 crores and the outlay approved for the Sixth Plan 1980-85 of Bihar is Rs. 3225 crores.

Decline in Gold Production

2802. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of gold in the country has been declining considerably and that the present production is not financially viable;

(b) if so, the quantum of decline in the production of gold since 1977 (year-wise) and the comparative rise in the cost of production; and

(c) what active efforts are being made or have been made so far to locate new gold reserves in the country and the success achieved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). Gold, is at present, produced in the country by the Bharat Gold Mines Limited (BGML), a Central Govt. Undertaking and by the Hutti Gold Mines Company Limited (HGML), an Undertaking of the State Government of Karnataka. In addition, Gold is also obtained as a by-product by Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL) another Central Government Undertaking in their Ghatsila Plant.

2. Gold production by these Companies since 1977 is as follows:—

(Unit in Kgs.)

Year	BGML	HGML	HCL	Total
1977-78	1941	855	202	2998
1978-79	1792	792	120	2703
1979-80	1650	856	69	2575
1980-81	1562	783	61	2406
1981-82	1420	781	75	2276

3. The cost of production of gold has been increasing; in the case of Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. the increase has been more than 100 per cent.

(c) Government has sanctioned a new gold mining project based on the gold reserves in the Yeppamana area of Anantapur district (Andhra Pradesh). This project is expected to be completed in 1984 and is expected then to produce about 305 Kgs. of gold per annum for a period of 9 years.

For locating new deposits of gold an intesified Five Year (1980-85) programme of gold exploration has been taken up in which Geological Survey of India and Mineral Exploration Corporation have been involved.

New gold prospects have been located during the last three years in the extension areas of the Kolar Gold Fields, Viz. in Chigaragunta and Mallappakonda (Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh) and in the extension area of Hutti Mine Block and in Hosur Block of Gadag gold fields of Karnataka State.

Allotment of Cement to Gujarat State

2803. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cement allotted to Gujarat State during the first three quarters in 1982 and the allocation proposed for the fourth quarter of 1982;

(b) the quota of cement per quarter allotted to the State Government with effect from the second quarter in 1982 as against the State's requirements;

(c) whether in view of the implementation of 20-point programme the Central Government propose to allot at least 3.80 lakh tonnes of cement as against 2.28 lakh tonnes quarterly allotment; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to allot more cement to the state?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Towards the close of year 1981, the Government of Gujarat had indicated that their requirements of cement were of the order of 11 lakh tonnes per quarter. Allocations of cement made in favour of the State of Gujarat during the four quarters of 1982 are as under:—

Quarter	Allocation	
Quarter-I (Jan.—March 82)	3,79,500	(including cement for Irrigation & Power, Project)
Quarter-II (April—June 82)	2,44,200*	,,
Quarter-III (July—Sept. 82)	2,43,800*	,,
Quarter-IV Oct.—Dec. 82	2,36,400*	,,

*Levy cement

Apart from availability of levy cement during the last three quarters of 1982, the State have also received cement under the non-levy category free from price and distribution control.

(c) and (d). There is a general scarcity of cement in th country. It is, therefore, not possible to increase allocation of levy cement to the State of Gujarat.

Increase in the allocation of cement to the States/Union Territories including the State of Gujarat would depend upon the increased availability of cement for which every effort is being made. Further under the Import Export Policy 1982-83, cement is allowed to be imported on the basis of selective O.G.L. Government of Gujarat can take advantage of this policy to import cement which is free from price and distribution control.

Special quota Demand for Grant of Cement for Narmada Project

2804. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat State Government have made a demand for grant of special quota of cement for Narmada Project; and

(b) if so, the quantity of cement demanded for the Narmada Project and the action taken to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Though no specific demand for grant of special quota of cement exclusively for Narmada Project has been received, the Govt. of Gujarat had requested the Minister of Irrigation for an allotment of 1,77,000 tonnes of cement during the quarter IV/82 against the allotted quantity of 80,000 tonnes for their major and medium Irrigation Projects including the works connected with Narmada Project. As per the present distribution policy, the requirements of Irrigation & Power Projects, are met out of the bulk allocations earmarked for Irrigation and Power Projects, on the recommendations of Central Electricity Authority and Central Water Commission. It is for the coordinating authorities to assess the actual requirement of Narmada Valley Project and release the same out of the allocation earmarked for Irrigation & Power Projects.

Sub-Committee of Khadi and village Industries Commission for new schemes under 20-Point Programme

2805. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has set up a sub-committee and a number of panels to draw up new schemes to impart a thrust to the 20-Point Programme; and

(b) if so, the details of these new schemes and how this is going to further the cause of integrated rural development and national rural employment?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). An All-India Conference of Chairmen of State Khadi and Village Industries Boards, and selected representatives engaged in the promotion and implementation of Khadi and Village Industries Programmes, was held at New Delhi on the 27th and 28th May, 1982. The Conference focussed attention on the implementation of the 20-Point Programme in the Khadi & Village Industries Sector. The Conference set up three Committees to examine the (i) organisational (ii) financial and (iii) technical problems in the implementation of the Khadi and Village Industries programmes and to suggest solutions. The Reports submitted by the three Committees lay stress on proper organisational linkages at the State, District and Block levels, greater reliance on Bank finance, and improvement in technology. Appropriate follow-up action is being taken by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. As a result, the Khadi and Village Industries Commisson and the State Khadi & Villages Industries Boards will be able to play a more effective role in the implementation of the Integrated Rural Development Programme and in providing rural employment.

Measures to bring down the prices of Tyres

2806. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal for bringing down the incidence of excise duty so as to enable tyre manufacturers to reduce tyre prices;

(b) whether Government are considering removing certain constraints on availability of inputs at reasonable prices so that tyres can be more realistically rated for lower prices; and

(c) what other factors and incentives are being considered to ensure a more meaningful revision of the price of tyres?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no shortage of inputs that go into the manufacture of automobile tyres and tubes, in the country. However, import of raw materials are also permitted.

(c) A representative Association of the Automobile Tyre Industry has reported a voluntary cut in the prices of certain varieties of tyres by their members.

Fauna of Country

2807. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the fauna of the country that existed at the time of Independence vis-a-vis the fauna that exist today; and

(b) the details of the "endangered species" and the names of the sanctuaries and reserves where they are being protected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SING): (a) The requisite details regarding the fauna of the country are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*placed in the Library. See* No. LT—5548/82].

(b) Rare and endangered species of fauna are listed in Schedule I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. This includes a total number of 253 species comprising of 66 species of mammals, 38 species of birds, 18 of amphibians and reptiles and 131 of crustacea and insects. So far 23 National Parks and 205 Sanctuaries have been set up in the country to afford protection to the wild flora and fauna and the species listed as rare and endangered are not confined to these Sanctuaries/National Parks alone but occur also in other forest areas. A list of National Parks and Sanctuaries is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* no. LT—5548/82].

Financal Assistance sought by Andhra Pradesh Government under the Common Area Development Programme

2808. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Andhra Pradesh Government have approached the Union Government to release some money for Andhra Pradesh as Central share in the common Area Development Programme under the Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes which comprise such works as topographical and other soil surveys required for designing and planning of field channels contouring and levelling of land, preparing plans for rotational water distribution system and subsidy to small and marginal farmers;

(b) if so, the names of the projects to be covered in the State of Andhra Pradesh along with their objectives; and

(c) the details regarding the amount sanctioned in the Central sector as well as in the State sector for the command area programmes in the Sixth Five Year Plan?

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

(b) The Command Area Development Programme has been taken up under six major irrigation projects viz., Nagarjunasagar Right and Left Bank Canals, Sriramsagar, Gajuladinne, Rojoli Bunda, K. C. Canal and Tungabhadra. The main aim of the Programme is to reduce the gap between created irrigation potential and utilisation thereof and to optimise agricultural production through better management of land and water in the command areas of the projects.

(c) There is a provision of Rs. 300 crores in the Central Sector for the Sixth Plan for giving assistance to all the States including Andhra Pradesh under an approved pattern. The approved Sixth Plan provision under the State Sector for Andhra Pradesh is Rs. 35 crores.

Setting up of a Task Force to issue Guidelines for Preliminary Investigation in Barmer and Nagaur Districts of Rajasthan

2809. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Mines Department had set up a task force with the experts of G.S.I., Coal Departments, M.E.C. and Planning Commission to issue guidelines for preliminary investigations in two selected blocks and Kapurdi (District Barmer) and Merta Road (Nagaur District) of Rajasthan;

(b) whether the Directorate of Mines and Geology of Rajasthan has completed this task; if so, the results regarding quantity and quality;

(c) whether State Government had requested the Central Government that Central Mineral Exploration Corporation to prepare detailed exploration plans and the Coal Department to provide requisite funds; and

(d) whether the State Directorate of Mines and Geology has suggested that the Kapurdi area should be taken up first as it is more promising?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Reserves of 11.20 million tonnes of Lignite in Merta Road and of 17.71 million tonnes in Kapurdi have been proved by the State Government.

(c) Suggestions for assistance from Mineral Exploration Corporation have been made by representatives of Rajasthan Government at meetings of an expert group constituted by the Planning Commission. However, no proposal to provide requisite funds has been received by the Coal Department from State Government.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Capacity Utilisation of Heavy Electrical Units

2810. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the present annual achievable capacity of our Heavy Electrical units in manufacturing generators, turbines, control panels etc. for big, medium and small thermal, hydel and other power units and to what extent that capacity is being fully utilised;

(b) whether generators are being or sought to be imported from abroad while they can be manufactured internally by our own units, if so, details thereof and reasons therefor;

(c) whether our own units are being starved of orders to the detriment of our self-reliance; and

(d) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The reference is perhaps to BHEL units. The achievable capacity for thermal, hydro and boiler products for 1982-83 are given below:

S.No.	Product	Achievable capacity
1.	Steam Turbines	2740 MW
2.	Turbo Generator	2920 MW
3.	Hydro Turbine .	1031 MW
4.	Hydro Generator	823 MW
5.	Boilers . .	126830 MW
6.	Control Panels .	683 Nos.

It is expected that these will be attained.

(b) Higher rating thermal sets have been allowed for import keeping in view, *inter alia*, indigenous capacity utilisation and need for accelerated development of power generation in the country.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Meetings held by National Committee on Environmental Planning

2811. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:
SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of meetings held by the National Committee on Environmental Planning (NCEP); and

(b) the subjects discussed during the meetings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) Three meetings have so far been held by the National Committee on Environmental Planning

(b) Priority areas for environmental programmes, institutional facilities for promotion of environmental education, state of the environmental report, pilot projects for environmental improvement and needs for reorientation in the forest policy are among the subjects discussed during these meetings.

Steps to Remedy Imbalances in Planning

2812. SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether fresh guidelines have been issued on plan targets set earlier due to slow implementation of Plan and resulting escalation in plan costs;

(b) whether it is not part of planning process to provide for cost escalation; and

(c) what are the reasons for imbalances in planning and remedial steps in mind?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. This is done at the time of the finalisation of the annual plans.

(c) The imbalances occur mainly due to (i) investment cost escalation (ii) changes in external situation including changes in the terms of trade (iii) natural calamities and (iv) deficiency in resource mobilisation. The annual plans are devised to take necessary remedial actions.

Proportion of People below Poverty Line

2813. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the proportion of persons below the poverty line as on 31 August 1982; and

(b) the percentage increase of those below the poverty line as on 31 August, 1979; 31 August, 1980; 31 August, 1981 and 31 August 1982?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The estimated number of persons below the poverty line as on 31st August 1982 is not available. The latest available survey of consumer expenditure on which the estimates of poverty are based is for the year 1977-78. Taking into consideration the growth of the economy (of nearly 6 per cent per annum) in the first two years of the Sixth Plan and the different redistributive measures towards poverty alleviation programmes, the number of persons below the poverty line at the end of the year 1981-82 has been estimated at 282.0 million, which works out to 41.51 per cent of the population.

(b) The Sixth Five Year Plan has estimated that there were 316.84 million persons below the poverty line in the year 1979-80. The average annual fall of people below the poverty line, between 1979-80 and 1981-82, works out to 5.6 per cent. Precise estimation as on the dates mentioned in the question is not possible.

Encroachment on land of Bose Institute of Science by Refugees from Bangladesh

2814. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint from the authorities of Bose Institute of Science urging that 99 bighas of land owned by it and earmarked for specific purpose has been encroached upon mainly by the refugees from Bangladesh;

(b) what was the reason for the failure of the authorities of Bose Institute to use the land all these years; and

(c) how Government are going to help the Bose Institute in evicting the encroachers who have invested all their reasources and constructed substantial residential and other buildings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES IN HE MINISTERY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) The Government of India has not received any complaint as such from the Bose institute, Calcutta regarding encroachment on land owned by the Institute by Bangladesh refugees. However, it is understood from the Institute that they have approached the West Bengal State Government for arranging the handover of vacant possession of the land at Madhyamgram acquired under Land Acquisition Proceedings by the State Government for the purpose of setting up an Experimental Farm/ Field Research Station under the Institute. Vacant possession of land measuring 17.63 acres was handed over to the Institute on the 24th September, 1982.

(b) and (c). Does not arise in view of the position stated in (a) above.

Appointment of Omeudsman and Lokpal

2815. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the prevalence of feeling of large scale corruption and nepotism throughout the country, Government propose to appoint Ombudsman or Lok Pal to save the democratic institutions from collapsing in the country; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). The question of introducing legislation in the Parliament to provide for the setting up of the institution of Lokpal at the centre is receiving Government's attention.

Problems of Industrial Ventures in NOIDA

2816. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of industrial ventures set up by young entrepreneurs in the NOIDA area had to close down, operate irregularly or are on the verge of breaking down due to several issues remaining unsolved;

(b) whether it is also a fact that backward area incentive is not available to industrial units in NOIDA and several plots allotted still remain undeveloped and the area suffers from lack of efficient telephone exchange, hospitals, transport, supply, sewage etc.;

(c) whether the NOIDA propose to hold meeting with the association of entrepreneurs and resolve the issues; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Govt. and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Hampering of Industrial Develppment

2817. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:
SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the industrial development in the country is being hampered by dumping by foreigners, credit squeeze and general fall in demand; and

(b) the steps proposed by Government to save domestic Industries from inequitable competition and increase production and generate demand to boost industrial development?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No Sir. In fact, the overall index of industrial production has shown a rise of 6.1 per cent in April-June, 1982 compared to April-June, 1981.

(b): Government have taken several important measures to boost industrial production. Those measured include:

(1) Provision for automatic growth at the rate of 5 per cent per annum subject to maximum of 25 per cent over a period of 5 years.

(2) Recognition of excess capacity over the licensed/registered capacity in industries of basic and critical importance as also those of export potential.

(3) Formulation of a scheme for 100 per cent export oriented units.

(4) Recognising production as the basis for endorsement of capacities subject to protection for small scale sector.

(5) Special attention to the development of industries in 'no industry districts' and notified backward areas.

(6) De-licensing of schemes for exploitation of alternate source of energy.

(7) Production being treated as outside the licensed capacity for the purpose of export.

(8) Government have also devised a scheme under which it will be possible to give a positive production orientation to the industrial economy during the productivity year 1982. Under the scheme, capacities are permitted on the basis of the best production achieved by the units with due protection to small scale sector etc.

Inclusion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Development Programmes

2818. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had a proposal to include 50 per cent of the total population of Scheduled Castes and 50 per cent of the total population of Scheduled Tribes under various developmental programmes.

(b) if so, the various programmes introduced in different States for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(c) the total percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people that has been included under those programmes in different States so far; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (d). One of the important objectives of the development of Scheduled Castes in the Sixth Plan is to enable 50 per cent of the Scheduled Caste families to cross the poverty line. The Prime Minister in her letter to the Chief Ministers sent in March 1980 emphasised the importance of this objective and programmes therefor. Similarly for the Schedulled Tribes also it is envisaged that 50 per cent of the families would be enabled to cross the poverty line in the Sixth Plan period. The Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes and the Tribal Sub-Plans prepared by the States by earmarking benefits and financial outlays from their respective State Plans, contain the different programmes for the scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Each State's Special Component Plan and the Tribal Sub-plan document contains a large number of schemes and programmes, details of which are available in the documents themselves. On the basis of those Special Commponent Plans and the Tribal Sub-Plan prepared by the States, it is estimated that in three years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83, 48.48 lakhs (28-2 per cent) Scheduled Caste families (as per 1971 census) would be covered by different programmes, for Scheduled Tribes, it is estimated that about 30-35 lakhs families (50 per cent) would be covered during the Sixth Plan Period

Demage to Jagatpur Industrial Estate Orissa

2819. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of extensive damages caused by flood to the Jagatpur Industrial Estate, Orissa;

(b) if so, the Central assistance proposed to be provided to that industrial estate to compensate the flood demage; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). the damage to the industrial estate, Jagatpur is included in the memorandum on damage to State Government assets provided to the Central team of experts send by the Ministry of Agriculture which visited the State to assess the damage in later half of September, 1982. The report of the Central Team is under consideration of Government in the Ministry of Finance.

Construction of Vijayanagar Steel Plant

2820. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI S. T. QUADRI:

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

(a) whether Government have since taken decision about the strategy to be adopted for construction of the Vijaynagar Steel Plant;

(b) whether the CEDB and MECON had submitted the detailed project report a number of times to Government;

(c) if so, when the Vijaynagar Steel Plant is likely to be constructed and start functioning; and

(d) details of the assistances provided by the Centre to the State Government for the plant?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Technical and other details of the project are under consideration preparatory to commencement of work on the project.

(b) and (c). Detailed Project Report for a plant based on conventional blast furnace technology has been prepared and examined. A supplementary study by RITES has also been made and its report was received recently and is being studied.

A Detailed Project Report for a plant based on direct reduction route is under preparation and is expected to be received in a few months' time.

Construction of the plant will be taken in hand in the near future after taking a final decision about the technology to be adopted for this plant.

(d) The project is being implemented by the Government of India and question of assistance to the State Government does not arise.

Credit facility to Industries

2821. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have been asked to provide credit facility to industries in the interest of production; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to streamline the procedure in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Credit facility is provided to the industries by the Banks and term lending institutions, who carry out the project appraisal before giving credit in order to ensure that the credit provided from various agencies is optimally utilised for the purpose. No separate instructions in this regard have however been issued to the State Governments.

Pollution of Jamuna by DCM

2822. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the recent order of the Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Delhi regarding pollution of the Jamuna river waters by discharge of the industrial effluents of Delhi Cloth Mills units at Bara Hindu Rao into it;

(b) whether such discharge is highly dangerous for human beings and cattle alike; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take against the DCM authorities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) and (b). Yes sir.

(c) Under the court order, the Industry has been directed to set up the industrial effluents treatment Plant by 30-11-82.

Industrialisation of backward Districts of Madhya Pradesh

2823. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent analysis has revealed that Madhya Pradesh State has the largest number of 'No Industry District' in the country; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken to remove regional imbalance and for industrialisation of backward areas of Madhya Pradesh;

(c) the names of large and medium scale industries located in Rajgarh, Guna, Vidisha, Shajapur and Sagar of Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) how many of the above are registered industrial units and whether the units referred above are under production and working?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir. Of the total 87 'no industry' district in the country as of 1st August, 1982, the following 18 districts are located in Madhya Pradeh:

1. Balaghat.
2. Bhind
3. Chhatarpur
4. Chhindwara
5. Damoh
6. Datia
7. Dhar
8. Guna
9. Jhabua
10. Mandla
11. Narsinhapur
12. Panna
13. Rajgarh
14. Seoni
15. Shivpuri
16. Sidhi
17. Surguja
18. Tikamgarh.

(b) In addition to incentives offered by the respective State Governments, the Central Government also offers incentives like Central Investment Subsidy, concessional finance, transport subsidy, hire purchase of machnery by small scale industries, consultancy for technical services, interest subsidy, special facilities for import of raw materials, Margin/seed money assistance and District Industries Centres programme for industrialisation of backward areas.

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

सारण (बिहार) में उद्योग स्थापित करना।

2824. **प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार बिहार के सारण (छपरा) जिले में, जो औद्योगिक दृष्टि से अत्यन्त पिछड़ा क्षत्र है, कोई उद्योग स्थापित करने की संभावना का पता लगा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी संभावनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है और इस दिशा में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) से (ग). बिहार के सारण जिले को अखिल भारतीय सावधिक ऋणदायी वित्तीय संस्थानों की रियायती वित्तीय सुविधाओं की पात्रता के लिए औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा हुआ माना गया है । राज्य सरकार द्वारा दिए जाने वाले प्रोत्साहनों और सुविधाओं के अलावा केन्द्र सरकार कर सम्बन्धी रियायतों, लघु उद्योगों द्वारा मशीनों की किराया-खरीद, तकनीकी सेवाओं के लिए परामर्श, ब्याज राजसहायता कच्चे माल के आयात के लिए विशेष सुविधाएं और मूल/सीमांत (मार्जिन) धनराशि की सहायता के रूप में प्रोत्साहन देती हैं ।

Liabilities of Delhi State Industrial Development Corporations

2825. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total debts, loans, advances or overdrafts liability of the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation to various Banks, Financial Institutions or public as on 30 June, 1982;

(b) the purpose and to how many parties and when the amounts were spent or allotted or utilised to fulfil the aims and objectives of the Corporation;

(c) whether accounts for 1980-81 and 1981-82 are finalised; if not the reasons for the delay; and

(d) whether the financial viability of the Corporation is facing crisis due to non-recovery of instalments of capital and interest accrued, for the last 7 years; if so, the full details, party or industry-wise of all recoverable and irrecoverable dues to the Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MIIES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and Will be laid on the Table of the House.

Impact of Raw Material Price Rise on Medium Paper Manufacturers

2826. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the medium paper manufacturing units in the country are facing closure due to a steep rise in the price of raw materials and chemicals;

(b) whether Government are considering the granting of adequate financial incentives to help these medium sized industries to regain their economic viability; and

(c) the other plans which are being proposed to ensure that these small and medium industries do not close down?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The following steps have been taken to encourage small & medium paper mills:—

i. The import of pulp has been liberalised.

ii. The import duty on waste paper used for paper making has been waived.

iii. Excise rebates have been allowed to small paper mills.

Problems of Industries in NOIDA

2827. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering taking immediate steps to solve the problems being faced by the Industry in the NOIDA complex;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to Government apathy, of a possible 4,000 units on 40 units have been able to break even or make profits;

(c) whether the authorities concerned have shown lack of interest in solving the entrepreneurs' problems and help them to boost production; and

(d) the steps now thought out for the development of NOIDA?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL, AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Govt. and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Scooters Manufacturing Units

2828. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of scooters manufacturing companies in India including Public Sector;

(b) the number of scooters manufactured by the companies in 1979—82 (year-wise); and

(c) the number of scooters exported to foreign countries with their names?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). A Statement is attached.

(c) The number of scooters exported as reported by the principal manufacturers is as follows:—

S.No.	Name of the Unit	Quantity in nos. exported		
		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1.	Bajaj Auto Ltd., Pune	5214	5627	2745
2.	Scooters India Ltd., Lucknow	1174	1606	278
3.	Automobile Products of India Ltd., Bombay	59	Nil	17

The exports were mainly to Indonesia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Arab Republic of Egypt Sudan, Italy, U.K., Greece and U.S.A.

Statement

Scooter manufacturing units and their production during the Calandar Years (from January to December) 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982.

Sl.No.	Name of the Unit/M/s.	1979	1980	1981	1982 (upto Sept.)
1.	Automobile Products of India Ltd., Bombay	26,338	23,405	21,067	17,817
2.	Bajaj Auto Ltd., Pune	61,548	109,982	107,050	104,568
3.	Scooters India Ltd., Lucknow	33,010	35,895	31,200	26,198
4.	Andhra Pradesh Scooters Ltd., Hyderabad	9,450	10,564	10,580	6,937 (upto July)
5.	Maharashtra Scooters Ltd., Satara	19,491	25,006	24,546	22,782
6.	Gujarat Small Industries Corpn. Ltd., Ahmedabad	740	3,836	5,953	3,279
7.	Karnataka Scooters Ltd., Bangalore	2,913	1,374	954	460†
	TOTAL	153,490	210,062	201,350	182,041

†Excluding figures for March and April, 1982.

Applications for Setting up of mini cement plants

2829. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for setting up mini cement plants in the country forwarded to the Centre for approval by the State Governments, State-wise, upto 31 March, 1982;

(b) the number and details of the mini cement plants applications approved, State-wise;

(c) the number of mini cement plants established and started production upto 31 March, 1982 and their annual production approximately;

(d) the number and location of mini cement plants under consruction;

(e) whether their establishment will meet the demand of cement of the country; and

(f) if not, what steps are being taken by Government to meet the demand of cement?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) 113 applications (for licence & registration) for setting up mini cement plants were received from entrepreneurs during 1.4.1981 to 31.3.1982 as indicated in statement-I.

(b) Total number of mini cement plants approved, Sector-wise and State-wise, upto March, 1982 is indicated in statement-II.

(c): Four Approximately 13,400 tonnes during 1981.

(d) Besides the mini cemen plants which have been set up already, others are in different stages of implementation.

(e) and (f). Setting up of mini cement plants has been encouraged to meet partially the local demands for cement. Every effort is being made by Government to increase the availability of cement in the country by better utilisation of existing capacities and sanctioning additional capacities. Further, cement under non-levy category is available free from price and distribution control. Under the Import and Export policy 1982-83, cement is allowed to be imported under selective O.G.L.

Statement-I

Applications (for licence & registration) for setting up of mini cement plants received from entrepreneurs during 1-4-1981 to 31-3-1982.

State	Number of applications received		
	Public sector	Private sector	Total
For grant of Letter of Intent			
A.P.	—	5	5
Bihar	—	2	2
Gujarat	—	12	12
Haryana	1	—	1
H.P.	—	2	2
Karnataka	—	10	10
M.P.	1	4	5
Maharashtra	—	6	6
Orissa	—	3	3
Rajasthan	—	3	3
U.P.	2	5	7
	4	52	56

State	Number of applications received		
	Public sector	Private sector	Total
For Registration with DGTD			
A.P.	—	9	9
Gujarat	—	23	23
H.P.	—	2	2
J & K	—	1	1
Karnataka	—	3	3
M.P.	—	4	4
Maharashtra	—	1	1
Orissa	—	2	2
Rajasthan	—	5	5
Tamil Nadu	—	1	1
U.P.	—	5	5
West Bengal	—	1	1
	—	57	57 (56+57=113)

Statement-II

The total number of mini cement plants, till March, 82 in different States, sector-wise.

State	Industrial Licence			Letter of Intent		
	Public sector	Private sector	Total	Public sector	Private sector	Total
A.P.	—	4	4	—	8	8
Gujarat	—	1	1	—	14	14
Haryana	—	—	—	1	—	1
H.P.	—	—	—	—	2	2
Karnataka	—	—	—	—	10	10
Maharashtra	—	1	1	—	2	2
M.P.	—	—	—	1	4	5
Orissa	—	—	—	1	—	1
Rajasthan	—	1	1	4	1	5
U.P.	—	1	1	4	—	4
	—	8	8	11	41	52

Registration

State	Public sector	Private sector	Total
1	2	3	4
A.P.	—	2	2
Bihar	--	1	1
Gujarat . . .	—	14	14
H.P.	—	1	1
J & K . . .	—	1	1
Karnataka . . .	—	1	1
M.P.	—	2	2
Rajasthan . . .	—	1	1
Pondicherry . . .	—	2	2
Tamil Nadu . .	—	3	3
U.P.	—	2	2
	—	30	30

Micro-Project Reports

2830. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the primitive tribes and the population according to the 1971 census identified by the States and the Micro-Projects prepared as directed by his Ministry so far;

(b) the Micro-Project Reports received and approved by his Ministry up to the year 1981-82 and the names and number of such project reports yet to be received. State-wise;

(c) the reasons for delay in preparing the project reports by the State and the measurers taken by his Ministry to get these reports from them; and

(d) the funds provided for Micro-projects since their inception upto the year 1981-82, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). Statements are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—5549/82].

(c) The primitive tribal groups being backward and living in remote, inaccessible areas, generaly with small resources endowment following different sociocultural mores. Preparation of viable project reports for their development is a time-taking affair. Inadequacy of data and competent staff to undertake such work have been the main reasons for delay in preparation of project reports though some preliminary monographs have been prepared for all recognised primitive tribal groups. The matter is being pursued vigorously with the State Governments.

(d): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—5549/82].

Industrial Development in Karnataka

2831. SHRI D. K. NAIKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the fiscal and non-fiscal aids given by the Centre to the State of Karnataka for industrial development during the last two years;

(b) whether Government have viewed the position to see that the steps taken in identifying industrially backward areas and in providing infrastructural facilities for such industrially backward areas are adequate; and

(c) if not, the action proposed to be taken for improving the position?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) During 1980-81 and 1981-82 a sum of Rs. 2.10 crores and Rs. 1.13 crores respectively have been reimbursed to Government of Karnataka under the Central Investment subsidy Scheme for Industriallly backward districts in the State.

(b) and (c). The Plannig Commission had set up a National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas in November 1978 to look into the entire question of Backward Areas including issues such as review of the existing schemes of incentives and the recommendation of an appropriate strategy for effectively tackling the problems of backward areas. This Committee has submitted its recommendations on the issues relating to industrial development particularly the criteria for identification of industrially backward areas, the schemes of incentives to be provided for the development of industries in the selected industrially backward areas.

कतिपय राज्यों की योजनाओं का पुनर्मूल्यांकन

2832. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि योजना आयोग ने कतिपय राज्यों की परियोजनाओं पर पुनर्विचार शुरु कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं और ऐसी योजनाओं की लागत का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस. बी. चव्हाण) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होते ।

असम के अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय द्वारा ज्ञापन

2833. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन को असम यात्रा के दौरान राज्य के अल्प संख्यक समुदाय ने उन्हें एक ज्ञापन भेंट किया था ;

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

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Closure of Asbestos Cement Ltd., Kymore

2834. SHRI GULSHER AHMED: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Asbestos Cement Ltd., Kymore, Tehsil Murwara, District Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh, has been forced to impose lay-off rendering more than 1000 workers jobless;

(b) if so, facts thereof;

(c) the estimated production loss during the lay-off period and the losses accrued to Government by way of Customs and Central taxes, etc.;

(d) whether one of the reasons for its closure is non-supply of levy/non-levy quota of ordinary Portland cement by ACC Ltd.;

(e) the other factors responsible for the closure of the factory; and

(f) action contemplated by Government in the matter so as to lift the lay-off?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). M/s. Asbestos Cement Ltd. have reported that they had laid off about 200—425 workmen out of the total employee strength of 1028 of their Kymore factory with effect from 4.9.1982. The workmen laid off continue to be borne on the muster rolls of the company and are paid statutory lay-off compensation.

(c) Precise production loss or loss of Government revenue, have not been assessed.

(d) to (f). Under the scheme of partial de-control of cement, large and medium scale industries using cement as raw material are expected to procure cement from the open market. The Associated Cement Companies Ltd. who have been supplying Ordinary Portland Cement to this factory had defaulted in supply of levy-cement against release orders issued by the Cement Controller and they were, therefore, directed, as per policy, to complete the levy commitment before they could sell cement in the open market. M/s. Asbestos Cement Ltd., has, therefore, not been in a position to procure non-levy cement from M/s. Associated Cement Companies Ltd. for the present. While this has been one of the reasons which had contributed to the lay-off of workers, there are other reasons such as stock piling of unsold finished goods due to adverse market situation, price competition from the imported G.I. sheets, increase in the Railway freight tariff for asbestos cement goods etc. M/s. Asbestos Cement Ltd. have been advised to procure non-levy cement from other nearby cement factories and also resort to imports, if necessary.

Liquidation of PREPAK in Manipur

2835. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Manipur Gvvernment have claimed liquidation of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK), an armed organization;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some members of the PREPAK are still at large; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to apprehend them and to ensure peace and tranquility in Manipur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (d). People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK) and its allied bodies along with certain other Meitei extremists organisations like PLA and KCP have already been declared unlawful under the Unlawful

Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. PREPAK has suffered a set back since a number of their leaders have either been arrested or killed in encounters. Security measures have been intensified to curb the unlawful activities of those underground who are still at large.

आनन्द पर्वत, नई दिल्ली में उद्योगों के कारण प्रदूषण

2836. **श्री राम लाल राही :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आनन्द पर्वत, नई दिल्ली की गहन जनसंख्या वाली गलियों में अनेक प्रकार के कारखाने स्थापित हैं जो जहरीली गैस फैलाते हैं और आग लगने की आशंका बनी हुई है और मशीनों के चलने की आवाजों ने वहां के निवासियों का रहना मुश्किल कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन कारखानों को रिहायशी क्षेत्रों से स्थानान्तरित करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) से (ग) दिल्ली नगर निगम से मिली जानकारी के अनुसार आनन्द पर्वत, नई दिल्ली में विभिन्न किस्म के कारखाने काम कर रहे हैं किन्तु ऐसे कारखानों को जो जहरीली गैस फैलाते हैं दिल्ली निगम द्वारा लाइसेंस नहीं दिया गया है । बिना लाइसेंस चलने वाले अनधिकृत कारखानों के खिलाफ दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा दंडणीय कार्यवाई की जाती है ।

सीतापुर में उद्योगों की स्थापना

2837. **श्री राम लाल राही :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के सीतापुर जिले को औद्योगिकीकरण के लिए चुने गए जिलों की सूची में शामिल कर लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस क्षेत्र में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए प्रोत्साहन देने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) तथा (ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के सीतापुर जिले को अखिल भारतीय सार्वधिक ऋणदायी वित्तीय संस्थानों से रियायती वित्त सुविधाएं पाने वाले औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े हुए जिले के रूप में चुना गया है ।

राज्य सरकार द्वारा दिए जाने वाले प्रोत्साहनों के अतिरिक्त केन्द्र सरकार भी प्रोत्साहन देती है जैसे कि करों में रियायत, लघु उद्योगों को किराया खरीद के आधार पर मशीनें, तकनीकी सेवाओं के लिए परामर्श, ब्याज राज सहायता, कच्चे माल के आयात हेतु विशेष सुविधाए और सीमांत तथा बीज धनसहायता ।

असम के औद्योगिकरण के लिए सहायता

2838. **श्री राम लाल राही :** क्या उद्योग यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या असम के आन्दोलनकारी नेताओं ने राज्यों के औद्योगिकीकरण के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से 700 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने राज्य की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए उनकी मांग मान ली है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और तत्संबंधी पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) से (ग). असम आन्दोलन नेताओं से असम राज्य के औद्योगीकीकरण के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। किन्तु, असम सरकार ने योजना आयोग के सदस्य सचिव को "एप्रोच पपर आंन दि प्रोसपेक्टिस आंफ इंडस्ट्रियलाईजेशन इन आसाम बेस्ड आंन डाउन-स्ट्रीम प्रोजेक्टस आंफ बी॰आर॰पी एल॰ एंड नैचुरल गैस आंफ अपर असम आंयल फील्ड्स।" (बी॰ आर पी॰एल॰ की छोटी-छोटी परियोजनाओं और ऊपरी असम तेल क्षेत्रों की प्राकृतिक गैस पर आधारित असम के औद्योगीकरण की संभावनाओं पर एक प्रस्ताव पत्र) दिया है। इस एप्रोच पेपर) प्रस्ताव पत्र) में कताई मिलों, बुनाई परिसर, परिष्करण गृह, विस्कोस संयंत्र, कार्बन ब्लैक, प्थैलिक एनहाइड्राइड, ए रोमेटिक कम्पलैक्स, पालिएस्टर फिल्म, पालिएस्टर फिलामेंट धागा संयंत्र आदि जैसी परियोजनाओं के लिए प्रस्ताव किये गए हैं। जिनमें लगभग 700 करोड़ रुपये का निवेश निहित है। कुछ परियोजनाएं जैसे कुछ कताई मिलें लगाना, प्थैल्मिक एनहाइड्राइड संयंत्र, परिष्करण और बुनाई परिसर आदि को परियोजनाएं असम सरकार की 1982-83 की राज्य योजना में पहले ही सम्मिलित कर ली गई हैं और समझा जाता है कि असम सरकार ने इसी वर्ष कताई मिल स्थापित करने के लिए कार्यवाही शुरु कर दी है। प्रस्ताव-पत्र में दिए गए कुछ प्रस्तावों के समर्थन में विस्तृत संभाव्यता अध्ययन लगाने की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी।

जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों की स्थापना

2839 **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वर्ष के दौरान सरकार का कितने जिला उद्योग केन्द्र खोलने का विचार है ;

(ख) इनमें से कितने जिला उद्योग केन्द्र उत्तर प्रदेश में खोले जायेंगे तथा सीतापुर में कोई केन्द्र स्थापित किया जायेगा ; और

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

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : जिला उद्योग केन्द्र योजना का महानगर क्षेत्रों को छोड़ कर सभी क्षेत्रों पर लागू होना अपेक्षित है ? बंगलौर और लक्षद्वीप के अतिरिक्त सभी जिलों के लिये जिला उद्योग केन्द्र पहले ही स्थापित किये जा चुके हैं; बंगलौर के संबंध में प्रस्ताव मिल गया है और इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ख) और (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश के सभी जिलों के जिला उद्योग केन्द्र पहले ही स्थापित किये जा चुके हैं। सीतापुर के जिला उद्योग केन्द्र को 1979 में स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई थी और यह 1 जनवरी, 1979 से कार्यरत है।

Development of MOX as fuel for Nuclear Reactors

2840. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditute incurred so far on development of MOX indigenous fuel for our nuclear reactors;

(b) whether further development of this process would reduce and even eliminate our dependence on foreign sources of enriched uranium; and

(c) if so, the reasons for sacrificing self-reliance through MOX in favour of fuel supplies from France for Tarapur?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The Development of MOX fuel for nuclear reactors is part of our overall research and development efforts. It is not possible to segregate the expenditure incurred on it. The feasibility of using MOX fuel in light water reactors has been established.

(c) Discussions are continuing with France for fuel supplies for Tarapur under the framework of the 1963 Cooperation Agreement and the Safeguards Agreement of 1971 which flows therefrom. Should India and France reach a mutually acceptable solution, India will continue to get necessary fuel supplies for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station without any more obligations than those assumed under the above agreements.

Establishment of Directorate for Harijans Welfare

2841. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently decided to establish a Directorate for Harijans Welfare to ameliorate the lot of Harijans and other weaker section of society; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) There is no proposal to set up a Directorate for Harijan Welfare in the Ministry of Home Affairs as generally schemes for the development of Scheduled Castes are being implemented through the States Governments/ Union Territories Administrations and not directly by this Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

Involvement of Business Houses in Rural Development Programme

2842. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether business houses in the country have not shown adequate involvement in rural development programme;

(b) the steps proposed by Government to ensure enthusiasm of business houses in taking up rural development programme;

(c) whether any study has been made about handicaps in this regard; and

(d) the steps Government propose to evolve to draw business house towards rural development programme?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d). Under Section 35 CC of the Income Tax Act, 1961, companies and cooperative societies are allowed to deduct from their taxable profits any

expenditure incurred by them on any programme of rural development approved by the prescribed authority. Under Section 35 CCA of the Income Tax Act, deduction is allowed for expenditure by way of payment on any sum to approved associations and institutions for use in carrying out programme of rural development approved by the prescribed authority which at present is a State Level Committee consisting of the notified Commissioner of Income-Tax who exercises jurisdiction over the State/ Union Territory in which the programme of rural development is to be carried out as the Chairman and an officer of the rank of Secretary to State Government as a Member. The statistics in regard to concessions etc. granted in individual cases are not available at the Ministry level. No study of the working of the scheme has so far been made.

Escalation in price of colour T.V. sets for ASIAD

2843. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are apprehensions in the Department of Electronics about possible price escalation of colour TV sets for the Asiad; and

(b) if so, whether the manufacturers of colour sets have been found legally to sell the sets at a fixed price?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Manufacturers of Colour Television (CTV) sets have been bound legally to sell the sets at fixed ex-factory prices of Rs. 5200/- and Rs. 5600/- for CTV sets with turret and electronic tuner respectively and the same is being enforced through an undertaking, as per enclosure, being obtained as part of the conditions of issue of import licences. With above ex-factory price, price to consumer in Delhi would be Rs. 7500/- and Rs. 8000/- respectively.

Undertaking to be incorporated on Non-Judicial Stamp Paper of Rs. 2/-

"I/We have applied for import licence for components and parts required for the manufacture of Colour TV sets under the scheme evolved by Government. I/We undertake that the ex-factory price of colour TV will not exceed Rs. 5200/- for sets with turret tuner and Rs. 5600/- for sets with electronic tuners. Based on these prices, I/We will get undertaking from the dealers that the ultimate consumer shall get the Colour TV Sets manufactured by me/us, at a price not exceeding Rs. 7500/- for TV set with turret tuner and Rs. 8000/- for TV set with electronic tuner. This price is inclusive of guarantee/warranty and the sales tax to be paid for the sales in Delhi. For sales outsides the amount of sales tax will be adjusted accordingly, according to local rates. I/We undertake that any violation of this undertaking by the manufacturer shall be liable to action including action under the import control regulations."

Signature of the MD/Proprietor of the Company with Company's Seal.

Neutralisation of Fifth Plan achievements of population growth

2844. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the First to Fifth Five Year Plans have not yielded full benefits to the people

because the achievements were being neutralised by the considerable increase in the country's population; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to adopt special measures to stop increase in country's population so that people may achieve full benefits of the Sixth Five Year Plan and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) On the basis of the assumptions regarding population growth in the first Five Year Plans, the total population in 1978-79 should have been around 598 million. But the actual population that year has been estimated at 657 million on the basis of 1981 census. To this extent, the availability of the benefits of the Plan must be assumed to have been affected.

(b) The Sixth Plan enviages the long-term goal of stabilisation of the population of the country. The objective is to reduce the Net Reproduction Rate (NRR) to unity by 1995 for the country which implies that the birth rate would be reduced to 21 and the death rate to 9 per 1000 population. The effective couple protection is also to be raised to 60 per cent by 1995 from 22.5 per cent at the beginning of the Plan. The Sixth Plan document has accordingly recognised the need for an effective strategy for fertility control. An allocation of Rs. 1078 crores (inclusive of the provision for the Village Health Guides Scheme which has been transferred to the Family Welfare sector) has been made for the Family Welfare Programmes. The family planning programme is being re-activised by education, and persuasion of eligible couples for voluntary acceptance of any of the methods suitable to them for which necessary facilities would be provided by Government. A multi-pronged and integrated approach through education employment particularly of women, eradication of poverty, maternal and child care services and health care, water supply and sanitation, is contemplated. The details of the various programmes have been spelt out in the Sixth Five Year Plan document Promotion of Family Planning on a voluntary basis as a people's movement is also one of the points incorporated in the new 20-Point Programme which is being monitored closely.

Issue of licences to Big Business Houses and Multinationals

2845. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of letters of intent and licences have been issued to big business houses and multinational companies during the last three years and if so, for what;

(b) number of licences and letters of intent which have been issued to each big business houses and multinational companies during the same period;

(c) whether it is also a fact that for manufacturing items reserved for the public sector undertakings, licences have also been given to them and if so, their number; and

(d) the reasons for granting such licences?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). By adopting the ranking done by the Department of Company Affairs in regard to the 20 to Indus-

trial Houses as on 31-12-78, the following number of letters of intent and industrial licences were granted under the provisions of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, during the year 1979 to 1981:

Name of the Industrial House	Total No. of Industrial Licences issued during 1979 to 1981	Total No. of Letters of Intent issued during 1979 to 1981
1	2	3	4
1. Birla	19	30
2. Tata	9	17
3. Mafatlal	7	14
4. J.K. Singhania	8	14
5. Thapar	9	21
6. I.C.I.	7	4
7. Bangur	1	7
8. Shri Ram	5	13
9. Oil India	—	—
10. Scindia	—	—
11. Larsen & Toubro	4	5
12. A.C.C.	6	5
13. Bhiwandiwala	1	—
14. Kirloskar	12	9
15. Hindustan Lever	2	9
16. Chowgule	2	1
17. Katau (Bombay)	11	6
18. Khasturbhai Lalbhai	9	12
19. Mahindra & Mahindra	2	1
20. Walchand	—	1

58 letters of intent and 37 industrial licences were granted to 'Indian Subsidiaries of Foreign Companies' during the year 1979 to 1981. Details of all the letters of intent and industrial licences are being published by Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly News Letter'. Copies of this publication are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) None of the undertakings registred under the MRTP Act and belonging to these top 20 Industrial Houses and India Subsidiaries of Foreign Companies, were issued any Letter of Intent or Industrial Licence for manufacturing items reserved exclusively for development in Public Sector.

(d) Does not arise.

गैर-सरकारी शैक्षिक संस्थान को दी गई खेतड़ी कापर प्रोजेक्ट की भूमि

2846. **श्री भीम सिंह :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खेतड़ी कापर प्रोजेक्ट ने कुछ भूमि एक गैर-सरकारी शैक्षिक संस्थान को दे दी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो दी गई भूमि का क्षेत्रफल कितना है और उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) अंग्रेजी माध्यम के सोफिया स्कूल की इमारत बनाने के लिये 2.4 ऐकड़ भूमि दी गई है, यह स्कूल इस समय खेतड़ी टाउनशिप में अजमेर के मिशन्स सिस्टर हाऊस द्वारा चलाया जा रहा है, तथा इसे 1975 में कर्मचारियों के बच्चों के लिये पढाई सुविधाओं की जरूरत को पूरा करने के लिय शुरू किया गया था । चूंकि उक्त स्कूल के लिये कंपनी द्वारा शुरू में निर्मित भवन को, बाद में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय को सौंप दिया गया था और सोफिया स्कूल खेतड़ी का पलैक्स टाउनशिप से 8 किलोमीटर दूर खेतड़ी शहर में चला गया था । इसलिय खेतड़ी काप्पलैक्स के कर्मचारियों के लगभग 400 बच्चों को रोजाना खेतड़ी शहर स्थित सोफिया स्कूल जाने में कठिनाई आती थी और इसलिये मिशन को अपने स्कूल की निजी इमारत बनाने के लिये जमीन दी गई है ।

Non payment of dues by NDMC to MCD

2847. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amounts due to Municipal Corporation of Delhi from NDMC on what account and since when; and

(b) the reasons for non-payment of the dues by NDMC to MCD?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that the following amounts of dues are outstanding against the NDMC:—

(i) Electricity Tax — Rs. 771.93 lacs as on 31-8-1982.

(ii) Share of expenditure on maintenance of fire services upto 1982-83 — Rs. 546.48 lacs.

(iii) Reimbursement of cost on maintenance of Anti-Malaria staff upto December, 1980 — Rs. 18,61,962.80.

(iv) Terminal Tax for the period 1978-79 to 1980-81 — Rs. 0.15 lacs.

(v) Cost of bulk water supply as on 31-3-1982 Rs. 104.23 lacs.

(vi) Cost of sewage disposal as on 31-3-1982 — Rs. 157.14 lacs.

(b) The NDMC has disputed these claims on legal, technical and administrative grounds. The Delhi Administration is getting these matters sorted out.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Assam

2848. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Centrally sponsored schemes being executed in Assam (District-wise) since 1980, 1981 and 1982;

(b) the extent of Central assistance allocated and actually given for each scheme under execution;

(c) when the schemes are likely to be completed;

(d) whether any of the schemes have so far been abandoned; and

(e) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Low allocation of Iron and Steel for North-Eastern region

2849. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that development work in North-Eastern Region is suffering very much for low allocation and availability of iron and steel materials at the Steel Authority Depot at Gauhati;

(b) whether there are long standing demands to open more depots in N.E. Region and to maintain more stocks at Gauhati Depot;

(c) if so, how many more depots are going to be opened and when; and

(d) the quality of allotment of Steel and GCI sheet etc. for N.E. Region quarterly?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Supply of steel to North-Eastern Region has shown considerable improvement. Supply of steel in 1981-82 to this region was 1.83 lakh tonnes compared to 1.04 lakh tonnes during 1980-81. In addition, about 25,000 tonnes of imported steel was also supplied to North-Eastern Region during 1981-82. Supply between April and 21st September, 82 has been 42,934 tonnes.

Supply of Pig Iron to North-Eastern Region was 1705 tonnes compared to 651 tonnes in the previous year. Supply this year upto 21st September 82 has been 107 tonnes.

(b) and (c). Supplies to North-Eastern Region are being made mainly through two Stockyards at Gauhati and New Bongaigaon. Two more stockyards under development at Dimapur in Nagaland and Dharamnagar in Tripura. Commissioning of these stockyards depends upon completion of infra-structural facilities by the concerned State Governments. SAIL is also proposing to expand and improve facilities at Gauhati and New Bongaigaon. There have been some requests for re-opening of the stockyard at Tinsukhia.

(d) Allocation of iron and steel is made for different priority sectors, an not Statewise. However, for North-Eastern Region special annual allocation of GC sheets for public sale is made. The allocation for GC sheets in 1981-82 was 3000 tonnes, this year the allocation has been increased to 4500 tonnes. A special allocation of 4044 tonnes of GC sheets has been recently made to Nagaland for their Rural Housing Scheme.

Suspension of Central and State Government employees for participation in Assam movement

2850. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Central and state Government employees suspended during the last three years for active participation in the present Assam Movement disregarding Government's directions of orders;

(b) the total number of Central and State Government employees who have been subjected to pay cut for not attending offices during Bandhs, strikes etc, called by AASU and AAGSP; and

(c) the total number of employees who have been reinstated after they were suspended previously for taking part in agitation?

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

टैनरी और फुटवियर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड की हानि

2851. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या टैनरी एण्ड फुटवियर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड की वर्ष 1979–80 की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार उक्त कारपोरेशन को 1584.34 लाख रुपये की हानि हुई है और यदि हां, तो उस भारी हानि के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) इनमें कितनी पूंजी लगी हुई है ; और

(ग) टैनरी एण्ड फुटवियर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड को वर्ष 1980–81 और 1981–82 में कितना कितना लाभ/हानि हुई थी ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) से (ग) टैनरी एण्ड फुटवियर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि० कानपुर की वर्ष 1979–80 की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में 1588.46 लाख रुपये की संचित हानि दिखाई गयी है। इस हानि के कुछ कारण निम्नलिखित है :—

1. पुरानी और अनुत्पादक मशीनरी।

2. आयातित पुरानी मशीनों का लगातार बन्द होते रहना तथा बदलने वाले हिस्से पुर्जों की अनुपलब्धता ।

3. अनुशासन हीनता और युनियनों की परस्पर प्रतिस्पर्धा ।

4. कामगरों की कम उत्पादकता ।

5. बिजली की कमी और उसका अनियमित संभरण।

6. भारी ऊपरी खर्चे :

अंपनी में निवेशित पूंजी निम्न प्रकार है :—

अंशपूंजी (इक्विटी) – 1151.42
पूंजीगत ऋण – 142.09 लाख रुपये

वर्ष 1980–81 और 1981–82 की लाभ हानि का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :–

1980–81 की हानि 360.33 लाख रुपये

1981–82 की हानि 436.90 लाख (अन्तिम)

Setting up of Heavy Industries in Himachal Pradesh

2852. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to set up any unit under 'Heavy Industries' in Himachal Pradesh in view of the salubrious climate, the rich raw materials and the availability of power and other items of infrastructure;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the likely date by which and the site on which the unit (s) would be set up; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). There is no proposal at present to set up any public sector Heavy Engineering Industry in Himachal Pradesh. The location of projects in public sector is decided on techno-economic consideration.

Mobilisation of resources for the plan by States

2853. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which have failed to raise the internal resources for the financing of the Plan outlay as prescribed by the Planning Commission for Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) the target found for each State in this sphere and the actual achievements in this regard State-wise separately; and

(c) the steps under contemplation of the Planning Commission and the Union Government to ensure the implementation of the Plan targets and the execution and completion of the projects sanctioned in the Plan for each State?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Mid-Term Appraisal of the Sixth Five Year Plan including internal resources for financing the Sixth Five Year Plans of the States is currently in progress. The position in regard to the likely shortfall in the resources of the individual States for financing their Sixth Plan would become known after this exercise has been completed. The State Governments would continue to be advised to adopt suitable measures to avoid shortfalls in their own contribution in the remaining period of the Sixth Plan so that the implementation of the plan targets and projects is not hampered for want of resources.

(c) The progress made by the States in all sectors will be reviewed by the Working Groups constituted by the Planning Commission for finalisation of the 1983-84 Annual Plan and allocation of available resources will be decided with a view to ensuring achievement of targets in priority sectors of the Plan.

Report Submitted by Official Language Committee

2854. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Official Language Committee has submitted any reports since its inception;

(b) if so, the number of such reports, the dates on which they have been submitted and the main recommendations thereof;

(c) the action taken by Government on these recommendations; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which the Committee has been asked to submit the final report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

(d). The Committee of Parliament on Offical Language has been constituted under section 4 of the Official Languages Act 1963. No Time limit has been fixed for submission of report by the Committee.

Survey Conducted for Gold Deposits

2855. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of survey conducted during the last five years to find out gold deposits in the country; and

(b) the results achieved and quantity and quality of the gold found?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Exploration of gold is one of the normal activities of Geological Survey of India. However, during the last 5 years, special attention has been paid to survey for gold in parts of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

(b) Gold mineralisation has been found in Mallappakonda and Chigargunta in Andhra Pradesh; Gadag in Dharwar district and Mangalur schist belt in Gulbarga district of Karnataka; Raigarh district in Madhya Pradesh; and Punnapuzha and Chalinarpuzha in Kerala. Reserves of gold ore so far estimated are (i) Mallappakonda—1.8 lakh tonnes with 4 grammes gold per tonne of ore; (ii) Chigargunta and Nandimadugu—3.5 lakh tonnes having in parts grade of 7 grammes of gold per tonne of one: (iii) 8.5 million cubic metres of gravel, with 0.7 gramme of gold per cubic meter in Punapuzha and 0.5 gramme of gold per cubic meter in Chaliyarpuzha.

Mizo National front Notice to Ruling People's

2856. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that outlawed Mizo National Front has issued notice to members of the ruling people's conference in the Mizoram Assembly and the Village Council seeking an early dissolution of the present Ministry;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Mizo National Front has called upon the people to kidnap MLAs and Village Council members;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Mizo National Front has renewed the notice to non-Mizos living in Mizoram to quit Mizoram within a month; and

(d) the action Government propose to take to protect the lives of the legislators and non-Mizos?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c): Reports indicate that Mizo National Front which has already been declared unlawful under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 had drain plans to step up the so-called 'Quit Mizoram Movement'. They have also issued threats to MLAs and members of the Village Councils belonging to the ruling party in Mizoram demandng their resignation.

(d) Mizoram authorities have already taken all possible precautionary measures to curb unlawful activities. Since January, 1982, 206 arrests have been made and 462 undergrounds have surrendered. A sizeable quantity of arms and ammunition has also been recovered.

Steel Tube Manufacturers Facing Closure

2857. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 30 per cent of the domestic steel tube manufacturers in the country are facing virtual closure;

(b) whether the cause of this problem is the high cost of domestic steel along with liberalised licencing policy and credit constraints; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to avert this problem?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No such report has been received from any unit.

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

Demand of Foreign Exchange by M/s. Gillette

2858. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the American Multinational Gillette is now demanding 300 per cent more foreign exchange than was originally asked for by it for the manufacture of blades;

(b) if so, why Government have not rejected its request when the foreign exchange position is very critical and indigenous capacity is utilised upto 50 per cent only;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this firm is trying to import into India obsolete and second hand machinery owned by it; and

(d) whether Government are aware that Government of Egypt has recently caught this firm trying to import used machinery into that country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). M/s. House of Poldar Enterprises have been granted a letter of intent for manufacture of safety razor blades etc. in financial and technical collaboration with M/s .Gillette of USA. M/s. House of Poddar Enterprises have submitted an application for import of Capital Goods which will be considered on merits.

(d) No, Sir.

सागर जिले में धोबी जाति

2859. **श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार:** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बतानें की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में धोबी जाति को अनुसूचित जातियों में शामिल किया गया है और क्या सागर जिले की धोबी जाति को भी इसमें शामिल किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके विस्तृत कारण क्या हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री को० वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) अधतन संशोधित (अनुसूचित जाति) आदेश, 1950 के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश के भोपाल, रायसन और सेहोर जिले में धोबी समुदाय को अनुसूचित जाति विनिर्दिष्ट किया गया है। सागर जिले को मिलाकर राज्य के अन्य हिस्सों में धोबी समुदाय अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में शामिल नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) किसी समुदाय को अनुसूचित जाति के रूप में विनिर्दिष्ट करने के लिये अपनाये गये मानदण्ड जो अस्पृश्यता की परम्परागत प्रथा से उत्पन्न अत्याधिक

सामाजिक, शैक्षिक तथा आर्थिक पिछड़ापन है ; को ध्यान में रखते हुए राज्यों अथवा राज्यों के भागों के संबंध में समुदायों को अनुसूचित जातियों की सूचियों में शामिल किया गया है । किसी समुदाय की दशा अलग अलग राज्य अथवा अलग अलग क्षेत्र में मानदण्ड के संदर्भ में अलग अलग हो सकती है । मध्य प्रदेश के अन्य जिलो में धोबियों को शामिल करने के संबंध में प्रस्ताव पर अन्य ऐसे प्रस्तावों, सिफारिशों, सुझावों और अभ्यावेदनों के साथ अनुसूचित जातियों एवं अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूचियों में प्रस्तावित व्यापक संशोधन करनों के संदर्भ में और इस संबध में अपनाये गये सम्बद्ध मानदण्ड के अनुसार संबंधित राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों और भारत के महापंजीयक से परामर्श करके विधिवत विचार किया जा रहा है । कुछ राज्य सरकारों से टिप्पणियां सभी प्रत्याशित हैं और उन्हे नियमित रूप से अनुस्मारक भेजे जा रहे हैं । संविधान के अनुच्छेद 341(2) और 342(2) को ध्यान में रखकर अनुसूचित जातियों एवं अनुसूचित जनजातियों की विद्यमान सूचियों में कोई संशोधन संसद के किसी अधिनियम के जरिए ही किया जा सकता है ।

Commodities Reserved for Small Cottage and Large Industries

2860. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to implement in a phased away the principle that commodities which can be produced in a cottage industry sector will not be allowed to be produced in a small scale sector and committed in the large scale sector with small scale sector would not be permitted in the large scale sector with a view to protect the cottage and small scale industries from undesirable competition; and

(b) if so, whether any time bound programme has been framed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) In the Statement of Industrial Policy announced in July, 1980, the Government have reiterated that policy regarding reservation of items for small scale industries shall contiune to be in force in the interest of growth of small scale industries. The inclusion of items for reservation is based on detailed exercise which *inter-alia* takes into account the technical feasibility and economic viability of production in the small scale sector.

(b) The Standing Committee on reservation of items for production in the small scale sector has been upgraded to the level of Secretaries Committee and this Committee continuously reviews the items which can be added to it. The progress is continuously reviewed in order to ensure that reservation accorded to the small scale sector works efficiently and satisfactorily.

Inclusion of S.S.C. Category of Officer in Boarder Security Force

2861. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether SSC category of officers are taken in Border Security Force;

(b) if so, whether their service in the Defence Services is counted; if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether ECO's taken in BSF are given the benefit of their service in the Defence Forces;

(d) if so, the reasons for this different standard;

(e) whether any representation from the SSC category of officers in this regard has been received; and

(f) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) (a): Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Defence Service of both E.C.Os & S.S.C.'s was counted towards senority, etc. in view of the 'Released Emergency Commissioned Officers and Short Service Commissioned Officers (Reservation of Vacancies) Rules, 1971.' These rules ceased to be in force on and from the 29th January, 1974. Thereafter, Defence Service of both the categories of officers has not been counted towards senionrity, etc.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) In view of the reply given to (b), (c) and (d) above the representations have been rejected.

Filling up Reserved Vacancies of SC/ST

2862. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the short-spell of period of reservation under Articles 16 (4) and 335, Government propose not to resort to dereservation and inconvertibility policy till the end of expiration of period of reservation; and

(b) whether Government propose to assume powers of Public Service Commissions to themselves to launch special recruitment drives programme for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes to fill up reserved vacancies in order to wipe out short-falls in almost all Ministries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) (a): No, Sir. There is no time limit for the existing policy of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(b) No, Sir.

Commission for Welfare of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes.

2863. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have appointed Backward Classes Commission twice under article 340 of the Constitution.

(b) whether Government propose to set up a commission under articles 339 of the Constitution for the welfare of Scheduled areas and Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) (a): Yes, Sir.

(b) A Commission was appointed in 1960. The Government does not propose to set up a second commission.

(c) There already exist a Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, a Commissioner for Schedulled Castes and Scheduled Tribes appointed in accordance with the provision of Article 338 of the Constitution, a High Power Panel on Minorities, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Weaker Sections, Parliamentary Committee on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to report on various mea sures for administration of the Sche duled Areas and development of Scheduled tribes. Further, Government have been appointing committees, task force etc. on relevant subjects from time to time as the need arose. Hence, in the present context, setting up of a commission under Articles 339 of the Constitution is not left necessary.

Expansion of Durgapur Steel Plant

2865. SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Durgapur Steel Plant has never shown even a small gross profit; and

(b) if so, the reasons for expanding the capacity by so little at such a colossal cost of Rs. 1200 crores?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY, AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No Sir. Durgapur Steel Plant has not only earned gross profit but also net profit of Rs. 70 lakhs in 1981-82 as per the audited annual account of Steel Authority of India Limited.

(b) Expansion/modernisation of the Plant is necessary for improving its performance. The scheme for the same is under preparation and its cost has yet to be worked out.

Setting up of a Value Division of BHEL in Kerala

2866. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala have ever requested the Central Governmenet for the establishment of a Valve Division of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details of the request and the action taken by Government of India on it?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Govenment of Kerala had written to the Central Governemnt suggesting establishment of valve manufacturing unit by BHEL in Kerala. They were informed that the proposal for establishing facilities for the manufacture of Valves was under consideration and that BHEL had been asked to keep in mind the suggestion of the Government of Kerala before taking a final decision in the matter.

After considering all aspects, BHEL have submitted a proposal for expanding their valve manufacturing facilities at Triuch and for setting up a separate facility at Goindwal.

उत्तर प्रदेश के स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को राजनीतिक पेंशन

2867. **श्री जैनुल बशर** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के उन स्वाधीनता सेनानियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके राजनीतिक पेंशन हेतु आवेदन अभी विचाराधीन हैं ;

(ख) ये आवेदन पत्र कितने समय से विचाराधीन हैं ;

(ग) इस तरह के विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इस प्रकार के आवेदनपत्रों का निपटान शीघ्र करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) 5639 ।

(ख) से (घ). (क) में दी गई संख्या में से अधिकांश आवेदकों ने 1-8-1980 से लागू पशन योजना के उदार बनाये गये उपबंधों के अधीन पेंशन का दावा किया है। इन आवेदनों पर राज्य सत्यापन रिपोर्टें/और अथवा आवेदकों से आवश्यक सूचना दस्तावेज प्राप्त न होने के कारण अंतिम निर्णय किया जाना है। गृह मंत्रालय के अनुरोध पर राज्य सरकार ने केवल स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के सम्मान पेंशन दावों पर कार्यवाही करने के लिये विशेष कक्ष गठित किया है। आवेदकों द्वारा काटी

गई वास्तविक सजा के सत्यापन में कुछ कठिनाइयों, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ साथ पुराने अभिलेखों आदि की जांच करना भी शामिल है, के होते हुए भी, राज्य सरकार ने न्यूनतम समय में अपनी रिपोर्टें भेजने का आश्वासन दिया है ।

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्यों को दी गई केन्द्रीय धनराशि

2868. **श्री जैनुल बशर :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत अब तक विभिन्न राज्यों को कितनी धनराशि दी है ; और

(ख) इसके फलस्वरूप विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उपलब्ध प्रगति का ब्योरा क्या है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण): (क) लोक सभा में दि० 13-10-1982 को अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1583 के लिये दिये गये उत्तर की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट किया जाता है ।

(ख) 1981-82 और 1982-83 की वार्षिक योजना के प्रकाशित दस्तावजों की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट किया जाता है जो संसद के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत किये गये थे और जिनमें विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में योजना की प्रगति की समीक्षा की गई है ।

लघु उद्योगों को बैंक ऋण

2869. **श्री हरिकेश बहादुर :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने लघु उद्योगों के लिये बैंक ऋण स्वीकृत करने हेतु व्यवस्थायें की हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार के ऋणों के लिये किस श्रेणी के व्यक्ति पात्र हैं और विस्तृत शर्तें क्या हैं ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) जी हां । लघु औद्योगिक एककों को वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा ऋण स्वीकृत और वितरित किये जाते हैं । लघु उद्योगों को वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा अग्रिम ऋण देने सम्बन्धी (अधिमानता क्षेत्रों) की सूची में शामिल कर लिया गया है ।

(ख) जीव्य परियोजनाओं वाले लघु औद्योगिक एकक वाणिज्यिक बैंकों से ऋण पाने के पात्र हैं । वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा लघु एककों को दिये जाने वाले अग्रिम ऋणों की शर्तें तथा उपबंध भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा बैंकों को समय-समय पर जारी किये गये मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों के आधार पर निर्धारित किये जाते हैं ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में नयी योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय निधि

2870. **श्री हरिकेश बहादुर :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने चालू वर्ष के दौरान नयी योजनायें चलाने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए निधियों का प्रावधान कर दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां,तो राज्य को कितनी राशि प्रदान की गई और किन किन योजनाओं के लिये वह राशि व्यय की जायेगी तथा तत्संबंधी पूर्ण ब्योरा क्या है?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख) : राज्य की 1982-83 की वार्षिक योजना के लिये 429.84 करोड़ रू० की सामान्य केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई है। चालू वर्ष की योजना में केन्द्रीय अनुमोदन की आवश्यकता वाली कोई नई परियोजनायें या स्कीमें शामिल नहीं की गई हैं ।

Pollution of River Koina in Bihar

2871. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to heavy pollution of the river Koina in Singhbhum District, Bihar, due to the effluence from the Bolani Washery Plant and Kiribum Mines;

(b) whether Government are aware that in this area of heavy tribal concentration, these polluted waters cannot be used either for drinking or washing, or even for irrigation purposes; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take any remedial action in conformity with he International Anti-Pollution Year, 1982?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) and (b). The quality of Koina River Water has not been monitered by the Bihar State Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution. However, it is recognised that discharges from coal washeries and from coal mines carry suspended solids and are often acidic. Such discharges in small rivers and streams may render its water unfit for drinking, washing and irrigation purposes.

(c) The Bihar State Board for the Prevention and control of Water Pullution is not contamplating the monitoring of river water shortly.

Cement Dust Emitted by Ms. A.C.C.'s Cement Plant at Jhikpani

2872. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding environmental problems caused by the cement dust emitted from M/s. A.C.C.'s cement plant at Jhikpani, District Singhbhum, in Bihar;

(b) whether any inquiry has been made about the alleged damage to nearby crops and vegetation and to the health of the adjacent tribal population; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). The extent of alleged damage to crops and health of tribal population has not been estimated. Bihar State Board for the Prevention and control of Water Pollution, is initiating action to study the problem in the area.

Tripura-Mizoram Border Declared 'Disturbed'

2873. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tripura-Mizoram border areas have been declared as 'disturbed' and army is being deployed there;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact, that the Tripura Government have objected to Centre's action being taken without consulting the State Government; and

(c) whether the Chief Minister has stated that the Centre's decision is unwarranted and unjustified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTERY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). According to information available with the Government, the Jampui Hills area of Tripura along the Tripura-Mizoram is being used as a conduit by the extremists belonging to the banned Mizo National Front. The insurgents are using the area as a hiding place and to conduct operations in Mizoram and escape to Bangladesh. It was, therefore, proposed that this area should be declared as a 'disturbed area' to enable the Security Forces to deal with insurgents effectively and to prevent infiltration/exfiltration of M.N.F. extremists. The Government of Tripura, who was consulted, did not favour this proposal. Government of India examined the matter carefully and it was felt necessary on the merits of the case to declare a small belt in Tripura on Tripura-Mizoram border as 'disturbed'. Accordingly a notification under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 was issued on 17-9-82. The notification will be withdrawn the moment the need for it ceases to exist.

Flow of Arab Money into India

2874. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a constant flow of Arab money into the country;

(b) if so, the recipients of this money and the manner in which the money is utilised; and

(c) details thereof for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTERY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The information available with the Government indicates that funds are coming into India from Arab countries as foreign contribution and also otherwise.

(b) and (c). The detailed information regarding the recipients of foreign contributions and the manner in which the money is utilised during last three years i.e. 1979, 1980 and 1981 would be available only after the returns of foreign contribution received during these years have been computerised. The work relating to computerisation of the foreign contribution received in 1979 is in process. The work relating to the years 1980 and 1981 would be taken up later.

Discontentment in Maharashtra Water Prevention and Control of Pollution Board

2875. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governments' attention has been drawn to the news item in TIMES OF INDIA dated 12 September, 1982 regarding the discontentment in Maharashtra Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Board amongst the professional staff; and

(b) whether Government propose to follow forward looking personnel policies and take the country forward and advise Maharashtra Goverment accordingly which will also stop brain-drain?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) Yes, Sir, However, the Government of Maharashtra report that there is no discontentment amongst the professional staff of the Maharashtra Water

(Prevention and Control of Pollution) Board and the report appeared in the Press is baseless and misleading.

(b) The Government of Maharashtra have informed that the State Government is already following forward looking personnel policies of the Board and not a single case has come to the notice of the State Government wherein an officer of the Board has left the services of the Board on account of the reported discontent in the Board.

Scrapping of Vigilance and O&M Units

2876. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government propose to consider scrapping of Vigilance and O&M Units which have become redundant and a waste of public funds and energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): No, Sir. No such proposal is under consideration.

Setting up of a Cable Plant in Boripada, Mayurbhanj

2877. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a private sector modern cable plant is being set up with Indo-Italian collaboration in Boripada in Mayurbhanj district of Orissa;

(b) if so, what type of cables will be manufactured in that cable plant; and

(c) the details about its project cost, capacity and expected time of commercial production?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir. However, a plant is being set up in a joint-sector company viz., M/s. NICCO Orissa Ltd., in which the Orissa Industrial Development Corporation has taken M/s. National Insulated Co. of India Ltd., Calcutta as its partner.

M/s. NICCO Orissa Ltd. is having technical collaboration with M/s. Temaco S.P.A., Italy who also have a 10 per cent foreign equity participation.

(b) PVC/XLPE Power cables upto 66 KV will be manufactured by M/s. NICCO Orissa Ltd.

(c) M/s. NICCO Orissa Ltd. have proposed to implement this project at a total cost of Rs. 683 lakhs. The licensed capacity is 1,000 KM (of 3 core) cables, per annum. They are required to establish the commercial production within two years from the date of issue of Industrial Licence i.e. by May, 1984.

Setting up of Industries in Orissa

2878. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given top priority in setting up industries in backward areas;

(b) if so, the total number of major and medium industries that have been set up in the backward areas of Orissa in last two years; and

(c) what are those industries and the places of their location in Orissa?

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

(b) and (c). Details of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences issued and the schemes registered with D.G.T.D. in the backward areas of Orissa are furnished in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Statement showing the letter of intents and Industrial Licences Issued and Schemes Registered with D.G.T.D. alongwith their locations in the backward areas in the State of Orissa during 1980 *to* 1982 (*September*, 82)

Sl. No.	Location viz District/area	Industry	Letter of Intents
		Year 1980	
1.	Dhenkanal	1. Semi Coke	
		2. Carbon, Alloy, steel seemless piping bendings, bends etc.	3
		3. Sulphuric Acid and Oleum	
2.	Koraput	1. Pulp, writing, printing and wrapping paper	1
3.	Keonjhar	1. Carbon and alloy steel castings and alloy iron castings	2
		2. Foller rubbering for steel mills, paper mills etc.,	
4.	Mayurbhanj	1. Digital Electronic Watches	1
		Year 1981	
1.	Dhenkanal	1. Asbestos Cement Pressure pipes	—
		2. High Tensile Steel	3
		3. Asbestos Cement roofing sheets etc.	—
2.	Balasore	1. Writing and Printing Paper	1
3.	Mayurbhanj	1. Industrial Kraft and Wrapping Paper	1
4.	Koraput	1. Pulp and Paper Product of all varieties	—
		2. Silicon metals	3
		3. Salseed fate an salseed deoiled meal	—
5.	Keonjhar	1. Spongs Iron	—
		2. Cold Rolled Strips	2
6.	Kalahandi	1. Paper	1
		Year 1982 (*Upto June*)	
1.	Mayurbhanj	1. PVC and XLPE Power cables	—
		2. Heavy duty post insulator	3
		3. Medium density Fibre boards	3
2.	Keonjhar	1. Cold Rolled Mild Steel	1

Letters of Intents issued in No Industry District (Location not specfied)

Sl. No.	Industry	Letter of Intents
1.	Synthetic Detergents	
2.	Aluminium Extruded Parts	3
3.	Decorative Vaneers	

Licences Issued

Sl. No.	Location viz. District/area	Industry	Industrial Licence
1	2	3	4
		Year 1980	
1.	Keonjhar	1. Electrolytic Man ganese Di-oxide	1
2.	Koraput	1. Ferro silicon	
		2. Core Vaneer Board	2
3.	Mayurbhanj	1. Sulphuric Acid and Olum.	1
4.	Dhenkanal	1. Aluminium Ingots	1
		Year 1981	
1.	Mayurbhanj	1. Cables	1
2.	Balasore	1. Charge Chrome	1
		Year 1982 (*Upto June*)	
1.	Mayurbhanj	1. PVC AND XLPE Cables.	1

बिहार स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन

2879. **श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह :**
श्री राम विलास पासवान :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की कुल सख्या कितनी है और उनमें से कितनों को पेंशन मिल रही है ;

(ख) उन स्वतत्रंता सेनानियों की संख्या कितनी है, जिन्होंने पेंशन के लिये आवेदन किया था और उनमें से कितनों की पेंशन मजूर की गई है ; और

(ग) शेष स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के लिये पेंशन मंजूर न करने के क्या कारण हैं और उनके लिये पेंशन कब तक मंजूर की जायेगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) और (ख) : बिहार के स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के आवेदनों की स्थिति संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ग) लम्बित मामलों की संख्या 39439 है जैसा कि संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है। उन पर राज्यों की पुनः जांच रिपोर्ट प्राप्त न होने के कारण और अथवा आवेदक से अपेक्षित सूचना/दस्तावेज प्राप्त न होने के कारण अंतिम निर्णय नहीं लिया जा सका है। इन मामलों में राज्य की रिपोर्ट/अपेक्षित सूचना प्राप्त होते ही निर्णय ले लिया जाएगा।

विवरण

स्वतंत्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन देने के प्रयोजन के लिए बिहार के स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के आवेदनों की स्थिति ।

1–8–80 से पहले प्राप्त आवेदनों की कुल संख्या	1–8–80 के पश्चात 31–3–82 तक प्राप्त	कालम 1 तथा 2 का जोड़	1–8–80 तक स्वीकृत की गई	1–8–80 के पश्चात स्वीकृत की गई	कालम 4 तथा 5 का जोड़	अस्वीकार किए गए मामलों की संख्या	ऐसे मामलों की संख्या जहां पेंशन निलम्बित की गई है	ऐसे मामलों की संख्या जहां पेंशन बहाल की गई है	ऐसे मामलों की संख्या जहां पेंशन रद्द की गई है	ऐसे मामलों की संख्या जिनमें राज्य की रिपोर्ट न आने के कारण अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं किया गया है ।
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
47894	44405	92299	19359	439	19798	32434	453	102	73	39439

Distribution of Raw Materials to States

2880. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government are considering to distribute major raw materials to all the States and the Union Territories;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government does not consider it necessary to make a change in the existing arrangements for distribution of major raw materials.

Launching of Remote Sensing Satellite

2881. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present plans for launching Remote Sensing Satellite by India in the near future;

(b) whether the Satellite will be of indigenous makes;

(c) to what extent the Satellites which are already in the orbit have been useful in transmitting information; and

(d) how the information thus received have been utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) An Indian Remote Sensing Satellite is planned for launch during 1985-86.

(b) The design, development, fabrication and qualification of the satellite will be indigenous. Certain essential components not made in India will be imported.

(c) and (d). Two experimental earth observation satellites, Bhaskara-I and II were launched during June 1979 and November 1981 respectively. The Bhaskara-II Satellite is stlil in orbit. It has given useful information through the microwave radiometer and through the two-band TV camera system. Approximately, 4000 orbits have been completed. The satellite collected about 550 multi-band imageries and about 1300 infra-red pictures. Microwave radiometer data has been collected over 370 orbits. More than 30 groups in India belonging to various Central Ministries and State Governments and academic institutions have utilised the Bhaskara Data and carried out various studies on land mapping, geology, flood mapping etc. Microwave radiometer data has been utilised for water vapour measurements and certain other studies relating to atmospheric/meteorogical phenomena.

Equipment for Vizag Steel Plant from USSR

2882. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Vizag Steel Plant has been assured of most modern equipment and technical know-how by the Soviet Union;

(b) whether during the Prime Minister's recent visit the above issue was taken up and if so, the particulars of the assistance that would be forthcoming from Soviet Union; and

(c) whether Soviet experts are already at work in this Steel Plant and if so, the nature of work assigned to them and the progress of the work done?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the Techno-Economic Co-operation agreement on Vizag Steel Plant dated 12-6-79, the Soviet Union

will provide technical and financial cooperation in the Iron and Steel making zones of the plant, by way of equipment supply, detailed engineering, and extension of credit. A credit of 250 million Roubles is already extended for the first phase of the plant and another credit for the 2nd phase is under negotiation, following the meeting of the Indo-USSR Joint Commission and the Prime Minister's visit.

(c) Yes, Sir. 26 Soviet experts are already at the plant site assisting the design and construction supervision of the work.

Kota and Talcher Heavy Water Plant Running behind Schedule

2883. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kota and Talcher heavy water plants are running very much behind schedule;

(b) if so, what was the target fixed for the completion of these two plants and the reasons for delay; and

(c) what is the present final estimate by which both plants will be completed, when they will go into production and the rate of production envisaged?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). The original dates for completion of the Heavy Water Projects at Kota and Talcher were December, 1975 and April, 1976 respectively. The projects are mechanically complete and pre-commissioning tests are being carried out. The delay in project schedule was due to poor response to civil contracts, delay in supply of indigenous and imimported equipment and machinery, labour problems, power cuts etc., delay on the part of fabricators, replacement of two towers lost in the sea during transportation, re-ordering of certain critical equipments affected by embargo etc.

(c) Both Heavy Water Plants are expected to start production towards the end of the current financial year, subject to availability of utilities and feed stock. Optimum production can be expected to be achieved within about three years.

Commissioning of Kalpakkam Project

2884. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that though the first unit of the Kalpakkam Project has narly been completed, it would not be possible for Govt. to commission it for quite some more time now;

(b) what would be the quantum of heavy water that will be required for commissioning the plant and also the quantum that would be necessary to keep it going; and

(c) whether Government have been able to make arrangement for them and by what time the first unit of Kalpakkam will be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH): (a), (b) and (c). Approximately 250 tonnes of heavy water would be required as the initial charge for the commissioning of the first unit of Madras Atomic Power Project and approximately 15 tonnes of heavy water per year would be the annual make-up requirement thereafter. Efforts are being made to commission the unit as early as possible and for this purpose the Government is taking necessary steps including augmentation of the upgradation facility to build up of the upgradation facility to build up the required inventory of heavy water.

सरकारी और गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र उद्यम उत्पादन में गिरावट

2885. श्री कृष्णदत्त सुलतानपुरी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश की कितनी फैक्टरियों में उत्पादन गिर रहा है ;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र की फैक्टरियों में किये गए उत्पादन का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और उसमें गिरावट आने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इन फैक्टरियों में कितनी बार हड़ताल हुई और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) (क) और (ख): वर्ष 1977–78 और 1978–79 की कारखानों की संख्या का वर्गीकरण तथा उनके (अखिल भारतीय) स्वामित्व का प्रकार और उनके उत्पादन के सकल मूल्य की जानकारी केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकीय संगठन के उद्योगों का वार्षिक सर्वेक्षण में उपलब्ध है। इन वर्षों में कारखाना क्षेत्र के सारांश परिणाम संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं।

(ग) देश में वर्ष 1980–81 और 1982 (जुलाई तक) के दौरान क्रमश: 2501, 2265 और 971 हड़तालें होने की जानकारी मिली है।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	स्वामित्व का प्रकार	1977–78		1978–79	
		कारखानों की संख्या	उत्पादन का सकल मूल्य (रु० लाखों में)	कारखानों की संख्या	उत्पादन का सकल मूल्य (लाख रु० में)
1.	सरकारी क्षेत्र	3865	852720	5418	1057396
2.	संयुक्त क्षेत्र . .	1558	246418	1385	334230
3.	गैर सरकारी उद्यम . .	71436	2785624	70921	3042514
4.	अनिर्दिष्ट . .	8065	1271	10353	239
	कुल	84924	3886033	88077	4434379

स्रोत : उद्योगों के वार्षिक सर्वेक्षण की सारणी सं० 2.7, कारखाना क्षेत्र के सारांश परिणाम 1977–78 और 1978–79

टिप्पणी : कृपया अवसर और क्षेत्र (कवरेज) के लिए 1978-79 के कारखाना क्षेत्र के ए० एस० आई० सारांश परिणाम के पैराग्राफ 1.2, धारणाओं और परिभाषाओं के लिए पैराग्राफ 1.4, परिसीमाओं के लिए पैराग्राफ 1.7, देखें।

सी० सी० आई० सीमेंट फैक्टरी, नयागांव, मध्य प्रदेश में उत्पादन

2886. **श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नया गांव मध्य प्रदेश स्थित सी. सी. आई. सीमेंट फैक्ट्री की उत्पादक क्षमता कितनी है और इस समय कितने प्रतिशत उत्पादन क्षमता का उपयोग किया जा रहा है और प्रति बोरी उत्पादन लागत कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त फैक्टरी का विस्तार किया जायेगा और यदि हां, तो ऐसे विस्तार के बाद इसकी क्षमता कितनी हो जायगी और विस्तार कार्य को पूरा करने में कितना समय लग जाने की संभावना है और विस्तार पर कितनी लागत आयेगी ;

(ग) इस फैक्टरी में इस समय काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है और विस्तार के बाद बढ़ी हुई संख्या कितनी होगी इस समय उसमें कितने स्थानीय व्यक्ति काम कर रहे हैं ; और

(घ) कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध की गई आवासीय शैक्षिक और मनोरंजन की सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायणदत्त तिवारी) : (क)

(i) वार्षिक अधिष्ठापित क्षमता 4 लाख मी० टन ।

(ii) जुलाई-सितम्बर, 1982 की तिमाही के दौरान क्षमता उपयोग–77 प्रतिशत ।

(iii) प्रति बोरी सीमेंट की उत्पादन लागत बताना जनहित में उपयुक्त नहीं समझा जाता ।

(ख) जी, हां । 10 लाख मी० टन प्रति वर्ष अतिरिक्त उत्पादन करके क्लिंकर के उत्पादन की अधिष्ठापित क्षमता बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है । भटिंडा और दिल्ली स्थित पिसाई एककों के साथ ही इस विस्तार के लिये स्वीकृत लागत का अनुमान 92.58 करोड़ (जून, 1980) के मूल्यों पर आधारित लगाया गया है । विस्तार कार्य 1985–86 तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ।

(ग) इस समय कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या 572 है जिनमें से 384 मध्य प्रदेश के हैं । विस्तार के बाद क्षमता में 244 कर्मचारियों की वृद्धि हो जाने की संभावना है

(घ) 401 मकानों की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है । शिक्षा और मनोरंजन जैसी अन्य सुविधायें भी कर्मचारियों को दी जा रही हैं ?

सीमेंट उत्पादन की लागत

2887. **श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 50 किलोग्राम सीमेंट के बोरे पर सभी करों तथा शुल्कों को छोड़कर औसत उत्पादन लागत क्या है ;

(ख) सभी करों तथा शुल्कों को छोड़-कर किन किन कारखानों की सीमेंट उत्पादन लागत न्यूनतम एवं अधिकतम है ;

(ग) 50 किलोग्राम सीमेंट के बोरे पर लगने वाले करों एवं शुल्कों के ब्यौरे क्या हैं और उपभोक्ताओं को नियंत्रित तथा "खुली बिक्री" का सीमेंट किस कीमत पर उपलब्ध किया जाता है ;

(घ) देश में 1982-83 के दौरान सीमेंट की खपत तथा उत्पादन का अनुमान क्या हैं और कितनी मात्रा का आयात किया जायेगा ; और

(ड़) सीमेंट का विभिन्न देशों से किस कीमत पर आयात किया जाता है और देश में उसका विक्रय मूल्य क्या होगा ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) और (ख). अलग अलग किस्म क सीमेंट की उत्पादन लागत एक एकक से दूसरे एकक में भिन्न-भिन्न होती है तथा 1980/1981–82 की अवधि में स्लैग सीमेंट (शुद्ध राज सहायता को निकाल कर) की प्रति मीट्रिक टन (20 बोरी) की लागत 165.37 मी० टन से लेकर 313.44 तक तथा साधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट (शुद्ध राज सहायता निकालकर) की प्रति मी० टन लागत 225.90 रू० से लेकर 358.16 रु० तक तथा पोर्टलैण्ड पोजोलाना सीमेंट (शुद्ध राज सहायता को निकालकर) की प्रति मी० टन उत्पादन लागत 166.58 रू० से लेकर 286.81 रू० तक के आसपास रही है ।

(ग) 1 अक्तूबर, 1982 से प्रभावी उत्पादन कर और पैकिंग प्रभारों सहित सीमेंट का रेलभाड़ा मुक्त मूल्य निम्नलिखित है :—

	साधारण पोर्टलैंड/ स्लैग सीमेंट	पोर्टलैंड पोजोलाना सीमेंट
	रु०	रु०
कारखाने से चलते समय का बिक्री मूल्य	440.00	425.00
उत्पादन शुल्क	135.00	135.00
पैकिंग प्रभार	76.48	76.48
	651.48 अथवा 32.57 लगभग प्रति बोरी	636.48 अथवा 31.82 लगभग प्रति बोरी

इन मूल्यों में स्थानीय कर और बिक्री कर सम्मिलित नहीं हैं । खुले बाजार में बेचे जाने वाला सीमेंट मूल्य और वितरण नियंत्रण से मुक्त है । किन्तु सीमेंट उत्पादन संघ ने खुले बाजार में सीमेंट का अधिकतम बिक्री मूल्य निम्न प्रकार बताया है :—

स्थानीय करों और बिक्री कर को छाड़कर सीमेंट की 50 कि० ग्राम प्रति बोरी का मूल्य	राज्यों के नाम
60/—	महाराष्ट्र, केरल, जम्मू काश्मीर तथा उत्तर पूर्वी राज्य ।
56/—	अन्य सभी राज्य

(घ) और (ङ). बिजली की उपलब्धता में लगातार आ रही रूकावटों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस अवधि में देश में सीमेंट का उत्पादन लगभग 250 लाख मी० टन होने की आशा है। 28-2-1982 से सीमेंट की आंशिक विनियंत्रण योजना लागू करके सरकारी लेखे पर सीमेंट आयात करने पर रोक लगा दी गई है। वर्ष 1982-83 की आयात और निर्यात नीती के अनुसार राज्य व्यापार निगम तथा प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार/संघ शासित प्रशासन द्वारा नामित सरकारी क्षेत्र के एक अभिकरण के माध्यम से सीमेंट आयात करने की व्यवस्था की जायेगी। इन अभिकरणों द्वारा आयातित किया जाने वाला सीमेंट मूल्य और वितरण नियंत्रण से मुक्त होता है। इस प्रकार आयात किये जाने वाले सीमेंट का मूल्य और उसके बिक्री मूल्य बता सकना कठिन है। देश में उत्पादित सीमेंट और विदशों से आयातित सीमेंट की खपत देश में ही की जायगी।

हिन्दी के प्रयोग के लिए संस्थानों को पुरस्कार

2888. **श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजभाषा के प्रयोग में संस्थानों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये पुरस्कार देने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन संस्थाओं के नाम क्या है, जिन्हे ये पुरस्कार मिले हैं ;

(ग) क्या हिन्दी को भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा तथा बैंकिंग सेवाओं की प्रतियोगी परिक्षाओं में परीक्षा के माध्यम के रुप में मान्यता प्राप्त है ; और

(घ) किन-किन प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं में हिन्दी को परीक्षा माध्यम के रूप में मान्यता नहीं दी गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) इस विभाग द्वारा प्रति वर्ष हिन्दी का सर्वाधिक प्रयोग करने वाले मंत्रालय/विभाग को एक शील्ड दी जाती है और दूसरा तथा तीसरा स्थान प्राप्त करने वाले मंत्रालयों/विभागों को पुरस्कार के रूप में ट्राफी दी जाती है। केन्द्रीय ार के सभी मंत्रालयों/विभागों तथा कम से कम 500 कर्मचारियों वाले अन्य कार्यालयों में टिप्पण और आलेखन में हिन्दी का सबसे अधिक प्रयोग करने वाले 3 व्यक्तियों को प्रति वर्ष नकद पुरस्कार दिये जाते है। मंत्रालय/विभाग में पहला इनाम 250 रुपये दूसरा इनाम 150 रुपये और तीसरा इनाम 75 रूपये है। अन्य कार्यालयों में पहला इनाम 200 रुपये दूसरा इनाम 100 रुपये और तीसरा इनाम 75 रुपये हैं।

(ख) अब तक निम्नलिखित मंत्रालयों/विभागों को शील्ड ट्राफी दी गई

1. विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय, विधायी विभाग शील्ड 1979-80

2. पूर्ति तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय शील्ड 1980-81

3. प्रधान मंत्री का कार्यालय ट्राफी-1979-80 4. स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय-ट्राफी-1979-80.

5. विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय, विधायी विभाग-ट्राफी-1980–81

6. मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय-ट्राफी-1980–81

इसके अतिरिक्त निम्नलिखित मंत्रालयों/विभागों को प्रोत्साहन पुरस्कार भी दिये गये हैं :

1. पूर्ति विभाग 2. रेल मंत्रालय 3. नियंत्रक महालेखा परीक्षक का कार्यालय 4. रक्षा मंत्रालय 5. समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय 6. वित्त मंत्रालय (बैंकिंग प्रभाग) 7. सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय 8. स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय 9. वित्त मंत्रालय (व्यय विभाग)

(ग) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा आयोजित सिविल सेवा परीक्षा) जो पहले भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा आदि परीक्षा कहलाती थी) में हिन्दी को माध्यम के रूप में मान्यता दी गई है । बैंकिंग सेवाओं में भर्ती के लिये ली जाने वाली परीक्षाओं के बारे में विभिन्न बैंकिंग सर्विस भर्ती बोर्ड से जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है ।

(घ) कर्मचारी चयन आयोग द्वारा ली जाने वाली सभी परीक्षाओं के माध्यम के रूप में हिन्दी को मान्यता दी गई है । इन सभी परीक्षाओं के प्रश्न पत्र हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी में तैयार कराये जाते हैं और अभ्यार्थियों को हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी में उत्तर देने की छूट दी जाती है । वस्तुपरक प्रश्नपत्र भी हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में तैयार कराये जाते हैं । इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने के लिये केवल निशान लगाना होता है और किसी भाषा का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता । अंग्रेजी भाषा का प्रश्न पत्र केवल अंग्रेजी में तैयार किया जाता है और इस प्रश्न पत्र का उत्तर भी केवल अंग्रेजी में दिया जाना अपेक्षित है । निम्नलिखित परीक्षाओं को छोड़कर संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा ली जाने वाली सभी परीक्षाओं में हिन्दी को माध्यम के रूप में मान्यता दे दी गई है :—

1. भू-विज्ञानियों की परीक्षा ।

2. सहायक इंजीनियर (के॰बो॰नि॰वि॰) सीमित विभागीय प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा ।

3. भारतीय अर्थ सेवा/भारतीय सांख्यिकी सेवा परीक्षा ।

4. स्पेशल क्लास रेलवे अप्रेंटिसिज परीक्षा ।

5. भारतीय वन सेवा परीक्षा ।

6. इंजीनियरी सेवा परीक्षा ।

New Manufacturing Units of BHEL

2889. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the new manufaturing units started or being started by Bharat Heavy Eletricals during the last three years and the Fifth Plan period; and

(b) the locations, products manufactured, total expenditure on the projects, foreign exchange components of the expenditure, their annual production in rupees, profit/loss incurred by the units in each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

Statement

New Manufacturing Units started by BHEL in the last three years and in the Fifth Five Year Plan period

In all 5 new manufacturing units have been started by BHEL in the last 3 years and in the Fifth Five Year Plan period. Out of these five projects, three have already been commissioned. The details of these projects are as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Mfg. unit and location	Products being manufactured/to be manufactured	Total cost	Foreign exchange components	Remarks/Production/Profits etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Central Foundary Forge Plant, Hardwar . . .	Heavy Castings and Forgings.	3420.00	747.00	The project was commissioned in December, 1977. The production and profit/loss has been as follows:

Year	Production (Rs. in lakhs)	Profit/loss (+)(—) (Rs. in lakhs)
1979-80 . .	1424	—382
1980-81 . .	1452	—414
1981-82 . .	2107	—166
1982-83 (Budget) . .	3029	+185

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Seamless Steel Tubes Project, Tiruchy . . .	Seamless Steel tubes	5820.00	1760.00	The Project was commissioned in October, 1979. The production and Profit/loss has been as follows:

Year	Production (+) (Rs./lakhs)	Profit/loss (—) (Rs./lakhs)
1979-80 . .	310	—820
1980-81 . .	976	—854
1981-82 . .	2193	—396
1982-83 (Budget) . .	2750	—743

3	Transformer Factory Jhansi	Power (Transformers) Special (Transformers)	2098.70	152.00	The project was commissioned in March, 1981. The production and profit/loss has been as follows:

Year	Production (—)	Profit/Loss (—)
	Rupees in Lakhs	
1979-80 . .	702	— 577
1980-81 . .	1574	—271
1981-82 . .	1982	— 262
1982-83 (Budget) . .	2851	+42

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Details of the two projects which are yet to be commissioned are as under :				
1.	Boiler Auxiliaries Project, Ranipet	Fans Air Preheaters Electrostatic Precipitators Boiler-Auxiliaries	3280·00	120·00	Scheduled for commissioning in July, 1983
2	High Tension ceramics Insulators Projects Jagdishpur .	Solid Core Bushings Disc Insulators Post and Pin-Insulators.	1149·20	325·00	Scheduled for commissioning in March, 1984

Assent to Madhya Pradesh Pashu Pakshi Bali Pratishod Bill

2890. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in according President assent to the Madhya Pradesh Pashu Pakshi Bali Pratishod Bill; and

(b) the exact date by which the assent would be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). Some provisions of the Bill involve policy issues and have been under examination in consultation with the Government of Madhya Pradesh to whom references have been made from time to time. The views of the State Government have since been received on October, 18, 1982 and are under consideration. No date can be indicated by which a decision would be taken.

Establishment of a Cement Plant in Jaisalmer Disrict of Rajasthan

2891. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a huge quantity of superior type of Lime Stone Gypsum and Rock Phosphate available in Jaisalmer district of Rajasthan;

(b) whether there is also availability of natural gas explored by Oil and Natural Gas Commission near the lime stone area;

(c) whether huge quantity of cement required in the construction of Rajasthan canal which can be produced using lime stone as base and Natural Gas as power; and

(d) if so, whether there is any plan to establish a Cement Plant in Jaisalmer district?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) According to the information available with the Cement Research Institute of India (CRI), 800 million tonnes of indicated reserves of lime stone (cement and chemical grade) have been reported in Jaisalmer Distt. of Rajasthan. While no gypsum deposits have been reported there, information about availability of rock phosphate is not available.

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

(c) According to CRI, it is technically possible to manufacture cement with limestone as base and natural gas as a source of energy; but its cost effectiveness is required to be established before commercial exploitation.

(d) An application received for setting up a cement plant in Jaisalmer Distt. of Rajasthan with an annual capacity of 5 lakh tonnes, based on conventional type of fuel, is being processed.

उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े जिलों का औद्योगिकीकरण

2892. **श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के कौन कौन से जिले आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए हैं ;

(ख) इन जिलों के औद्योगिक विकास के लिए शुरू किए गए विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास तथा क्षेत्रीय असन्तुलन को समाप्त करने से सम्बंधित सरकार की नीति का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या असन्तुलन की स्थिति में सुधार के लिए समय समय पर कोई पुनरीक्षण किया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में किए गए पुनरीक्षण का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा यदि कोई पुनरीक्षण नहीं किया गया है, तो सुधार संबंधी मूल्यांकन किस प्रकार किया जाता है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) :(क) से (ग), रियायती वित्त और केन्द्रीय निवेश राज सहायता पाने के पात्र औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े हुए जिलों/क्षेत्रों की सूची जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के जिले/क्षेत्र भी सम्मिलित हैं संसद भवन पुस्तकालय में रख दी गई है ।

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास और क्षेत्रीय असमानतायें दूर करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित प्रदेशों के प्रशासनों द्वारा दी जाने वाली सुविधाओं और प्रोत्साहनों के अतिरिक्त केन्द्र सरकार भी केन्द्रीय निवेश राजसहायता, परिवहन राजसहायता, रियायती वित्त करों में रियायत लघु उद्योगों को किराया-खरीद आधार पर मशीनें दिलवाना, तकनीकी सेवाओं के लिए परामर्श, ब्याज राजसहायता, कच्चे माल के आयात हेतु विशेष सुविधायें आदि देने जैसे कुछ प्रोत्साहन देती है ।

(घ) वर्तमान प्रोत्साहन योजना की संवीक्षा करने के साथ साथ पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास की समग्र समस्या पर विचार करने और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं को सुप्रभावी रूप से सुलझाने के लिए उपयुक्त नीति की सिफारिश करने हेतु योजना आयोग ने नवम्बर, 1978 में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय समिति का गठन किया था । इस समिति ने औद्योगिक प्रसार संबंधी अपनी रिपोर्ट में औद्योगिक विकास से संबंधित मुद्दों पर खासतौर से औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के चयन हेतु मानदण्ड अपनाने के बारे में और चुने हुए पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों के विकास के लिए दिए जाने वाले प्रोत्साहनों की योजना आदि के संबंध में अपनी सिफारिशें प्रस्तुत की हैं ।

Fire in I.P. Indoor Stadium

2893. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Darya Ganj Police of Delhi are investigating into the cause of the incident in which five persons sustained burns while repairing a transformer in the Indraprastha Indoor Stadium on 25th September, 1982;

(b) if so, the report of the investigation;

(c) the persons responsible for the said incident;

(d) the action taken against the responsible officials and others involved therein;

(e) the compensation and other help given to injured and their family members; and

(f) the action taken to prevent such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (d). A case under Section 336 IPC has been registered on 26-9-82 at the Police Station, Darya Ganj. The case is under investigation and only on completion of the investigation, it will be possible to fix responsibility for the incident and to take action against persons found responsible.

(e) The persons now sustained burn injuries, were admitted to the Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narain Hospital. Two of them have already been discharged from the Hospital. The medi-

cal expenses on their treatment will be borned by the Delhi Development Authority in respect of their employees and by M/s. Antia Electricals in respect of the affected employees of the firm.

(f) All concerned have been advised to ensure that the switch boards of any electric supply are invariably dead before attending to any faults in them so as to avoid recurrence of such accidents in future.

Agreement with USA, UK and USSR in the Feild of Science and Technology

2894. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the specific details of the agreements and their fulfilment with USA, UK and USSR in the fields of Science and Technology and, in particular, such agreements arrived at in the wake of the Prime Minister's latest visits to USA and USSR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): USA: The Indo-US Subcommission in Science and Technology was established under the aegis of the Indo-US Joint Commission to promote cooperation in areas of high priority. These include energy; medical and health sciences. modern optics, materials, metrology and electronics; earth atmospheric and marine sciences; environment and ecology; and information sciences. Interaction has been generated between institutions/scientists of the two countries through a large number of workshops and formulation of joint proposals in the identified areas. From the Indian side, so far 22 projects have been forwarded to the US side, of which 5 are currently being funded. A number of other projects are under consideration.

During the visit of the Prime Minister to the United States, it was agreed that a Blue Ribbon Panel of scientists from both sides would be set up and would examine the possibility of cooperation in the following areas:

—Health

—Food

—Biomass production and conversion; &

—Earth sciences and materials research.

The constitution of such a panel and modes of cooperation are being examined.

USSR.: The Indo-Soviet cooperation in science and technology is being implemented under the Umbrella of the Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the two countries. Attention has been focussed on fields of mutual priority interest, and include utilization of solar energy, coal based MHD power generation, powder metallurgy, meteorology, large-scale housing construction techniques, low temperature physics, heat and mass transfer, catalysis. At the recent meeting of the Joint Commission, which took place in Moscow on the eve of the visit of the Prime Minister, the two sides agreed that the scope of cooperation could be extended by including fields such as lasers, genetic engineering, systems analysis, material research including materials at high temperature and pressures, and fibre optics.

UK: Under the Memorandum of Understanding with the United Kingdom concerning research collaboration in science and technology, a number of projects in the areas of engineering, electronics, health etc. are under implementation at the various educational and research institutions in the country.

Mini Cement Plants

2895. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the programme of setting up mini cement plants in the country during the remaining years of Sixth Five year Plan;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Cement Research Institute of India has considered mini cement plants more efficient and suitable than the bigger cement plants in the country; and

(c) if so, facts in detail, giving comperative advantages and disadvantages of both?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Apart from the four mini cement plants which have already gone into production, letters of intent, Industrial Licences and Registration with the Directorate General of Technical Development for mini cement plants have been granted in favour of 112 parties, which are yet to be set up.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Production of MOX as substitute for enriched Uranium

2896. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the recent decision of the Japanese Government to produce and use mixed oxide fuel (MOX) in the nuclear reactors;

(b) whether Government propose to go in for the production of MOX a mixture of uranium oxide and plutonium oxide which can substitute enriched uranium in light water reactors; and

(c) if so, the progress in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Development work on MOX fuel has been carried out and found feasible.

दिल्ली के ग्रामीणक्षेत्रों में भारी उद्योग की स्थापना

2897. **श्री सज्जन कुमार** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कोई भारी उद्योग स्थापित नहीं किया गया हैं जबकि यहां मजदूर सस्ती दरों पर उपलब्ध हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली में गांवों के विकास के लिए और यहां सस्ती दरों पर मजदूरों की उपलब्धता को देखते हुए तथा निर्धन वर्गों को रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से सरकार का विचार वर्ष 1982–83 के दौरान दिल्ली के गांवों में एक भारी उद्योग स्थापित करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) :: (क) से (ग). दिल्ली के ग्रामीण इलाकों में सरकारी क्षेत्र के किसी भारी इंजीनियरी उद्योग को स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। स्थापनास्थल संबंधी नीति के कारण दिल्ली में भारी उद्योगों की स्थापना नहीं की जा सकती है।

Mining Rights in Ocean

2898. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India have registered its claim with the preparatory committee of the United Nations on the law of sea to be entitled for exclusive mining rights in Ocean;

(b) if so, how many kilometers India has claimed in the Indian Ocean sea bed for its exclusive mining rights;

(c) what will be the estimated expenditure over the mining;

(d) when the Indian sea bed mining will start giving results; and

(e) whether India has prepared any phased programme for sea bed mining operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) The Preparatory Commission has not yet been set up.

(b) In view of (a), does not arise.

(c) This has not yet been worked out.

(d) Mining is not likely to commence before the nineteen nineties.

(e) A phrased programme for sea bed mining is yet to be prepared.

Lockout in Vellur Newsprint Factory, Kerala

2899. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:
SHRI B. K. NAIR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Vellur Newsprint Factory in Kerala has been under lockout for the last four months;

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

(c) steps taken to lift the lockout and start production?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). A lock out was declared in the Newsprint Factory on 14-8-1982 following refusal to work, lawlessness inside the factory and relay strike resorted to by certain Labour Unions, making it impossible for the management to run the plant. The lockout has been lifted on 9-10-1982.

"Anti-Pollution measures by Cement Plants"

2900. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Department of Environment have taken any measures to get details from the managements of cement plants in different States about anti-pollution measures adopted by them; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) and (b). The Central and State Boards for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution constituted under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 have initiated preliminary action for preparation of inventory of air pollution sources including cement plants in their respective jurisdiction. Some of the State Boards have initiated action to lay down Stack-Emission standards for cement factories.

Supply of PIG Iron to Steel Authority of India

2901. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Sarabhai International Limited had agreed to supply 100,000 tonnes of foundry grade LM-4 pig iron to the Steel Authority of India Limited earlier this year;

(b) If so, whether it is a fact that Sarabhai International Limited has failed to supply the requisite pig iron to the Steel Authority of India Limited;

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that the Steel Authority of India Limited has imported pig iron to meet the growing requirement in the country due to the failure of the Sarabhai International Limited; and

(d) whether legal action has been taken by Government against the Sarabhai International Limited for non-fulfilment of obligations?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The offer received by SAIL from M/s. Sarabhai International Pvt. Ltd. was in response to their global tender for pig iron. Due to the non-performance of the contract, on the part of M/s. Sarabhai International, SAIL had to float another tender for procuring the same quantity.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Amount spent for Rural Development during the Five Year Plan

2902. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent by Government for rural development in the already completed Five Year Plans State-wise; and

(b) the amount to be spent by the Government during Sixth Five Year Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The following three statements are laid on the Table of the House:—

(i) Statement I showing State-wise expenditure during the First Five Year Plan for the States as they were prior to States reorganisation.

(ii) Statement II showing State-wise expenditure from the Second Five Year Plan to the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(iii) Statement III showing Central Sector Plan expenditure from the Ist Five Year Plan to the Sixth Five Year Plan.

Statement

Statement showing Actual Expenditure during The First Five Year Plan (1951–56) on items which have a direct bearing on Rural Development Statewise:—

(Rs. Crores)

States	Expenditure
1. Andhra	25·17
2. Hyderabad	24·55
3. Assam	13·20
4. Bihar	31·38
5. Saurashtra	13·40

(Rs. Crores)

	States	Expenditure
6.	Kutch	1·29
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1·26
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	3·39
9.	Mysore	25·05
10.	Coorg	0·39
11.	Travancore Cochin	8·60
12.	Madhya Bharat	11·55
13.	Madhya Pradesh	16·70
14.	Bhopal	2·19
15.	Vindhya Pradesh	2·56
16.	Bombay	53·86
17.	Manipur	6·03
18.	Orissa	6·94
19.	Pepsu	5·13
20.	Punjab	9·33
21.	Ajmer	0·79
22.	Rajasthan	8·96
23.	Madras	37·83
24.	Tripura	0·23
25.	Uttar Pradesh	54·35
26.	West Bengal	24·02
	ALL STATES	388·15

NOTE: The items of expenditure having a direct bearing on Rural Development relate to the following:—

(i) Agricultural Programmes.

(ii) C.D. & Panchayat.

(iii) Cooperation

(iv) Irrigation including Flood Control.

(v) Village & Small Industries.

(vi) Welfare of Backward Classes.

Statement II

Statement showing summary of Plan-wise expenditure from 2nd Planto Sixth Five Year Plan on items which have a direct bearing on Rural Development State by State

(Rs. in Crores)

States	II Five Year Plan (56—61)	III Five Year Plan (61 – 66)	3 Annual Paln 66—69)	IV Five Year Plan (69—74)	V Five Year Plan (74—78)	Annual Plan 1979-80		VI Five Year Plan Outlay (1980—85)
1. A.P.	108·26	182·02	105·60	170·71	460·70	207·29	233·67	1701·68
2. Assam	32·57	48·26	35·96	85·46	143·20	66·65	71·09	588·75
3. Bihar	91·86	160·90	119·54	241·64	503·32	2 10·16	199·09	2121·62
4. Gujarat	81·12	99·24	94·63	215·10	442·25	200·61	254·90	1958·08
5. Haryana	£	£	27·65	101·68	191·90	97·37	108·79	919·26
6. H.P.	£	£	£	33·99	65·94	35·34	44·41	262·40
7. J & K	8·87	18·28	19·08	42·50	91·58	47·70	64·49	440·66
8. Karnataka	67·54(a)	115·54	93·54	193·02	414·62	149·71	183·69	1145·27
9. Kerala	29·83	60·78	57·35	103·77	220·71	98·26	116·91	840·02
10. M.P.	76·13	121·31	78·31	220·49	489·61	174·57	245·84	1943·02
11. Maharashtra	103·97	209·72	176·07	404·45	700·76	327·72	288·19	2772·31
12. Manipur	£	£	£	8·81	36·18	17·53	19·55	151·18
13. Meghalaya	£	£	£	10·68	27·66	10·97	17·07	99·01
14. Nagaland	£	3·26	3·71	7·46	26·08	12·21	11·81	88·58
15. Orissa	54·36	79·55	49 .27	86·04	220·56	109·42	146·18	910·24

1	2	3	4		6	7	8	9
16. Punjab	72·03	104·08	37·93	101·53	256·42	92·52	107·95	838·73
17. Rajasthan	50·91	119·15	61·99	128·34	334·88	129·36	150·70	1056·90
18. Sikkim	£(b)	£	£	£	11·21	8·34	9·77	65·90
19. T.N.	66·27	138·56	97·37	179·14	299·41	107·42	111·46	1139·31
20. Tripura	£	£	£	10·26	23·80	15·45	19·63	164·89
21. U.P.	110·53	240·72	187·55	444·93	874·21	406·94	480·66	3083·94
22. W.B.	51·85	77·60	62·70	121·70	334·53	185·97	180·35	1522·66
TOTAL STATES	1006·10	1785·27	1308·25	2911·70	6169·58	2711·51	3066·20	23314·01

NOTE:– The items of expenditure having a direct bearing on Rural Development relate to the following:–

(i) Agricultural Programmes
(ii) C.D. and Panchayats.
(iii) Cooperation.
(iv) Special Programmes of Rural Development.
(v) Irrigation including Flood Control
(vi) Village and Small Industries.
(vii) Welfare of Backward Classes.
(viii) Minimum Needs Programme include Rural Electrification, Rural Water Supply, House sites to Rural landless, Elementary Education, Nutrition, Primary Health Units, Rural Roads.

(a) : Mysore
(b) : Madras
(£) : Indicates that this State was not in existence.

Statement III

Statement showing expenditure incurred by Central Government from Ist Five Year Plan to Sixth Five year Plan on items which have a direct bearing on Rural Development.

(Rs. Crores)

Years	
1st Five Year Plan (1951-56)	424·51
2nd Five Year Plan (1956-61)	251·52
3rd Five Year Plan (1961-66)	266·52
3—Annual Plans (1966-69)	505·44
4th Five Year Plan (1969-74)	1125·13
5th Five Year Plan (1974-78) Estimates	1510·08
1978-79	783·00
1979-80	1066·63
6th Five Year Plan (1980-85) Outlay (including U.T.) and Central Assistance and Special Area Programmes.	9769·94

NOTE: The items of expenditure having a direct bearing on Rural Development relate to the following:—

(i) Agricultural Programmes.
(ii) C.D. and Panchayats.
(iii) Cooperation.
(iv) Special programmes of Rural Development.
(v) Irrigation including Flood Control.
(vi) Village and Small Industries.
(vii) Welfare of Backward Classes.
(viii) Minimum Needs Programme for Elementary Education, Rural Health, Rural Water Supply.

Soviet aid for Steel Mining and Non-ferrous Sectors

2903. SHRI R. L. BHATIA:
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
SHRI B. V. DESAI:

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

(a) whether during the Prime Minister's visit to USSR last month, the Soviet Government offered to India substantial aid for the development of the steel, mining and non-ferrous metals sectors;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) how Government propose to utilise this aid?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). At the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission held in Moscow in September, 1982, certain proposals in the areas of steel, mining and non-ferrous metallurgy were considered for cooperation and technical assistance. The salient features are as follows:

Ferrous Metallurgy:

The Commission reviewed the implementation of expansion programmes of Bokaro and Bhilai Steel Plants and construction of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant. About optimising/expanding production of Bokaro and Bhilai Steel Plants beyond 4 million tonnes, two sides were instructed to finalise their respective roles before the end of 1982. Possibilitis of Soviet participation in the construction of the proposed steel plant in Orissa were also discussed. Soviet Organisation agreed to prepare a Feasibility Report for increasing the production capacity of IISCO at Burnpur.

Non-Ferrous Metallurgy:

Both sides agreed to hold further discussions on cooperation in design and construction of the Andhra Alumina Project. Preparation of feasibility reports for production of special alumina and gallium at Korba Aluminium Project was agreed to.

Soviet side agreed to depute experts for collecting data for preparation of a feasibility report for the introduction of Soviet technology for high speed shaft sinking, tunnelling and raising in Indian Mines and also offered training facilities for Indian personnel in the field of non-ferrous metallurgy in USSR.

Programmes of scientific and technical cooperation in beneficiation and non-ferrous metallurgy have been agreed between the two sides.

Information regarding coal industry is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Scope of Soviet cooperation in new projects and other relevant details would be known on examination of Feasibility Reports for these projects.

Achievements of Atomic Energy Programme

2904. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of achievements in the power, medicine and agricultural sectors under the Atomic Energy Programme;

(b) the target set in the Sixth Plan for above sectors under those programmes; and

(c) the achievements in respect of Rajasthan already made and those envisaged in the Sixth Plan, sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b) The nuclear power projects presently under construction would have an installed capacity of 1410 MWe. The existing installed capacity of operating nuclear power stations is expected to increase from 860 MWe to 1330 MWe by the end of the Sixth Plan. In addition, work would commence during the Sixth Plan on the installation of an additional capacity of 1410 MWe. In medicine, atomic energy is being used for diagnosis and treatment of certain diseases as well as sterilisation of medical products. In agriculture, it is being used for developing high yielding varieties of seeds.

In the Sixth Plan the outlay on power and research and development sectors (including allocations for medicine and agriculture) is nearly Rs. 700.00 crores.

(c) Unit I of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station went into operation in December 1973 and unit II in April 1981.

Restructure of coal wing of G.S.I.

2905. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision had been taken to restructure the coal wing of the Geological Survey of India into an independent Directorate; and

(b) if so, the benefits likely to be accrue therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Plan in respect of Rural Electricity Post Offices, Health Care etc. for Orissa

2906. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Government's plan in respect of electricity, post offices, health care, education etc. extended in rural areas of Orissa State; and

(b) whether some additional funds have been sanctioned to that State in view of the floods recently?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The outlays provided in the Sixth Plan of Orissa for rural electrification, elementary education, adult education, and rural health are Rs. 74.70 crores, Rs. 26 crores, Rs. 2.00 crores and Rs. 16 crores respectively. Details regarding physical targets envisaged therefor in the Sixth Plan period are given in the statement enclosed. The details in respect of new post offices opened are as under:-

Year	Number of post office
1980-81 and 1981-82 (Achievement)	206
1982-83 (Target)	40

(b) The Report and recommendations of the Central Team on floods in Orissa are being processed.

Statement

	Programme	Unit	Sixth Plan 1980-85 Target
Rural Electrification			
(a)	Village to be electrified	No.	13179
(b)	Pump Sets to be energised	No.	90032
*Elementary Education**			
(a)	Enrolment in Classes I-V*	000s	478*
(b)	Enrolment in Classes VI-VIII*	,,	235*
(c)	Coverage under Non-formal education classes at the Elementary Stage	000s	340*
Rural Health (covered under MNP)@			
(a)	Primary Health Centres (PHCs)	Nos.	20
(b)	Sub-Centres	,,	2000
(c)	Subsidiary Health Centres	,,	50
(d)	Community Health Centres etc.	,,	5

* Precise figures of additional enrolment in Rural Areas are not available. The major thrust during the Sixth Plan in regard to elementary and adult education will be in the rural areas.

@The rural Health Programme under the Minimum Needs Programme in the State Sector is intended for strengthening of health care facilities in the rural areas.

12.00 hrs

DR. SUBRAMANYAM SWAMY (Calcutta South): Sir, in Maharashtra the people have a tense feeling about the question of renaming the Marathwada University after Dr. Ambedkar. Dr. Ambedkar is a revered name all over the country. We must discuss it in the House... (*Interruption*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever that gentleman is saying does not form part of the record... Have you got my permission, Mr. Sonkar?...Not allowed .....I have not allowed. I cannot allow.

MR. SATISH AGGARWAL (Jaipur): Have you taken decision on the privilege notice?

MR. SPEAKER: It will not, it does not from a privilege. It is not a question of privilege.

AN HON. MEMBER: If any Member of Parliament is assaulted would you not allow him to make a statement in the House?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, he can, after I am satisfied.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: (Rajapur): He has been assaulted by the police.

MR. SPEAKER: Not by the police.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE In collusion with the police.

MR. SPEAKER: He might be saying. I am not satisfied.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He can come to me.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKERS: Nothing goes on record.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKERS: I can't.

MR. SPEAKERS: Mr. Haldar, don't talk sitting please.

मेरे लिए तो यहां सभी बराबर हैं। दूसरी बात यह है जो कि हम करते रहे हैं कि जब भी मैं किसी मैम्बर को अलाऊ करता हूं तो विधि और नियम के अनुसार करता हूं। आप अगर इस तरीके से पढ़ना शुरू कर दें तो इस तरह से अलाऊ थोड़े ही किया जाता है।

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): He has given a notice, Sir.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिए। प्रोफेसर आप क्यों नाराज होते रहते हैं ?

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : मैं नाराज नहीं हूं, मैं खुश हूं कि आप जस्टिस करने के लिए तैयार हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : (हाजीपुर) दो-तीन दिन से विरोधी दल के प्रति आपका एटीच्यूट ठीक नहीं है....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Sit down. When I am on legs, you sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You are supposed to be a leader. Don't cast aspersions like that, Mr. Paswan.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I am not casting any aspersions, but you listen to the Member.

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††Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: I don't care who is who. For me every Member is a Member. That is all. I can't permit. My rules are same for anybody, whosoever he might be. And that is what I am following.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: फिर आप खड़े होकर बोलते हैं ।

when I am on my legs, you should sit down. Sit down please. Take your seats.

एक बात मैं आपको बार बार कहता हूं कि अगर आपकी कोई समस्या हो तो आप मुझे समझा सकते हैं, मैं समझ सकता हूं । मैं अपनी गलती भी मान सकता हूं । यह बात सौ दफा मैंने आपसे कही है । इस तरह से करके आप व्यवधान करें, उलटा काम करें, कानून को तोड़ने और नियमों को तोड़ने की बात करें, उसमें मैं बिल्कुल भी भागीदार बनने वाला नहीं हूं ।

so simple it is.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, will you suggest under what Rule, should he give the notice?

MR. SPEAKER: He should come under Rule 377. That you know.

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : या और जो प्रिसिडेंट होगा ।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Goraichpur): Hundreds of policemen were watching the scene, Sir. They were silent spectators.

MR. SPEAKER: This makes little difference and this makes little dent on my mind.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: I don't allow that. It does not form part of the proceedings.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I won't tell you anything. I won't at all.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed you. I will allow you, when your turn comes. You will have to have my permission, Mr. Sonkar.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I will not listen.

देखिए जो ज्यादा शोर करते हैं, वे मेरे दिमाग में चढ़ जाते हैं । अगर आप ऐसे ही शोर करते रहेंगे तो मैं आपकी बात नहीं सुनूंगा । आप मेरे से परमीशन लीजिए । जब आपकी टर्न आएगी तो मैं आपको परमीशन दूंगा ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: जब वक्त आएगा तब आप मेरे सेबात करें ।

So simple it is. He is trying to become hero. I will not allow him. He should come to his turn.

This is not the way. He cannot brow-beat the Speaker like that. I have never allowed this sort of tactics.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North-East) *rose*

(व्यवधान)

†† Not recorded.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी टर्न आएगी तब बोलिए, अभी बैठ जाइए।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मोशन दीजिए। Mr. Maitra, I have disallowed you. No.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Allow me at least to explain. Should I not speak?

MR. SPEAKER: No; because I have disallowed your motion.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: I gave it under the rules. I gave a notice of Adjourment Motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I have disallowed that. I have disallowed that.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Disallowed. Disallowed. Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सुनते तो हैं नहीं।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं एक बात बताना चाहता हू। आप तो राजधानी एक्सप्रेस की तरह से चलते हैं, उसका मेरे ऊपर कोई असर नहीं होता। आप कोई दूसरा मोशन दे दीजिए, कुछ और दे दीजिए, मैं जरूर विचार करूंगा।

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Maitra, I om not going to allow you. You are not going n record. What is the use of your doing these things?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram): I understand your point Sir It is an important thing.

MR. SPEAKER: But not like this. He can give another Motion).

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: We will consider.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): I want to make a submission regarding this issue. Please allow me.

MR. SPEAKER: Which issue?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR: Regarding this hon. Member's issue.

MR. SPEAKER: He will explain himself. He will explain his position.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR: In 1972, in Durgapur, Police harassed me and in the House, the Speaker allowed me to make a statement under rule 222 on the flcor of this House.

MR. SPEAKER: We will see that. I have allowed my Member to do it; but then within laws, within limits and within rules.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैंने नोटिस दिया है। कल गृह राज्य मंत्री ने कहा कि शूट एट साइट के आर्डर्स नहीं हैं, लेकिन चंडीगढ़ से समाचार आता है कि शूट एट साइट के आर्डर्स हैं।

The Minister is on record in the other House that there is no shoot-at-sight. The Minister is here. Let him say this.

**Not recorded.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK (Kendrapara): Can't the Minister say this?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कोई यहां उठाने वाली बात नहीं है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल क्लीयर हो गया है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कोई और मोशन दीजिए, नोटिस दीजिए, मैं बता दूंगा।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मिनिस्टर कहते हैं कि नहीं है, चंडीगढ़ कहता है कि है मिनिस्टर सही है या चंडीगढ़ सही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कहा ना कि आप कोई मोशन दीजिए।

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: What is the position? What is correct, and what is wrong? Either the Minister is correct, or the Chandigarh news is corrcet.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिखकर दे दीजिए, मैं करवा दूंगा।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हमने तो लिखकर दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है, मैं देख लूंगा ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब आएगा तो सबको पता लग जाएगा।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Sir, you should look towards us also.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक प्रस्ताव दिया था, बिहार को अकालग्रस्त घोषित किया जाए.....।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उसको देख रहा हूं, स्थिति का पता करवा रहा हूं। मेरे पास है। It is under my consideration. Yes, Calling Attention.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : आप मुझको सुन तो लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सुनूं क्या ? मैंने बता दिया है न कि मैं विचार कर रहा हूं।

(व्यवधान)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैंने नियम 222 के अन्तर्गत श्री जयपाल सिंह...।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वो मैं बता देता हूं।

I have got it. I will read it:

"Shri Mani Ram Bagri has given notice of a question of privilege regarding alleged delay in sending intimation by the District Magistrate, Patna, about the arrest of Shri Jagpal Singh, M. P.

A teleprinter message dated 12 October 1982, from the District Magistrate of Patna regarding arrest of Shri Jagpal Singh was received on 13 October, 1982, and announced....

(Interruptions)

एक माननीय सदस्य : जयपाल सिंह कश्यप ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जगपाल सिंह । मेरे मित्र मुझ से गलत करवाना चाहते हैं।

I read it again.

"....and announced in the House the same day.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has informed me that the delay somehow occurred in its transmission. The District Magistrate, Patna, has expressed regret.

In view of the regret expressed by the District Magistrate, Patna, the matter may be treated as closed."

SHRI A. K. ROY: You allow us to speak also.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : (पीलीभीत) आज के हिन्दुस्तान में यह हैडिंग छपा है। "Why so long to reject a live Appu?" जीवित हाथी के बच्चे को ट्रेनिंग दी जा रही थी...

(*Interruptions*)

श्री कल्पनाथ सोनकर (बस्ती) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर पुलिस मौजूद थी, एस पी मौजूद थे और उनके सामने कांग्रेस आई यूथ कांग्रेस के लोगों ने मुझे मारा, मेरे कपड़े फाड़ दिए। मैंने पुलिस को कहा कि मुझे बचाओ—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्या कर रहे हैं? मेरी बात भी तो सुन लीजिए।

श्री कल्पनाथ सोनकर : लेकिन फिर भी.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कान तो आपके ठीक हैं या नहीं? मैं जो कह रहा हूं उसको सुन तो लीजिए।

श्री कल्पनाथ सोनकर : मैं 377 के अन्तर्गत इस मामले को उठाऊंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बोलना चाह रहा हूं और आप सुन ही नहीं रहे हैं। यह क्या बात हुई? मैंने सुबह इनको समझा दिया था। अब मैंने समझा दिया है इनको।

Nothing is going to be recorded.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA (Garnwal): While we appreciate your anxiety, the hon, member has been rather under deep distress.

MR. SPEAKER: Why should he be under deep distress? He is an hon. member of this House. We will not let it happen. I have already initiated the proceedings and sent it to the Home Ministry.

सारा कुछ मैंने कर दिया है। अगर इनके खिलाफ ऐसी कोई बात हुई है और समाधान हो सकता है तो मुझे 377 में दे दे मैं देख लूगा और होगा तो मैं करवा दूंगा। मेरे लिये हाउस में कोई कौन सी पार्टी से ताल्लुक रखता है कब कौन सी पार्टी में है। या कब कैसी पार्टी में जाता है, कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है। सुनने ही नही देते है। अननिसिसेली हाउस को सिर पर उठा लिया जाता है।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I have given an adjournment motion.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you speaking?

SHRI A. K. ROY: I am trying to catch your eye.

MR. SPEAKER: You should try to cath my eye, but don't try to catch my ears.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Our problem is that in my rea of Dhanbad, Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Parganas thousands of tribals are leaving their houses due to absolute drought and conditions of starvation. I gave a calling attention notice.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चार घंटे की बहस के बजाय बारह घंटे बहस करवाई थी।

श्री घनिक लाल मंडल (झंझारपुर) : यह भूख से मौत का सवाल है। आदिवासियों की भूत से मौत का सवाल है। मनुष्य के जीवन से सम्बन्ध रखने वाला यह मामला है। इस पर हम ने कालिंग एटेशन दिया है, एडजर्नमेट मोशन दिया है, 193 के अंतर्गत नोटिस दिया है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। परसों डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब ने रूलिंग दिया था कि बिहार में संथाल परगना में हुई मौतों के संबंध में कालिंग एटेशन एक्टिव कंसिड्रेशन में है। कल आपने इसको रूल आउट कर दिया है। म जानना चाहता हूं कि यह आर्डर कंसिड्रेशन है या नहीं है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इतिला इकट्ठी कर रहे हैं।

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: You will allow after 5th November?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बारह घंटे तो बहस करवा दी है।

I am getting information.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : मुख्य मंत्री ने एलान किया है कि भूख....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं किसान का बेटा हूं। भूख क्या है, सूखा क्या है, मैं जानता हूं।

श्री मनोराम राम बागडी : अगर फैमिन एरिया डिक्लेयर कर दें तो सरकार की जिमेदारी बहुत बढ जाती है।...

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed him.

(Interruptions) **

12.15 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PETROLEUM (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES, 1982, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION ACT, 1951 AND COPY OF MICRO OBJECTIVES OF STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LTD.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARY): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Petroleum (Second Amendment) Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 66 in Gazette of India dated the 7th August, 1982 under sub-section (4) of section 29 of the Petroleum Act, 1934. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-5530/82.]

(2) A copy of the Notification No. S. O. 659(E) (Hindi and Englsh versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th September, 1982 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Amritsar Oil Works, Amritsar, be-beyond five years under sub-section (2) of section 18AA of the Industries (Development and Regulation Act, 1951.

(3) A copy of the Notification No. S. O. 665(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1982 regardnng extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Bengal Potteries Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years under sb-section (2) of section 18FA of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

(4) A copy of the Notification No S. O. 674(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India

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*Not recorded.

dated the 17th September, 1982 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Indian Rubber Manufacturers Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years under sub-section(2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.
[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5531/82.]

(5) A copy of the Micro Objectives of the Steel Authority of India Limited (Hindi and English versions [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5532/82.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINES (NATIONALIATION) ACT, 1972 AND CENTRA EXCISE RULES. 1944.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section(3) of section 39 of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972:—

(i) The New India Assurance Company Limited (Merger) Amendment Scheme, 1982 published in Notification No. S.O. 730(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th October 1982.

(ii) The United India Fire and General Insurance Company Limited (Merger) Amendment Scheme, 1982 published in Notification No. S. O. 731(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th October, 1982.

(iii) The Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Limited (Merger) Amendment Scheme, 1982 published in Notification No. S. O. 732(E) in Gazette of India dated 12th October, 1982.

(iv) The National Insurance Company Limited (Merger) Amendment Scheme, 1982 published in Notification No. S. O. 733(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th October, 1982.
[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5533/82.]

(2) A copy each of the Notification Nos. G.S.R. 603(E) to 610(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th October, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to man-made fabrics from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5534/82].

NOTIFICATION UNDER DELHI POLICE ACT, 1978 ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ADMINISTRATION FOR 1980-81 AND ALL INDIA SERVICES (MEDICAL ATTENDANCE) AMENDMENT RULES, 1982.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Notification No. F. 5/132/81-Home(P) Estt. (Hindi and English versions) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 20th August, 1982 containing Corrigendum to Notification No. F. 5/182/81-Home (P)/Estt. dated the 27th July, 1982 under sub-section(3) of section 148 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5537/82].

(2) A copy of Annual General Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Andaman and Nicobar Administration for the year 1980-81. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5536/82].

(3) A copy of the All India Services (Medical Attendence) Amendment Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 591(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 1982 under sub-section(2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5535/82].

12.19 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following massages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 19th Octobtr, 1982. agreed without any amendment to the International Monetary Fund and Bank (Amendment) Bill, 1982, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th October, 1982."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions or rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 19th October, 1982, agreed without any amendment to the Sugar Development Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1982, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th October, 1982."

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 136 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am direited to return herewith the Sugar Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1982, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th October, 1982, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

श्री हरिकश बहादु (गोरखपुर) : क्या इस पर विदेश मंत्री का वक्तव्य होना चाहिये . . . (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उसको छोडिये। गन्तव्य स्थान पर पहुंचो। Come to your Calling Attention.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : लेकिन विदेश मंत्री का इस पर वक्तव्य होना चाहिये क्योंकि भारत का गलत नक्शा वहां पर पेश किया जा रहा है।

MR. SPEAKER: It is getting late today. Come on.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Have you allowed him to Call Attention on the sport?

MR. SPEAKER: That you can say.

श्री अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : जी, मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब नहीं सुनूंगा। Nothing. Not allowed.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : मैंने एक कार्य स्थगन प्रस्ताव दिया है न्यूयार्क के भारतीय कान्सुलेट में श्री लक्ष्मण माने और दया शंकर के साथ दुर्व्यवहार इसलिये हुआ क्योंकि वे लेखक दलित हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ नहीं है। Not allowed.

12.21 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

CYCLONE IN COASTAL PARTS OF ORISSA, ANDHRA PRADESH AND TAMIL NADU STATES.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

"उड़ीसा, आन्ध्र प्रदेश और तमिलनाडु राज्यों के तटवर्ती भागों में आये हाल के समुद्री तूफान के कारण जनजीवन, सम्पत्ति और फसलों को भारी हानि होने के समाचार तथा इस स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही।"

12.22 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): According to the information furnished by the I.M.D. a depression had formed over Bay of Bengal centred at 8.30 A.M. on the 15th October, 1982 about 550 kms. south-east of Kalingapatnam. It intensified into a deep depression by the same evening. The system rapidly intensified into a severe cyclonic storm on the morning of October 16, 1982 and lay centred about 120 kms. south east of Kakinada. It moved in a north westerly direction and crossed Andhra Coast near Kakinada after midnight of October 16/17, 1982. It, however, weakened rapidly and became unimportant after crossing the coast.

2. The initial information regarding formation of a deep depression and associated adverse weather over the areas of Coastal Andhra Pradesh was issued to All India Radio on the evening of 15th October 1982 which was duly broadcast. IMD also issued warnings to the Chief Secretary and other Government Officials of Andhra Pradesh, Port Authorities and fishery officials. Subsequently, cyclonic warning bulletins were regularly issued to All India Radio from the 16th morning onwards ending with dewarning bulletin issued on the morning of 17th October 1982. Advance intimation about the occurrence of severe weather in specified areas of Coastal Andhra Pradesh was given through regular special cycline warnings over the All India Radio.

3. According to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh the cyclone caused heavy rains in Visakhapatnam district on 17th October inundating areas and damaging roads etc. Five deaths have been reported so far in Visakhapatnam due to collapse of houses. Assessment of damage to public and private properties and crops is being done.

4. Relief operations were pressed into service at once and immediate gratuitous relief and feeding of people was arranged by the State Government.

5. Again on 18th October, a message was received by the Andhra Pradesh Government from the Meteorological Department that a severe cyclonic storm is centred 125 kms south east of Madras which is likely to cross between Madras and Nellore by late evening or night same day and with storm surge and gale speed of 110 to 120 kilometres per hour. Necessary warnings were issued again to the Chief Secretaries and officials of Government of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, Port Authorities, fisheries officials etc. The cyclone hit Andhra

coast near Sriharikota on the midnight of the 18th October affecting coastal taluks of Gudur, Naidupet, Sullurpet, Nellore, Kovur, Indukurpet in Nellore and Prakasam districts and heavy to very heavy rains in Guntur, Krishna Cuddapah and Chittoor districts. There was rainfall in some other districts as well. Ten deaths in Nellore Distt. have been reported. Exgratia payment of Rs. 250 is being paid for houses damaged and 20 kgs. of rice is being supplied to those whose houses have been damaged. Estimate of damage is being carried out.

6. While the second cyclone crossed Andhra coastal area at Sriharikota, Madras city and Chingleput district of Tamil Nadu received stormy winds accompanied by rains under its influence. 400 people had to be evacuated from low lying areas in Madras city where some huts are reported to have been damaged. No report of loss of life has been received by the State Government. There was, however some los to cattle life and a number of boats and catamarans are also reported missing in Chingleput district. Some trees got up-rooted on Madras-Vijayawada highway and traffic was held up for about 6 hours which has now been cleared. Assessment of damage is being made by the Collector of Chingleput district.

7. According to India Meteorological Department, there is no report of cyclone having affected any part of Orrisa.

8. The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have got a margin money of Rs. 8.58 crores and Rs. 8.59 crores respectively to meet the emergent expenditure on providing relief to the affected people.

9. I want to assure the Hon'ble Members that the Government of India will extend all possible assistance to the State Governments if they are unable to meet the situation within the margin money at their disposal.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है कि आज उड़ीसा और आन्ध्र-प्रदेश आदि राज्यों में प्राय: तूफान की स्थिति पैदा होती रहती है। वैसे तो पूरे देश में कहीं बाढ़, कहीं सूखा, कहीं अकाल और कहीं तूफान की स्थिति बनती रहती है, लेकिन खासतौर से आन्ध्र प्रदेश और उड़ीसा में तूफान प्राय: आता रहता है और यह एक ऐसी प्रक्रिया बन गई है जो निरन्तर चलती रहती है। वास्तव में यह एक प्राकृतिक आपदा है जिसमें हमारा नियंत्रण भी नहीं हो सकता, लेकिन पूर्व सूचना के आधार पर हम लोगों को बचाने के लिये काफी कुछ काम कर सकते हैं।

इन्सैट-1 जब आकाश में फेंका गया था, उस समय उससे यह उम्मीद थी कि उसके जरिये तूफान के बारे में और मौसम की अन्य तमाम जानकारियां हमें मिलेंगी, लेकिन यह अपने आपमें एक बहुत दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि इन्सैट–1 असफल हो गया और सूचनाएं उससे हमें मिल सकती थीं, वह नहीं मिल पा रही हैं। इसलिये इस आपदा को नियंत्रित करने के लिये हमें जितनी पूर्व-सूचना मिल सकती थी, वह मिलने में कठिनाई हो रही है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि विदेशी सरकारों ने जो तमाम इस प्रकार के सैटलाइट आकाश में छोड़े हुए हैं, क्या उनके जरिये वह ऐसी सूचनाएं एकत्रित करने का प्रयास करते हैं जिससे मालूम हो सके कि इस प्रकार की आपदा आने वाली है और उसके आधार पर पहले से व्यापक तैयारी की जा सके ?

क्या मंत्री महोदय यह जवाब देने की कृपा करेंगे कि विदेशी उपग्रहों से यदि कोई जानकारी प्राप्त होती है तो वह

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

कितने दिन पहले हो जाती है ? क्या सरकार उससे कोई जानकारी लेने की कोशिश करती है या नहीं ?

जहां तक इस तूफान की तीव्रता का सवाल है, इसकी जानकारी ठीक से नहीं हो पाती कि यह कितनी तीव्र गति से आएगा और वायु की गति कितनी तेज रहेगी ? मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि तीव्रता की जानकारी करने के लिये क्या कोई अनुसंधान इस दिशा में चल रहा है ? हमारा जो सिस्टम है, जिसके जरिये हम जानकारी करते हैं, उसको और भी अधिक समुन्नत बनाया जा सके और अधिक जानकारी उससे ली जा सके, इसके बारे में क्या किया जा रहा है ?

हमारे जो साइक्लोन वार्निंग राडार लगाये गये हैं, वह किस हद तक जानकारी देते हैं ? आज यह कहा जाता है कि राडार 400 किलोमीटर तक की दूरी से आने वाले तूफान की जानकारी दे सकता है । इससे हमें 24 घंटे पूर्व सूचना मिल सकती है । जो भी हमारे वार्निंग राडार हैं, उनकी कार्यक्षमता और दक्षता बढ़ाने के लिये क्या कोई अनुसंधान कार्य हो रहा है । क्या इससे भी बेहतर किस्म के राडार लगाने की कोई योजना है और उसे आप क्रियान्वित करना चाहते हैं ? क्या आपने विदेशी सरकार से कोई वार्ता इस सम्बन्ध में की है, जिससे वैज्ञानिक सहायता मिल सके ?

अभी जो तूफान आया है इससे जन-धन की भारी क्षति हुई है । माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि 5 व्यक्ति मरे हैं ।

श्री बालेश्वर राम : 5 और 10 कहा है ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : अखबारों में जो सूचनाएं हैं, उसमें इससे ज्यादा लोगों की मृत्यु हुई है । आपने कहा है कि इसका और एसेसमैंट करने वाले हैं, तब आपको इसकी सूचना मिलेगी ।

हजारों लोगों के मकान क्षतिग्रस्त हुए हैं, जन-धन की भारी क्षति हुई है और जब भी तूफान आता है तो इस प्रकार की दुर्घटनायें होती हैं जो अपने आप में बहुत ही दुर्भाग्य-पूर्ण है, लेकिन जो राहत कार्य किया जाता है, उसमें माननीय मंत्री महोदय को विशेष रूप से यह देखना पड़ेगा कि भ्रष्टाचार न हो । राहत कार्य के बीच में भ्रष्टाचार होता है, यह हमेशा की प्रक्रिया बनी हुई है ।

मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय को यह बताना चाहूंगा कि 19 नवम्बर, 1977 को जो आंध्र प्रदेश में तूफान आया था वह बहुत भीषण था, उसमें हजारों की संख्या में लोग मरे और उस समय भी राहत कार्य के लिए जो सामग्री दी गई थी, उसको बहुत से लोगों ने, जिन के हाथ में यह राहत देने का कार्य था, उन्होंने उससे अपनी राहत का कार्य ज्यादा किया । यह बहुत ही दुखद स्थिति है, कि जब इतने भयंकर तूफान से लोग कष्ट में पड़े हों, उनके मकान गिरे हों, लोग बेघरबार हों तो ऐसी हालत में भी जो राहत के लिए सामग्री दी जाती है, उसमें भी लूट-खसोट होती है । इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से विशेष रूप से जानना चाहता हूं कि आप राहत के तौर पर कितना अनाज, कितना पैसा और कितनी दूसरी वस्तुएं जैसे कपड़ा वगैरह है, वहां पर भेज रहे हैं । साथ ही, वह सारी वस्तुएं वहां पर सही ढंग से वितरित हो सकें, इसके बारे में आप क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं ? राज्य सरकार को किस प्रकार के निदेश इस संबंध में दिए जा रहे हैं ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसे समय एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या पुनर्वास की होती है । क्योंकि

जब मकान गिर जाते हैं, तो जिन लोगों के मकान गिरते हैं उनको मकान बनाने में सहायता देना आवश्यक हो जाता है। यहां पर मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा कि प्रति व्यक्ति 250 रुपए मकान बनाने के लिए सहायता के रूप में दिए जायेंगे। आप बताईए जिसका मकान गिरा है, वह 250 रुपए से क्या कर लेगा ? क्या वह 250 रुपए से अपना मकान बना पाएगा ? सभी लोग जानते हैं कि इतने पैसे से कुछ ही नहीं होगा। इसलिए मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि जैसे आप एक तरफ भारत में फाइवस्टार होटल्स बनाने पर करोड़ों रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं, वहां पर आपको गरीब लोगों को सुविधा पहुंचाने के बारे में भी देखना होगा। मृतकों के परिवारों को जो सहायता राशि दी गई है, वह भी बहुत कम है, नाकाफी है। मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि प्रत्येक मृतक परिवार को 10 हजार रुपए तथा जिन लोगों के मकान गिर गए हैं, उनको कम से कम एक हजार रुपए दिए जायें। क्योंकि 250 रुपए में कुछ नहीं होगा, वह नाकाफी हैं। वैसे तो एक हजार रु० भी बहुत कम है, फिर भी वह 250 का तो चार गुना राशि है। इसीलिए म चाहता हूं कि इतनी सहायता आप तत्काल वहां पर दें। इसके अतिरिक्त घर बनाने के लिए बगैर व्याज के ऋण लोगों को दिए जायें, जिन पर किसी तरह का ब्याज न लिया जाए आप ऐसा नियम बना सकते हैं, तरीका सोच सकते हैं कि बिना सूद के लोगों को ऋण दिए जायें, जिसको वे कालांतर में वापस कर देंगे। मैं चाहता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री जी मेरे इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार करें। सहायता देने के तरीके को आसान करने के संबंध में केन्द्रीय मंत्री मंडल की एक समिति बनने वाली थी, जब भी कभी देश में इस प्रकार की प्राकृतिक आपदायें आयें, जैसे बाढ़, सूखा या तूफान आ जाता है। हो सकता है कि तूफान के समय ऐसी समिति बनाई गई हो, मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस बात का स्पष्टीकरण करें कि मंत्री मण्डलीय स्तर पर जो समिति बनाने की चर्चा हुई थी, जिसमें माननीय कृषि मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री और योजना मंत्री उस के सदस्य थे ताकि प्रभावित राज्यों को समय पर आसानी से सहायता दी जा सके, अनुदान की राशि दी ज ए, उसको जल्दी निश्चित किया जाए, उस समिति के बारे में क्या हुआ ? यदि वे उस समिति के बारे में स्थिति स्पष्ट कर सकें तो अच्छा होगा। वह समिति अब तक बनी या नहीं ? यदि कोई समिति बनी है तो वह इस दिशा में क्या कर रही है। इस मामले में वह क्या कर रही है ?

मेरा एक प्रश्न यह भी है कि जितनी जन धन की हानि हुई है, क्या उसकी जांच के लिए भारत सरकार कोई सेंट्रल टीम वहां भेजने वाली है। मैं चाहता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री जी मेरे प्वाइंट को नोट कर लें और स्पष्ट करें कि क्या उनका विचार कोई सेंट्रल टीम भेजने का है ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : उस टीम में कौन कौन से माननीय सदस्य होंगे, इस को भी स्पष्ट करें।

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री (श्री राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : हम लोग चार कानों से सुन रहे हैं, सब कुछ सुन रहे हैं, आप कहिए.....

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : तामिलनाडु में पिछले 80 वर्षों में 34 बार तूफान आए हैं। तामिलनाडु में यह काम बहुत अच्छा हुआ है कि वहां कुछ सुरक्षा गृहों का निर्माण कर लिया गया है, कुछ प्रोटैक्शन सेंटर्स बनाए गए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह के सुरक्षा गृह तामिलनाडु में बनाए गए हैं, क्या सरकार दूसरे राज्यों को भी वैसे ही सुरक्षा गृह बनाने के लिए पैसा देगी ताकि समुद्र के किनारे जो लोग रहते हैं, वे तूफान की विभीषिका से बच सकें। उन लोगों को जब भी तूफान की आशंका हो, वे अपने

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

परिवार को उन सुरक्षा गृहों में स्थानांतरित कर लें। अन्य राज्यों में सुरक्षा गृह बनाने की दिशा में सरकार का क्या विचार है, क्या उसके लिए राज्य सरकारों को अनुदान दिया जाएगा ताकि लोगों को समय पर सहायता देकर बचाया जा सके। मैं चाहता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस विषय पर भी प्रकाश डालने का कष्ट करें।

मान्यवर, भारत सरकार के गृह मंत्रालय ने एक एमर्जेंसी रिलीफ आर्गेनाईजेशन स्कीम बना रखी है। सन् 1963 के साइक्लोन के बाद यह बनी है। पब्लिकेशन डिवीजन की ओर से एक पुस्तिका गवर्नमेंट ने निकाली है--"हाऊ टू गार्ड अगेन्स्ट दैम"।

यह पब्लिकेशन्ज़ डिविज़न, गवर्नमेंट आफ़ इंडिया द्वारा प्रकाशित पुस्तिका है। इसमें पेज 32 पर कहा गया है :--

"For emergencies resulting from natural calamities, the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India have drawn up an emergency relief organisation scheme."

यह जो इमर्जेन्सी रिलीफ आर्गनाइज़ेशन स्कीम है, क्या वह अब भी चलती है; अगर हां, तो इसके तहत क्या कार्यवाही हो रही है? जब कभी तूफान या किसी अन्य दुर्घटना की सूचना मिलती है, तो इस स्कीम के तहत सरकारी मशीनरी तुरन्त काम में लगाई जाती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब यह सूचना मिली कि तूफान आने वाला है, तो इस योजना के अन्तर्गत जो संगठन बना हुआ है, क्या उसने कोई काम शुरू किया?

जब साइक्लोन या तूफ़ान खत्म हो जाते हैं, तो महामारियों का भीषण प्रकोप होता है।

Sir, the Ministry of State for Agriculture from Tamil Nadu is not looking to these problems properly. He is just talking.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: He knows the problem very well. He knows that what you are saying is not correct.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर: तूफ़ान के समाप्त होने के बाद जो महामारी आती है, क्या उसके बारे में सरकार कोई प्रबन्ध करने जा रही है, ताकि लोगों को महामारी तथा इस प्रकार की अन्य विपत्ति से बचाया जा सके। स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित बातों के बारे में भी मैं जानकारी चाहूंगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि इन विपदाओं को प्रभावशाली ढंग से नियंत्रित करने के लिए और लोगों को राहत देने के लिए कारगर कदम उठाएं जाएं। साथ ही सुरक्षा-गृह बनाने के बारे में सरकार को विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिए, ताकि जब कभी तूफ़ान आने की आशंका हो, तो लोगों को घरों से निकाल कर सुरक्षा-गृहों में रखा जाए। यह मेरी मांग भी है और मैं इस बारे में जानकारी भी चाहता हूं।

श्री बालेश्वर राम: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने काफ़ी व्यापक प्रश्न पूछा है। हम सब इससे सहमत हैं कि यह एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है और एक राष्ट्रीय विपदा है। हमारी कोशिश तो यह जरूर होती है कि हम प्राकृतिक प्रकोप पर काबू पा सकें, लेकिन फिर भी प्राकृतिक प्रकोप से लड़ना ज़रा इतना आसान नहीं है।

हमारे यहां उपग्रह बन रहे हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने इनसैट की चर्चा की है। इस बारे में जो हुआ है, वह दुर्भाग्य की बात है, लेकिन हमारे वैज्ञानिक उपग्रह बनाने के काम में दिन-रात लगे हुए हैं। दूसरे देशों के उपग्रहों से भी हम फायदा उठाते हैं, लेकिन ऐसा कोई सिलसिला नहीं है कि हम बाकायदा उनसे मदद लेते रहें। हमारी कोशिश है कि हम उपग्रह बनाएं।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : क्या अब की बार उससे सूचना मिली थी ?

श्री बालेश्वर राम : मीट्रियालोजिकल डिपार्टमेंट ने खुद ही सूचना ली और वक्त पर सब को सूचना दे दी। वारनिंग रैडार कलकत्ता, पारादीप, विशाखापत्तनम, मद्रास और कारेकाल में है। स्थानीय रेडियो केन्द्र मद्रास, विशाखापत्तनम और विजवाडा में है। उन्होंने आध आध घंटे पर वारनिंग्ज रिले कीं। वहां के चीफ सेक्रेटरीज और गवर्नमेंट के दूसरे उच्च अधिकारियों को भी यह सारी खबर दी गई कि तूफान आने वाला है।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : रेडार की एफिशेंसी को बढ़ाने के लिये आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

श्री बालेश्वर राम : आपने जो सजेस्शन दिया है, हमने उसे नोट किया है। हम उसको जरूर बढ़ाने की कोशिश करते रहते हैं।

दूसरी बात आपने रिलीफ पहुंचाने के सम्बन्ध में कही है। 250 रुपये जो मैंने कहे हैं, वह एक्स-ग्रेशिया कहा है। फिर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने भी अपना रीलिफ का काम तुरन्त शुरू किया है। जब भी कोई विपदा आती है तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स अपने ढंग से रिलीफ का काम करती हैं। आपने जो सजेशन्स दिये है उनको भी हम ध्यान में रखेंगे। अभी राज्य सरकारें मार्जिनमनी को खर्च करने के लिये स्वतन्त्र है, जिस तरह से भी हो सके वे राहत पहुंचायें ताकि लोगों को कम से कम परेशानी उठानी पड़े, इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारें चाहे तो तुरन्त मदद कर सकती हैं और इसके लिये हमने कहा भी है कि रिलीफ-वर्क तुरन्त शुरू होना चाहिये और उन्होंने शुरू भी कर दिया है। आगे जब उनके बस की बात नहीं होगी तो वे हमसे मांग करेंगे और जैसा कि मैंने आश्वासन दिया है कि भारत सरकार पूरी कोशिश करेगी, जो भी इम्दाद दी जाती सकती है वह पहुंचाई जायेगी।

आपने रिलीफ कार्यों में भ्रष्टाचार की भी चर्चा की है। मैंने नहीं कहा कि कहीं भ्रष्टाचार नहीं होता है। होता होगा, यह इतना बड़ा देश है, कई कामों में कमजोरी होती होगी लेकिन हम जो सार्वजनिक कार्यकर्ता है उनको भी देखना चाहिये कि ऐसे कामों में भ्रष्टाचार न होने पाये। हमें भी इस बात की कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि स्थानीय प्रशासन को चुस्त रखा जाये ताकि भ्रष्टाचार न होने पाये।

जो साइक्लोन प्रोन क्षेत्र है वहां पर शेल्टर बनाये गये है। आंध्र में भी बने हैं और तामिलनाडु में तो काफी बने हैं वेस्ट बंगाल में भी बने है और केरल में भी बने है। यह हो सकता है कि जितने शेल्टर्स की आवश्यकता हो उतने न बन सके हो ! आप यह भी जानते है कि जैसा लोगों का स्वभाव होता है, यह मछुआरे जो है वह समुद्र के किनारे रहते है मछली पकडने का काम करते है इसलिये वे जल्दी वहां से हटना नहीं चाहते है। यह कठिनाई भी सामने आती है लेकिन कोशिश हो रही है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा शेल्टर्स बनाये जायें (व्यवधान)

अगर वहां टीम भेजने की जरूरत पड़ेगी तो वह भी भेजी जाएगी। अभी तो जो रिपोर्ट आई है वह मैंने सदन के सामने रख दी है। जो वहां पर नुकसान पहुंचा है उसका जायजा लिया जा रहा है। यहां पर हाई पावर कमेटी जिसमें एग्रीकल्चर, फाइनेंस और प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर रहते हैं, वह बैठती है और समीक्षा करती है।

श्री डी० पी० यादव (मुंगेर) : उन्होंने कौन सा रिलीफ कोड लगाया है ?

श्री बालेश्वर राम : यह तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स डिसाइड करती है, इसकी उनको छूट है ।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : सारा सिस्टम ही गलत है, कोई कोड नहीं है और न कोई प्रोसीजर है । राज्य सरकार के आफिसर्स जैसा चाहते हैं करते हैं ।

श्री बालेश्वर राम : उनके पास जो मार्जिन मनी और खाद्यान्न है उससे अगर नहीं कर पायेंगे तो हमसे मदद चाहेंगे । यहां पर जो हायस्ट कमेटी है, जिसमें तीनों बड़े इम्पार्टेंट मिनिस्टर्स बैठते हैं, वे समीक्षा करके फैसला लेगें । 75 परसेंट तक गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया देने के लिए तैयार रहती है । पहले जायजा लिया जाएगा उसके बाद हम उस पर विचार करेंगे ।

आपने यह बात भी कही कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को बिना सूद के ऋण की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर: अगर आप बैंक्स को डायरेक्ट कर दें तो वे कर सकती हैं ।

श्री बालेश्वर राम : जैसा कि आप जानते हैं, बैंक्स एक कार्मशियल आर्गेनाईजेशन हैं, यह ठीक है उनको सामाजिक काम भी करने चाहिए लेकिन वे फ्री आफ इन्ट्रेस्ट लोन दे सकेंगी, ऐसा शायद सम्भव नहीं हो पाएगा । स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स जो भी रिलीफ देना चाहें वह दे सकती हैं ।

(व्यवधान)

कोटेश्वरन कमेटी में डी०डी० आई० के लोग भी हैं । उसकी सिफारिश के मुताबिक आंध्र की गवर्नमेंट साइक्लोन की रोकथाम के लिए काम कर रही हैं । दूसरी समिति की जो आपने चर्चा की, उसकी जानकारी मेरे पास नहीं है ।

वहां से जो मांग आती है, उस पर यहां हाएस्ट लेवल पर विचार होता है । जिस अनुदान की आवश्यकता हम समझेंगे, उस पर हम विचार करने के लिए तैयार हैं ।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : माननीय मंत्री जी ने आंध्र प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु में तूफान के सम्बन्ध में जो वक्तव्य दिया है, वह, मेरे ख्याल से जो हम अखबारों में पढ़ते हैं, उससे कुछ अधिक नहीं है । मुझे ऐसा लगा कि मंत्री जी के वक्तव्य को उनके अधिकारियों ने विशेष कोई जानकारी प्राप्त करने का प्रयास किये बिना तैयार कर दिया है ।

मान्यवर, जहां हम तूफ़ान की बात करते हैं तो दो-तीन प्रश्न उभर कर सामने आते हैं । एक तो यह कि क्या हमने पहले पूर्वानुमान लगाया था या पहले से कोई सूचना प्राप्त की थी ? उन सूचनाओं के प्राप्त होने के बाद हमने क्या कदम उठाये थे ? पिछली बार इन्सेट एक-ए ने सूचना दी, मौसम केन्द्र ने दी, दिल्ली के केन्द्र ने दी, राडार ने दी और चित्र भी भेजे गये, सचिवों को सूचना भेजी गई । एक जून को और तीन जून को समुद्री तूफान आता है; सैकड़ों लोगों के जीवन और लाखों रुपये की सम्पत्ति को क्षति होती है । उस समय भी सरकार ने कह दिया कि हमने सूचना दे दी थी और आकाशवाणी ने भी कह दिया था । अब यह बात सामने आई है कि 15 अक्तूबर को सूचना प्राप्त हो गई, 16 और 17 अक्तूबर को आंध्र प्रदेश के क्षेत्र से तूफान गुजरता है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि 1 अक्तूबर को सूचना प्राप्त होने के बाद जो क्षति हुई, उसको रोकने के लिए क्या कोई उपाय किये गये थे ? जैसे ही सरकार को सूचना मिली, उसके बाद सरकार ने तुरन्त क्या पग उठाये ? क्या वहां के लोगों को

निकालने का प्रयास किया गया ? अगर किया गया तो क्या ? क्या यह बात भी उस समय तक अंधेरे में रह जाएगी जब तक कि कोई अनुमान लगेगा और सदन के सामने कोई बात आयेगी ? जब तक सदन के सामने कोई बात आयेगी तब तक बात पुरानी हो जाएगी ।

मान्यवर, 1910 से 1980 तक बंगाल की खाड़ी में 500 बार भीषण समुद्री तूफ़ान आ चुके हैं और कई तो बड़े भयानक तूफ़ान आये हैं । पिछली तीन जून को उड़ीसा में तूफ़ान आया था । कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस तरह से तूफ़ान आते रहते हैं और क्षति होती रहती हैं और आप कहते रहते हैं कि हमने यह राहत दे दी, वह राहत दे दी । सब से बड़ा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या आपने इन्सेट एक ए के बाद से मौसम से सम्बन्धित दुनिया की जितनी भी एजेंसियां हैं उनसे सूचना प्राप्त करने के लिए कोई समझौता किया है ? पता नहीं, आपने किसी स्रोत से यह सूचना प्राप्त की या नहीं । अगर की है तो किस से और क्या ? मेरे विचार में आपको विदेशी एजेंसियों से जो सूचनाएं प्राप्त होंगी, वह बीस टाईम में तो आसानी से प्राप्त हो जाएंगी लेकिन वार के टाईम में स्थिति खराब हो सकती है । उसके लिए तो आपके प्रयास होने चाहिए । पता नहीं आप कर रहे हैं या नहीं, आप सोच रहे हैं या नहीं । लेकिन यह हो सकता है कि दूसरी एजेंसियों से वार टाईम में सूचनाएं रुक सकती हैं ।

मान लीजिए, आपने दुनिया के सारे मौसम विभागों से सूचनाएं प्राप्त कर लीं, और इस तरह से इस साल और अगले साल तूफ़ान आते रहे तो ले मेन या साधारण व्यक्ति के दिमाग में तो यह बात रहेगी कि सूखा पड़ेगा, वर्षा होगी क्या आपने इस बारे में कोई कारगर उपाय करने के बारे में सोचा है ?

एक प्रश्न यह है कि जैसे ही सूचना प्राप्त होती है, उसके लिए आपने राज्य सरकारों को कोई निर्देश दे रखे हैं ? अगर दे रखे हैं तो सरकारों ने उन पर अमल करने की कोशिश की है या नहीं ? अगर नहीं की है तो क्यों नहीं ?

मान्यवर, चार सौ झोंपड़ियां और चार सौ लोगों को वहां से हटाना पड़ा । पता नहीं आपने उन चार सौ लोगों को पहले से क्यों नहीं हटाया (**व्यवधान**)

एक माननीय सदस्य : दश हजार घर गिर गये ।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : दस हजार घर गिर गये, पता नहीं वहां से लोगों को पहले हटाया गया या नहीं ? इसका जवाब मंत्री ने अपने वक्तव्य में नहीं दिया, जो कि उन्हें देना चाहिए था । जहां भी इस प्रकार की स्थिति होती है, वहां पर राहत की पूरी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए । उड़ीसा में भी जब 113 करोड़ की मांग थी तब 7 करोड़ दे दिया गया और कहा गया कि बाकी के लिए विचार कर रहे हैं । सभी जगह पर यही स्थिति होती है । इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि राहत की सही व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए ।

जहां तक मौसम विज्ञान की बात है, हम काफी अरसे से विश्व मौसम विज्ञान संगठन, मोनेक्स के सदस्य हैं । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि मौसम विज्ञान के बारे में हमने क्या उपलब्धियां प्राप्त की हैं । आज आप कहते हैं कि मछुए वहां से जाना नहीं चाहते, क्योंकि उनका प्रोफेशन है, लेकिन यह बात नहीं है । असली बात यह है कि लोगों को शिक्षित नहीं किया गया है ।

[श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह]

जब लोकदल के लोग एशियाड की बात करते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि ये खेल विरोधी हैं। लेकिन करोड़ों रुपया एशियाड पर खर्च करने वाली सरकार सिर्फ 25 करोड़ रुपया मौसम अनुसंधान पर व्यय करती है। जब कि एक दिन के आयोजन में सैकड़ों करोड़ रुपया बरबाद हो जाएगा। हम खेल विरोधी नहीं हैं, लेकिन मेरे ख्याल से यह पैसे का सही इस्तेमाल नहीं है। अगर पैसे का सही इस्तेमाल नहीं हुआ तो बात नहीं बनेगी। करोड़ों का नुकसान होता रहेगा, लाखों की जानें जाती रहेंगी।

मेरी मांग है कि बंगाल की खाड़ी, अरब सागर से मानसून के बारे में एक महीना पहले भविष्यवाणी होनी चाहिए। मानसून को संभावित तिथियों का संकेत पहले ही मिल जाना चाहिए। जून से सितम्बर के मध्य तक 100 दिनों में कुल कितनी वर्षा होगी, इसकी भी भविष्यवाणी होनी चाहिए। उससे काफी फायदा होगा। चक्रवात की जानकारी भी मिलनी चाहिए। इससे ड्राउट और फ्लड दोनों समस्याएं जुड़ी हुई हैं। ये सारे बुनियादी मुद्दे हैं। अगर जानकारी पहले से प्राप्त हो जाएगी तो इन समस्याओं से निपटने में काफी आसानी होगी।

मदद के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो ढाई सौ रुपया और 20 किलो अनाज प्रति परिवार को दिया गया है, यह बहुत ही अपर्याप्त है। संयुक्त परिवार हैं, 20 किलो अनाज कितने दिन तक चल सकेगा। इसके लिए और कोई आप सहायता देने जा रहे हैं या नहीं ? मेरा निवेदन है कि ढाई सौ रुपये को बढ़ा कर इस समय कम से कम 5000 रुपये तो आप कर दीजिए और एक क्विंटल अनाज भी दीजिए, क्योंकि अनाज के अलावा और कोई चीज उन लोगों को उपलब्ध नहीं हो सकती। अनाज खा कर ही जीवित रहते हैं। फल नहीं खाते हैं। फूड फार वर्क प्रोग्राम भी आप चला सकते हैं।

मौसम विज्ञान के सम्बन्ध में जो उपलब्धियां हैं, उनका सही उपयोग हो और पूर्वानुमान मिलने पर कारगर कदम उठाए जाएं। हमने देखा है कि शेल्टर वगैरह वैसे ही पड़े हुए हैं। उनका सही रूप होना चाहिए।

13.00 hrs.

केन्द्र सरकार की भी जिम्मेदारी इसमें है केन्द्र और राज्य सरकार दोनों इस समस्या के साथ जुड़े हुए हैं।

श्री बालेश्वर राम : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, (व्यवधान) . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister will reply only to the points raised. He need not take so much time as the hon. Member took.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : आज मैंने दक्षिण भारत के अखबारों में देखा है, तूफान की 6 जिलों में अब भी संभावना बनी हुई है। उसके लिए भी कोई कदम उठाया गया है या नहीं और क्या वहां के लोगों के लिए चेतावनी के साथ-साथ व्यवस्था भी की जा रही है क्योंकि फिर 6 जिले चले गये तो आप कहेंगे कि हमने आकाशवाणी से कह दिया था।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It has come out in the press also.

श्री बालेश्वर राम : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे अखबार की कोई जानकारी इस वक्त नहीं है। आप सूचना दे रहे हैं और मैं सूचना ले रहा हूं। स्टेट गवर्नमेण्ट के डक्कन हेरल्ड में निकला है, वह आन्ध्र प्रदेश से निकलता ही है, उनको

पता होगा और तैयारियां उन्होंने कर रखी है ।

जो प्रश्न इन्होंने उठाए हैं, आमतौर से सभी प्रश्नों का जवाब मैंने दे ही दिया है और जो हरिकेश बहादुर जी ने प्रश्न उठाये थे मिलते-जुलते सारे प्रश्न इनके वही हैं। जैसा मैंने कहा कि हमारे पास जो रडार्स हैं, 15 तारीख को सूचना मिलते ही यहां से सारी खबर पहुंच गई और जो डिफरेन्ट रेडियो स्टेशन हैं, वार्निंग देते रहते हैं, वहां से, राज्य सरकार ने यह कोशिश की है कि कुछ लोगों को हटाया जाए जो एकदम तटवर्ती इलाके में पड़ते थे ।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : जब आपको सूचना प्राप्त हुई तो क्या लोगों को हटाने का प्रयास किया गया ?

श्री बालेश्वर राम : प्रयास किया गया कि वहां से लोगों को हटाया जाए । कुछ लोग हटे भी और कुछ सुरक्षित स्थानों पर भी गए । नेल्लोर, प्रकासम, गुण्टर डिस्ट्रीक्ट वगैरह में काफी लोगों को हटाया गया । मेरे पास जो सूचना है उसके मुताबिक इन जिलों के लोगों को वहां से हटाया गया । लेकिन फिर भी कुछ लोग रह गये, यह तो बहुत बड़ी घटना हुई । थोड़ासा हम लोगों को राहत इस बात से है कि सरकार को भी जितना अधिक नुकसान होने की संभावना पहले व्यक्त की गई थी उसमें जो तूफान की गति थी उसमें कमी रही । इस वजह से कुछ कम नुकसान हुआ, नहीं तो कुछ ज्यादा ही नुकसान पहुंचता और उसका कुछ फायदा भी हुआ है । जैसे—तमिलनाडु के कुछ जिले हैं वहां वर्षा भी हुई, जहां काफी सूखे की स्थिति थी वहां वारिश हुई, उससे फायदे भी हुए हैं और भारत सरकार हमेशा सतर्क रहती है ।

पिछले साल जब उड़ीसा में साइक्लोन आया था, 56 करोड़ रुपये की मदद यहां से भारत सरकार ने पहुंचाई । जैसा मैंने कहा, एक्स-ग्रेशिया पेमेन्ट भी किया गया । सरकार यह जरूर कहती है कि कोई भी आदमी भूख से नहीं मरेगा। 20 कि० ग्रा० अनाज भी दिया है । अगर जरूरत पड़ेगी तो और भी देंगे, साल भर के लिए तो देते नहीं हैं, लेकिन जब तक रिलीफ का पीरियड रखतें हैं और मापदण्ड राज्य सरकार निर्धारित करती है कि हमको रिलिफ ऑपरेशन अभी चलाना है । उसने खुद रिलिफ का काम तेजी से शुरू भी किया है । जैसा मैंने कहा है, भारत सरकार उन्हें और भी मदद पहुंचाने की कोशिश करेगी । कुछ और सुझाव आपने और हरिकेश जी ने दिए हैं, हमने उनको नोट कर लिया है ।

श्री मनी राम बागडी (हिसार): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वैसे यह रस्म पूरी करनी है इसलिए यह रस्म पूरी कर रहा हूं । गांधी का देश है । नाम गांधी का जो राष्ट्रीय पिता थे, लंगोटी बांधते थे और उस राष्ट्रपिता को मानने वाले कमलापति जी जैसे महान पुरुष यहां बैठे हैं । जिस देश में एक प्राणी के जीवन के वास्ते 2 करोड़ रुपया, गुल्ली-डंडे के खेल-कूद के लिए 25 करोड़ रुपया और तूफान के अन्दर मरने वाले, उजड़ने वाले लोगों के लिए 2 करोड़ रुपया, बीस सेर चावल मदद के लिए बोला था और जब यहां पर तूफान, बाढ़ और भूख का सवाल आता है तो ऐसे बोलते हैं जैसे गांधी बोलते हैं । गांधी की सन्तान वैसे ही बोलती है जैसे बड़े आदमी चर्चिल और लार्ड बेवल की बोलती थी, ऐसा मालूम देता है । प्राणी प्राणी में कितना अन्तर किया जाता है इसको आप देखें । एक प्राणी के लिए तो दो करोड़ रुपया और दूसरी तरफ करोड़ों

[श्री मनी राम बागड़ी]

प्राणियों के लिए दो करोड़ रुपया। ठीक है डा० लोहिया आज देश में नहीं हैं और यह लोक सभा पंद्रह आने के विचार से वंचित हो गई है। अब तो करोड़ों की बात चलेगी। राव साहब क्या कर सकते हैं? कोई भी मंत्री पूर्ण तो है ही नहीं। किसी मंत्री के पास कान हैं तो जीभ नहीं है और उसकी आंख कटी हुई। किसी का हाथ कटा हुआ है। किसी का दिमाग फटा हुआ है। टूटे फूटे शरीर के अंगों वाली यह सरकार है। कहीं कान पूरा है, कहीं आंख लेकिन शरीर पूरा नहीं है। कितने मरे हैं इसका भी पता नहीं है। इसका भी पता चलेगा जब विदेश से पता लगेगा। विदेश का कोई संगठन है, वह अगर इनको बताएगा तब इनको पता चलेगा कि इतने आदमी मरे हैं। अगर वह सो जाए तो इनको पता ही नहीं चल सकेगा। राव साहब को ज्यादा दोष मैं नहीं देता हूं। उनके बस की यह बात नहीं है। राव साहब को जब तूफान आता है तो जो सरकारी महकमे हैं उन से इत्तिला भी नहीं मिलती है। वह कृषि मंत्री हैं। उन में इतनी शक्ति होनी चाहिए थी कि वह इत्तिला ले सकते। हाथ भी चलें, पांव भी चले, कान भी चलें और आंख भी चले तब काम बनता है। इनको साधन मिलें तभी तो यह बता सकते हैं। आज तो आकाशवाणी से पीपा बजा दिया जाता है। लेकिन जो साधन चाहियें वे उपलब्ध नहीं है। इनमें इतनी शक्ति नहीं है, इसको मैं मानता हूं, ताकत नहीं है इसको मैं मानता हूं। एशियाड में लठ चल रहे हैं। बालिन्दर सिंह को भी पता चल गया है। राव साहब भी जाते तो ये भी न बचते। अच्छा हुआ नहीं गए। भीष्म जी बैठे हैं। ये कर्म के भीष्म नहीं हैं, नाम के ही हैं। ये भी बच नहीं पाते। आगे जो होने वाला है उसका यह द्योतक है।

राव साहब से मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि कुछ लम्बा वह सोचें। उनको चाहिए कि वह कलम लगाएं और कुछ करें। प्रदर्शनवाजी से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। शोषित वर्ग का वह सोचें, शोषण करने वालों के बारे में नहीं। करोड़ों लोगों का खून चूस कर एक ताज बना दिया गया जो अपने आप में एक अजूबा है। इस तरह का अजूबा वह भी कोई कर दिखायें, ऐसा अजूबा बना सकते हैं, तो बनाएं। ऐसा वह नहीं कर सकते हैं तो करोड़ों लोगों की जिन्दगियों को वह बचा नहीं सकेंगे। उनकी जिन्दगियों को बचाने के लिए यह जरूरी था कि कलम लगाई जाती। अकाल पर यहां बहस होती, उस पर चर्चा चलती तो सारे तथ्य आपके सामने आते। यह जो ब्यान उन्होंने दिया है इससे साफ मालूम पड़ता है कि दिमाग उनका नहीं है, खोपड़ी उनकी नहीं है। इस में हैदराबाद का दिमाग लगा हुआ है। वह सड़ी हुई खोपड़ी है। आपस में वहां जूते चल रहे हैं। राज दरवार में रोना मचा हुआ है, तूफान में मरने वालों की कौन चिन्ता करेगा? सरकार वहां चल नहीं पा रही है। जनता को बचाने वाला कोई है, कहा नहीं जा सकता है। जब यह पूछा गया कि कितने लोग प्रभावित हुए हैं तो किसी को याद आ गया और उसने कह दिया कि चार सौ। नहीं तो छः सौ भी लिखे जा सकते थे। लेकिन चार के साथ दो विन्दयां लगा दो हैं। 401 नहीं, 399 नहीं बल्कि पूरे चार सौ। कैसे चार सौ हो गए, पता नहीं --

श्री रत्नसिंह राजदा : (बम्बई दक्षिण) : चार चीफ मिनिस्टर बदल चुके हैं।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : बदले ही तो हैं, मरे तो नहीं हैं।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : आप अपनी बात कहिए ।

श्री मनीराम बागडी : आप जरा रोशनी में आ जाओ, आपका चेहरा देख लूं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से एक बात जानना चाहता हूं, गांव का आदमी किसान के दर्द को जानता है, राष्ट्रपिता ने गलत बात नहीं कही थी कि आजादी के बाद सबसे पहला अगर मेरा काम हो तो राष्ट्रपति या वाइसराय लाज को अगर मिटाऊं नहीं तो कम से कम अस्पताल जरूर बनाऊंगा । झोंपड़ी वालों को आप 250 रु० देते हैं जिसको बीमारी में ढाई आने की गोली नहीं मिलती है, ऐसे देश के अन्दर एक व्यक्ति 350 कमरों के मकान में रहेगा और बीमारी होगी तो करोड़ों रु० लगेगा । अगर यह बात चलेगी तो चाहे बाढ़ हो, चाहे तूफ़ान हो, चाहे सूखा हो, उस देश के अन्दर करोड़ों इन्सान भूख से मरेंगे । राव साहब, आप जरा गांवों में कदम टेक दो । आप खुद मौके पर जाओ । यह ठीक है कि भगवान तो नहीं हो कि जाने से मोक्ष हो जायगा, लेकिन आपके जाने से जगह पकड़ी जायगी । आप एशियाड प्रदर्शनी में सुन्दर-सुन्दर लड़कियों के फोटो को दिखा रहे हो, अच्छा नक्सा देश का दिखा रहे हो जिससे बाहर के लोगों को मालुम हो कि सारा देश ऐसा ही है । लेकिन जिस देश के अन्दर 10 करोड़ लोग भूखे सोते हों उससे आंख नहीं मोड़ी जा सकती । माननीय कमलापति जी जानते हैं, बने बैठे हैं बेचारे भीष्म पितामह, द्रौपदी का चीर लुट रहा है और चुप बैठे हैं । आप मंत्री जी खुद मौके पर जाइये । यह जो लघु बयान है इसको बन्द कीजिए । लोगों का 20 सेर अनाज और 250 रु० दे कर बेइज्जत न कीजिए । बल्कि जरूरत के मुताबिक उनके मकान बनाइये । आपको तो पहले समाचार मिलता है । राव साहब, आपके तो पुरखे ऐसे होते थे कि एक महीना पहले अपनी मौत बता देते थे कि बेटे इकट्ठे हो जाओ एक महीना बाद मरेंगे । तो क्या सरकार को तूफ़ान का भी पता नहीं लग रहा है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have forgotten that cyclones in coastal regions of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu is the subject of today's Calling Attention. I am just reminding you.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Cyclones in the entire country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Minister will reply only to the points which concern the subject of this Calling Attention. Please conclude. How is all this relevant?

श्री मनो राम बागडो : साइक्लोन पर ही बोल रहा हूं । मैं तीन बातों का जवाब चाहता हूं ।

(1) जब भी साइक्लोन आये, तूफ़ान आये तो केन्द्र का मंत्री फौरन मौके पर पहुंचे । चाहे कितना ही जरूरी काम हो उसको छोड़ कर वह मौके पर जाये ।

(2) यह नहीं कि जितना मांगे दे दो । कोई तुम हातिम ताई के खजाने पर नहीं बैठे हो । जानते नहीं तुम्हारा कान पकड़ कर झटका देगी रानी कि तुम क्यों गलत बोल गए । केन्द्रीय सरकार जितना उचित समझे उतना जरूर दे । यह जवाब भी वेग है कि जितना

मांगे उतना देंगे । जितना कायदे से बनता है उतना दो । इसका कायदा बनाइये । आपके पास कायदा नहीं है कि किस तरह से पैसा बांटा जाए ।

(3) मरने वालों को मुआवजा, और जिनकी क्षति हुई है उनको मुआवजा दिया जायगा । इन तीन चीजों का आप यहां पर ऐलान कीजिए ।

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) उपाध्यक्ष जी, हमारे बागड़ी जी तो गांधी जी की भाषा बोलते हैं, इन्होंने हमें बहुत उपदेश भी दिए और जो कुछ इन्होंने कहा हमने उसे नोट किया है । हमारे लिए तो वह उपदेश ही होता है । यहां पर उन्होंने तीन प्रश्न पूछे । लेकिन मैं उनको इतना ही बताना चाहता हूं कि यह तूफ़ान वहां 18 तारीख यानी परसों रात को ही आया था । सिर्फ कल का ही एक दिन हमें मिला और इस दौरान जितनी सूचना हम एकत्र कर सकते थे, उतनी सूचना एकत्र करने की हमने पूरी कोशिश की । जो सूचना हमारे पास उपलब्ध है, किसी भी माननीय सदस्य से उसे छिपाने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है, हमें उसे छिपा नहीं सकते । यदि कोई यहां से तूफ़ान के दिन भी चला जाता तो उस को राहत मिल सकती थी । लेकिन आपको सही जानकारी देने के लिए सही सूचना एकत्र कर आप तक पहुंचाने के लिए हमारा यहां रहना जरूरी था ।

आन्ध्र प्रदेश की 30–35 टीमें वहां पर रिलीफ के काम कर रही हैं और वह स्थिति का पूरा जायजा ले रही हैं कि वहां पर तूफ़ान के कारण कितना नुकसान हुआ है । जैसा मैंने पिछले वर्ष भी कहा था, जिस तेजी से उस समय उड़ीसा में तूफ़ान आया था, उसमें भारत सरकार ने 56 करोड़ रुपये की स्टेट को मदद दी थी । इस बार का तूफ़ान वैसा नहीं निकला, जैसी हमें अपेक्षा थी जिसका हमें डर था । वह तूफ़ान उस गति से नहीं आया । लेकिन हवा काफी तेज चली और 70 किलोमीटर प्रति घण्टा उसकी रफ्तार थी । वह तूफ़ानी हवा ही चली....

श्री मनीराम बागडी : मेरे प्रश्न तीन थे, आप नोट कर लीजिए —(1) क्या मंत्री जी मौके पर वहां जाएंगे (2) क्या लोगों को मुआवजा मिलेगा और (3) इस तूफ़ान से प्रभावित लोगों को सहायता देने का क्या कायदा है ?

श्री बालेश्वर राम : मैं आपको सब कुछ बता रहा हूं कि सहायता देने का क्या कायदा है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do you want the Minister to go when the cyclone is on, or when it is over?

श्री मनीराम बागडी : जिस जगह यह घटना घटी, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वहां कोई मंत्री जाएंगे । दूसरा प्रश्न मेरा यह है कि जिन लोगों का वहां नुकसान हुआ है, उनको मुआवजा मिलेगा या नहीं और तीसरा प्रश्न है कि तूफ़ान पीड़ितों के लिए क्या आपके पास कोई कोड है, जैसा कि फैमीन कोड आपने बनाया हुआ है । यदि नहीं, तो क्या ऐसी कोई संहिता बनाने का आपका विचार है या नहीं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He does not want you to go when the cyclone is on, but after the cyclone is over.

श्री बालेश्वर राम : मैंने कहा कि जहां जिस तरह का नुक्सान होता है, जैसा पिछले साल उड़ीसा में हमने 56 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता दी, क्योंकि वहां का तूफ़ान ज्यादा बड़ा था । इसके अलावा स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस भी अपने यहां कुछ मापदंड स्थापित करती है कि हमने इतनी मदद

करनी है । फिर जितना यहां से सम्भव हो सकेगा, हम वह कर ही रहे हैं और यहां से मदद देते हैं । इसलिए ऐसी बात नहीं है कि हमारे पास कोई मापदण्ड ही नहीं है । जरूरत के अनुसार सहायता हमने पहुंचाई है । लेकिन यह सब क्षति पर निभर करता है कि वहां किस तरह की क्षति होती है । यदि ज्यादा क्षति होती है तो हम ज्यादा सहायता देंगे , यदि कम होती है तो कम मदद करेंगे । लेकिन इसके लिए कोई स्टैण्डर्ड मापदण्ड बनाना बड़ा मुश्किल है । हमने राज्य सरकार को यह भी कह रखा है कि वह वहां यह निश्चित करे कि उसे कितनी इमदाद की और आवश्यकता है और जितना हमसे सम्भव होगा, हम देते हैं ।

दूसरा प्रश्न आपका है कि क्या वहां पर कोई मंत्री जाएंगे । मैंने आपको बताया कि किस प्रकार हमारे लोग समय पर वहां जाते रहते हैं । जरूरत पड़ेगी तो हम भी वहां जाएंगे, वैसे आन्ध्र प्रदेश के मंत्री और मुख्यमंत्री वहां पहुंचे हुए हैं । फिर यह साइक्लोन 70 किलोमीटर प्रति घण्टे की रफ्तार से आया । जब पहले ही वहां पर चीफ मिनिस्टर और मिनिस्टर मौजूद हैं तो फिर हमारा जाने का कोई फ़ायदा नहीं है । तामिलनाडु से भी वहां पर चीफ मिनिस्टर ने आना था, लेकिन उनका जाना साइक्लोन की वजह से रूक गया । जहां ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ है वहां एक क्षेत्र रायलसीमा का है, जहां काफ़ी समय से सूखा पड़ा आ रहा था, वह सूखा प्रभावित क्षेत्र था, इसी प्रकार तंजाबूर हमारे तमिलनाडु का एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट है, वहां भी इस तूफ़ान आने के कारण बारिश हुई और सूखे से राहत मिली है । वहां पर भी एक इंच बारिश रिकार्ड हुई है । इसलिए जहां एक ओर इस तूफ़ान से नुकसान हुआ है, वहीं दूसरी ओर कुछ फायदा भी हुआ है । फिर, जैसा हमने कहा, और इन्फार्मेशन भी हम एकत्र कर रहे

हैं, हमारी 34–35 टीमें वहां पहले से सर्वे का काम कर रही हैं । यदि किसी और इमदाद की जरूरत होगी, तो वह प्रबन्ध भी हम करेंगे ।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your name is not there; please sit down.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I am told that Shri Salve will make a statement in Rajya Sabha at 2.00 P.M.

13.18 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE.* PRODUCTIVITY LINKED BONUS FOR EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESSES

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to make a brief statement regarding the decision taken by Government about grant of productivity linked bonus to the employees of the Government of India Presses and branches of the Directorate of Printing under the Ministry of Works and Housing.

The scheme of productivity linked bonus, presently applicable to the Railways and Posts & Telegraph employees, has been extended to about 15000 employees of the Government of India Presses and branches of the Directorate of Printing under the Ministry of works and Housing. These employees have also been allowed 15 days salary/wages as productivity linked bonus on an *ad hoc* basis for the year 1980-81.

The eligibility criteria for bonus will cover all employees of the Government of India Presses and branches of the Directorate of Printing, borne on regular establishment and drawing upto Rs. 1600 per month as basic pay and dearness allowance. In case of officials, drawing more than Rs. 750 but less than Rs. 1600 per month *ad hoc* bonus will be calculated only on the basis of Rs. 750 per month.

13.19 hrs.

STATEMET RE: NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to make a brief statement on the National Capital Region Plan which I believe would be of interest to the Hon'ble Members.

The importance of coordinated implementation of well-integrated development plan for Delhi and its sorrounding areas covering a little over 30,000 sq. km in cooperation between the Union Territory and the concerned State Governments, is well recognised. The integrated development of different sectors is particularly necessary to deal with problems of supply of drinking water, flood control, transport. power housing etc. and to deal effectively with macro level problems of urban growth. A regional plan was prepared a few years ago but for a variety of reasons the implementation of schemes has not been as vigorous as one would wish it to be. The matter has assumed urgency in the context of the revision of the Delhi Master Plan and also because of the pressures or urban growth in the National Capital Region.

I am glad to be able to inform the House that as a result of consultations with the concerned Chief Ministers and the Lt. Governor of Delhi we have come to an agreement that a Statutory Board at the Centre with the concerned Central Ministers, the Chief Ministers of the concerned States and the Lt. Governor of Delhi as members would be set up for the formulation, coordination, enforcement and implementation of necessary development plans for the region. I propose to introduce the necessary legislation in Parliament as early as possible for the establishment of the National Capital Region Board after the State legislature of at least two of the participating States have passed necessary resolutions. I have every hope that the Board when set up would be able to revitalise the NCR Plan and ensure the coordinated development of the region speedily and effectively.

The Region as it is identified at present consists of the Union Territory of Delhi and certain areas of Haryana, U.P. and Rajasthan. Some friends, including an Hon'ble Member of Parliament, have suggested a redefinition of the Region. Ths is an exercise, which along with other exercises can be taken up under the guidance of the Board after it has been set up.

13.21 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE THIRTY-SEVEN REPORT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): Sir, I beg to move

> "That this House do agree with the Thirty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 19th October, 1982."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

> "That this House do agree with the Thirty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House of on the 19th October, 1982."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Here is an announcement. Mr. N. K. P. Salve will make a statement on the I.P.C. and Cr. P. C. (Amendment) Bill 1982 at about 2.30 p.m.

The House now stands adjourned to meet at 2.25 p.m.

13.26 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Twentyfive Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY MINISTER: Now, Statement by Minister. Shri N. K. P. Salve.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: (Rajpur): We have a right to withdraw our applause.

STATEMENT *RE*: INDIAN PENAL CODE AND CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (BIHAR AMENDMENT) Bill

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): Sir, After the statement of the Prime Minister at Lucknow on the "Bihar Press Bill" and my statement on the same at Nagpur, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting issued a letter on 20th September, 1982 to nine major organisations representing the journalists and the news-paper industry seeking their precise objections to and suggestions on the "Bihar Press Bill".

2. As many as five organisations have already replied to the letter of my Ministry. Others have asked for time and have been requested to send their replies by 25th October, 1982. Yesterday evening, I met the representatives of (1) Indian Federation of Working Journalists (2) All India News papers Editors' Conference (3) All India Small and Medium Newspapers Association (4) Press Association and (5) Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society and discussed with them the matter.

3. It was agreed that to find a solution, the dialogue must be continued and, therefore, it was decided that the representatives of all the nine organisations will again meet me in the next week. I assured the representatives that the President's assent to the Bill will only be given after the dialogue was complete. I further assured the representatives that while Government is anxious to curb rag journalism, it considers that the freedom of the Press is the ark of the convenant of democracy and would, therefore, never be a party to abridging the freedom of the Press guaranteed in the Constitution.

4. The representatives present assured me that they are anxious that nothing should vitiate the atmosphere of dialogue between the Press and the Government and, therefore, further assured me that the rally organised by the Press on 21st October, 1982, at New Delhi would not be allowed to be used either to politicalise the issue of freedom of the Press or to impair the cordial atmosphere essential for the dialogue between the Press and the Government.

5. I am making this statement in the Parliament in pursuance of an assurance given by me to the representatives present in the meeting.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now matters under Rule 377.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: . . . .* (*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No clarification. I am not permitting anybody. Please do not record anything.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now matter under Rule 377. Mr. Lakshman Mallick.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No point of order.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : म आपकी रूलिंग पर वाक आऊट करता हूं ।

14.33 hrs.

Shri Ram Vilas Paswan then left the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Lakshman Mallick. Go ahead. Your statement will be recorded.

*Not recorded.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) CONSTRUCTION OF A FISHING HARBOUR AT PARADIP PORT

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK (Jagatsinghpur): A serious discontentment has arisen in Orissa due to the inordinate delay in the establishment of a Fishing Harbour at Paradip. Fishing Industry has suffered a great setback in the absence of Fishing Harbour facilities. As many as 300 trawlers are under operation at Paradip.

Those Trawlers have been congesting the port area and obstructed traffic at the entrance channel. With the delay in the construction of a Fishing Harbour, the cost of the project is also going up.

It is regrettable that the task force set up under the Port Development Adviser has not yet finalised a suitable site to locate the project.

The site should be selected at an early date. Unless immediate steps are taken for the establishment of the Fishing Harbour, the Fishing Industry will continue to suffer. Therefore, I urge the Minister of Shipping and Transport to make all possible efforts for the construction of a Fishing Harbour at Paradip Port.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik:

(ii) NEED TO CHECK SAIL EROSION IN ORISSA.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack): Orissa is facing a serious problem due to soil erosion. About 47 per cent of the total surface land of the State suffer from soil erosion of some kind or the other. Previously erosion through wind was confined to coastal areas, but now it is spreading over to the adjoining districts like Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj Dhenkanal and Sambalpur. Erosion through water is the problem for the entire State.

About 31 lakh hectares of agricultural lands, which are mostly cultivated without bunds and terraces, suffer from soil erosion. According to some other estimate, about 28.8 lakh hectares of waste lands, devoid of adequate vegetation, are also affected by soil erosion. Besides, 2.5 million hectares of lands are affected by soil salinity or water logging. In the coastal regions, the cultivated lands, adjoining about 55 kms. of sea coast are affected by drifting sand through wind erosion.

Unless immediate measures are not taken by the Ministry of Agriculture, the erosion problem cannot be checked. Therefore, I urge on the Government of India to take immediate soil conservation measures like tree planting, bunding, terracing, pasture development.

(iii) DECLARATION OF PORBANDER PORT AS ALL-WEATHER PORT.

SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA (Jamnagar): Porbandar is existing as a port since many decades and the mercantile community and sea-farers of Porbander have established a flourishing trade with Saudi Arabia, East Africa and Persian Gulf Ports. In 1904 when the India-Africa passenger service was started by the British Indian Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., Porbandar was selected as a port of call for the passenger service and since then, there has been sizable passenger traffic between Porbandar and the African ports. Until recently, the Port has been a seasonable roadstead and cargo handling facilities were provided along with banks of river Ashrawati. Now, with the development of all weather direct berthing facilities, the port has assumed much more importance particularly because of its favourable location in respect to established sea routes between India and the Middle East and the European countries.

The physical conditions at Porbandar are favourable. Tide is moderate. Tital currents are, practically, absent and

there is no problem of siltation. During monsoon, sea can become very rough but this difficulty is now overcome with the construction of a breakwater. In spite of all the facilities available, however, since the port was a seasonal roadstead, its utility was, to a certain extent, limited. With the development of all weather direct berthing facilities, it is hoped that the port will be able to serve the hinterland in a much better way. I urge upon the Central Government to declare it as an all weather port immediately and develop it accordingly, looking into its importance in national interest.

(iv) REGULAR SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY DURING ASIAN GAMES TO THE WESTERN DISTRICTS OF U.P.

श्री चन्द्रपाल सिंह (अमरोहा) : जैसा कि सबको विदित है कि इस वर्ष भारत की राजधानी में नवम एशियाई खेल का आयोजन होने जा रहा है । इसके लिए सरकार यह चाहती है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग इसें देख सके और इसका प्रचार हो सके । परन्तु सीमित स्थान उपलब्ध होने के कारण ज्यादा लोग इसे यहां नहीं देख पायेंगे ।

दिल्ली दूरदर्शन के प्रसारण से लगभग 150 कि० मी० दूर तक के लोग लाभान्वित होते हैं । एशियाई खेलों का भी ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लोग, जो टिकट के अभाव में स्टेडियम पर आकर उन्हें नहीं देख सकेंगे, दिल्ली दूरदर्शन के माध्यम से देख सकेंगे ।

परन्तु बड़े खेद का विषय है कि पूर्ण ग्रामीण अंचलों में (विशेषकर उ० प्र०) बिजली की आपूर्ति बहुत ही अपर्याप्त तथा अनियमित है । बिजली 24 घण्टे में अधिक से अधिक मात्र 8–10 घण्टे आती है और वह भी कब आयेगी और कब चली जायेगी, कोई निश्चित नहीं है । ऐसी परिस्थिति में उ० प्र० के पश्चिमी जिलों के वे ग्रामीण जो दिल्ली दूरदर्शन के माध्यम से एशियाई खेलों को देख पाते, बिजली आपूर्ति के अभाव में देखने से वंचित रह जायेंगे ।

अत: मैं माननीय ऊर्जा मंत्री जी से साग्रह निवेदन करूंगा कि वे इस सदन के माध्यम से सम्बन्धित क्षेत्र के ग्रामीणों को आश्वस्त करें कि एशियाई खेलों के समय बिजली की आपूर्ति बराबर बनी रहेगी और उसकी सुनिश्चित आपूर्ति के लिए तुरन्त आवश्यक विभागीय कार्यवाही करने का कष्ट करें ।

(v) NEED FOR SUPPLY OF SUFFICIENT QUANTITY OF COAL TO THERMAL UNITS IN TAMIL NADU.

SHRI M. KANDASWAMY (Tiruche gode): Tamil Nadu is facing constant power cut of 30 per cent throughout the year. This may be due to the follwing reasons:

In thermal projects, the installed capacity would be 1500 megawatts. In hydel projects, the installed capacity would be 1600 megawatts.

Due to shortage of water out of total installed capacity in hydel projects, only about 1000 megawatts are available from January to July. 600 megawatts of power from Neyveli Corporation is being distributed equally to Southern States.

As far as Thermal Projects are concerned, out of the total requirements of 2400 mega watts, at present only 1500 mega watts are available. Work for the implementation of the first stage is in progress. A proposal for the second stage (Tuticorin: 710 MWs; Mettur 420 MWs; North Madras 1050 MWs.) has been sent to the Union Government on 30-12-81. It is more than 10 months, there is no response from the Government. This delay may

[Shri M. Kandaswamy]

be due to shortage of coal. We understand that coal is being allotted to Northern States, viz, U.P.; Bihar; Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh etc. If the ratio is distributed to Tamil Nadu also the Thermal Units will be able to function properly.

If the Thermal Units are equipped with full capacity, it will be possible to reduce the impact of power cuts on textile mills, large-scale, small-scale industries, agricultural and engineering foundaries. Since the livelihood of nearly lakhs of workers are involved, it is demanded that immediate steps should be taken to supply sufficient quantity of coal from the proper commissioning of second stage of Thermal Units in Tamil Nadu.

I further.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whatever you have given, which has been approved, only will go on record.

(iv) DEALERSHIP POLICY OF MARUTI LTD.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): This Parliament has passed and adopted the Maruti Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980. The said Act provides *inter-alia* for the acquisition and transfer of undertakings of Maruti Limited with a view to securing the utilisation of the available infrastructure, to modernise the automobile industry, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The Government is duty-bound to protect and safeguard the interests of all those who assisted and cooperated the plan to produce a small car named Maruti Car.

Late Shri Sanjay Gandhi entered into an agreement known as Dealership Agreement with about 73 persons hailing from different parts of the country and appointed these 73 persons to be dealers of M/s. Maruti Limited in different parts of our country. These dealers on their part paid on the average a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs aggregating to an amount of Rs. 2.39 crores on the demand of M/s. Maruti Limited. Besides investing such a huge amount to the tune of Rs. 2.39 crores these original dealers invested in shares, in showrooms and workshops and other sales facilities. They had raised these funds at the cost of their running professions by sale or mortgage of their properties and borrowing from banks and private sources. They thus created sales infrastructure. But unfortunately the Maruti Car proved to be a still born child.

In the wake of nationalisation the new nationalised establishment has taken over assets as well as liabilities of the previous company.

These 73 original dealers, therefore, feel that they are *ipso facto* dealers of the nationalised establishment. It bacomes the moral and legal duty on the part of the Government while floating the government company to accept and safeguard the rights, title and interests of all these original dealers nad appoint them outright the dealers in their territories assigned to them as per the past agreement.

In the case of nationalisation of many other under-takings, the dealers who then existed were accepted as the dealers of the nationalised concern. It would be therefore prudent, just, proper and in the fitness of things that the Government should unequivocally announce the original dealers as *de-jure* and *de facto* dealers of the nationalised concern.

(vii) ERADICATION OF ENCEPLALITIES FEVER FROM GORAKHPUR DISTRICT

श्री महावीर प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : मैं आपके माध्यम से केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र बांसगांव एवं सम्पूर्ण गोरखपुर जनपद में जोरों से व्याप्त मस्तिष्क ज्वर की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता । श्रीमन्, सम्पूर्ण जनपद

बाढ़ और जल जमाव के कारण व्यापक दृष्टि से त्रस्त हो गया है । फलस्वरूप सम्पूर्ण जनपद में मस्तिष्क ज्वर ने महामारी का रूप धारण कर लिया है और काफी लोग मर चुके हैं और अब भी मर रहे हैं । स्वास्थ्य विभाग के एक प्रवक्ता के अनुसार तीन सप्ताह के अन्दर 34 व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हो चुकी है और 149 व्यक्ति अब भी मस्तिष्क ज्वर से पीड़ित हैं । ये सभी व्यक्ति जिला अस्पताल, गोरखपुर एवं मैडिकल कालेज, गोरखपुर में मरे हैं ।

अत: पुन: आपके माध्यम से केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करते हुए मांग करता हूं कि प्राथमिकता के आधार पर अविलम्ब उचित कदम उठा कर उक्त महामारी का रोकने के लिए आदेश प्रदान करें ।

(viii) NEED FOR EQUAL TREATMENT TO ENGINEERS IN COAL INDIA LTD.

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA (Kodarma): Under Rule 377 I make the following statement:

I want to draw the attention of the Energy Minister towards the sad plight and discontentment amongst thousands of Engineers of Excavation, Electric and Mechanic and Civil cadre of Coal India Ltd. In Coal Industry, it seems only mining engineers are being considered for the posts of Directors and for other such posts at corporate level not only in Technical Cadre but also in other cadres like personnel, safety etc. The officers in engineering cadre like excavation electric and mechanical who are equally qualified, experienced and devoted and pay vital role in this industry are not being deprived of career-growth but also denied the opportunity to participate in decision making at corporate level. This is a gross injustice.

The contribution of these engineers towards production, planning, machine management, maintenance management, workhops support, training and skilled manpower management, import substitution is also remarkable and commendable. The contribution of the hard work, zeal and efforts of the neglected engineers is evident in the achievements of Coal Industry which has been possible mainly due to mechanisation of coal mines—either open-cast or underground.

Still it is unfortunate that this is not being recognised by the management at top levels. If the Government's apathy will continue to prevail it is feared that frustration and demoralisation will creep in, which is not a healthy side for the coal industry. I would like to urge upon the Government to consider the case of equal treatment of all engineers who are behind the machines, plant and equipment in the coal industry.

(ix) REALEASE OF WATER TO WEST BENGAL FROM TENUGHAT TO SAVE CROPS.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly): Under Rule 377. I make the following statement:

West Bengal is currently affected by severe drought. Millions of people are passing through severe hardship and misery. Large amount of crops has already been damaged by two spells of drought. But still the peasants are struggling to save whatever little crop is standing in their field. Standing crops in 240,000 hectares of land under D.V.C. command area will be destroyed for lack of irrigation if some water is not made available immediately. The West Bengal Chief Minister has already sent an urgent telex message to the Prime Minister two days back requesting her to instruct the concerned officials to release at least 50,000 acre feet of water from Tenughat in Bihar in view of the very serious situation in West Bengal. The West Bengal Irrigation Minister also sent urgent messages to Union Irrigation Minister and Union Indus-

[Prof. Rupchand Val]

try Minister making the same request. But no answer has yet been received even after five days.

I urge upon the Central Government to respond to the request of West Bengal and arrange release of at-least 50,000 acre feet of water from Tenughat at least from a few days to save the standing crop in D.V.C. command area.

(x) NEED TO CONSTRUCT DAMS IN BIHAR.

प्रो० अजित कुमार महता (समस्तीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर बिहार और विशेष कर समस्तीपुर सदा से उपेक्षित रहा है। स्वतंत्रता के 35 वर्ष बाद भी यहां विकास को गति अत्यन्त धीमी रही है। यद्यपि यह कृषिप्रधान क्षेत्र है, फिर भी सिंचाई के साधनों एवं सिंचित भूमि का विस्तार अति संकुचित रहा है। गंडक कोसी, जैसी धमधूसर सिंचाई परियोजनाएं तो किसानों के लिए अरबों रुपये खर्च होने के बाद भी विशेष लाभदायक नहीं हो सकी। नहरों के टटने और रिसने से जितना नुकसान हर साल होता है, उतना सिंचाई से फ़ायदा भी नहीं पहुंचता है। लघु सिंचाई तथा उदवह योजनाएं तथा राजकीय नलकूप कुछ लोगों के लिए सोने का अंडा देने वाली मुर्गी जैसी हो, पर किसानों के लिए व्यर्थ हैं। लगभग 80 प्रतिशत राजकीय नलकूप मृतप्रायः ही रहते हैं, कुछ बिजली के बगर और कुछ तकनीकी खराबियों से तथा बाकी बिजली की आपूर्ति के अभाव से।

समस्तीपुर के दक्षिणी भाग दलसिंह सराय पटोरी और मोहीउद्दीन नगर प्रखडों में कहीं-कहीं तो 24 घण्टे में मुश्किल से लगातार 24 मिनट भी बिजली नहीं टिक पाती। अब पीने के पानी का भी संकट बढ़ गया है। पूर्वी चम्पारण, मुजफ्फरपुर, वैशाली, समस्तीपुर, सीतामढ़ी, दरभंगा, मधुबनी, पूर्णिया, गोपालगंज छपरा, सीवान नवादा, नालंदा, राँची संथाल परगना और भागलपुर में अभूतपूर्व अकाल की भयावह स्थिति पैदा हो गई है।

एक ओर बिहार में सूखा है, दूसरी ओर उत्तर प्रदेश में अतिवृष्टि के कारण गंगा, गंडक, सोन को बाढ़ से कुछ जिले तबाह हो गये, समस्तीपुर के दक्षिणी भाग में गंगा के किनारे गांवों का कटाव जारी है। इन क्षेत्रों के बचाव के लिए हाजीपुर, बाजिदपुर बांध (बरुआ बांध) और चिनगिया बांध तथा मीरजान नाले में स्लुइस गेट का निर्माण शीघ्रातिशीघ्र आवश्यक है।

(xi) JAMALPUR RAILWAY WORKSHOP.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: (Monghyr): Sir, Eastern Railway workshop Jamalpur's story over the last ten to fifteen years is a story of promises that have not been honoured. In 1973, the then Minister for Railways had promised that the Rolling mill of Jamalpur would be expanded by establishing one more mill. Nothing has been heard of since then and today workload of even the existing rolling mill has been reduced. During his visit to Jamalpur in March, 1981, the then Minister for Railways had promised, among other projects, the establishment of a wagon construction unit at Jamalpur. It is understood that the Ministry of Railways even directed the Eastern Railway to plan for wagon manufacture. Other projects approved for Jamalpur at the same time were establishment of a Spring Shop, facilities for manufacture of Spheroidal Graphite Cast Iron (SGCI) and Malleable Castings and production of heavy duty cranes. It is painful to note that not one of these projects is any where in sight. With special reference to manufacture of crane, this was one of the few activities started by the Railways in the 60s. Today even the level of manufacture achieved 10 years back is not being adhered to.

Other activities started at Jamalpur are also being allowed to die out. Capacity for manufacture of electric jacks

is 4 sets per month. The Railway's need is much more. The same applies to manufacture of ticket printing machines where actual manufacture has gone down over the years.

Periodic overhaul of diesel locomotives is another promise that the Railways continue to make. But progress of this project is also painfully slow. Although sanctioned in 1977, even half the target capacity of 36 shunters per month has not been achieved till now. As far as main line diesel locomotives are concerned, instead of turning out 3 locomotives per month, facilities have not been even set up of 1 loco every six months. During 1982-83, only Rs. 48 lakhs have been allotted for this project leaving a balance of over Rs. 1.5 crores.

Over 70 per cent of the workshops' machinery is overaged and outdated. Yet, Jamalpur did not figure in the modernisation scheme launched by the Railways in 1978-79.

In view of the above, I request the Minister for Railways to personally intervene to stop the deterioration and closure of India's biggest Railway workshop and make a statement thereof.

(xii) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO PEOPLE AFFECTED BY CYCLONE IN ANDHRA PRADESH.

SHRI PASALA PENCHALAIAH (Tirupathi): Sir, on Monday, the 18th October, 1982, at about midnight, a cyclonic gale with an intensity of 120 K.M./hour, hit the east coast near Sri Harikota of Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh. In Nellore, Chittore and Cuddapah districts of Andhra Pradesh, nearly five lakhs of poor people have been rendered homeless and one lakh of houses have been completely collapsed due to the cyclone havoc. Ten human lives were lost and hundreds of cattle died. The worst hit taluqs are Gudur, Vakadu, Naidupet, Sullurpet, Venkatagiri in Nellore district, Satyavedu, Kalahasti, Nageri, Puttur and Chandragiri in Chittore district and some in Cuddapah district.

Communications have been disrupted in these areas. Roads and tanks are breached. Train and bus services are dislocated. Paddy nursery lime, gardens, mango gardens and paddy crop under filter points are heavily damaged Big trees are uprooted.

The people were reeling under drought till yesterday and today they have become victims of cyclonic havoc in the above districts.

Official estimate of damage runs into crores. I request the Government to come to the aid of the cyclone affected area in Andhra Pradesh in a big way to mitigate the misery and sanction immediate financial assistance to take up relief operations.

14.56 hrs.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we take up the legislative business.

Further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri S.B.P. Pattabhai Rama Rao on the 19th October, 1982, namely:—

> "That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964, be taken into consideration."

Shri Mool Chand Daga was on his legs. He was on his legs for more time....

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): I spoke only for 15 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have already taken 20 minutes. You have to conclude within 3 minutes. If everybody takes 20 minutes, how can we conclude it within 2 hours allotted? Already, 50 minutes are over.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: You kindly give me 10 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All right, as a special case. Please conclude in 10 minutes.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह यह कि मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट से यह गलती कैसे रह गई ।

14.57 hrs.

[SHRI S. M. KRISHNA *in the Chair*]

Here is the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964. There is Section 37 giving powers to make regulations. Section 37 says that under this Section the regulations will be made. Section 37 says:

> "The Board may, with the previous approval of the Central Government make regulations not inconsistent with the Act to provide for all matters for which provision is necessary and expedient for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Act."

यह सारे रूल्स और रैगुलेशन्स बनने के बाद, जहां तक मुझे याद है हमने कई बार सबोर्डिनेट लैजिस्लेशन कमैटी के जरिए यह सजैस्शन दिया और अब भी बार-बार उसको प्रैस कर रहे हैं कि पांचवीं लोक सभा ने यह निणय लिया था कि–

> "The Committee are surprised to note that even after 18 years of presentation of the Third Report (First Lok Sabha) (Report was presented on 3-5-1955), such omissions are still being made. The Committee have earlier in this Report referred to the importance of the provision regarding laying of Rules, Regulations, Bye-laws, etc. before Parliament. The Committee, therefore, reiterate their earlier recommendation made in paras 36-37 of Third Report (First Lok Sabha) wherein they had emphasised that in all future Bills which might seek to delegate power to make rules, regulations, etc. which might seek to amend earlier Act make power to make rules, regulations, etc., suitable provisions regarding laying them on the Table should be included therein."

There is a formula.

लेकिन मुझे मालूम हुआ कि जब इस इंडस्ट्रियल डवलैपमेंट बैंक आफ इण्डिया अमैंडमैंट बिल, 1982 के जरिए संशोधन लाने के लिए विधेयक लाया गया तो उसके अंदर वह फार्मूला है ही नहीं ।

15.00 hrs.

After repeating, say, for 20 years, we have recommended it in the year, 1955, then again, in 1971 but, today we find that even this formula has not been included in the new Bill which has been introduced in the House.

मेरा आबजैक्शन है कि आप रूल्स और रेगुलेशन्स बनाने के बाद उन्हें सदन में नहीं रखते हैं, न इस बार में बिल में प्राविजन रखते हैं और न हमारे द्वारा बताया गया फार्मूला रखते हैं । कुछ विभागों ने ऐसा करना शुरू कर दिया है । समझ में नहीं आता कि फिनांस डिपार्टमेंट ने यह गलती कैसे कर दी । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस गलती को सुधारा जाए ।

हिन्दुस्तान में 84 ऐसे डिस्ट्रिक्टस है, जहां कोई इंडस्ट्रीज नहीं है—न मीडियम और न स्माल-स्केल । आई डी वी आई ने कहा है कि 25 डिस्ट्रिक्टस में उद्योगों के विकास के लिए स्पेशल सेल एपायंट किया जाएगा । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आई डी वी आई ने जो 25 डिस्ट्रि-

कटस लिए हैं, उनमें से राजस्थान में कौन से डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स लिए गए हैं और उनमें क्या काम किया गया है।

स्माल-स्केल सैक्टर की रिफिनांस स्कीम के अंतर्गत लाने की तरफ न सरकार का ध्यान जाता है और न कामर्शल बैंक्स और अन्य फिनांशल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स का। इस बारे में पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंगज़ कमेटी ने कहा है :-

"Sanctions under the refinance scheme aggregated Rs. 1900.7 crores since the inception of the IDBI. Commercial banks are stated to be the major users of the refinance facility....

The Committee would like to have an assessment of the role of the commercial banks in development financing. If such an assessment has not been made already, it should be made now.

4.29 The IDBI's assistance to the small-scale sector mainly flows through its refinance scheme. In view of their low capital output ratios and shorter gestation period, the development of small-scale industries will result in more efficient use of capital in fields where economies of sale are not sizeable. The share of small-scale sector has gone upto 71 per cent of the assistance under the refinance scheme. Considering, however, that only 35 per cent of the total assistance of IDBI was covered by the refinance, the share of the small-scale sector in the total assistance of the IDBI would be only 25 per cent. The Committee desire that the refinance scheme should be made more attractive to this sector and greater promotional as well as publicity efforts should be directed towards ensuring increased flow of assistance to the small scale sector."

मैं भी कहना चाहता हूं कि छोटे-छोटे उद्योगों का विकास करने के लिए उन्हें काफी पैसा मिलना चाहिए। लेकिन आई डी बी आई छोटे उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए पूरी धनराशि नहीं दे पा रहा है।

आई डी बी आई के चेयरमैन ने कहा है :-

"The country would require substantial inflow of funds from abroad. As regards long-term capital, in addition to the inflow of external assistance from international institutions and Governments, sizeable amounts may have to be raised by way of borrowings in the capital markets abroad."

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि ये बताते क्यों नहीं हैं कि कितना धन दूसरे देशों से ले रहे हैं? हमको मालूम होना चाहिए कि कितना धन आई डी बी आई दूसरे देशों से लेकर हमारी इंडस्ट्रीज को फाइनेंस करना चाहती है। महाराष्ट्र को ड्राई फार्मिंग प्रोग्राम के लिए वर्ल्ड बैंक से लोन लेकर दिया गया है लेकिन राजस्थान में डी पी ए पी के प्रोग्राम को ड्राप कर दिया गया है। एन आर आई पी प्रोग्राम के लिए भी राजस्थान को लोन नहीं दिया गया है। इसी की वजह से देश में रीजनल इम्बैलेन्सेज बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। राजस्थान को बहुत कम लोन मिला है। महाराष्ट्र को ज्यादा मिला है। उड़ीसा की फीगर्स मेरे पास नहीं है लेकिन उड़ीसा को भी बहुत कम मिला है। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि रीफाइनन्स करने का जो तरीका है उस पर भी गौर करने की जरूरत है।

एक बात मुझे और भी कहनी है कि बैंक जिसको फाइनेन्स करती है वहां जो नामिनी डायरेक्टर्स रखती है उसकी क्या स्थिति है :

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

"As on 31st December, 1980, the IDBI had appointed 288 nominees on the Boards of 487 assisted companies of whom 205 were officials and 83 were non-officials. However, the Committee were informed in evidence that there were 108 companies in the Project Finance Division, 94 in Soft Loan Division and 19 in Rehabilitation Finance Division where nominee directors had not been appointed."

इन नामिनीज का क्या रोल रहता है, इनका क्या तरीका है और ये क्या वाच करते हैं, यह भी मालूम नहीं हुआ है। इसके अलावा कुछ जगह तो आपने नामिनी रखे हैं लेकिन कहीं पर अभी तक नहीं रखे हैं। हम देख रहे हैं कि कार्मशियल बैंक्स में कई जगह जो आप लोन देते है, सिक इण्डस्ट्रीज को देते हैं, वहां पर गलत तरीके से लोग पहुंच जाते हैं। मैं समझता हूं जो पार्लमेन्ट के मेम्बर्स हैं उनको वहां पर डायरेक्टर बनाया जाना चाहिए। वे लोग अच्छी तरह से अपनी जाब को निभा सकेंगे। लेकिन अभी इतना खर्चा करके जो डायरेक्टर्स बनाए जाते हैं उनके पास समय हीं नहीं रहता है। इसलिए जो पब्लिक रिप्रेन्टेटिव्ज हैं, वे बड़े ध्यान से इस काम को कर सकेंगे। अभी तो जो डायरेक्टर्स बैठते हैं वे सरकारी आफिसर ही होते हैं। नतीजा यह होता है कि मीटिंग में 50 परसेन्ट और कभी कभी 30 परसेन्ट अटेन्डेन्स तक नहीं रहती है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि आई डी बी आई में पब्लिक रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव्ज को डायरेक्टर रखना चाहिए ताकि पब्लिक लोन सही ढंग से डिस्ट्रीब्यूट हो सके।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, अभी मुझे से पूर्व डागा साहब और लारेन्स साहब ने इस बिल के संबंध में काफी बातें कहीं हैं? देखने में तो यह बिल बहुत छोटा लगता है कि इसकी रकम को 200 करोड़ से बढ़ाकर 500 करोड़ कर दिया जाए। लेकिन सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि इसके उद्देश्य क्या थे और इसकी पर्फामेन्स क्या रही है। मुख्य रुप से यह दो चीजें विचारणीय हैं। जब किसी को रुपया देते हैं तो उसके पहले यह सोचना पड़ता है कि वह संस्था उसको लेने के लायक है या नहीं है।

इसके लिए यदि आप विगत परफार्मेन्स को देखें तो निश्चित रूप से यह कहा जा सकता है कि इस संस्था के तीन उद्देश्य थे जिसमें बैकयर्ड एरियाज, बैकवर्ड स्टेट्स और बैकवर्ड क्लासेज, इन तीनों के लिए इस संस्था का निर्माण हुआ था, इन तीनों के उत्थान के लिए काम करेगी। लेकिन यह "रिपोर्ट आन डैवलपमेन्ट बैंकिंग इन इण्डिया, 1980-81", को सभापति महोदय, यदि आप देखें तो इसके जो तीन उद्देश्य इसमें तिलांजलि दे दी गई है और इतना ही नहीं यह जो सरकारी उपक्रम समिति का 24वां प्रतिवेदन है, जो सातवीं लोक सभा का है, इसमें जगह-जगह पर जो चेयरमैन हैं और कमेटी के सदस्य हैं उन्होंने इसके कार्यकलापों की निन्दा की है और उन्होंने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि जिस उद्देश्य से इसको बनाया गया था, उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति में यह सफल नहीं हो पायी है।

आपकी रिपोर्ट का पेज संख्या –82, टेबल-6(5) है। इसमें एक टी०सी०ओ० है (टेक्नीकल कन्सलटेन्सी आरगेनाइजेशन) जहां से लोग ट्रेन्ड करते हैं, ट्रेनिंग देते हैं उसके सम्बन्ध में इसमें कहा गया है।

"In all, around 1,000 entrepreneurs have been identified of whom roughly half have received training."

और उसमें से जितने ट्रेनिंग वाले थे, इसमें उन्होंने कहा है,

"Since inception, TCOs have identified 3,209 entrepreneurs and trained about 47 per cent of them. Out of these trained entrepreneurs, 13 per cent have actually implemented projects."

जितने लोगों का इनका उद्देश्य था नौकरी देने का, इन्होंने कुल 15 लाख का बताया है कि 15 लाख से ज्यादा लोगों को रोजगार देंगे । जो बड़े-बड़े उद्योग-धंधे हैं, बड़ी-बड़ी इन्डस्ट्रीज़ हैं उसके लेवल पर हम विलेज इन्डस्ट्रीज को खड़ा करेंगे, स्माल-स्केल इन्डस्ट्रीज को खड़ा करेंगे । उसके लिए लोगों को ट्रेनिंग देंगे । आपने कुल मिलाकर हजार लोगों को भी ट्रेनिंग नहीं दी । जब आप ट्रेन्ड नहीं कर सकते हैं, इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि जो विलेज इन्डस्ट्रीज हैं, खादी कमीशन है, यह तमाम का तमाम करप्शन का अड्डा होकर खत्म हो गया है इसलिए कि उसमें आउट-लुक नहीं है ।

दूसरी तरफ, जो बड़ी-बड़ी इन्डस्ट्रीज थीं, उनके सामने छोटी इन्डस्ट्रीज को खड़ा नहीं कर पाए । आपकी यह रिपोर्ट है, इस रिपोर्ट में आप देखिए । अभी हमारे डागा साहब ज़िक्र कर रहे थे । इसमें आपने दिया है ।

Statewise classification of assistance by financial institutions.

जब मैं गुजरात की बात कहती हूं या दूसरे राज्यों की बात कहता हूं जहां आज डवलपमेंट है, इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि मैं उसकी निन्दा करता हूं । मैं तो इतना ही कहता हूं कि जब गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र स्टेट की बात आयेगी तो वहां के लोग जानते हैं कि कैसे इन्डस्ट्री लगाई जाती है । लेकिन आपकी संस्था किस लिए खुली थी । इसलिए नहीं खुली थी कि जहां लोग जानते हैं उतनी ही जानकारी देकर खत्म किया जाए ।

आपकी संस्था का उद्देश्य था कि जहां लोग जानते हैं उनको जगाने की कोशिश की जाए । आप इस रिपोर्ट को देखिए कि महाराष्ट्र में आपने दिया 1979–80 में 407.85 करोड़ रुपया, 1980–81 में 471.11 करोड़ रुपया, फिर उसके बाद यह सैंकशन हुआ और डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन 1979–80 में 236 करोड़ और 1980–81 में हुआ 359 करोड़ , बिहार में 40 करोड़ है और डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन हुआ 24 करोड़, 1979–80 और 1980–81 में आपने 82 करोड़ का सैंकशन किया और डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन 35 करोड़ का हुआ ।

आप आसाम को देख लें । आसाम में आपने कुल कितना सैंकशन किया 1979–80 में डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन हुआ 6 करोड़ मात्र और 1980–81 में 5 करोड़ का डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन हुआ । मणिपुर को एक करोड़ भी नहीं मिला । 1979–80 में 17 लाख ही दिया गया और इससे अगले साल 45 लाख । मेघालय को 1.27 लाख और अगले साल 1.12 लाख । नागालैंड को 49 लाख और अगले साल 55 लाख । नतीजा यह हुआ कि नार्थ ईस्टर्न जोन जो बैकवर्ड था वह बैकवर्ड रहा स्टेट के दृष्टिकोण से भी और अखिल भारतीय दृष्टिकोण से भी । मदद जो बैक्वर्ड एरियाज़ की फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशंज़ से होनी चाहिये थी नहीं हुई । 1979–80 में बैकवर्ड एरियाज़ के लिए टोटल सैंक्शन किया गया 1891 करोड़ और डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन हुआ 806 करोड़ । अगले साल 1225 करोड़ में से 473 करोड़ डिसबर्समेंट हुआ । इसी तरह से 1980–81 में 951 करोड़ सैंक्शन हुआ और खर्च किया गया 628 करोड़ । यह कुल 1596 करोड़ में से है । आप को इन सब आंकड़ों से पता चलेगा कि जो हमारा उद्देश्य था वह पूरा नहीं हुआ । अगले टेबल में

"Sectorwise Classification of assistance by Financial Institutions" .

दिया गया है । उस में बताया गया है कि पब्लिक सैक्टर को 1979–80 में 211

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

करोड़ दिया गया और प्राइवेट सैक्टर को 1415 करोड़ । इसी तरह से 1980–81 में पब्लिक सैक्टर को दिया 254.67 करोड़ और प्राइवेट सैक्टर को दिया 1920.98 करोड़ । खर्चा आपने पब्लिक सैक्टर पर 1980–81 में 143.14 करोड़ किया और प्राइवेट सैक्टर पर 1351.19 करोड़ । साफ है कि जो परपज़ था वह अचीव नहीं हुआ । उद्देश्य था बैक्वर्ड इलाकों की हालत को सुधारना, उनको डिवेलेप करना लेकिन वह नहीं हुआ।

आज आप देखेंगें कि गांव का जो कुम्हार है, लुहार है, बढ़ई है, चमार है उन सब की स्थिति दिन प्रति दिन खराब होती जा रही है । बैंक ने बड़े बड़े मोनोपोली हाउसिस को ही फाइनेंस किया है । कल एक साथी ने बताया था कि अकेले बिड़ला को इसके माध्यम से, आई एफ सी आई के माध्यम से 65.50 करोड़ मिला, मफ्त लाल को मिला 13.70 करोड़, ए पी सी को मिला 13.50 करोड़ । इसी तरह से सिंहानिया को खूब पैसा मिला । गांव का कुम्हार जो बर्तन बनाता था उसके बदले में चालू कर दिए गए स्टेनलैस स्टील के बर्तन । नतीजा यह हुआ कि वह बेरोजगार हो गया । बढ़ई जो सामान बनाता था उसके बजाय आपने नई इक्विपमेंट्स ला कर रख दीं और नतीजा यह हुआ कि तमाम बढ़ई बेरोज़गार हो गए । बुनकर को आप लें । आपको चाहिये था कि बुनकरों को आप पैसा देते, बैंक उसकी मदद करते । लेकिन इसके बजाय आपने सरकारी संस्था खोल दी और नतीजा यह हुआ कि उसका जो उत्पादन था वह उसके माध्यम से जाने लगा और उसकी रोज़ी रोटी का जो ज़रिया था वह खत्म हो गया । जो गरीब हरिजन था, चमार था, जो जूता बनाता था उसके बदले में आपने बाटा को प्रोत्साहन दे दिया और नतीजा जो है वह आपके सामने है । बैंक के माध्यम से बेरोज़गारी की जिस समस्या को दूर किया जाना चाहिये था वह और बढ़ गई । गांव के गरीब लोगों को हरिजन, लोगों को, बैकवर्ड लोगों को, बुनकरों को आपने खत्म कर दिया । इसके माध्यम से आपने कुछ कीचड़ के बीच कमल खिलाने की कोशिश की । लेकिन वह नहीं हो सका और जो उद्देश्य था वह आप पूरा नहीं कर सके ।

यह रिपोर्ट है पी० यू० सी० की, इसके पेज 23 पर लिखा है कि :

"समिति यह नोट कर के चिंतित है कि वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान कुल संस्वीकृत राशि में से लगभग 215 भाग उन परियोजनाओं की अनुमान से अधिक लागत को पूरा करने के लिये व्यय किया गया जिन्हें पहले सहायता दी गई थी और उसीमें से 101.2 रुपये की राशि केवल एक परियोजना के नाम थी, अर्थात् गुजरात नर्मदा वैली फर्टिलाइजर्स कं० लि०"

फिर पेज 24 पर समिति कहती है :

"समिति उद्योग की दूरव्यापी रुग्णता को लेकर अत्यन्त चिंतित है । अखिल भारतीय वित्तीय संस्थानों अर्थात् भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक, आई० एफ० सी० आई० और आई० सी० आई० सी० आई० से सहायता प्राप्त औद्योगिक एककों में से 31 दिसम्बर, 1980 को 122 रुग्ण एकक थे। इनमें से 30 जून, 1980 को भारतीय उद्योग विकास बैंक 84 को पुनर्विकास के लिये सहायता दे रहा था । समिति का विचार है कि भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक का यह दायित्व होना चाहिये कि वह अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर रुग्ण एककों की निगरानी करे और उसके पुनर्विकास के लिये सहायता दे ।"

लेकिन आपको जानकर आश्चर्य होगा बम्बई में इसका हैड आफिस है और वहां से चलता है गांवों का विकास करने के

लिये, नतीजा यह होता है कि जिनकी पहुंच होती है, चाहे महाराष्ट्र हो, गुजरात हो या तमिलनाडु हो, वही फायदा उठा लेते हैं। कोई बैंक का दायित्व नहीं रह गया है कि वह सुदूर देहात में या बैकवर्ड स्टेट का भला करे। इनके चेयरमैन, श्री पाई ने कलकत्ते में इंटरव्यू निकाला कि 5,000 जो सिक इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उनको मरने दो। छोड़ दो। इसलिये मैं कहता चाहता हूं कि आप पैसा मांग रहे हो, पैसा तो यह सदन देगा, लेकिन जिस उद्देश्य के लिये आप संस्था खोलते हैं, जिस समय 1964 में इसकी स्थापना हुई थी आपने इसका परपज ले लिया था सदन में, तो मैं चाहूंगा कि आप व्यक्तिगत अभिरुचि लीजिये और खामियों को इसकी दूर कीजिये और मेन जो उद्देश्य है, जो छोटी -छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, बैकवर्ड स्टेट्स हैं, बैकवर्ड कम्युनिटीज हैं उनका उत्थान करने के लिये इसके पैसे का उपयोग करवाइये। मोनोपली हाउसेज को बढ़ावा देने से न तो बैंक का उद्धार होगा, न देश का और न मेरा और आपका कल्याण होने वाला है।

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Sir, when this Bank was established it was established with the following objectives:—

(a) Undertaking research and survey for evaluating or dealing with marketing and investment and undertaking and carrying on techno-economic studies in connection with development of industry;

(b) providing technical and administrative assistance to any industrial concern of any person for promotion, management and expansion of any industry; and

(c) Planning, promoting and developing industries to fill up gaps in industrial structure in India.

Many long years have passed and it is to be realised how far the objectives set in the Preamble when this Bill was passed during 1964 have been fulfilled.

Like many other things whatever is said here is not done. Whatever is done here is not said. This is the beauty of the Congress Government: For the last 35 years they speak something. They do something else. They do something and they speak something else. Actually it is not we on this side who say all these things. Even from the reports of the Public Undertakings Committee it has been established that the main beneficiaries are the MRTP companies. Yesterday, Comrade Lawrence very clearly stated that only the MRTP companies have been the main beneficiaries from the Bank. During the last five years, Birlas got 65.50 crores, Mafatlal 14.00 crores, and Thapars 4 crores nearly. In the year 1980-81, while the private sector got Rs. 237.2 crores, the public sector got Rs. 258.2 crores and the cooperative sector Rs. 33.8 crores. This is the performance. This has resulted in the fact that the people who had money are becoming more-moneyed and the people who had less money, are becoming less-moneyed. Consequently, the objectives of this Bank are not being fulfilled. This is what I wanted to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister. Even the word 'socialism' these days is not being used. In the emergency and pre-emergency period, we were hearing the words 'socialism' and 'socialistic pattern'. Now-a-days, it is only 'choosalim'; that comes from 'choosana'. That is the only thing we see today.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): You were with us in those days.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Then, there is another things which want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister. As pointed out by the previous speaker, there is a lot of regional imbalance today in India. One of the

[Shri Narayan Choubey]

objectives of the bank was to undo this regional imbalance in the matter of development of industries, which has been there from the British rule and it still continues to be there. Some attempts were made to undo it, but it still persists. In this connection, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister recommendations of the Public Undertakings Committee in their 24th Report; on page 41, it is clearly stated:

> "There is a pronounced regional imbalance in the assistance rendered by the IDBI. The Committee regret that the share of the North Eastern region was almost negligible and it was around 1 per cent. Under a special programme for development of backward areas introduced in 1970-71, the IDBI sanctioned assistance of Rs. 1999 crores. An analysis of assistance has indicated that the top 50 districts of 245 backward districts assisted by the bank accounted for bulk of assistance, their share ranging from 69 per cent to 85 per cent."

Further:

> "Though the Committee realise that the role of the development banks is somewhat limited, they regret that the pattern that has emerged shows that underdevelopment has been allowed to perpetuate further relative underdevelopment."

From this, you will kindly notice that the underdevelopment and the imbalance which persisted earlier is still allowed to persist and grow. This should not be allowed. The Committee has further said that the perpetuation of this position has serious socio-economic implications. Kindly link up with this the development of Assam and the North Eastern region, Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur etc. This aspect of the working of this Bank should be looked into and the regional imbalances which have been brought into must be corrected.

There is another point. Only today the hon. Minister presided over a function in which a book on the life of Shri Satish Samanta, an illustrious son of Bengal was released. He is still alive today. His district Midnapore has played a very important role in the independence struggle. That district as well as a big chunk of West Bengal are today thoroughly backward in industries.

Except getting tapping on the backs of the people of Midnapur and saying that you are the heros and you have sacrificed your lives etc, in the last thirtyfive years we have got nothing. Although West Bengal was in a very fine position in regard to industries in the country after Independence, its position now has been gradually coming down. Therefore, I would urge upon you that the imbalance in regard to West Bengal that has been created should be rectified.

Sir, it has been said here that this Bank is thinking of borrowing from the Developed countries. I would request our Hon. Minister to keep in view his own experience of borrowing from the IMF. Sir, so long as he is in the Government he may very well be supporting whatever the Government policies are, but he also feels the pangs whenever he goes to foreign countries on any meeting of the Economic Commissions. The Group of Seventy-seven led by India feel very much the pangs and he realises how hard it is to get money from the developed countries and with what conditions they provide money. In this matter even the big houses are now complaining that due to the conditions laid down by the IMF, the Government have allowed import of many articles which can easily be produced in India. In this connection, I would give one example of ball-bearings. Our ball bearing industry is facing a severe crisis because of import of ball-bearings in large quantities. They cannot compete with the foreign countries. Naturally the indigenous industry is suffering bacause of this policy. This fact should be taken into account. Recently the Hon. Minister stated very nicely that one of the objectives is that this Bank will assist some of

the labour intensive projects. But it has been found that it has not been happening so. The Hon. Minister may kindly go through page 11. It says that banks ought to prefer, as far as possible, labour-intensive processes which are not being done. In this context I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister, although it does not concern his department, yet it concerns the entire Government of India and the entire Cabinet. Railways are the biggest employers in India. For the present they are getting a loan of $ 400 million from the World Bank. And what are the conditions imposed? They have got to buy electronic equipment which can be easily prepared in India. And the Railways have taken a decision to bring down the work force by ten per cent. If we have 80 lakh work force now, the Railways will be doing the same or more jobs with 60 lakhs of work force. So, bygone those policies of the labour-intensive schemes which the Government declared will be followed with the help of this Bank.

Sir, every country needs money and if need be they must go to borrow money from foreign countries also. But these days as they have stopped the talk of socialism or the Socialistic Pattern of Society, those days when the father of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was alive, we were hearing one thing—black money, black-money and black money, and although no attempt was made, yet at least they had been talking that they have to unearth black-money. Now, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what is the amount of black-money operating in India at the present moment and what are the attempts that the Government is making to unearth black-money?

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Who knows. Nobody knows.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: If nobody knows, you bring us to power and we will show you the black-money.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): Do you know how much black-money they have got in West Bengal?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: It is controlled by the Government of West Bengal.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: But Chitta Basu can tell.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Bring Chitta Basu here and he will tell you.

MR. CHITTA BASU (Basirhat): So you depend on them for bringing Chitta Basu here.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: I don't depend on them. I only depend upon ourselves to throw them back, and come to power.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: You are competent enough to bring him here.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: I want to understand whether Government is very serious that black money should be unearthed or not.

Another point I would like to bring to his notice, is about defaulters. This Bank gives money on loan to big companies and small companies; and there are very little attempts made to see that the money comes back. At page 59 of the Report, it is said:

> "The position of defaults in repayment by the assisted units disturbs the Committee. The amount of over-dues was of the order of Rs. 93.33 crores."

It also says:

> "Of the 244 companies in default, 54 were reported to be sick units. This gives room for a doubt about the efficacy of the project appraisal techniques now employed."

[Shri Narayan Choubey]

That means that the loan is disbursed to such parties which are not viable enough to make payment. This also is to be noted. Whether there is something fishy in the matter of disbursement or not, should be looked into.

My last point is that our hon. Minister the other day when he was in USA, and also while he was in Toronto, had been appeasing the foreign parties and foreign companies by saying that our public sector is nothing but an infra-structure for the private sector. Similarly, Press reports have said that when Shri Rajiv Gandhi was in USA, he also said some thing like this: "Oh, my multi-nationals and multi-millionnaires of USA, Canada and France: Don't get nervous. Don't think we are going to nationalize you"....

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): Don't misquote him.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: I think the hon. Member was sitting behind Mr. Rajiv Gandhi and the Finance Minister. I think he must have gone under the cot or the chair.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: May I ask: 'Did he see his grand-father's father'?

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you are quoting..

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: It came in the Press, Sir.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: It came in a very different way.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): That is all right. It has been refuted. It has come on record.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I only wish that he is present when I reply. Anyway, let him bring in the newspaper. I say that he should bring in the newspaper on which he is depending, which says that I have said that.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: I am not supposed to keep in mind when you spoke it. But you spoke in Toronto. It came in the Press.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: You said it was reported in the newspapers that I had said that the Indian public sector was only an infra-structure for the private sector. You bring the Indian newspaper which has reported that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Choubey, as a ground-rule, when you quote either a Minister or another hon. Member of this House, I think you should be on firmer grounds.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: All right, Mr. Chairman; I will try to bring them. I will get the papers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then you can justify it. In the absence of that, don't you think that you would..... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: It has been refuted. It is not an allegation. The Minister says he has been misquoted.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: If he has not said that, well and good. (*Interruptions*) I will bring the papers. (*Interruptions*) If he puts the stress on the word 'only', I cannot help it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You better be armed with that.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: I have not said 'only'. Are you putting the stress on the word 'only'? I am not saying 'only'. He said that the public sector in India was for the private sector in India. That is the main contention.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Again, the hon. Member is confused. He is totally confused.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Sir, I suggest that you give him some time later on, because he is not very sure of his facts. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Choubey, you can now conclude.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: I am very glad Mr. Tytler has not been like Hitler. He has given me some time at least to think. I was thinking that Mr. Tytler was the Hitler of New Delhi.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Hitler did not have the beard. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: That is the difference. Anyhow, we do not object to the main purpose of this Bill; the main purpose of this Bill is to increase capital from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 crores: that he should do. The points are being raised regarding imbalances, labour intensive programmes, defaulting etc. I think when he has a successful control over this Bank, he should see that these things are properly looked into.

श्री चन्द्रपाल सिंह (अमरोहा) : अधिष्ठाता महोदय, आपकी अनुमति से इस चर्चा में मैं भी भाग लेना चाहता हूं। 1964 में यह ऐक्ट पास हुआ था। वैसे तो देखने में यह बिल छोटा सा लगता है कि 390 करोड़ की धनराशि की बढ़ोतरी की जा रही है। लेकिन जब आप इस बैंक के उद्देश्यों में जायेंगे, जिस तरह से इस बैंक के द्वारा पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों को आगे बढ़ाने का काम किया जाना था, उसकी पूर्ति कहां तक की गई है तो निराशा ही होगी।

अभी तक जो आंकड़े हमारे सामने आए हैं उनमें मैं न जाते हुए, यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अभी तक महाराष्ट्र जैसे प्रदेश और बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों को पैसा दिया जाता रहा है यह कहकर कि वे पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में उद्योग लगायेंगे। लेकिन अभी तक जो परम्परा चली है वह इसके उल्टी ही थी। बेरोजगारी दूर करने का जो हमारा उद्देश्य था उसमें हम सफल नहीं हुए है, बेरोजगारी और भी अधिक बढ़ गई है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह कि जो हमारा उद्देश्य था उसमें हम सफल नहीं हो सके है। इसके पीछे क्या बजूहात और क्या कारण उत्तरदायी रहे हैं वह हमें देखने चाहिये।

इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंसिंग इंक्वायरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आई है। हम चाहते थे कि छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज बढ़ाई जाये लेकिन वह न बढ़कर 75 परसेन्ट इसका पैसा बड़े पूंजीपतियों के पास गया है। आगे के लिये हमें इस दिशा को मोडना चाहिये। बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज लगाने से बेरोजगारी और भी बढ़ती है और उससे कुछ लोगों के ही हाथ में पैसा सीमित हो जाता है। कुछ जरूरी चीजों के लिये तो बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज लगानी ही पड़ेंगी लेकिन जहां वह छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज को प्रभावित करती हों वहां पर छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज को बढ़ावा दिया जाना चाहिये।

हमारे यहां उत्तर प्रदेश में मुरादाबाद के लिए खादी बोर्ड के द्वारा एक स्कीम आई थी जिसमें सघन क्षेत्र बनाने के लिए छोटी-छोटी इण्डस्ट्रीज बढ़ाने की बात थी, जिसमें कि बुनकरों की मदद की जा सके, कुम्हार, बढ़ई इत्यादि की मदद की जा सके लेकिन वह स्कीम फेल हो गई और आज वह त्रस्त हालत में पड़ी हुई है। कम से कम जो स्कीमें चलाई जाती है उनमें यह देखना चाहिए कि कितनी पैसा दिया और उसका क्या लाभ पहुंचा। वह स्कीमें तो बड़ी अच्छी होती हैं लेकिन उनको सही प्रकार से लागू नहीं किया जाता।

खादी बोर्ड के सदस्य रुचि ले रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा कि सेन्टर के अधीन वह आता है, उसमें दिखावें पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी और जिस माध्यम से आप समझते हैं हम उसमें प्रोग्रेस कर सकते हैं। एक्सपेरीमेंट के नाते हमने कहा था कि किस तरह से विलेज इन्डस्ट्री को खड़ा कर सकते हैं, आदमी हम कैसे

[श्री चन्द्रपाल सिंह]

खड़ा कर सकते हैं, उसके लिए हमने प्रयास किया था तब वह सारी की सारी फेल हो गई। बैंकों से किस तरह से इन्डस्ट्री को पैसा मिलता है। अगर प्रोसेसिंग में जाओगे तो उसमें इतनी खामियां हैं जो लोग जानजे वाले हैं, जिन्हें इन्डस्ट्री का ज्ञान है, जो बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति है, वे ज्यादा पैसा ले लेते हैं। जो कमजोर आदमी है, बीच का आदमी जो इन्डस्ट्री लगाना नहीं चाहता है, उसे इतनी आब्सटेकल्स आती हैं कि वह हो ही नहीं पाता। इसके लिए खास तौर से जो बीच में कमी है उसे देखा जाना चाहिए। इन्डस्ट्री को बढ़ाने की बात आई तो जो गरीब आदमी है वह कमजोर रह जाता है, दब जाता है। जो पढ़े-लिखे लोग हैं. बड़े-बड़े लोग हैं, वे सब उसमें नाकामयाब हो जाते हैं। ए-क सबसे बड़ा कारण है बैंकों का जो हम चाहते थे लेकिन उसमें कमी हो रही है।

एक उदाहरण मैं आपको देता हूं। ट्रैक्टर पर आप कर्जा देते हैं तो जमीन रहन रखी जाती है। ऐसी इन्डस्ट्रीज कितनी हैं जो होशियार लोग हैं उन्होंने तो अपना पैसा ले लिया और उसको लौटाने की भी उनके पास बहुत तरकीब हैं। लेकिन, किसान की सारी की सारी जमीन रखी जाती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि उन चीजों पर आपको गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। यह देखना चाहिए कि जो गरीब आदमी है, जो उपेक्षित है, जो दबा पड़ा है, अविकसित है, जो बैकवर्ड एरियाज हैं, बैकवर्ड कम्युनिटी है, उनको हम किस तरह से सहारा दें, किस तरह से उन्हें आगे बढ़ाएं। लेकिन ऐसा न होकर इन्डस्ट्री के नाम पर जो बड़े पैसे वाले होशियार आदमी है, वह पैसा ले लेते हैं और जिन्हें मिलना जाहिए उन्हें नहीं मिलता है;

राम विलास जी ने एक बात की ओर इशारा किया था। नौ साल के कार्यकाल में हम कुछ नौजवानों को, बेरोजगारों को ट्रेनिंग देना चाहते थे। तीन हजार नौजवान उसमें आए और उसमें से भी जब ज्वाइन करने की बात थी तो 13 परसेट शरीक हुए। यह कोई देखने के लिये तैयार नहीं कि कौन बेरोजगार आए थे, कौन से घरानों के लड़के थे, क्यों शरीक नहीं हुए। इस तरह की चीजों से यह दिखाई देता है कि हम आगे बढ़ना चाहते है, चलना चाहते है, वगैर यह देखे हुए कि पीछे क्या हुआ है। मुल्क की प्लानिंग और डवलपमेंट में सबसे बड़ी कमी यह हो रही है कि हम पिछली चीजों में नहीं जाते हैं। कहां खामियां है, कहां क्या हो रहा है? कमेठी बैठाई गई, तीन-चार साल में रिपोर्ट आती है लेकिन इससे आगे और वढ़ जाते है, आंख मूंद रखी है और हम इस तरह से आगे बढ़ते चले आते हैं।

मेरा आपसे और मंत्री जी से यही कहना है कि जो चीज भी करो, लानिंग और जगह के अनुरूप देखकर, हालात को देखकर जितते भी काम हों वहीं करें जो पक्का हो, पुख्ता हो और मजबूती से हो तभी इस देश का उद्धार हो सकता है अन्यथा जैसा चल रहा है, वसे ही चलेगा

कमेठी की रिपोर्ट आई, यहां से गड़बड़ की बात आई और जैसा हम चाहते हैं देश को बढ़ाना, अगर सैकड़ों साल तक हम लगे रहें कुछ बनने वाला नहीं है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूं।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Mr. Chairman, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay are the three cities where industrialisation started very early. Bombay and Madras have kept up their advancement in industrialisation. They are earn-

ing good money for themselves and for the State and the Central Government. But in West Bengal, unfortunately, the tempo of industrialisation has gone down in spite of the encouragement given by the Central Government. There, the private sector is thriving well and they are utilising their capacity upto 70 to 80 per cent. But the public sector undertakings are not working even upto 30 per cent of their capacity. Here comes the difficulty. The Bank's duty is not to go on dumping money. This is the money of the people of India. When there is an infrastructure, the money will come. For creating an infrastructure, the State Government and public men are responsible. If we do not create the infrastructure, where to spend the money? If industry is there and all arrangements are made, naturally the Bank is more interested to advance money. For that we have to create the climate. If the climate is not created, to whom to give money? After all, it is not a charity. Very recently, there was a proposal by the West Bengal Government to give charity to the people and they wanted money from the Central Government to re-imburse that. Mr. Pranab Mukherjee cannot do that. He is the custodian of the money of this great nation. That money is to be spent very judiciously and cautiously.

Loan in large amounts have been given to monopoly houses. I want to know: what is the rate of recovery and what is the rate of interest you have recovered? Are they properly paying or not? If the industries are taking money and not returning what will happen? If the money taken by the industries either in the private sector or any sector, is returned, certainly, they should be encouraged, because they will provide employment to the people.

Western Orissa is very backward in industrialisation. Of course this is on account of instability in parties. That is responsible. Special efforts must be made by the State Government to develop that region. The Government of India should give a helping hand to these States including West Bengal. The senior leaders in West Bengal should work properly. The Central Government should assume responsibility of running some projects.

The most important thing is electricity. In West Bengal you do not get electricity for 8 to 10 hours. Even in Calcutta city, there is no electricity. There is plenty of coal there. Why not generate electricity? Without electricity, you cannot have factories. Without factories you cannot dump money. Without money you cannot provide employment to the people. All these eastern States have got more number of unemployed people. Where there is unemployment and poverty, there is a chance of getting more votes CPM or CPI or left front parties. That is why, I request the hon. Minister, in the interest of the nation's solidarity and prestige, to give more aid to these areas.

Here our friend has mentioned that Shri Rajiv Gandhi has given an assurance. He is also an enlightened person. He is a man with national honour at heart. He cannot give any assurance to America or any other foreign power. If at all he has to give any assurance, he will give it to the people of India and not to the foreigners. He knows his responsibilty. So, such irresponsible statements should not be made in this House.

During the term of Shri Pranab Mukherjee the country will prosper and have all round development in the whole of India. There will be more industrialisation in the country.

When you put water in a tumbler, it comes up uniformly. The development of the country should also be like that, so that every man in the country may feel that he is being benefited by the policies of this great Government and the Congress (I) Party.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : (कोटा) वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया और जिस के द्वारा वह आथोराइज्ड कैपिटल को दो सौ करोड़ से पांच सौ करोड़ करना चाहते है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं। लेकिन साथ में ही जो अन्य सदस्यों ने आई डी बी० आई की कार्य प्रणाली के बारे में चिन्ता व्यक्त की है उसमें अपने आपको शामिल करते हुए वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा जिस उद्देश्य को ले कर आई टी० बी० आई० की स्थापना की गई आरम्भ में उसका उद्देश्य कुछ और था, लेकिन 1975 में जो महत्वपूर्ण संशोधन लाये उनके द्वारा आई टी० बी० आई० को कुछ फंक्शन्स करने है, देश के अन्दर कुछ परिस्थितियों का मुकाबला करना है और उस दृष्टि से पैसे का इंवैस्डमेंट उसी दिशा में हो यह देखने का काम वित्त मंत्री जी का है। जो अभी तक तर्क दिये गए मैं उनको दोहराना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन कहना चाहूंगा आजादी के बाद कई फैक्टर रहे देश के अन्दर हमारे जो राज्य थे, जैसा अभी बताया रीजनल इम्बैलैंस के बारे में, पिछड़े रहे वहां पर विकास नहीं हो पाया क्योंकि अंग्रेजों के समय दृष्टिकोण परकीय था। आज उन पर विशेष ध्यान दिया गया ताकि राज्यों में असमानता को समाप्त किया जाय। बढ़ती हुई आबादी के साथ साथ जिस प्रकार बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है उसको खत्म करने के लिये लेबर इंसेंटिव के आधार पर कारखाने देश में लगायें जायें, सोशियो इकोनामिक चेंजेज लाये जायें, यह दृष्टिकोण था जिसको ध्यान में रख कर 1975 के अन्दर संशोधन किया गया इसके ऐक्ट में लेकिन दुख है कि इस दिशा में इस बैंक को जितना काम करना चाहिये था उद्योग प्रसार के लिये वह काम नहीं हो पाया। और मैं इसके लिये वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान जो हमारे फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स है जिनके द्वारा कई कन्सेशनल फाइनेंशियल स्कीम्स निकाली गयी है उसके बारे में प्लानिंग कमीशन के प्रोग्राम इवैल्यूएशन आर्गेनाइजेशन ने पूरा सर्वे करने के बाद अपनी फाइनिडग्स दी हैं। और वह कितनी खतरनाक है और क्या इशारा करती है उसको वित्त मंत्री जी ने जरूर देखा होगा। लेकिन मैं आपकी आज्ञा से कहना चाहता हूं कि उसे रिपोर्ट के अन्दर कहा गया है कि मार्च 1981 तक कुछ लैंडिग इंस्टीट्यूशन्स के द्वारा कन्सेशनल फाइनेंशियल स्कीम्स में 778 करोड़ रु० इंवेस्ट किये गये। इस 778 करोड़ रु० में से 31 परसेंट केवल उन स्टेट्स ने एप्रोप्रिएट किया जो पहले से ही इंडस्ट्रियलाइज्ड थीं और वह केवल 3 स्टेट्स है महाराष्ट्र, तमिलनाडु और कर्नाटग इन तीन स्टेट्स ने 31 परसेंट कंसेशनल स्कीम्स का ले लिया।

दूसरे यह कहा कि जो बीकर सेक्शन थे, नौजवान थे, पढ़े लिखे बेरोजगार थे, इन योजनाओं में जब कि उस पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये था, उनकी उपेक्षा की गई। उनको जिस प्रकार से सैटिल करने का प्रयास किया जाना चाहिये था वह इन बैंकिंग इंस्ट्रीट्यूशन द्वारा नहीं किया गया। और उसी पी० ओ० फाडिंग के अन्दर सबसे घातक बात की और सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है कि जो पैसा दिया गया है उसका अधिकतर लाभ बड़े घरानों ने उठाया है छोटे कारखानों की कीमत पर। और उस पर उन्होंने आंकड़े दिये।

16.00 hrs.

जो बड़े कारखाने हैं, जिनमें 50 लाख से ऊपर इन्वैस्टमैंट होता है, जो कि कुल कारखानों के केवल 3.4 प्रतिशत ही हैं, जिनको आपने सहायता दी है, उनको लगभग 53 प्रतिशत कुल रकम दी गई है जिसका फायदा उन्होंने उठा लिया है। इसी प्रकार से जो मीडियम

यूनिट थे, जिनमें 10 से 50 लाख तक रुपया लगा हुआ है, जो कुल कारखानों के केवल 5.4 प्रतिशत है, उन्होंने कुल सब्सीडी का 25.2 प्रतिशत लाभ उठाया है। इसी तरह से जो छोटे यूनिट थे, जिनमें केवल 10 लाख तक रुपया लगा हुआ है और जो कुल यूनिट्स के 91.2 प्रतिशत भागीदार हैं, उनको आपने केवल 21.2 प्रतिशत ही पैसा दिया। इस प्रकार से इवैल्यूएशन रिपोर्ट में औसतन एवरेज के आधार पर बताया गया कि प्रत्येक बड़े कारखाने को 10.7 लाख रुपया मिला, मीडियम कारखाने को 3.1 लाख रुपया मिला और छोटे कारखाने को केवल 20,000 रुपया ही मिला। यह पी ई ओ की रिपोर्ट जो प्लानिंग कमीशन ने सर्वे कर के अपनी रिकमैंडेशन के साथ दी है, वह आपके सामने है।

मैं इसके आधार पर वित्त मंत्री से कहना चाहूंगा कि जिस उद्देश्य को सामने रखकर इस आई डी बी आई बैंक की स्थापना की गई थी या फाइनेन्शियल इंस्टीट्यूशन की स्थापना की गई थी वह अपने आप में असफल रहे हैं।

पी यू सी की रिपोर्ट के बारे में अन्य मेम्बरों ने आपका ध्यान आकर्षित किया है, मैं भी उस बारे में मंत्री महोदय को कहना चाहूंगा कि लगभग 122 सिक यूनिट्स जून, 1980 तक देश में थे उसमें से 84 यूनिट्स आई डी बी आई लुक-आफर कर रही थी। इन सिक यूनिट्स को रिहैब्लीटेट करने में आई डी बी आई कहां तक सफल हुई, उनकी क्या प्रोग्रेस है, लेटेस्ट पोजीशन किसी को आज मालूम नहीं है।

जैसा कि कई और मेम्बर्स ने बताया कि डिफाल्ट्स की पोजीशन और भी भयावह है। बड़े लोगों में यह डिफाल्ट बहुत पाया जा रहा है। स्वयं पी यू सी ने भी ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। मैं मंत्री जी को कहना चाहूंगा कि 51.78 करोड़ रुपया 18 महीने से भी अधिक से एरियर्स के अभी तक बकाया है। 644 कंपनीज को एसिस्ट किया गया, 244 कंपनीज ऐसी है जिनको प्रोजेक्ट फाइनेंस स्कीम मे एसिस्ट किया, और उसके अन्तर्गत 82.4 करोड़ रुपया उनकी तरफ बकाया है। इसमें से केवल 7 कंपनी ऐसी हैं, जिनके ऊपर 45 प्रतिशत एरियर अर्थात् आधा पैसा इनकी तरफ बकाया है।

जो चित्रण है, जो पैसे का इन्वैस्टमेंट है, उसके बाद उसकी रिकवरीज, सिक यूनिट्स को रिहैब्लीटेट करना और इस सारी स्थिति पर पी यू सी ने जो अपनी रिपोर्ट में सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है, मैं समझता हूं कि वित्त मंत्री को इस संबंध में कदम उठाना पड़ेगा और उठाना चाहिये।

मेरा एक सुझाव है कि किसी भी प्रोजेक्ट को सैंक्शन करते हुए उसकी वायेब्लिटी को देखना आवश्यक है, लेकिन वही एकमात्र कंसीडरेशन नहीं होना चाहिये। जिन उद्देश्यों को लेकर हमने इन बैंकों की स्थापना की है, हमारा मकसद है कि सिक यूनिट उससे तरक्की कर सकें, यह भी सरकार को देखना आवश्यक है। इसके साथ ही साथ जितनी भी आपकी डिफरेंट फाइनेन्सिंग स्कीम हैं,

16.05 hrs.

[SHRI V. N. GADGIL *in the Chair*]

यह जो डिफरेंट स्कीम्स के अंदर फाइनैन्सेज है, उनकी प्रोग्रेस क्या है। कितना आप एचीव कर पाये है। अपने लक्ष्य को आप किस हद तक प्राप्त कर पाये है। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस संबंध में सदन के पटल पर एक विस्तृत रिपोर्ट रखनी चाहिये ताकि यह

[श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल]

सदन और देश यह देख सके कि भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक की स्थापना के पीछे जो मकसद था, वह पूरा हुआ या नहीं।

इतना ही कह कर मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूं।

श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा (विदिशा): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक अधिनियम, 1964 में संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक के समर्थन में अपने विचार प्रकट करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ है। अभी आपके और हमारे सामने कई माननीय सदस्यों ने इस विधेयक के महत्व और आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डाला। साथ ही, कई माननीय सदस्यों ने इस की कार्य प्रणाली और अधिकार क्षेत्र से बाहर जाकर कुछ बातें कहीं।

सबसे पहले मैं इस विधेयक को लाने की जो आवश्यकता पड़ी, उसके विषय में प्रकाश डालना चाहूंगा, । इस बैंक की शेयर कैपिटल 200 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ा कर 500 करोड़ रुपये करने का प्रमुख कारण हमारे आई डी बी आई बैंक की ग्रोथ है। इस बैंक ने देश में जिस तरह से ग्रोथ की है, जिस गति से औद्योगिक विकास के लिये ऋण वितरित किये है, फाइनेंस दिया है और इस बिल में भी उसके आंकड़े देकर स्थिति स्पष्ट की गई है। साथ में यह भी कहा गया है कि इस बैंक कि ईक्विटी डैट रेश्यों 1:12 है जो अपने आप में इस बात को दर्शाता है कि इस बैंक का कार्य क्षेत्र दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ता जा रहा है, दिन प्रति दिन इसकी आवश्यकता महसूस की जा रही है। इसकी ग्रोथ रेट 32 प्रतिशत बताई गई है। वर्ष 1976-77 के बाद जिस तरीके से इस बैंक ने कार्य किया है, उसको देखते हुए इसकी शेयर कैपिटल बढ़ाने के लिये वे कारण पर्याप्त है। क्यों कि यही एक ऐसा प्रमुख बैंक है जो कि हमारे देश के विभिन्न लघु और मध्यम दर्जे के उद्योगों को वित्तीय सहायता देता है। इसके माध्यम से करीब डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी इन लघु और मध्यम दर्जे के उद्योगों को फाइनेंस करने के लिये दी गई है। इन उद्योगों को आई डी बी आई के माध्यम से सीधे रूप से सहायता न पहुंचा कर, हर एक स्टेट में जितने औद्योगिक विकास बैंक, फाइनैन्श्यल कार्पोरेशन और दूसरी संस्थाएं हैं, उसके एजेंट के रूप में कार्य करती है। इस कार्य के लिये उन इंसटीट्यूशन्स की कुछ सीमाएं बंधी हुई है, जिनके अंतर्गत इन उद्योगों को रीफाइनेंस मिलता है।

यहां पर हमारे कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि यह बैंक हमारे गांवों के लघु और मध्यम दर्जे के उद्योगों को ऋण नहीं देता। लेकिन उनको मालूम होना चाहिए कि आई डी बी आई डायरेक्ट छोटे उद्योगों को ऋण नहीं देता, कृषि कार्यों के लिए ऋण नहीं देता। इस बारे में इसके कार्यों में स्पष्ट किया गया है कि इस तरह के कार्यों के लिए आई डी बी आई सीधे रूप में फाइनेन्स नहीं करती। इसके लिए स्टेट्स में जितनी फाइनैंश्यल इंसटीट्यूशन्स बनी हुई हैं, उनके माध्यम से ऋण देने की व्यवस्था उपलब्ध कराई जाती है।

यहां पर एक और बात ध्यान देने की है। देश के ग्रामीण विकास और छोटे छोटे लघु और मध्यम दर्जे के उद्योगों को ऋण देने के लिए अभी हाल ही में पिछले वर्ष संसद के सत्र में एक राष्ट्रीय कृषि एवं ग्रामीण विकास बैंक की स्थापना की गई है। इस बैंक का कार्य 500 करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी से आरम्भ किया गया है। इस तरह की ऋण की व्यवस्था वह बैंक करता है, जिसमें ग्रामीण अर्थ व्यवस्था को मजबूत करने का विषय निहित हो। ग्रामीण विकास का कार्य आई डी बी आई का नहीं है, कृषि बैंक का है।

आई डी बी आई प्रमुख औद्योगिक ऋण बैंक है जो कि ऋण देने के मामले में हमारे देश के यंग एन्टरप्रैन्योर्स को बढ़ावा देता है, जो हमारे देश में लघु और मध्यम दर्जे के उद्योग लगाकर अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होना चाहते हैं। उनको यदि पूंजी में अंशदान की आवश्यकता होती है, उनको कमी पड़ती है तो उनके सीड केपिटल के माध्यम से मदद करने की इस बैंक की बहुत बढ़िया योजना बनी हुई है। सिर्फ आई डी बी आई के माध्यम से ही यह सुविधा उन एन्टरप्रेन्योर्स को उपलब्ध है जो बेरोजगार हैं, जो कृषि उद्योग स्थापित करना चाहते हैं जिनमें इन कार्यों की ललक होती है, जिन में कुछ टैक्नीकल टैलैन्ट होता है उनको ही आई डी बी आई के द्वारा सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं। उसके प्रोजेक्ट कास्ट का 10 प्रतिशत और अधिकतम 15 लाख रुपए के सीड केपिटल की सुविधा आई डी बी आई के माध्यम से दी जाती है।

1976-77 के पश्चात् आई डी बी आई के आपरेशन्स का ग्रोथ रेट 32 प्रतिशत बताया गया है। आई डी बी आई ने अपना कार्य क्षेत्र बढ़ाया है जिसके कारण ईक्विटी डेट रेशों 1 : 12 हो गया है। ईक्विटी-डेट रेशों के इतना बढ़ने की वजह से ही हमको शेयर कैपिटल बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता पड़ी है।

फिनांशल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स-रिजर्व बैंक आई डी बी आई या स्टेट की फिनांशल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स आदि - अमूमन जो इक्विटी डेट रेशों मेनटेन करते हैं वह 1:2 होता है या अधिक से अधिक 1 :3, इससे ज्यादा नहीं होता है। ईक्विटी-डेट रेशों में असंतुलन का कारण यह है कि वर्ल्ड बैंक, आई डी ए और रिजर्व बैंक आदि वित्तीय संस्थाओं ने ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को ऋण दे कर औद्योगीकरण में सहयोग दिया है।

मैं आई डी बी आई के कार्यक्षेत्र और वर्तमान आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए उसके पुराने नियमों में संशोधनों की आवश्यकता के बारे में अपने विचार रखना चाहता हूं। आई डी बी आई इस समय स्टेट फिनांस कार्पोरेशन्स के माध्यम से लघु और मध्यम उद्योगों को जो ऋण देता है उसकी कुछ सीमाएं हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं मध्य प्रदेश का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। वहां पर मध्य प्रदेश फिनांस कार्पोरेशन की सीमा 30 लाख रुपए है, जो आई डी बी आई रीफिनांस करता है। इसी तरह मध्य प्रदेश औद्योगिक विकास निगम एम पी ए वी एन- की अधिकतम सीमा 60 लाख रुपए है। इन दोनों का जो जायंट प्रोपोजल बनता है एपरेजल के लिए जायंट कमेटी में जाता है उसमें आज भी 90 लाख रुपए ज्यादा रिफिनांस नहीं किया जाता है। ये सीमाएं आज से करीब 15 साल पहले निर्धारित की गई थी। तब से लघु उद्योग के कैपिटल इनवेस्टमेंट की सीमा 7.5 लाख रुपए से बढ़ा कर 20 लाख रुपए कर दी गई है और मध्यम उद्योग की 1 करोड़ रुपए से बढ़ा कर 3 करोड़ रुपये कर दी गई है। इस वजह से स्टेट एजेन्सीज की पुरानी लिमिट्स कम पड़ती हैं। जिन मध्यम उद्योगों की लागत डेढ़ दो करोड़ के आस पास होती है जिन्हें लोकल बैंकिंग इनफ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर को डवेलप कर के स्थापित करना होता है उनको बड़ी बड़ी फिनांशल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स से फिनांस लेने में बड़ी कठिनाई होती है। आई सी आई सी आई और आई एफ सी आई जैसी वित्तीय संस्थाएं बड़े उद्योगों को ऋण देती हैं, छोटे एवं मध्यम उद्योगों को नहीं। इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि 60 लाख रुपए और 30 लाख रुपए

[श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा]

की सीमा को बढ़ाया जाए और डेढ़, दो करोड़ रुपए के उद्योग आई० डी० बी०आई० द्वारा रीफिनांस किए जाएं, ताकि एन्टरप्रीनर्ज को अन्यत्र न जाना पड़े ।

अन्त में मैं कृषि पर आधारित उद्योगों और बैकवर्ड जिलों के बारे में कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। हमारा देश एक कृषि-प्रधान देश हैं, जिसमें हम कृषि पर अधारित उद्योगों को बढ़ावा चाहते हैं। ऐसे कई उद्योग एग्रीकल्चरल रेजिड्यू पर आधारित होते हैं, जैसे स्ट्रा से स्ट्रा बोर्ड और मिनी पेपर प्लांट या सोयाबीन पर आधारित सोयाबीन सालवट एक्स्ट्रेक्शन प्लांट । ये उद्योग लोकल एम्पलायमेन्ट का पोटेंशल क्रीएट करते हैं। लोकल रा मैटीरियल का उपयोग करके एम्प्लायमेन्ट की गति को बढ़ाने हैं। इसके लिए आई० डी० बी० आई० को इन उद्योगों के लिए कनसेशनल रेट पर लोन देना चाहिए। जो जिले पिछड़े हुए हैं और भारत सरकार द्वारा नोटिफाइड हैं, वहां पर उद्योगों के लिए कनसेशनल रेट पर अधिक से अधिक फिनांस उपलब्ध कराना चाहिए।

उद्योगों को चलाने में एक प्रमुख समस्या इलेक्ट्रिक पावर की शार्ट सप्लाई है, जिसको हल करने के लिए उद्योगपति और उद्योग-ग्रुप अपने कैप्टिव पावर यूनिट लगाना चाहते हैं, और लगाते हैं। उसके लिए आई०डी०बी०आई० रीफिनांस करता है। लेकिन उसके लिए कम रेट आफ इन्ट्रेस्ट कम ब्याज, पर ऋण देने की सुविधा आई०डी०बी०आई०नहीं देता है। मैं वित्त मंत्री से अनुरोध करूंगा कि समय की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए– यह उत्पादकता वर्ष है – इस बात का विशेष ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि उद्योगों को अपने कैप्टिव पावर यूनिट या जैनीरेटिंग सेट रखने के लिए आई० डी० बी० आई० द्वारा कनसेशनल रेट पर रीफिनांस किया जाए, जिससे उनके उत्पादन में गिरावट न आए और वे अपनी क्षमता का पूरा-पूरा उपयोग कर सके।

मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए आई० डी० बी० आई० के शेयर कैपिटल के 500 करोड़ रुपए तक बढ़ाने के प्रावधान का पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूं ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Members that the time allotted for this Bill is already over. So, my request would be to be very brief. Shri S. Murugian.

*SHRI S. MURUGIAN (Tiruppattur): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to make a few suggestions on the Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Bill that has been introduced by our hon. Finance Minister. The authorised capital of Rs. 200 crores of IDBI is sought to be enhanced to Rs. 5000 crores through this amendng Bill. I welcome this Bill since more funds would be available to meet the industrial needs of the country. At the very outset, I would request the hon. Finance Minister that the IDBI should be advised to be impartial to the financial needs of large industries medium industries and small industries.

Sir, it cannot be controverted that the Central public sector financial institutions like IDBI, IFCI, ICICI foster the growth of MRTP, FERA companies by feeding them with the necessary financial infrastructure. It is regrettable that the same degree of attention is not being paid by these financial institutons to the working capital needs of medium and small industries. There is inordi-

*The original speech was diliveredin Tamil.

nate delay in the processing and sanctioning of loans in these cases. Some nationalised banks refuse outright such loans on the ground that the IDBI will not refinance the loans. If this situation continues, then as we see that the rich people grow richer in the country, the large industries will become still larger and the small industries will continue to shrink further, like the poor people becoming poorer. I demand that the large industries, medium industries and small industries should be given credit facilities in the same ratio of increase in the IDBI's authorised capital from Rs. 200 crores to Rs. 500 crores.

Sir, when our hon. Defence Minister was the Industries Minister in Tamil Nadu for a decade, he ensured balanced growth of industries in Tamil Nadu. He gave equal attention to the needs of large, medium and small industries in Tamil Nadu. It redounds to his credit that today's industrial development in Tamil Nadu is based on the strong foundations laid by him. I hope that our dynamic Finance Minister will also pay equal attention to the balanced growth of industries throughout the country and not at the cost of one or the other. The IDBI has a role to play in encouraging rural industries so that the agricultural workers who are partially engaged in a year are able to supplement their income through such rural industries. I am sure that our hon. Finance Minister will bear this in his mind.

Sir, presently 5000 small industries are reported to be sick and the entrepreneurs who have invested thousands of crores in them are at a loss to know whether they should continue with such industrial efforts or wind them up. Besides the loss of huge investments in them, there will be large scale unemployment throughout the country if they become extinct. While addressing a Seminar at Calcutta some three months ago, the IDBI Charman has stated "let such sick small units be allowed to die". I am sure that this would have been brought to the notice of our hon. Finance Minister since he had said it in Calcutta. I am sure that this does not reflect the views of our Finance Minister. I appeal to the hon. Finance Minister that the IDBI Chairman should be advised not to nurture such nihilistic approach to small units.

I would narrate another instance to highlight the approach of IDBI Chairman. The Cement Research Institute had recently conducted a Seminar in New Delhi and more than 1000 delegates attended this Seminar, though the individual subscription was Rs. 400. The organisers of the Seminar had highlighted the need for starting mini-cement units throughout the country so that the available raw material can be utilised effectively. Presently the cement production is in the hands of a few monopoly private sector institutions, who are amassing profits. While discussing this subject, the delegates referred to the reluctance of nationalised banks in extending credit facilities on the ground that the IDBI would not refinance them. Instead of adopting a positive approach, the IDBI Chairman, who was present in this Seminar, stated that it would not be possible for him to extend credit facilities for these mini-cement units if they fall outside the norms for such financial assistance. In other words, he wants everything to be in conformity with the IDBI's rules and regulations. which presently favour large units. It is clear that the IDBI does not take equal interest in the growth of medium and small industries. If this is the trend, then the declaration of 1982 as the Productivity Year by our hon. Prime Minister will be just wishful thinking. The hon. Finance Minister should advise the IDBI to transform its approach to the industrial needs of the country in general.

Before I conclude, I would like to refer to the appointment of nominees of these financial institutions on

[Shri S. Murugian]

the companies being assisted by them. For example, one Mr. R S Bhat, aged about 73 years a nominee of ICICI on Synthetics and Chemicals, is on the Boards of 23 other companies which have received credit facilities from ICICI. How do you expect of man of 73 years to protect public financial interest in 23 cmpanies? This is in clear violation of the rules that such nominees should not be above 63 years and should not be on more than 10 undertakings. Even before retirement, the IAS and other all-India Cadre officials, manage to secure a berth for themselves in such undertakings. It must be ensure that real professionals are nominated by public sector financial institutions on the private undertakings which have received credit facilities from them. Then only their interests will be safeguarded.

In conclusion, I would once again reiterate that the hon. Finance Minister should lay down clear instructions to the public sector financial institutions like the IDBI and so on that he financial assistance should be extended in equal proportion, if not more in deserving cases of small industries, to large medium and small industries.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Sir, since the other Members have spoken much about the working of the IDBI and all that I would only mention one or two points.

I welcome this Bill because this is the Productivity Year and enhancing the scope of IDBI is warranted. This country is an agricultural country. Unless we industrialise this ountry, we are not going to progress. There is a saying "Industrialise or perish." That should be our motto. And I hope this Bill will certainly help in promoting the industry of the country. But there are certain impediments. We are already saying that the IDBI loan schemes are not substantial. This country is very vast and it has been said that the North-Eastern parts of the country are having different rates of growth in industry. Even my State, Kerala, is industrially very backward. Why should there be these regional imbalances of industry? Definitely one of the main reasons is that while financing loans, these financial institutions do not take into account, the industrial backwardness of the area.

They only look upon the viability of the industry. Financial viablity of the industry alone is the criterion for advancing loan. I feel that this is a wrong policy. The other aspects also have to be examined. For example, a medium scale industry may be capable of generating more employment compared to a large scale industry. The investment in a large scale industry is huge, but the employment generation is less. There are medium industries and small scale industries which can generate more employment and even if they are less viable from the financal point of view. They should be encouraged because they can generate more employment. Similarly, industries in backward areas should be encouraged. Young entrepreneurs and engineers and young technocrats coming to the industry should be encouraged. Unfortunately all these things are only one paper. Nothing has been done except that loans are being advanced only to big industrialists again and again. Whatever concessions are given lonely to the big industry.

Here the point about mini cement plant was raised. Why not think of having a number of mini cement plants? We have so much of shortage of cement; we are importing it spending our valuable foreign exchange If we had planned earlier and financed for mini cement plants, the shortage of cement would not have been there.

The same is the case with mini paper plants. I understand that mini paper plants are not encouraged. I know of a case where a young engineer, encouraged by the propaganda of the Government, thought that instead of going in for a job, he could start a mini paper plant: the Kerala Government encouraged him; he borrowed and spent about Rs. 13 lakhs. The State Industrial Development Corporation also recommended; but now it is said that it is not viable and therefore, the IDBI is not financing. That boy was saying that he would hang himself. This is the position. Why could the IDBI or the others not say earlier before investing? You encourage people to come to industry, and when new entrants. especially young, educated people come to the field, they find it difficult to avail themselves of the loan facility; they go from office to office, they run from pillar to post and finally come back disappointed. This is the position in this country. Something has to be done. Not only financial viability, but the other aspects also should be taken into consideration. Something should be done to make availing of the loan easier so that an ordinary man, a young entrepreneur or engineer or technocrat, can approach and avail himself of the loan. At present the technicalities are such that only those who are controlling the industry can avail of this. That is why we have cement shortage, we have paper shortage, we have a number of other shortages.

I would tell you one thing. In this country there is enough capital. We have enough money in this country.

As I was saying about Kerala Rs. 500 crores come there from abroad. All these banks have branches in Kerala. But I have found that not even two per cent of the deposits is utilised for industry there. That is not the case with Kerala alone. Take Gujarat or any other State. The position is the same. There is money, but that money is not utilised for production in industry. Where is the hitch? The hitch is this. The assistance given by the financial institutions or the assistance given by the Government, I do not say, is insufficient, but the technicalities stand in the way of young entrepreneurs who take the initiative and come to the field. I would request the Finance Minister to take into account all these aspects and do something. Issuing loans should be done in such a way that regional imbalances are made up. As I was saying, only financial viability or the viability of the industry alone is looked into now. That should not be so. Not only financial viability, but the other aspects also like generation of employment, and whether the applicant is from a backward area or a young graduate should also be taken into consideration. The present means of availing of loans should be made easier so that an ordinary man can approach the portals of these institutions and avail the loan.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं जो वित्त मंत्री जी ने पेश किया है। मंत्री जी ने इसकी शेयर पूंजी को 200 करोड़ से बढ़ा कर 500 करोड़ रु० करने की बात की है। यह तो नेशनल इंटरेस्ट में है। मगर इस पूंजी का वितरण किस प्रकार से हो रहा है यह देखने की बात है। यह पैसा जितने भी लोगों को मिल रहा है वह बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों को ही मिल रहा है और जो फ्रौड कर रहे हैं। मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं हमारे यहां एक मेवाड़ टैक्सटाइल्स मिल बिल्कुल सिक यूनिट हो गई, सारी पूंजी निकाल कर उस मालिक ने दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज खड़ी कर दी ताकि मजदूरों को नुक्सान पहुंचाया जाय। 30 लाख रु० मजदूरों के प्रौवीडेंट फंड का खा गया, साढ़े 3 लाख रु० ई०एस० आई० का जमा नहीं कराया। इस तरह से जो मजदूरों का पैसा खा रहा है

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

उसी को आई० डी० बी० आई ने 3 करोड़ रुपया लोन दिया। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि यह सारा पैसा आपका डूब जायेगा और सारा झंझट भारत सरकार या बैंक के सर पर आ जयागा जिसने उसको कर्जा दिया है। मैंने यहां पर रिप्रजेंटेशन दिया कि इस आदमी को कर्जा न दिया जाय, इसके पास सारा पैसा डूब जायगा। मगर उसके बाद भी फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स ने उसको 3 करोड़ रु० का लोन एंडवांस कर दिया। यह पैसा निश्चित तरीके से वापस नहीं होगा क्योंकि उसकी आर्थिक स्थिति खराब है और उस इंस्टीट्यूशन का पैसा जिसने कर्जा दिया है वह पैसा जमा नहीं करा सकता और इस तरह से बहुत बड़ा फ्रांड वह पूंजीपति भारत सरकार के खिलाफ कर रहा है। इसलिये आपको सतर्कता से काम करना चाहिये। आपको मैंने एक चिट्ठी लिखी है, हमारे यहां पर राजस्थान स्पिनिंग और वीविंग मिल्स एक संस्था है जिसने बहुत पैसा कमाया और 4, 5 बड़ी यूनिट खड़ी कर लीं और इस यूनिट को सिक कर दिया। जो अच्छी यूनिट्स है वह उसके साथ थीं उनको अलग कर दिया और सिक यूनिट को अलग कर के भारत सरकार से पैसा लेने की कोशिश कर रहा है। एक तरफ सीमेंट इंडस्ट्री लगा रहा है और इस इंडस्ट्री को सिक कर के जितना पैसा भारत सरकार या फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशंस से लिया है उस सारे पैसे को हड़प करने की कोशिश कर रहा है। और फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशंस बराबर उसको पैसा दे रहे है। किस तरह से यह काम कर रहे है उस पर आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये।

दूसरी तरफ मजदूरों की बेजेज, बोनस और प्रोवीडेंट फंड और ई० एस० आई० का कंट्रीब्यूशन नहीं मिल रहा है; उसको हव हजम खा रहा है और दूसरी तरफ भारत सरकार के पैसे का दुरुपयोग कर रहा है और अपना काला धन बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहा है। और इस काम में आपके फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशंस उसकी मदद कर रहे है। इसको आपको देखना चाहिये।

मैंने चिटठी लिखी कि यह आदमी अच्छी यूनिट से खराब यूनिट को, जो एक ही यूनिट है आज तक, उसको प्राइवेट यूनिट बना रहा है और इस पर आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये। मगर उसके ऊपर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया वह संस्था अलग हो गई और उस संस्था ने भी करोड़ों रु० फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीटयूशंस से ले रखा है और वह सारा पैसा सिका इंडस्ट्री में डाल दिया। इसकी वजह से आपका पैसा वापिस मिलना मुश्किल हो जायेगा और किस प्रकार की हानि भारत सरकार को होगी, उसका आप अंदाजा नहीं लगा सकते है। इस प्रकार के लोग भारत में बहुत ज्यादा है, बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति इस प्रकार का काम कर रहे हैं। इनसे जब तक आप सावधान और सर्तक नहीं होंगे, सारी व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं होगी।

आप इंडस्ट्रीज के डैवलपमेंट के लिये अच्छा काम कीजिये, उसके लिये 500 करोड़ क्या आप हजार करोड़ रुपया लीजिये, उसमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं है, मगर जो सरकार, देश और फाइनेन्शियल इंस्टीट्यूशंज को धोखा देना चाहते है, उनसे सावधानीपूर्वक निपटने की आवश्यकता है। इसके संबंध में खास तौर से ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

राजस्थान एक बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ प्रान्त है। 83 जिलों को आपने बैकवर्ड घोषित कर के उनमें बड़ी-बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज लगाने की बात कही है। राजस्थान में कितने जिलों को आप बिग या मीडियम इंडस्ट्रीज दे रहे हैं, इसके संबंध में भी हमको कोई न कोई जानकारी दीजिये ताकि हमें विश्वास हो कि भारत सरकार पिछड़े प्रांतों को

ऊंचा उठाने का जो काम कर रही है, या पिछड़े हुए जिलों को या पिछड़े हुए लोगों को आर्थिक तौर पर सम्पन्न बनाने का जो कार्यक्रम चला रही है, उसमें आपने क्या प्रगति की है और हमको भी उसमें कितना हिस्सा मिल रहा है ? इस बात की मैं जानकारी करना चाहता हूं।

मेरा एक बड़ा अहम सवाल है। हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी पहले कामर्स मिनिस्टर और स्टील माइंस के मिनिस्टर रहे हैं। मैंने तब भी उनसे बार-बार आग्रह किया था कि एक बहुत बड़ी इंडस्ट्री हमारे जिले में लग सकती है और वह है जिंक स्मैल्टर प्लान्ट की। हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं, बल्कि दुनिया का एक बहुत बड़ा डिपाजिट इसका हमारे आबू क्षेत्र में है। आप हर साल 100, 150 करोड़ रुपये का सीसा और जस्ता बाहर से इम्पोर्ट करते है। हमारे यहां इसका इतना डिपाजिट है कि आपको 100, 50 करोड़ रुपये का इम्पोर्ट नहीं करना पड़ेगा और आप इसमें फारेन एक्सचेंज इतने रुपये की बचा सकते हैं। इतना ही नहीं 100, 150 करोड़ रुपया इसके अलावा इससे एक्सपोर्ट कर के आप प्राप्त कर सकते है। इस तरह हर साल 300 करोड़ से ज्यादा की इससे आमदनी भारत सरकार को हो सकती है, मगर आपने इस तरफ कोई तवज्जह नहीं दी है।

हमारे इस पिछड़े हुए डिस्ट्रिक्ट के लिये यह एक बड़ा अहम प्रश्न है और यह हमारा हक है। इतना बड़ा डिपाजिट संसार में शायद अमेरिका में ही एक आध जगह हों, उसके अलावा कहीं इतना बड़ा डिपाजिट इसका नहीं है। यहां से 60 करोड़ मीट्रिक टन डिपाजिट सीसे और जस्ते का मिल सकता है। इस की तरफ निश्चित तरीके से आपको ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। अगर आप बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट, बैकवर्ड पीपल को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते है तो इस पर तवज्जह देने की कृपा करें ताकि यहां के लोग आगे बढ़ सकें और उनकी आर्थिक उन्नति हो सके। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Finance Minister has come forward with this Bill with a view to enable the Central Government to increase the authorised capital of the Bank from the present limit of Rs. 200 crores to Rs. 500 crores.

Now, Sir, these are the days of sophistication and our industrial and financial activities have been diversified and sophisticated to a very large extent, and therefore the Development Banks are now required to operate in a very different economic millieu and to meet very different needs as compared with the early years. The role that they were playing before 25 years was quite different than the role that they have been called upon to play today. These days, problems are different not only quantitatively but qualitatively also. Private Industrial Projects' promoters are there as usual. But, Sir, ususal increasingly now the projects are promoted by the established companies and by the State Industrial Investment Corporations. Al these things add a further burden and responsibility on our Apex Development financial body—IDBI. IDBI was set up in July 1964 and this is a brainchild of Shri T. T. Krishnamachari. At that time, Shri T. T. K. on the floor of the House expressed in no uncertain terms what was the main objective of this Industrial Development Bank? In brief, the main objective was to provide term finance for industry to promote future Industrial growth.

Now, as regards evaluation, usually it is our practice and the tendency to go after statistics and to evaluate the performance of the Bank only on the basis of the quantum and the results

[Sh. Ratansinh Rajda]

of its assistance to industries. But, Sir, this alone is not enough. We shall have to take into account its role in organising the entire range of term-loan financing for the Industrial development of the country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as you have stated that the time at my disposal is very short, I would be very brief.

There are reports of the Public Undertakings Committee of Parliament; these reports have been published. The Public Undertakings Committee has gone into the whole working, the whole gamut, of the functioning of the IDBI and they have made certain cogent and logical observations. They have made certain very constructive suggestions in this regard.

Sir, one lacuna that has been found out in the working of the IDBI is that

> "The IDBI does not furnish any reliable information on the impact on the economy consequent on the totality of the assistance rendered by all the term-loan financing institutions. This, despite the co-ordinating role and overall responsibility for institutional finance assigned to the IDBI."

This is the first lacuna that has been found out. Then the report speaks about non-availability of Data.

> "Data on overall capital formation and employment generation as well as the value added to the economy on account of the activities all the financial and investment institutions is called for from IDBI."

That Data is not available with the IDBI. So, the Public Undertakings Committee called for that information from them.

> If this is done, IDBI will be made more responsible for business planning and resource forecasting for the entire range of term loan financing of Industry."

This is what the PU Committee further observed:

> "The main objective of the financial institutions should be to step up capital formation in socially desirable directions. Another question we should take into account apart from financial availability is the expected returns for the nation as a whole. Hence the importance of project appraisal techniques."

We are completely backward as far as this project appraisal technique is concerned. We do not have modern methods. We are not adopting them; we are not following them. There is scarcity of resources and limited expertise. Therefore the PU Committee's main suggestion in this regard is:

> "Each financial institution should deal exclusively with a few Industries, thus avoiding duplication."

At present their gamut is spread everywhere. Any financial institution touches any project and very often there is duplication also. This must be done, they say, to avoid duplication in actual disbursement. Further, there is pronounced regional imbalance in the assistance rendered by IDBI. The North Eastern region is particularly neglected.

Sir, many of my hon. friends have stated how underhand dealings and malpractices are prevalent in the functioning of IDBI. I am not going to touch most of the points which they have covered already.

Sir, delay is also caused in the matter of disposal of applications for assistance and in disbursement after sanction. 17 per cent applications are delayed for more than six months. This is the record of the functioning of the IDBI, the highest Apex development-financing body in this country! Moreover, the occurrence of cost overrun has become a regular feature of almost all financial institutions since

1973. This is a reflection on the monitoring done by the financial institutions. A Special Panel or an officer, exclusively to monitor the implementation, should be appointed.

Then, the P.U. Committee has further observed as follows. I would endorse the views of the Public Undertakings Committee. They have come to this conclusion after in-depth study:

"This should be on an All-India basis."

This is regarding the Monitoring and Rehabilitation of sick units. That must be done on an all-India basis and should be the responsibility of the IDBI. No clear concept of which type of units could be regarded as sick units has so far been evolved. We have not come to any conclusion. The hon. Member who preceded me has cited several instances. Sometimes these business magnates play certain tricks and indulge in all sorts of underhand dealings and bring about so called sickness in their units. In Bombay many of the units are declared as sick units. They want the finance from the Government just to channelise the finance for other projects. They do it openly, but we have not been able to check it.

Then. duplication of efforts between the IDBI and the Reserve Bank of India must be avoided and uniform guidelines should be evolved.

There is one more aspect regarding convertibility of loans into equality. Clear guidelines are required as to when the conversion should take place and under what circumstances options could be waived. Waiver is applied at the whims and caprice of the officials. If there are specific guidelines for that, this would be avoided.

These are my observations and cogent reasons which would attract the attention of our energetic Finance Minister, I hope. Thank you. I have done.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Mr. Chairman, first of all, I would like to appreciate the observations made by the participants, though I do not agree with all the views that they have expressed. But, at the same time, while discussing a very simple provision of the Bill, the functioning of this premier financial institution has been discussed and it has provided an opportunity to the hon. Member to look into some of the aspects of the functioning of the IDBI.

Broadly speaking, we can divide the points dealt with by the various hon. Members. First, the objectives for which this premier financial institution was established, whether those objectves have been fulfilled. Secondly, their constribution in removing the regional imbalances, in building up the industrial activity in backward areas, assistance to the small scale industries and certain other relevant points, and whether the assistance provided by the institution is going disproportionately to the large industries and MRTP houses.

First of all, I would like to make it clear that in our policy, where we have provided the private sector to operate, we have accepted the responsibility of providing assistance to them. Therefore. there is no point in saying that certain institutions are providing assistance to private sector.

In regard to the total plan investment, it is known to the hon. Members that during the current Plan outlay, nearby 24000 crores of rupees are expected to be invested in the private sector. From where will this money come? 97500 crores are the total investment including maintenance in the public sector. So far as the public sector is concerned, we are

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

providing budgetary assistance, and private sector is expected to get assistance from the financial institutions plus their own savings. And if you take a position that no assistanc will be given to the private sector, this half of your industrial activity and investment activity will be totally siphoned off.

Secondly, coming to the area of private sector; we shall have to keep in mind that a big chunk is in the small scale sector. Nearly 50 per cent of the industrial production is coming from the small scale sector. Therefore, the assistance to the private sector means to a considerable extent assistance to the small-scale industries also. Keeping that in view let us see what has been the performance of the IDBI over these years? I am not going through the total performance. So far as the year 1981-82 is concerned, there the assistance to the small-scale sector has been 66.1 per cent in the private sector. Priority sector is determined by the Government according to the plan priorities and not by them. I have the figures and if you want I can give you some details. Small Scale Sector share is 44 per cent; units in backward areas—33.6 per cent; and the share of the MRTP Companies is 7.3 per cent. Therefore, out of 100, if the MRTP Companies' share is 7.3 per cent, is it disproportionately high? In certain areas we have asked them to produce. On the one hand you talk of the production capacity utilisation to produce more, and on the other hand in the same breadth you say don't give them any resources, don't provide them any assistance! How these two things could be reconciled? Industries like paper, commercial vehicles, cement and even textiles are the industries where the private sector are having a dominant role. Therefore, we shall have to provide assistance to them in these areas also.

In regard to the assitance to small-scale industries the scheme is well known to the Hon. Members. It has been discussed at a number of times that the IDBI does not provide direct assistance. It is not meant for providing direct assistance. It is to provide assistance through the Small-Scale Industries Corporations in the form of re-financing and in the form of Bill re-discountings Therefore, there is no use in suggesting that it is not providing direct assistance. It is not meant for that and it cannot have that competence because it is simply not possible for one apex organisation to ceter to the needs of the small-scale industries spread all over the country and in large numbers. It has so far extended Rs. 2,340/- crores to nearly 2.5 lakhs small units which constitute nearly 94 per cent of the units assisted by the IDBI. Therefore, the assistance provided to small-scale industries—though, I would not say that it is catering to the needs of the small-scale sector fully—is to a considerable extent being met and almost every year it is being stepped up.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: But there is scope for improvement.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Always there is scope for improvement. Even in the observations of the Members of Parliament there is scope for improvement.

In regard to the development of the backward areas, Sir, out of the 84 no-industry districts, IDBI has taken up the schemes in 25 districts and in respect of other no-industry districts, schemes would be worked out.

In regard to the technical consultancy organisation, I have already mentioned and some Hon. Members also have quoted from the Report that fifteen technical consultancy organisations have been set up but these technical consultancy organisations are not providing the services the way we wanted them to. Why is it happening?

And particularly, the North Eastern region has been mentioned. This is an area where I would like to request the

Hon. Members to consider a little more deeply. Firstly, it is not possible that an entrepreneur from outside should go and invest in those regions because primarily the people therein would not like it; and secondly in the present circumstances it has not been possible. Alternative lies in building up entrepreneurship from the area within. Each area has its own problems. It took nealy five to six years to bring them within the regular banking system. Meghalaya has its own particular socio-economic culture, Manipur has a different socio-economic culture, Arunchal Pradesh has a different pattern of socio-sconomic functioning. Therefore, it is easy to ask here. Why is investment not made? Will you like that that the entrepreneurs from outside should go and invest there? IDBI's assistance can be increased manifold. But entrepreneurs should be created there. And that type of creation of entrepreneurs will take a longer time. It is not coming up. We are not getting even proposals. We have requested all the State Governments of the north-eastern region: "Choose the prospective entrepreneurs; we will take them to different industrial centres, and make them acquainted with the industrial activity, so that some sort of entrepreneurship can be created and injected there." In 1976, when I was the Minister in charge of Banking, I established a full-fledged regional office in Gauhati, keeping this objective in view.

Somebody has suggested that the entrepreneurs have to run to Bombay. They have no to run to Bombay. So far as small scale industries are concerned, which are primarily concerned in respect of these areas, the cases can be disposed of even at the regional office and at the branch offices. We have already established five regional offices; and keeping the needs of the north-eastern region in view, in 1976 I myself took the initiative to establish a full-fledged regional office of IDBI at Gauhati.

There is another point which the hon. Members have mentioned. Mr. Daga mentioned some points specially in respect of certain 'No-Industry Districts' of Rajasthan. IDBI has already taken this matter up with the officials of the Rajasthan Government; and they are undertaking a joint study, and they are identifying those districts.

In regard to the provision regarding laying down rules and regulations, a general point has been made. I think that in reply to some other discussion, I mentioned that instead of every individual Ministry bringing in this type of legislation, it has been decided that the Ministry of Law will bring in an omnibus legislation which will cover all the acts. And the Law Ministry is at the job. So, your technical problem as to why it is not being laid on the Table of the House, will be taken care of.

Certain observations have been made about mini cement plants and mini paper plants. Here, I would like to submit one point for the information of the hon. Members. Whenever these mini units come, many a time you say they are viable. But how are they viable? They are viable, or become viable, by providing heavy doses of subsidy. If I provide excise duty subsidy, if I provide subsidy in the consumption of electricity and if I provide subsidy in the consumption of raw materials, then they become viable. Is it actually viable? And when you are injecting subsidies through some any methods, after all somebody has to bear it. It does not come from the pocket of the Finance Minister. That individual unit may be treated as viable, calculating all the subsidies which you are giving under different heads. But the economy has to bear the strain of this subsidy at some point, somewhere. You cannot keep it under the carpet. Therefore, by providing subsidy on excise, you are reducing your revenues. By providing outright subsidy if you try

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

to make something viable, it is actually not economically viable. This is actually some sort of a fallacy under which we are living.

Now, so far as the mini cement plant is concerned, it has been made viable because of the price mechanism which has come. But how do you try to make some unit viable, if it is not economically viable? If its scale of production and cost of production do not contribute to the standard pattern of the economy, merely by injecting subsidies artificially if you make it viable, is it a sound policy? You can dole out your money, by providing jobs or providing some sort of incentives. Therefore, it is absolutely correct if somebody says so, even in the case of a sick industry.

17.00 hrs.

In the case of sick industries, we have explained our policy, viz. that we shall have to scrutinize whether the industrial units can be made economically viable. If they can be made economically viable, go all out; provide whatever assistance is necessary. But if you find that it cannot be made economically viable, let it have a decent burial. Therefore, if somebody comes and says that if a sick unit cannot be made economically viable by all calculations by all dies, there is no need of injecting further money therein. That is why, we have decided that a decision is to be taken at the appropriate time. Don't pass on every decision to be taken by the financial institutions. There are various points of taking a decision; and this has to be taken at that time at the appropriate level. What is to be done at the stage of the industrial licensing? If you expect that should be done at the level of providing assistance, it is wrong. If you provide an industrial licence, it is the job of the licensing authority to see that whether through the process of licensing we are taking care of removing regional backwardness. But industrial licences are being issued. Some money is being invested. If financial institutions come and start scrutinising whether it is established in a backward area or not and I don't give any money, then the whole thing will collapse. Therefore, that is not a correct approach. Therefore, we have decided that, so far as sick units are concerned, the Administrative Ministry will have to take a decision whether they can make that individual unit viable; if they find that the unit would be made viable, they can take it cover and nationalisation should take place within six months of its take over. Otherwise, don't take it over. But once you take it over, then you will have to nationalise it and not delay the process of taking it over and nationalisation.

From our own experience we have seen that after investing funds to the tune of Rs. 35-40 crores, after certain units being taken over, today, we find that their nationalisation is inevitable. Otherwise, the units can never be made viable. You could establish 3-4 units more with that much of investment.

Mr. Choubey, while making his observations said that what I said in regard to the investment climate so far as India is concerned, is that we want foreign investment. Mr. Choubey, for your information, I tell that we are not shy of saying it; we say that we want foreign investment in the area of high technological party; we want foreign investment in the area of export; we want foreign investment in the area where we do feel that, according to our national priorities, the foreign investment is necessary. What I told in USA, in New York I told exactly the same thing and what I stated is just statement of fact. If your public sector contribution in the manufacturing sector is 25 per cent, should I say somewhere that our public sector's contribution is more than 25 per cent. If we find that the total contribution of the public sector in

the gross domestic product is not substantial, should I say, substantial? What I stated there is just a statement of fact, what it is today.

Our objective is to attain a commanding height and we are trying to do that. But when we will attain that, we will tell about it. This was just a simple statement of fact.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Do you desire to stand on your own legs?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Yes. We have it; only you do not have that desire. The whole problem with you is that the Communist party is always to be an appendix to somebody either to the Indian National Congress or to the Communist Party of Marxist. Since '40 years you have never learnt to stand on your own legs. That is the problem with you. (*Interruptions*) Only we can do that. We have yet to see you do it.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: When he was outside, was he standing on his own legs? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Therefore, we are trying to do this. You may agree or you may not agree, but the fact remains that we are trying to achieve that objective.

Mr. Dagga and some other members also mentioned about the nominee Director. I myself was not happy over the nominee Director; and at some point, I told, when Mr. Venkataraman was in the Ministry of Finance, that the whole thing should be looked into. First of all, when a person is interested in so many Boards, he cannot give his attention; his attention remains divided. Secondly, there was no proper system of reporting and feeding information. He appointed a committee and that committee has come forward with certain very important suggestions.

We have accepted those suggestions and I do hope that through this type of arrangement it would be possible to improve the functioing of this arrangement of nominee directors. But one point, or rather one suggestion I cannot accept, because it is our own decision, parliaments own discussion, that Members of Parliament should not be there on the Boards of Management the Central Public Sector Undertakings. It is nobody's decision. It is Parliament's own decision, and I do feel that the rationale is quite right. After all, there is a Committee of Parliament which can supervise the functioning of all the public sector undertakings. They can do whatever they want. But it would not be appropriate for some Members of Parliament to be associated with the functioning of the Board of Directors of those units. Therefore, this decision which is our own dicision—it is not a decision of Government or any Parliament has been complied with and the Government has taken decision to that effect. Therefore let us not change it. I do not think I have to cover any other points; only one point I would like to say and that is, the Committee on Public Undertakings has made certain recommendations which is as per the normal practice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Mukherjee, if you do not allow them to be there on the Committee on Public Undertakings, then Mr. Choubey will go there as the President of the Union of workers.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I want them to supervise as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings. But I do not want them to be there on the Board of Directors.

With these words I express my grateful thanks to all the Members who have participated in this debate, and I hope that they will lend their support to the smooth passage of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. SEPUTY-PEAKERD: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE. I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.10 hrs.

ANDHRA SCIENTIFIC COMPANY LIMITED (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up the Andhra Scientific Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I beg to move—

"*That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of the Andhra Scientific Company Limited, with a view to securing the proper management of such undertakings so as to subserve the interests of the general public by ensuring the continuity of production of scientific instruments which are vital to the needs of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.'

The Andhra Scientific Co. Ltd., Machilipatnam in Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh is engaged in the production of scientific instruments, a large number of which are meant for defence requirements. The Company was established as a partnership firm in 1926 and was incorporated as a public limited company in 1937. The authorised capital of the company is Rs. 100 lakhs of which Rs. 25 lakhs has been issued and Rs. 17.68 lakhs paid up.

The company had successfully developed a number of items required for defence which were earlier being imported. The Department of Defence Supplies had placed orders worth Rs. 52 lakhs on the company between the period 1966—71 but for various reasons the production of the company declined from Rs. 45 lakhs in

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

1967-68 to Rs. 9 lakhs in 1971-72 and the Company declared an indefinite lay-off in November, 1971. In order to protect the employment of about 850 workmen and to ensure the continued supply of critical defence stores the management of Andhra Scientific Co. Ltd. was taken over on 23rd June, 1972 under the provision of Section 18AA of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. The initial take-over was for a period of five years and has been extended from year to year and is currently valid up to 26th December, 1982.

With the take-over of the management, the production of the Company steadily increased from Rs. 40.44 lakhs in 1972-73 to an amount of Rs. 205.33 lakhs in 1981-82. An inter-Ministerial Committee, which was appointed to determine the future set-up of the Company, after examining various alternatives had recommended that the undertakings should be nationalised in order to consolidate the gains of change-over of management and to ensure an uninterrupted supply of critical items for defence. The recommendations of the Committee have been examined in the Government in consultation with the concerned Ministries and it is considered that nationalisation of the undertakings of the Company would be the most appropriate course. Nationalisation would also enable the Government to invest additional funds necessary for working capital and for the modernisation of its plant and machinery.

The Bill now before the House seeks to achieve the aforesaid object of nationalisation of the Company. Apart from providing for acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of the Company, the Bill also provides for the payment of an amount for such acquisition, vesting of the undertakings of the Company in a Government company, appointment of a Commissioner of Payments for the purpose of disbursing the amount payable to the Company and for other incidental and consequential matters.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of the Andhra Scientific Company Limited, with a view to securing the proper management of such undertakings so as to subserve the interests of the general public by ensuring the continuity of production of scientific instruments which are vital to the needs of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

SHRI HANAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): First of all, I think the hon. Minister for piloting this Bill for nationalisation of an important undertaking, which is engaged in manufacture f critical and scientific instruments for defence requirements.

In this Bill, Chapter 3, clause 7 and 8 provide for compensation. No factory owner sets up a factory with his own money. He takes the money from financial institutions and Government sources. After getting a lot of profit, he makes the industry sick and leaves it. In such circumstances, no compensation should be provided by the Government. But here the attitude of the Government is very clear. They are indulging in helping such persons by giving huge amounts as compensation; in this case, the amount is Rs. 224.10 lakhs. So, I oppose this clause, which gives huge amount to the company.

It is a good attempt on the part of the Government to save the unit, to guarantee the employment of the employees of this factory.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons. the Government has expressed a pious hope that in view of the fact that the Company had a body of talented and dedicated scientists and engineers, it wants to help them. The intention is good, but the Government

[Shri Hanan Mollah]

is not at all sincere about this statement. We know that thousands of our scientists are not getting an opportunity or proper facilities for doing reseach work with the result that they are compelled to leave the country. This has been the curse of scientific development in our country. So, mere statements like this would not do. Government should be more serious and try to see how to implement those statements. The scientists should be provided sufficient opportunities and necessary facilities for doing research work. At the same time, their conditions of service, promotional avenues etc. should also be looked into.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons also refers to the modernisation of the plant and machinery. I would say that it is very much connected with self-reliance. Normally what happens is that Government bring in foreign technology in the name of modernisation. Import liberalisation is also used as a means to import technology. But when we import technology from the western and other capitalist and imperialist countries, they never give us the latest technology; rather, they give out-dated technology. So, we cannot modernise and develop our activity unless we give more emphasis on self-reliance. Our scientists should be given every opportunity and encouragement to develop their ideas so that we can utilize our own resources and have advanced indigenous technology. So, I would say that the modernisation of the factory has to be done with the help of our own scientists and engineers.

We should be more and more self-reliant in our defence production. After nationalisation of these plants, we should have proper planning of the production of these units. I will give one example. One of the HAL units is functioning in Barrackpore of West Bengal. It was a very efficient unit. Now because of lack of orders, the production is at a standstill, the labour is lying idle and the unit is facing a crisis, even though it is one of the oldest units. It is only afterwards that other units of HAL have come up in Bangalore and other places. I have repeatedly drawn the attention of the hon. Minister and even the Prime Minister to this aspect. In fact, the hon. Minister had assured me outside the House that he will look into the matter and give appropriate orders to this unit. So, I request him and remind him about it so that he can save the public sector unit. That is also a nationalised public sector unit.

PROF. N. G RANGA: Where is that?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Barrackpore in West Bengal.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Barrackpore.

I want to mention about another unit which is on the border of my constituency, that is, Industrial Plants Limited. Earlier it was run by Birlas. 80 per cent of the capital of this unit is supplied by Government and other financial institutions. But cent per cent of the orders are given by the Defence Ministry. They make supplies in response to the orders of the Defence Ministry. But for the last five years it is under lock-out. Time and again we have been requesting the Government—some high level technical committee also recommended that it is economically viable and it is helpful to the Defence industry and the money also is of the Government. But in spite of that, the Government is not doing anything to take over that unit. So, I request the Government to look into the matter.

Finally, I say that after nationalisation, there are provisions for the protection of the employees of this Andhra Scientific Company because 850 employees are there. They have been enjoying some facilities. So, I request the hon. Minister to look into the matter so that their rights and other facilities are properly safeguarded.

With these words, I support the measure and welcome the nationalisation of this unit.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill and I wish to thank the Government for having at long last decided to take over this very important concern under the Defence Ministry.

The pity is that the Government has delayed taking this decision for so long a time. Now I am glad that they have decided to do it.

There are only less than a thousand people—850 scientists and their colleagues, who are employed—who will now come to have some security of service, but then there is a great need for the Government to expand this concern in order o fullfil not only the present objectives that they have placed before themselves from the Defence point of view, but also from the point of view of the earlier objective that the founders of this very valuable institution had before them, i.e., manufacturing and supplying the precision scientific instruments needed by our Hgh Schools, Colleges and medical practioners. The instruments which have been manufactured in this concern have become very famous all over India for their precision and for their expertise. But unfortunately they have not been able to make this concern a viable one. It was under the inspiration, I think, of Dr. Pattabhi, one of our veteran patriots, that this institution at that time was founded with great hopes. Like so many other national institutions that were industrially launched, it was started in those days and it had also come to have bad times because there was not sufficient support from the Government. I hope the Government will give some careful consideration to the need for starting a number of ordnance factories in the eastern coast of our country. Most of them which we have had till now are either in the West or in the Gangetic valley or towards Himachal Pradesh. So far as Orissa, Andhra and Tamil Nadu....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kerala.

PROF. N. G. RANGA:.....are concerned, there are very few ordnance factories. There are very few installations which the Defence Ministry have started and maintained. Therefore. I would like the Government to give some consideration to the need of this area and of these people. There are scientists. They have done really good work. There are more and more scientists who are being trained in our various scientific institutions. They need employment. The best possible service that we can get from them these days is for defence purposes. I trust that the Defence Ministry will give some thought to this—train and induce as many of our scientists as possible to come over to their own employment, accept employment in ordnance factories.

With these observations I extend my whole hearted support and congratulate the Government for having brought in this Bill.

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आन्ध्र सांईटिफिक कंपनी लिमिटेड (उपक्रमों का अर्जन और अन्तरण) विधेयक जो यहां पर प्रस्तुत किया गया है, मैं सोचता हूं कि यह एक सांईटिफिक कम्पनी है लेकिन सांईटिफिक तरीके से इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया गया । 1972 में यह पता लगा था कि प्रबन्ध में कमी के कारण इस उपक्रम को लेना जरूरी हो गया है लेकिन 10 साल के बाद 1982 में आज इसके ऊपर विचार किया जा रहा है । हिन्दुस्तान में वैज्ञानिक उपकरण बनाने के लिये कोई बहुत अच्छी संस्थायें हों—ऐसी बात भी मैं नहीं समझता हूं । बहुत से उपकरणों को आज भी हमें आयात करना पडता है ऐसी स्थिति में हमारे देश में जो वैज्ञानिक हैं और इस प्रकार की अच्छी कंपनियां

[श्री सत्य नारायण जाटिया]

हैं जो कि इस प्रकार के उपकरण तैयार करती हैं, उनको अवश्य ही प्रोटेशन किया जाना चाहिए।

यह भी बताया गया है कि जो वहां पर वैज्ञानिक हैं या जो अन्य कर्मचारी हैं वे बहुत ही अच्छा काम करने वाले हैं परन्तु अच्छा प्रबन्धन न होने के कारण उनकी अच्छाई यां प्रकट नहीं हो पाई है वहां पर प्रबन्ध की जो कमी रही है उसको दूर करने की दृष्टि से सरकार ने जो कदम उठाया है उसमें काफी विलम्ब हुआ है। यह भी बतया गया है कि पहले यह छोटी कम्पनी थी लेकिन बढते बढते इसका व्यापारिक टर्नओवर 45 लाख तक पहुंच गया है। स्पष्ट है कि इस कम्पनी को बढाने में वहां के वैज्ञानिको एवं अन्य कर्मचारियों का पूरा सहयोग रहा है परन्तु कम्पनी जो घाटे की स्थिति में आई, उसका मूल कारण कुप्रबन्ध ही है। 1967–68 में 1 लाख 51 हजार की हानि हुई थी और 1971 72 में वढ कर 25 लाख हो गई। उसके बाद सरकार ने इसके प्रबन्ध को अपने हाथ में लेने की बात सोची। लेकिन यह नहीं बताया गया कि 1972 से 1982 तक इन 10 वर्षों में इस कम्पनी की क्या स्थिति रही? वहां पर मुनाफा या घाटा की क्या स्थिति रही? मैं समझता हूं मंत्री जी इस संबंध में बताने की कृपा करेंगे।

इसके अतिरिक्त इस कम्पनी में 850 कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं उनको भी संतुष्ट करके राष्ट्र के हित में उनका सदुपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। उनकी सेवाओं को बचाने के लिये सरकार ने यह कदम उठाया है जोकि सराहनीय है लेकिन साथ ही मैं जानना चाहता हूं क्या सरकार ने उन कर्मचारियों की सुविधाओं के बारे में उनके आवास के उनकी वर्किंग कंडीसन्स उनके शिपटस आलाउन्सस आदि के बारे में भी कुछ विचार कर रही है या नहीं? इस संबंध में भी मंत्री जी को यहां पर जानकारी देनी चाहिए। जो कंपनियां घाटे में जाती हैं, पहले कई साल सरकार इसका प्रबन्ध संभालती है, उसके बाद भी जब कोई लाभ नहीं होता तब मजबूरन इनका राष्ट्रीकरण अर्थात सरकारीकरण किया जाता है, । इसके बाद भी इनमें मुनाफा होगा, इस बात की कोई गारन्टी नहीं होती है।

आज हमारे देश में वैज्ञानिकों की क्या स्थिति है। सरकार उनकी शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण का सारा प्रबन्ध करती है, लेकिन उनका लाभ विदेशों को जाता है। मुझे दो प्रकरण याद है जब प्रधान मंत्री जी ने आहवान किया था कि वैज्ञानिक देश में वापिस आ जायें, उनकी सेवाओं का ठीक से उपयोग किया जायेगा, लेकिन जो लोट कर आये, उनका कोई सदुपयोग नहीं हुआ, उनको निराशा ही हाथ लगी। इसलिये वैज्ञानिक उपकरण तैयार करने वाली कम्पनियों के बारे में सरकार चिंता करेगी, ऐसी मुझे आशा है। इन शब्दों के साथ में अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद): इस विधेयक का मैं समर्थन करता हूं। बिल को पढने से कुछ बातों के बारे में संशय पैदा होता है। इन्होंने कहा कि कंपनी प्रगतिशील वैज्ञानिक उपकरण बनाती है और एक वार 45 लाख का टर्न-ओवर भी दिखाया है। लेकिन 45 लाख का टर्न ओवर कोई ज्यादा नहीं है। इस तरह की बहुत सी कम्पनियां इतना टर्न ओवर दिखाती होंगी। इसलिये कुछ प्रश्न उत्पन्न होते हैं।

अभी जैसा कि जटिया साहब ने कहा कि 1972 में आपने इसका मैनेजमेंट अपने हाथ में ले लिया और इस अवधि में आप इसका इंतजाम करते रहे। इसके बावजूद हानि होती रही। इतना समय इंतजार क्यों किया गया। रक्षा मंत्री जी ने अभी अपने वक्तव्य में बताया कि यह कम्पनी खास रक्षा उत्पादन से संबंधित है और महत्व-पूर्ण है, ऐसा उनका संकेत था। मेरे खयाल से 10 वर्ष व्यर्थ गवां दिये गये। अगर इसको इतना आवश्यक समझा गया था तो आपने पहले ही इसको क्यों नहीं नेशनलाइज कर दिया? ये बातें संशय पैदा करती हैं।

एक प्रश्न और है। 850 लोगों के रोजगार का प्रश्न है, इसलिये मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं क्योंकि उनके रोजगार का प्रश्न है। वैसे भी आप नौकरियां नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। लेकिन पब्लिक सैक्टर के बारे में लोगों की धारणा अच्छी नहीं है। जहां कोई चीज पब्लिक सैक्टर में आई तो पोलिटिक्स और करप्शन शुरू हो जाता है। मेरी अपनी राय भी इनके बारे में अच्छी नहीं है। इसके बारे में छोटी सी बात कहना चाहूंगा। ब्यूरो आफ पब्लिक एंटरप्राइसेस की रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि 109 पब्लिक सैक्टर्स के अन्दर 35853.96 करोड़ का टर्न ओवर होगा और अगर आप मुनाफा देखें तो वह है 403.70 करोड़। इतना बड़ा व्यापार करने के बाद सिर्फ इतना मुनाफा है। यदि आप रक्षा के दृष्टिकोण से बात करते हैं तो मैं आपसे सहमत हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The present position is much improved than the old position.

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: I am telling about the last year figures —for 1980-81.

नेशनल टैक्सटाईल कारपोरेशन के बारे में आपको मालूम होगा। इनकी मिलें सौ करोड़ रुपए का घाटा देती हैं। इस घाटे की बात के लिए आपने नेशनलाइज करने की बात कही है, वह अच्छी नहीं लग रही है। अगर आप रक्षा के उत्पादनों को बढ़ाने की बात करने जा रहे हैं तो यह स्वागत-योग्य है क्योंकि यह देश की आवश्यकता है।

हमारे माननीय वरिष्ठ नेता प्रो० रंगा साहब फरमा रहे थे, उनकी बात भी सही है कि इसका लक्ष्य उत्पादनों का ही न बनकर कम से कम इसमें दृष्टिकोण यह लिया जाए कि छात्रों के लिए, जो पढ़ते हैं, जो वैज्ञानिक हैं, उनके लिए उन सामानों का जो संयंत्र माडर्नाइज करने जा रहे हैं, मशीनरी लगाने जा रहे हैं, यह लक्ष्य निर्धारित हो कि उनके लिए यह मुहैया हो सके। यही मेरा प्रश्न था। मान्यवर, रक्षा उत्पादन करने वाली बात से मैं पूर्णतः सहमत हूं।

मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा। मैंने कुछ प्राविजन जल्दी में देखें है। जैसे प्राविडेण्ट फन्ड की बात है। यदि पिछली कम्पनी या अन्डरटेकिंग में कोई बकाया राशि हो तो उसके बारे में भी सरकार को अपनी जिम्मेदारी ले लेनी चाहिए। नेशनल हेरल्ड का फैसला हुआ था। प्राविडेण्ट फन्ड का, कुछ लोगों ने आज तक जमा नहीं किया।

मैं मिसाल के तौर पर कह रहा हूं कि प्राईवेट कम्पनी और अन्डरटेकिंग्स की जो कल्याण निधि हैं उनकी सुविधाओं के बारे में भी बड़े गौर से नजर रखनी चाहिए। जैसे ही सरकार नेशनलाइज करती है, उसकी जिम्मेदारी लेती है, उन लोगों को भी जिस दिन से सर्विस

[श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह]

में हैं, उस कम्पनी में सर्विस में लगाया जाए। जो नियम आपके होंगे उसे आप देखते हैं। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जो उनके राइट्स हैं, जो उन्हें सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिए उनके बारे में भी सरकार को बड़ी सहानुभूतिपूर्वक गौर करना चाहिए जिससे उनके हितों को रक्षा की जा सके।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पार्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार अपने कार्यालयों में कुछ बिल बनाकर रखती है और जब बिल का समय आता है, वही लैंग्वेज, वही भाषा रखकर के उसमें फिगर्स बदलकर पेश कर देते हैं।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : भाषा बदलवा दीजिए।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : उसमें कुछ नहीं है। यह जो बिल बनाते हैं, कई पढ़े-लिखे लोग हैं, उनमें फिगर्स बदलकर भेज देते हैं और ये टेक-ओवर कर लेते हैं।

श्री एन० के शेजवलकर : नाम बदलना पड़ता है।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : नाम बदल देते हैं। इसके अन्दर प्रतिभा पलायन होता है। के० पी० सिंह साहब सुनेंगे, इतनी देरी से क्यों लिया आपने इसको। 35 लाख जो बैंक का लोन था, उस पर आपने ब्याज दे दिया लेकिन 84.59 लाख पे करना है। आपने रुपया दे दिया और लोन कितना दिया, यह आपने कितने साल के बाद निर्णय लिया। सरकार का कोई काम खुद का काम नहीं होता। सरकार का काम सरकारी तरीके से ही होता है और इससे सरकारी खजाने को जो नुकसान होता है, उसके जिम्मेदार कौन हैं? जब यह कंपनियां इतना रुपया लेने के बाद, इतना घाटा दिखाती हैं और आप कहते हैं इतनी अच्छी है, बड़े वैज्ञानिक काम करते हैं, उससे इतना अच्छा हमारा उत्पादन होता है। क्या आप कारण बताएंगे कि आपको इतना समय क्यों लगा? कमिशनर आप कब एप्वांइट करेंगे? आपने कोई तारीख बिल में नहीं बताई है। क्या आप बता सकते हैं कि किस तारीख तक कमिशनर एप्वाइंट आप करेंगे? कम्पनीज़ को आप टेक ओवर कर लेते हैं लेकिन कमिशनर का एप्वाइंटमैन्ट एक एक दो दो साल तक नहीं होता है। मुकदमें चलते रहते हैं। पता ही नहीं चलता है कि प्रापर्टी कम्पनी की कितनी कीमत की है, मशीनरी तथा दूसरा सामान कितनी कीमत का है, बिल्डिंग कितने की है। आपको यह सारा कुछ बताना चाहिये।

मेरा यह भी कहना है कि जो आडिट है वह आडिटर जनरल द्वारा होना चाहिये। सरकार को इसकी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। आडिटर जनरल की जो रिपोर्ट हो वह सदन में पेश होनी चाहिये। इस चीज को आपने प्रोवाइड नहीं किया है। यह रुपया खजाने में से जाएगा। इसके हिसाब किताब का हम को पता लचना चाहिये। आडिट रिपोर्ट सदन की मेज़ पर रखी जानी चाहिये। सरकारी करण हो गया है। जनता के हित में कम्पनी आपने ली है। आपने सैक्शन 15 में कहा है :

"The Central Government shall, for the purpose of disbursing the amounts payable to the Company under Sections 7 and 8, by Notification, appoint a Commissioner of Payments."

दो कम्पनियां आपने अभी ली है । दो साल हो गए । लेकिन कमिशनर एप्वाइट नहीं हुआ है । आप जो रेग्युलेशज़ बनाएं उनका आप क्या करेंगे । रूल्ज़ जो आपने कह दिया है कि ले कर देंगे । लेकिन रेग्युलेशन का क्या होगा, इसका कुछ पता ही नहीं है । आपने कहा है कि 850 मजदूरों के हित के लिए आप काम कर रहे हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितने सालों से यह कम्पनी घाटे में चल रही थी ? दस दस साल आपको निर्णय लेने में लग जाते हैं । यह जो इंडिसिशन की स्थिति है यह मोस्ट डिसएप्वाइंटिंग है । मालूम ऐसा होता है कि सरकार पर दबाव डाला गया और तब यह इसको ले रही है ।

बैंकों ने कम्पनियों को लोन दे रखे थे । बैंक इनको वापिस क्यों नहीं ले रहा है और क्यों यह देख नहीं रहे थे कि कम्पनी घाटे में जा रही है और अपना पैसा उनको वसूल करना चाहिए ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think India means indecision, according to you.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I am thankful to you. That is more disappointing.

होता क्या है? ये कम्पनियां जब घाटे में जाती हैं और बन्द करने की नौबत आजाती है तो जो अच्छी मशीनरी होती है उसको किसी दूसरी जगह ले जाती है । जिस तरह से गाड़ियां डिसपोजल के लिए पड़ी रहती हैं और उनका सामान गायब हो जाता है उसी तरह से इन कम्पनियों की अच्छी मशीनरी भी जब आप लेते हैं, उसको गायब कर दिया जाता हैं,

जब भी आप कोई बिल लाएं तो पूरी डिटेलज आपको हमें सप्लाई करनी चाहिए ताकि हम को मालूम हो सके कि इतने की मशीनली है, इतनी कीमत की बिल्डिंग है, इतना हम को देना है । आठ साल के बाद आप बिल लाते हैं। जब आप टेक ओवर करते हैं इसका मतलब यह है कि खाजाने से पैसा आप खर्च करने जा रहे हैं। खजाने के एक एक पैसे का हिसाब जनता हम से पूछेगी और उसका उत्तर हम को देना होगा । तब हम क्या उत्तर देंगे? आज होता यह है कि चार्डड एकाउटेंट से ये कम्पनिया आडिट करवा लेती है और उनके कोल्यूशन से गोलमाल करती हैं । हमारी मांग है कि आडिटर जनरल से आडिट इन कम्पनियों का करवाने की आप व्यवस्था करें । यहां भी 76 करोड़ का घाटा हुआ है ।

ये सब चीजें जिन की तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए ।

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, through this Bill, the Andhra Scientific Company Limited is being taken over by the Government of India, the Department of Defence. In the first instance I would say that I am sorry that Government is taking over a large number of concerns like this but have no laid down any fixed policy for this. First Maruti was taken over, then many textile mills have been taken over, then many jute mills have been taken over, many railways have been taken over and recently the Chandigarh edible oil mill has been taken over. I am sorry that Government has not so far decided on any fixed policy here. In one case they say that they are taking over for better management and at the same time in another case they say that they are acquiring it or purchasing it outright. Here I feel that something is hidden; I cannot understand how this Government is taking over without giving details. In the first instance this company was wor-

[Shri T. R. Shamanna]

king at a loss from the beginning. In 1967-68 the loss was Rs. 1.91 lakhs and in 1971-72 the loss went up to Rs. 25 lakhs; in the course of three years, the loss had gone upto Rs. 25 lakhs. There was something radically wrong as far this concern was concerned because it was a losing concern from the very beginning. The Defence Minister has said while moving this Bill that it manufactures scientific instruments for Defence Department. I know very well that the Andhra Scientific Company was supplying laboratory instruments to many high schools and colleges. I do not know how the Defence Department is interested in taking it over.

Here the Bill provides for payment in cash of an amount of Rs. 224 lakhs for acquiring the concern, for acquiring the right, title and interest of the Company in relation to its undertakings. Then the Government has to pay Rs. 35 lakhs towards bank loan — the pre-takeover loans given by nationalised banks and financial institutions to the company. Here a wonderful thing is that the bank loan is Rs. 35 lakhs and the interest is about Rs. 50 lakhs. The total amount payable will be Rs. 224 + Rs. 85 lakhs, that is, about Rs. 309 lakhs. Actually it is not only Rs. 224 lakhs. You have to add up some more. According to this Bill, a further amount calculated at the rate of Rs. 10,000 per annum is payable for the deprivation of the Company of the management of its undertakings; it is estimated that this amount will be of the order of Rs. 90,000. The Bill also provides for payment of a further amount in consideration of the retrospective operation of the provisions of clauses 3, 4 and 5, calculated at the rate of Rs. 10,000 per annum; this amount will be of the order of Rs. 11,000. The Government has also agreed to pay a sum of Rs. 75,000 as simple interest at the rate of four per cent per annum. All these put together come to a sizable amount as payable. Then for acquisition you pay Rs. 224 lakhs to the company and they have agreed to pay Rs. 85 lakhs for the bank loans. So Rs. 309 lakhs is the amount they have to pay for the outright purchase. Further more they have agreed to pay to the management Rs. 10,000 per year and on the whole it will come to Rs. 90,000. They have to pay Rs. 75 lakhs for interest. This concern is losing heavily and at this stage they are paying such a large amount. It would have been better that some explanation was given as to on what basis thsi Rs. 224 lakhs is payable to the company. It is very necessary that details are given about the assets and liabilities so that we know how much the Government is paying towards the scientific concern and how much is paid for the bank loan. If all these details had been given, it would have given us an idea as to how the concern is sought to be taken over.

Concerns are taken when there is financial loss. When there is mismanagement, then also we take the concern. Then if it is a concern of national importance, then also we take it over. Also to safeguard the interests of employees we try to take over concerns. So many considerations arise. In future also concerns may be taken over. Therefore, I urge upon the Government and it is very necessary also, that some broad policies are laid down for acquisition of concerns. Going through the financial details, I feel somehow that there is something fishy in this. If proper accounts are given, there would not have been any reason for doubt. So I urge upon the Government to lay down a policy as to which concerns are taken over for acquisition, which concerns are taken over for management and which concerns are taken over for outright purchase, etc. This is very necessary. Otherwise, it will be very difficult for us to give consent for taking over such concerns.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : (समस्तीपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, साधारणतया इस विधेयक का मैं स्वागत ही करुंगा। सरकार ने 850 कर्मचारियों, समर्पित वैज्ञानिको और इंजीनियरों की जीविका के सवाल पर सहानुभूतिपूर्ण रुख रखा है, इसकी मुझे प्रसन्नता है, लेकिन समझ में नहीं आता कि यह सहृदयता और जगहों व और मामलों में क्यों नहीं है ?

बहुत सी बातें कही जा चुकी हैं इसलिए मैं इनकी डिटेल में नहीं जाऊंगा। मैं जल्दी जल्दी कुछ प्रश्न आपसे करूंगा और उसी में मेरी सारी बातें आ जायेंगी, आशा है आप उनका उत्तर कृपा कर अवश्य देंगे ?

(1) यदि रक्षा उत्पादन से यह उपक्रम, कंपनी संबंधित है तो उसमें 1972 के बाद 10 वर्षों का विलम्ब क्यों लगाया है ?

(2) 1972 में ही इसका प्रबन्ध अपने हाथ में लेने के बाद कोई सुधार इस में नही दिखाया, आपके उद्देश्य के कथन से स्पष्ट है। पैराग्राफ 2 में आपने कहा है--

"Though the Central Government was advancing some amounts .... Funds are also required for modernisation of the plant and machinery."

इससे स्पष्ट है कि आपके द्वारा उसका प्रबंध अपने हाथ में लेने के बावजूद भी उसकी स्थिति में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ। क्या आपने इस का विश्लेषण किया है कि दोष कहां है। आखिर कहां कमी है। क्योंकि कम्पनी जब शुरू हुई थी तो उसको पहले साल दो लाख रुपए का मुनाफा हुआ था सन् 1965-66 में। लेकिन उसके बाद 1971-72 में 25 लाख 62 हजार रुपए का घाटा हुआ है। क्या आपने इस का विश्लेषण किया कि क्यों मुनाफा घाटे में बदल गया और इसके क्या कारण हैं। कहीं प्रबन्ध में क्षमता तो नहीं है, पूंजी का अभाव तो नहीं है। यदि है तो कहां पर क्या सुधार लाने की आवश्यकता है। क्या आपने उसके अनुरूप कोई पग उठाये। उसके क्या कारण स्पष्ट हुए। जब से आपने उस कम्पनी को अपने हाथ में लिया है, उसकी स्थिति में कितना सुधार हुआ। यदि उसमें पूंजी का अभाव था तो आप इतने दिनों तक क्या करते रहे।

मेरा अगला प्रश्न है कि आप को प्रवृत्ति ही ऐसी बन गई है कि आप सिक इंडस्ट्रीज का सरकारीकरण कर देते हैं। होता क्या है कि इंडस्ट्रीज के मालिक फाइनेंन्शयल इंसटीटयूशसं से कर्ज ले लेते हैं, वह कर्जा बहुत बड़ा होता है और उसमें उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ोत्तरी होती जाती है। कहीं वे उस पैसे को किसी दूसरी जगह डाइवर्ट कर देते हैं जिसके कारण वह इंडस्ट्री सिक हो जाती है। सिक हो जाने के बाद उसको सरकार के मत्थे मढ़ दिया जाता है। फिर इस प्रकार उस उद्योग पर बकाया राशि का भुगतान सरकार को करना पड़ता है। इस तरह जब भी किसी इंडस्ट्रीज का सरकारीकरण होता है तो उसके जरिए सार्वजनिक धन का अपव्यय होता है। क्या आपने इस पर विचार किया है।

[प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता]

मेरा अगला प्रश्न यह है कि एक तो पहले ही सरकारी उपक्रमों की हालत अच्छ नहीं है, उसके ऊपर आप और सिक इण्डस्ट्रीज को अपने हाथ में लेकर क्या उन की क्षमता और उपयोगिता को बढ़ा पायेंगे । मुझे तो ऐसा ही लगता है कि कहीं आए मियां मंगतू . . . द्वारे दर्वेश वाली हालत तो आपकी नहीं कि एक तो पहले ही आपकी हालत खस्ता है ऊपर से आप और कम्पनियों को हाथ में ले कर उनमें सुधार लाने की बात कर रहे हैं । आपका कथन कहां तक जायज है, आप किस तरह से उनमें सुधार लाने की बात सोचते हैं । खाली स्वामित्व बदल देने से तो उपचार नहीं हो जाएगा ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Sir, I have three more questions to ask.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your questions are too long. Cut short.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : चैप्टर 3 में आपने रकमों के संदाय के बारे में व्यवस्था की है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि धारा 7 और 8 के खण्ड 1 और 2 में आपने 224 लाख रु० और 10 हजार रु० प्रतिवर्ष की संगणना की है, उसका आधार क्या है ? मैं उसको जानना चाहूंगा ।

इसके बाद मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा और सवाल भी करूंगा कि आपने शैड्यूल में pre-taken over अवधि के कर्मचारियों के बकाया को प्रवर्ग 5 में रखा है, वह किस तरह से जायज है । क्योंकि कर्मचारियों का जो बकाया है उनकी कमाई है वह तो उन की प्राथमिकता के आधार पर मिलना चाहिए । इसलिए उसको पांचवें शैड्यूल के प्रवर्ग में रखने की बात समझ में नहीं आती ।

अंत में मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि सरकार द्वारा कम्पनी का प्रबन्ध अपने हाथ में लेने के बाद, अर्थात् 1972 से, कर्मचारियों के प्रौविडैण्ट फण्ड को क्या आपके प्रबन्धक ने जमा किया है या नहीं । मैं आशा करता हूं कि मेरे इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर माननीय मंत्री जी अवश्य देंगे ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the Minister will reply.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while moving this Bill; the hon. Raksha Mantri gave the objectives and reasons of this Bill. They are very clear. This company had been engaged or has been engaged in the production and manufacture of scientific instruments of which, some are critical in nature and also are pertaining to Defence.

18.00 hrs.

From its turn-over of 45 lakhs in 1965-66, the value of sales started dropping and the Company incurred a loss of 1.91 lakhs in 1967-68 which increased to 25.62 lakhs in 1971-72.

During this period, the Ministry of Defence had placed orders worth Rs. 52 lakhs on the Company for a variety of instruments of Defence use, which were till then imported.

Therefore, the Government took up the Management of the Andhra Scientific Company Limited under Section 18AA of the Industries Act. which enabled it to provide necessary sound and competent Management.

The take-over of the Management of the Company was intially for 5 years and it was extended from year to year.

Sir, I will give you the figures which will indicate how the Company fared from 1965-66.

In 1965-66, the production was 46 lakhs. The sale was 45.52 lakhs.

In 1966-67, the production was 40 lakhs. Sale was 39.36 lakhs.

In 1967-68, the production was 33 lakhs. Sale was 32.79 lakhs. There was loss of 1.91 lakhs.

In 1968-69 the production was 33 lakhs. Sale was 33.06 lakhs. The loss was 3.32 lakhs.

In 1969-70, the production was 27 lakhs and the sale was 26.61 lakhs and the loss amounted to 23.89 lakhs.

In 1970-71, the production was 25 lakhs; sale was 24.51 lakhs; the loss was 22.04 lakhs.

In 1971-72, the production was 9 lakhs. Sale was 9.15 lakhs. The loss was 25.62 lakhs.

Therefore, Sir, it was thought fit to take over the Management and provide financial assistance from time to time by way of loan.

The total amount of loans with interest as on 30-6-81 was Rs. 176.20 lakhs. Production and Sales picked up after June, 1972 which is reflected in the working Results which I will give you just now.

In 1972-73 the production was 40.44 lakhs Sale was 26.2 lakhs. There was loss of 10.30 lakhs. In 1973-74 the production was 72.28 lakhs and the sale was 72.16 lakhs and there was profit of 15.44 lakhs. In 1974-75 the production was 91.48 lakhs and the sale was 99.78 lakhs and a profit of 16.27 lakhs. In 1975-76 the production was 110 29 lakhs; the sale was 106.21 lakhs and the profit was 16.98 lakhs. In 1976-77, the production was 92.62 lakhs; the sales was 100.63 lakhs. In 1977-78, the production was 96.12 lakhs; the sale was 100.39 lakhs. Like this, upto 1981-82, with the improvement in the performance of the Company, they could meet the requirements of Defence Services, which were imported and which were critical items.

Hon. Members have practically referred to the same points. One hon. Member referred to Compensation. I think Mr. Mollah referred to the same point. Here, the total liabilities are Rs. 334.98 lakhs, but the amount of compensation which is sought to be paid is 224.10 lakhs which is equal to the value of assets. Prof. Mehta wanted to know what is the exact break-up of this 224.10 lakhs. Most of the payments out of this are for the repayment of Central Government loans and the dues of the employees. The full report is with me, but, I think it is not necessary for me now to go into all the details. Out of this nothing is being paid to the previous owners at all. It is only the compensation for the assets, that is being paid.

Prof. Ranga raised the question of expansion of the unit; some other hon. Members also referred to Barrackpore, HAL and the backward regions. Although backwardness of an area is also a consideration, the prime consideration for establishment of a defence undertaking or a defence industry is the strategic requirements. It is on the basis of this that the defence undertakings and units are located. Therefore, we cannot say that a particular unit should be located at a particular place. If it meets the strategic requirements, definitely such an undertaking or critical unit will be established there depending on the strategic points.

[Shri K. P. Singh Deo]

The question of expansion of the unit was referred to by Shri Prof. Ranga. Nationalisation would enable further investments by the Government to maintain the tempo of increased production which will lead to further expansion, as the undertaking improves in its performance.

A point was raised by Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh that the turnover of this undertaking is Rs. 45 lakhs. This was in 1965-66; it has now risen to 223 lakhs in 1981-82, and the object of the Bill is to continue this tempo of increased production and meet the critical needs of defence and scientific opticals and instruments which were being imported. Therefore, our policy of achievement of self-reliance, self-sufficiency and indigenisation and imports substitution is sought to be met by this.

Many of the hon. Members have said why there was delay of 10 years, from 1971-72 to 1982 in nationalisation. I would like to bring it to their notice that the company was under Government management since 1972 under the relevant Act. There was an inter-ministerial Committee which was constituted to suggest the future course of action for this undertaking. This Committee had recommended nationalisation in September, 1976. Issues relating to the pre-takeover liabilities and back loans took time to be examined. The company's working in the past four years has shown continuous improvement and therefore, the Government has come forward with this Bill.

I am grateful to the hon. Members for their unstinted support and welcoming this Bill. I commend this Bill to the hon. House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of the Andhra Scientific Company Limited, with a view to securing the proper management of such undertakings so as to subserve the interests of the general public by ensuring the continuity of production of scientific instruments which are vital to the needs of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration. The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 32 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 32 and the Schedule were added to the Bill. Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

18.09 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): on behalf of Shri S.B.P. Pattabhi Rama Rao: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. 232/82-Customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th October, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding increase in the basic customs duty on imported caprolactam from the existing level of 55 *per cent ad valorem* to 75 *per cent ad valorem*, under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-5538/82].

18.10 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, October 21, 1982/Asvina 29, 1904 (Saka)

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GMGIPND—M 2493 LS 3-1-83—00