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Vaisakha 2, 1903 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fifth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 22, 1981/Vaisakhi
20, 1903 (SAKA).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair)
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir. I have given notice under Rule 388 to suspend the Question Hour to enable the House to take up this L.I.C. issue in which the Government has really committed a misconduct. (Interruptions). Sir, this is a very serious matter. Never before in history this sort of tricky business has been adopted by Government at an extraordinary time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is the Question Hour. I have not permitted you to raise it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given notice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is the Question Hour. I have not given my consent under that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am on a point of order. My point of order is for this sort of exigency, this rule 388 has been created in the Rules of Procedure and this is a fit case when bonus is due for them to-day.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You stick to your point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am saying that the provision under rule 388 was created to meet this sort of exigency. Therefore, would you be good enough at least to let us make submissions in this regard so that the Government will come prepared to make a statement?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You raised a point of order—Any Member can, with the ~~absent~~ of the Speaker...I have not given my consent.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir. You have not...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I go to Questions. Shri Bhiku Ram Jain. Not here. Shri R. P. Gaekwad. Question No. 888.

U.S.S.R. Offer Cooperation in the Field of Planning

*888. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:
SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the USSR had offered recently facilities for cooperation in the field of Planning;

(b) whether Government had accepted the offer; and

(c) what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DAFT TIWARI): (a) to (c): Yes, Sir. In the Fifth Meeting of the Indo-Soviet Planning Group held between March 24—30, 1981 in New

Delhi, it was agreed that the Sixth Meeting of the Indo-Soviet Planning Group would be held at Moscow sometime in September/October, 1981, wherein experience and knowledge would be exchanged on the following topics:—

- (i) Planning of the energy sector;
- (ii) Planning of foreign trade sector;
- (iii) Dovetailing the Plans of the Soviet Republics within the National Plan; and
- (iv) Coordination of the Plans of the USSR and other CMEA countries.

The leader of the Soviet Delegation offered facilities for 2 or 3 officers working in the field of planning for pursuing an advanced course in the GOSPLAN for two weeks. The leader of the Indian Delegation welcomed the suggestion.

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Would the hon. Minister please state whether this facility of planning is offered to public as well as private sectors? If so, why has the meeting not been held in India so that more officers can benefit from discussions.

Does it also mean change from the established pattern of planning procedure which has been followed till now.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Sir, it is not a recent procedure. This is the result of the Agreement which was signed on November 29, 1973 on technical cooperation between Planning Commission and the State Planning Committee of the USSR. It is a sort of exchanging technical information and expertise. It is not a question of any deviation from any established procedures. Five annual meetings have already taken place and the sixth meeting is proposed to be held at Moscow. The fifth meeting was held at New Delhi. It does not

concern the public and private sectors directly. It only concerns the two Planning bodies.

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GAD-HAVI: Sir, it is stated that in the field of energy also there is talk about cooperation between Russia and India. With regard to Tarapore Atomic Power Station we are finding some difficulties so far as the American part of contract is concerned because they are not likely to help us. I would like to know if the existing contract does not materialise whether Russia would be in a position to help us in that matter. Further I would like to know whether this matter is under contemplation of the Government of India.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: The discussion as far as the energy sector is concerned were regarding the technical aspects of planning and general aspects of planning—in the field of design, technology and estimates part of it, the input output models and mathematical models. It was a technical sort of exchange. It was not programme or project specific. This matter of getting nuclear fuel is a separate matter which will be dealt with appropriately by the Ministry concerned.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: The hon. Minister has agreed in his statement that Indo-Soviet Planning Group is going to meet in September-October. In this connection I would like to know if he has formulated energy requirements of the country. If so, whether this discussion will be pertaining to hydro or atomic or thermal requirements.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Sir, I would like once again to emphasise the fact that this Agreement does not concern about programmes or details of the hydro or thermal requirements regarding energy sector. It is only the technical sector that is covered—the technical sector as far as planning requirements go.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I would like to put a very basic question to the hon. Minister and I shall sincerely trust that he will try to meet my points.

Sir, Planning Commission cooperation between two countries following two distinct paths of development—one is following capitalist path of development where every economic activity is taken with one object of profit and the other where socialist path of development is accepted where economic activity is aimed at doing good to the country and the people and the working class. I would like the hon. Minister to tell as to how there could be a cooperation in the sphere of Planning Commission when we are travellers in different directions altogether.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): Sir, may I reply because this is a policy matter? Surely it is for the other country to decide whether it is possible for them to cooperate with us? This particular issue is a limited one. We have economic relationships not only with the Soviet Union but with other countries. Now, in those countries where all economic activity comes under the Planning process as it does in the Soviet Union, they must adjust the assistance etc. that they give us within their overall economic plan. That is why it becomes necessary to have such meetings. I strongly refute the hon. Member's suggestion that our programmes are not for the welfare of the down-trodden. The entire thrust all these years has been for their welfare. It is true that the goal of the opposition is different from ours. We are not Communists. Otherwise we would sit with the hon. Member opposite. We in the Congress, are deeply committed to raising the standards of living of our people. We have succeeded in some small measures. We have a very, very long way to go.

Meeting with the Associations of the Paper Industry

*889. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:
SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether representatives of different associations of the paper industry met the Union Industry Minister during the month of March, 1981 to impress upon the Minister to end the supply impasse;

(b) if so, what were the subjects discussed; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The discussions with the representatives of the Paper Industry mainly related to the modernisation plans of the Industry, research and development activities, shortage of raw materials and other inputs such as power and coal, supply of white printing paper and the question of taking up industry oriented plantations and commercial afforestation.

(c) Government are following up these matters with the paper industry and suitable steps are being taken.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: The 1979 Paper Production and Control Order is effective today. I would like to know this from the hon. Minister: How many mills are conforming to the production pattern which is stipulated there? How many are really conforming to the 1979 Regulation or Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): This question of the Paper Regulation Act and the functioning of the Mills are not entirely co-related. I can give the Statewise data as far as the requirement of paper is concerned. That can be laid on the Table of

the House. The only thing is that 30 per cent of the total production has to be white paper, white printing paper and the supply of that is being monitored. Efforts are made to see that the allotted quota is adhered to by these mills.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: The Minister said that 30 per cent is earmarked for getting white printing paper. Now, the question that I would like to put to him is this. The issue that is facing us today is whether the paper mills are conforming to this. Do they produce this 30 per cent which has to be done according to the 1979 regulation, which is obligatory on their part? That is the question, Sir. Are they conforming to it?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Well, they are not. (*Interruptions*). But we are impressing upon them. One of the reasons which they are giving to us is the lower utilisation of the capacity. As the hon. Member has raised the question with the basis of 1979, I would say that in 1979 the utilised capacity was 75.9 and the capacity utilised as of now is that it has come down to 70.2. These mills are in fact attributing the shortfall to the infrastructural inputs being in short supply, the infrastructural handicaps and so on. But in spite of that we are trying to see that they adhere to the quota allotted to them.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: I am glad that the hon. Minister has answered my first question. My second question flows out of the answer given by him to my first question. And the question which I want to put is this. It is conceded that many of the mills are not conforming to the 1979 understanding or order or regulation or whatever it is. Now, in view of the non-conformity of the mills, is this not affecting the vulnerable sectors like the Governmental requirements, the requirements of the students and school going children etc. in this

country? If paper mills are not fulfilling their obligations then what steps Government propose to take to see that these paper mills behave?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The allotment is done through our Ministry; but the distribution is done by the State Governments. The Ministry has not received any complaints from any State Government as far as the gap in supply is concerned.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: The representatives of different Associations of the paper industry met the hon. Minister. May I know from the hon. Industry Minister what is the progress made so far in taking suitable steps to end the supply impasse?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The main reason as I have mentioned earlier is that they are saying that there are infrastructural bottlenecks and the Government of India in fact is looking after this part of thing, that is, the movement of core inputs, movement of final output and also we have told the paper manufacturers Associations to monitor the infrastructural bottlenecks and let us know about them. They are yet to establish the monitoring centre here. But as and when we receive the complaints about the infrastructural bottlenecks being faced by them, the Ministry is looking after that.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: The basic material for the paper industry is bamboo pulp. I come from a State where bamboo is available in plenty. But we find that there is large scale cutting of bamboos for the paper industry. There is no corresponding bamboos production by the State Government. What steps do the Ministry propose to take in collaboration with the State Government to grow in sufficient quantity this important basic raw material for the paper industry for which scarcity is there?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: In fact, forests fall under the State Governments and the hon. Member's point is that they are deforesting, etc. I think that is a crime that they are indulging in. The hon. Member must draw the attention of the State Government to the large-scale cutting and also bring it to our notice. As far as afforestation of bamboos and other forest trees for the paper industry is concerned, the Ministry of Industry has already appointed a Committee under the I.G. (Forests) who has further appointed a Working Group who are going into the details of planning the afforestation specially for the paper industry. In fact if the hon. Member wants, I can give the terms of reference of the Working Group also. They are:

- (1) to work out the requirements of forest raw materials other than agricultural waste of each existing paper mill and the shortage experienced at present;
- (2) to identify the location of new mills to meet the needs of the country;
- (3) to identify the industrial catchments of each of the mills consisting of waste lands or private lands which could be brought under pulp wood plantation for meeting the sustained needs of the industry;
- (4) to identify suitable species which can be grown in these catchments;
- (5) to make a similar exercise in respect of new paper mills which can be set up;
- (6) to work out the economics of plantations to be raised; and
- (7) to work out the modalities of financing these plantations.

श्री अग्रवाल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह जात है कि प्रदेश सरकारें एकाधिकारवादी पूँजीपतियों के माध्यम से तीव्र ग्राने और चार ग्राने किंवदल पर

लकड़ी और जंगल के जंगल कटवा रहीं हैं और क्या वहीं एकाधिकारवादी पूँजीपति इतनी सस्ती लकड़ी प्राप्त करने के बाद नम्बर दो कार्पेसा डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर्स से ऐडवांस में ले लेते हैं और कागज बाद में उन को मंजने हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहिंगा कि क्या यह स्थिति उनकी नौलेज में है? यदि है तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार अपनी तरफ से कोई सरकारी कारखाना कागज का लगाने का विचार कर रही है ताकि नम्बर, दो कार्पेसा पूँजीपतियों द्वारा जेब में न जाये?

श्री चरनजीत चानना : पहली बात तो यह है कि जो सवाल इन्हने आखिर में पूछा कि क्या सरकार कागज का कारखाना लगाने जा रही है या नहीं, उसके उत्तर में मैं यह कह दू कि हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कारपोरेशन कई कारखाने लगा रहा है और लगाने को सोच रहा है।

माननीय सदस्य ने जो वडयंत्र जैसी बात कही है।

between the State Government and the merchants and capitalists, I would only advise the hon.-Member to send the details of this complaint to the State Government who are the monitoring authority for this particular thing, and send a copy of that to me also.

श्री जयशंकर सिंह : सहारनपुर की स्टार पेपर मिल को तीन-चार रुपए किंवदल लकड़ी मिल रही है और पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश की लकड़ी वे काट रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has already replied.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The erratic behaviour of the paper mills during 1979 has put the distribution system and the whole thing in the doldrums. Even the capacity of the paper mills was sometimes overplayed and sometimes underplayed during 1979. Taking into consideration the erratic behaviour of these paper mills

and the need for ensuring quality of paper and the distribution system, will the hon. Minister take steps to streamline not only the distribution system in a proper manner, but also see that the erratic behaviour of the private paper mills as it existed in 1979 with regard to increasing the capacity and the utilization of the capacity in full or otherwise, not maintaining the quality of paper or proper distribution system in the country is not allowed to happen again?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: As far as the erratic behaviour of 1979 is concerned, having done a *post mortem* in 1980, we are monitoring the whole thing and we are not allowing any paper mill to repeat that erratic behaviour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You care more for the future than the past.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Present as well as the future. As far as distribution of the paper is concerned, I have already submitted to the House that it is done by the Ministry of Education in collaboration with the State Governments. We have, in fact, advised both of them—the hon. Member would be happy to know—to adhere to the Karnataka pattern of distribution which is the best one.

Post-Matric Scholarships for SC and ST

*891. **SHRI R. R. BHOLE:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the date or year when the current value of the post-matric scholarships for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (for both technical and non-technical studies) was last fixed;

(b) whether any action was taken thereafter to review the value of such scholarships;

(c) whether his Ministry are aware that the University Grants Commission, C.S.I.R. and similar other bodies have recently raised the value of their various research fellowships, stipends and other grants on the basis of a review;

(d) whether there is any proposal to similarly raise the value of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe scholarships also; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The rates of Post-matric Scholarships for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (for both technical and non-technical studies) were last fixed from the academic year 1974-75. The rates of scholarships for Medical and Engineering students (Hostellers) were further increased by Rs. 60/- p.m. with effect from 1-1-1978.:

(b) Yes, Sir. A review was undertaken in 1980.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A proposal for raising the rates of Post-matric Scholarships for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is under examination.

(e) Does not arise?

SHRI R. R. BFOLE: It appears from the answer that the rates of scholarship for medical and engineering students, specially the hostellers; were increased with effect from 1-1-1978. When the Government have increased the rates of scholarship for the medical and engineering students, what prevented them also to consider the question of revision of rates of post-matric scholarships for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in general at that time. Secondly, is there any principle in the policy of deciding matter by instalments? The decision in respect of the medical and engineering students, the hostellers, was taken in 1978, but nothing has been

decided about others. Now, we are told that a review was undertaken in the year 1980, but we have not been told, whether this review was in respect of the technical, non-technical students, day scholars or others. So, we would like to know also, Sir, how many months it will take for the Government to decide on the raising of the rates of post-matric scholarships of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes because they are under examination, according to your Statement.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, so far as the first part of the question of the Hon. Member is concerned, I have already replied that the proposal for raising the rates of post-matric scholarships of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is under examination. So far as the second part is concerned, I am not able to tell him the specific period. But I can assure the Hon. Member that it will be done as early as possible.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Sir, I had asked when the increase in the rate of scholarship of Medical and Engineering students were considered and decided, why did not the Government decide at that time the question of increasing the scholarship of other scholars and day scholars?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: It was done in the case of engineering and medical colleges because their stipends and other things were increased in the case of other students also. Sir, so far as the other courses are concerned, I have said it is under revision.

श्री राम विलास पालवान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, में माननीय मंत्री महोदय से एक बात कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार की नीति चाहे जितनी शार्दूल हो, लेकिन उसका जब तक इम्परियलेशन नहीं होगा तब तक सरकार की सारी नीतियां रथी रह जायेंगी। इस संबंध में मैं आपको अपना उदाहरण दे सकता हूं कि भुज को स्कॉलरशिप तब मिला था, जब मैं

एम० एल० ए० हो गया था। अब उसका कितना उपयोग होता है, इसको आप समझ सकते हैं। अब दो चीजें हैं, एक तो स्कॉलरशिप, क्योंकि राशि का मामला है, इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से पूछता चाहता हूं कि क्या आपको अधिकारियों ने सही ढंग से ब्रीफ नहीं किया है? दूसरे यह कि जो माननीय सदस्य श्री आर० आर० भोले का प्रश्न था, वह बिल्कुल अपने आप में सही प्रश्न है कि आपने एक तरफ कहा है कि 1980 में पुनरीक्षा की गई है और प्रश्न के अंतिम भाग के जवाब में कहा है कि प्रस्ताव की जांच की जारही है। क्या यह कोई बहुत बड़ा मामला है, जो जांच कर रहे हैं जबकि दूसरे संस्थान शैड्यूल कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल ट्राइब्स के प्रलावा उसमें आपने बड़ा दिया है? वहां भी जांच की गई होगी लेकिन जहां काफी संख्या छात्रों की है उनको पुनरीक्षा के प्रश्न पर कोई दिक्कत नहीं हुई, तुरन्त बड़ा दिया। जब शैड्यूल कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल ट्राइब्स का मामला आया, तो कहा कि 19*0 में पुनरीक्षा को गई है और 1981 में जांच चल रही है और पता नहीं कब उसका कार्यान्वयन होगा। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से साफ तौर से गृह मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो राशि है मंहगाई के हितिकोण को सामने रखते हुए जिस ढंग से मंहगाई बढ़ रही है उस ढंग से हरिंजन छात्रों और अदिवासियों छात्रों की छात्रवृत्ति की रकम बड़ाई जाए, इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या धारणा है और सरकार कब तक उसको बढ़ायेगी। दूसरा सबसे बड़ा सवाल इम्परियलेशन कां है। जो छात्रवृत्ति मिलती है, वह निश्चित समय पर मिले, जिस समय में विद्यार्थी पढ़ रहा हो, उसी समय छात्रवृत्ति मिले, यह न हो कि साल के अन्त में मिले, उसको आप क्वार्टरली या चार महीने पर दे सकते हैं। लेकिन जो छात्रवृत्ति की रकम बाद में दी जाती है,

इसको बत्तम करने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है?

श्री योगेन्द्र मक्काना : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने दो सवाल पूछे हैं—एक मैरिटस स्कालरशिप और स्कॉलरशिप—टू-दि शैड्यूल कास्ट्स, और शैड्यूल ट्राइब्स। मैरिटस स्कालरशिप अलग है, वह कोई कास्ट पर बेस्ड नहीं है वह तो मैरिट पर मिलती है। उसका स्टेंडर्ड भी अलग है। जो शैड्यूल कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल ट्राइब्स को मिलती है, उसका मामला मिनिस्ट्री में है और हम उसको रिवाइज कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि हर जगह भूंगाई बढ़ी है और स्टाइपंड कई जगह पर बढ़ा है, उसके बारे में सोच रहे हैं, एकजामिन कर रहे हैं। इसकी अलग-अलग स्टेजेज हैं, प्लानिंग कमिशन को पूछता है, फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री में जाता है, तो इसमें थोड़ी टेर तो लगती ही है। लेकिन फिर भी मैंने सवाल के जवाब में कहा है कि उसको जल्दी से जल्दी करेंगे। दूसरा सवाल जो माननीय सदस्य ने उठाया है, वह यह है कि स्कॉलरशिप बढ़ाव लेट मिलती है। उसके बारे में हमने सौंचनाएं दी हैं और फिर से देंगे कि छात्रों को सैन्क्षण होने के बाद जल्दी से जल्दी स्कॉलरशिप मिले।

श्री राम बिलास पास्तन : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न बिलकुल साफ था—माननीय सदस्य ने अपने प्रश्न के (ग) भाग में पूछा था—क्या उनके मंत्रालय को मालूम है कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान अधिकारी, वैज्ञानिक और भौज्ञागिक अनुसंधान, परिवद तथा ऐसे अन्य निकायों ने मुद्रादाता के अधार पर अपनी विभिन्न अनुसंधान बृत्तियों, छात्रवृत्तियों तथा अन्य अनुदानों के रूप में बृद्धि की है? इस प्रश्न के जवाब में आपने कहा है—जी हां। जब आपने महां बृद्धि कर दी

है तो मैं जानता बहुत हूं कि शैड्यूल कमस्ट्स और शैड्यूल ट्राइब्स के लिये बृद्धि क्यों नहीं की गई?

श्री योगेन्द्र मक्काना : जो पहले बाला है—उसमें मैरिट का सबाज है। It has nothing to do with my Ministry.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister said they were revising it.

श्री राम बिलास पास्तन : लेकिन आप की मिनिस्ट्री इस से सम्बन्धित है।

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: It has nothing to do with my Ministry. (Interruption) Please hear me. My Ministry is concerned with SCs. and STs.; and we have considered the increase in the scholarship on the basis of merit also. And, therefore, we are examining it. It is at different stages. But I said that it would be done as early as possible.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: On a point of order. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No point of order during Question Hour.

श्री वलशीर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि डाक्टरी तथा इन्जीनियरी छात्रों के लिये छात्रवृत्तियों की दरें 1-1-78 से प्रति माह बढ़ाई गई थी। मैं जानता बहुत हूं कि प्रति छात्र जो राशि मिलती है वह कितनी है तथा क्या वह नंबराई को देखते हुए पर्याप्त है? यदि आप स्टेंड-बैंक देखें तो ये छात्रवृत्तियां डिफर करती हैं। क्या मंत्रालय इस सम्बन्ध में विचार कर रहा है कि लारे हिन्दुस्तान में आदिकासियों और हरिजनों को समान रूप से स्कॉलरशिप मिले?

श्री योगेन्द्र मक्काना : इसको 1978 में बढ़ाया गया था और इसलिये बढ़ाया

गया था कि इन्हीनियरी तथा मेडिकल छात्रों को बोडे एक्सारेजेंट मिले। माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि कितना बढ़ाया गया है, इसके बारे में मैंने उत्तर में बताया है कि 1-1-1978 से 60 रुपये बढ़ाया गया है।

श्रोता राम विजयस दत्तधान : ठीक से बतलाइये - क्या बढ़ाया था?

श्रोता धोवेंड्र मक्काना : पहले से ज्यादा किया है। अब इस समय जो है उस को और ज्यादा बढ़ाने के लिये हम एकजुमिन कर रहे हैं?

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: I would like to have one clarification. To what extent is the hon. Minister considering to increase the present rate of scholarship in comparison with the cost of living in India?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister has already replied.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: We consider it, keeping in mind, and along with the merit scholarship.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: While replying to the question about Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe scholarships, the hon. Minister has used two expressions: examination and consideration. Those of us who are acquainted with Government vocabulary are very panicky about these expressions. I would like to know when, from the stage of examination and consideration, it will pass on to the stage of active consideration—that means the file will be found—and when actual implementation will take place.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I think the lady Member is under confusion. I said it is under examination; and I also further elaborated it by saying that we have to consult the Planning Commission and the Finance

Ministry at different stages. (Interruptions). It is under active consideration.

Representation Regarding Refractory and Ceramic Units of Burn Standard Co. Ltd.

*892. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have received any representations from the Members of Parliament and MLAs regarding the Refractory and Ceramic Units of Burn Standard Company Ltd., Raniganj, West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether he has taken any action on the representations;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A representation suggesting substantial investment to modernise the plant and machinery in the 5 units of the Raniganj Group of Burn Standard Company Limited (BSCL) has been received based only on the demand for Silica Refractories for the coke ovens.

(c) to (e) On consideration of the demand for refractories, the existing production capacity and the return on fresh investments at alternative sites indicates that in view of the past performance and potential of the Raniganj Group of BSCL, fresh investment in these units would not appear to be justified at this stage.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has deliberately bypassed the main problem. However, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that Burn Standard Company Ltd. was taken over by the Central Government as early as 7 years ago

as they were rendered sick by the private management; if so, whether any action has been taken by the Government to revive, revitalise and develop the Refractory and Ceramic Units of Burn Standard Company Ltd. during these years? Is it not a fact that Refractory and Ceramic Units of Burn Standard Company Ltd. have been functioning with age old equipments and machinery and gasping for want of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DR. CHARANJIT CHANANA): The reply to the first part of the question of the hon. Member is yes. The reply to the second part of the question is also yes. The reply to the third part of the question is also yes, but then the hon. Member should know that we have been making efforts to revitalise the particular unit. In spite of that, the commitment made, the agreement made by the authors of the letter under reference in the question, the response has been not only zero but negative.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: He has given a very brief reply.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your question was also brief.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: His answer to (c), (d) & (e) is as follows: "On consideration of the demand for refractories, the existing production capacity and the return on fresh investments at alternative sites indicate that in view of the past performance and potential of the Raniganj Group of BSCL, fresh investment in these units would not appear to be justified at this stage." When this unit was sick, this unit was nationalised. After nationalisation, we are saying that as this is a sick unit, we will not invest more money. What is the difference between nationalisation and before nationalisation? Is it not a fact that due to the discrimination against these West Bengal Units, the future of 2500 workers and 50 officials has become uncertain? Is it not also a fact that workers of the R&C units

have been demanding the improvement of these units but not any benefits for them? Since before nationalisation the R&C units have been functioning with the Engineering Units which use a quite different type of furnace. But TISCO has got a high power furnace which is also suitable to R&C units. In view of this, may I know whether Government would consider the joint functioning of R&C units with the IISCO.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: As far as the question of discrimination against the area is concerned, I would like him to note down to me in the communication gap that Burn Standard Company Ltd. itself have invested Rs. 4.40 crores in West Bengal in Howrah and Burnpur Works of BSCL situated in West Bengal. Also the Company has a proposal for substantial investment of Rs. 7.80 crores in the coming five year plan—again for Burnpur Works in the coming five years of the same Company (2) the hon. member must appreciate one thing that investments are always correlated to the economic viability of the unit and the productivity and the commitment of labour is very important thing. In view of these investments—in fact, the hon. member should appreciate this—I would just like him to note down the investment figures as also the productivity data. In 1979-80—before that the investments were under consideration only, and as the hon. Member says the sick mill has to be cured and when it has to be cured a proper diagnosis has to be done—according to the production plans an amount of 0.77 lakhs was invested. But, for 1980-81 the performance-wise projection was Rs. 10.82 lakhs for revitalising the whole unit, out of which about Rs. 5 lakhs have been invested. The remaining is in fact under the plan. The final question is about productivity. It is worthwhile comparing the productivity figures of Raniganj with one of its other units which is the Salem unit. I am giving the comparative productivity figures per worker. In 1977-78 for Salem it

was 96.15 and for Rani Ganj it was 3,144. For 1978-79 for Salem it was 12,464 and Rani Ganj went down to 2,505. In 1979-80 for Salem it was 16,578 and for Rani Ganj it was 2,482.

The last question is a very relevant question. The hon. Member asked about IISCO. We have in fact been in negotiation with them and we are still under negotiation with them for a management takeover or a management coordination of this particular unit. But in spite of that—we have also in fact to leave it open to the West Bengal Government to come into the management of that unit—but we have not received any request from that state also.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Myself and Mr. Haradhan Ray, MLA, had met the Minister and we made constructive proposals/schemes for re-vitalising, etc. The production figures which the Minister quoted were those of the period after nationalisation. But at that time no investment was there. So these comparative production figures are not relevant. I want to say that the Minister has not applied his mind properly and seriously to save this nationalised concern.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You seriously put the question.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Yes, It is a very serious question, if you allow me. Before takeover this was an engineering unit of Howrah and there were refractories in West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu of the same concern. It was amalgamated and it was brought under the Industry Ministry. Before that this refractory at Rani Ganj produced silica for the IISCO.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Put the question.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: We gave him figures that at present we require 24,000 tonnes of silica per year, but the production capacity is only 18,000 tonnes per year. So, there is a shortfall of 6,000 tonnes per year. So, if the Government can invest only Rs. 3 crores to

modernise and re-vitalise, then it will be viable, and if it is brought under the Industry Ministry. (Interruptions) I am putting the question. Mr. Bhole, when you put a question, you also... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please put the question straight. What do you want?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I suggested that it may be brought under the Bharat Ceramics, a public undertaking which is under the Steel Ministry. I would ask the hon. Minister whether he will discuss with the Steel Ministry and transfer these refractories to Steel Ministry under Bharat Ceramics which is a public undertaking, so that it will produce sufficient silica for IISCO and then only it will be a viable unit. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have understood the question. Please reply.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I have to draw the hon. Member's attention to what I said a few minutes ago, i.e. we have been negotiating with the Indian Iron & Steel Company under the Ministry of Steel on this very thing. I would only like the hon. Member to correct the figures given by Mr. B. Roy, which he was quoting about silica. He has mentioned that the installed capacity of silica is 18,000 per annum. That is not correct. He must correct it and put it at 88,000 per annum.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: In view of the fact that a large number of industrial units have fallen sick and the Government, because of its social commitment and obligation, has to take over these units, would the Government find out a way so that the industrial units do not fall sick and plough back of capital as well as renovation of machinery are being done regularly?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: As far as curing of sick units is concerned, we are in fact doing what the hon. Member has said. It is known as the

early warning system. We have already resorted to that early warning system, unfortunately the capsule is not that strong and overnight the result is not there. It is the chronic sickness of the mills which takes them nearer to mortality. Secondly, he has talked about our social obligation. That we are not going to change. We do attach importance to our social obligation, which alone forces us to take over these units.

Uranium deposits

*893. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is rich in Thorium ores compared to Uranium and other minerals which could be used as the raw materials for nuclear energy;

(b) if so, the facts in detail according to the latest estimate of Thorium within the country;

(c) whether there has been any break through in the use of Thorium in place of Uranium in producing nuclear energy anywhere in the World and also within the country;

(d) whether Government have any detailed scheme to promote special research in this matter in the Sixth Five Year Plan as a solution of energy problem within the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is estimated that the reserves of Monazite sands in the country will yield over 350,000 tonnes of Thorium in terms of Thorium Oxide.

(c) Thorium cannot replace Uranium as such, but has to be converted, in a reactor or other devices, to a fissile material. Attempts are being made for economic conversion of Thorium in reactors. When the Fast Breeder Test

Reactor (FBTR) at Kalpakkam goes into operation, the techno-economic feasibility of using Thorium can be established.

(d) and (e) As part of the research programme for utilisation of thorium, an experimental Fast Breeder Test Reactor is being set up at the Reactor Research Centre, Kalpakkam. Provision has been made in the design of FBTR to irradiate Thorium so as to generate valuable information on the fabrication, irradiation and reprocessing of Thorium-based element.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Sir, with your permission, I would like to enlarge the scope of this question, because it deals with the future of atomic power in this country. You know that there are two basic materials for generating atomic energy—thorium and uranium. The availability of uranium deposits is very poor in this country and of very poor quality. Assessed availability which is assured is only 36,000 tonnes and economically exploitable quantity is only 15,000 tonnes. In the world also there are hardly 5 million tonnes of Uranium minerals available. So, attention is diverted towards Thorium. We are having ten times more of thorium—350,000 tonnes—for which three stages were advised by the working group of the Energy Policy Committee. The first stage is thermal reactors such as those operating in Tarapur and Ranapratap Sagar in Rajasthan, using enriched natural uranium, with heavy-water or light water as moderators. The second stage is to use plutonium in the fast breeder reactor. The third stage is the thorium reactor. In 1972 Dr. Sethna expected that by 1980 we will enter the second stage and our fast breeder reactor in Kalpakkam will come up with the collaboration of France. Now also it has not come. In view of that, when are we expecting to reach the second stage of atomic power generation? Secondly, is he aware that there are some fast breeding reactors operating in the world and that the Soviet Union has got expertise? Has he probed into

that? Thirdly, in case the fast breeding technology does not come in time where we can use the natural Uranium, are we going to use thorium there?

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: The hon. Member has more or less answered his own question. However, I would like to allay his fears about the fast breeder reactor, which will be using thorium in the future. He said that it would not come up as soon as it should. I would like to inform the House that by 1983 we are sure the fast breeder reactor will begin functioning. The other countries that have been looking into the field of Thorium of their reactors are USSR, Germany, France and USA. But we are not lagging behind in that particular technology. Regarding the thorium reactors, the recent theoretical studies carried out by the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre and in Canada have shown that thorium fuel cycles can be established in heavy water reactor such that when the fuel cycle reaches equilibrium stage, no external fissile material will be needed. So, if Uranium is available, the heavy water reactor can work on a self-sustaining thorium cycle from the beginning itself. The work done in Canada, USSR and in India are of the same level of technology.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Are you in communication with them?

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: Our scientists and our people are in constant touch with the progress made in this field in the world but, I am sure the hon. Member will realise, there are many things that various countries would not like to divulge. As far as we can get published material from the various countries we do get them.

SHRI A. K. ROY: My second question is a bit political. What is the role of atomic energy in an under-developed poor country like India? Is it a Rolls Royce exhibited on a bullock cart road? Recently we have been hearing about the endless mysterious negotiations going on in USA on the

fate of Tarapore. Sometimes we are reading that Tarapore contract is being terminated and some day we are reading that it has been resurrected. Now some of the Asian countries have developed their atomic energy, countries like China and Pakistan. But, unfortunately, it has created an air of mistrust. Will the Government take the initiative to create an Asian Atomic Club to exchange the achievements they have got in atomic research so that the air of mistrust can be changed into an aura of co-operation?

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: The hon. Members . . .

SHRI A. K. ROY: I want the Prime Minister to say something.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: The hon. Member has raised a question. It is not as political as he thinks.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It may be political to him.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: But not to the Government. Mention was made about the achievements of Pakistan and China. I am proud to inform the hon. Member that our technology is well advanced. We need not enter into any agreement with those countries, unless they want such an agreement with us. As far as the American negotiations are concerned, there have been various press reports. Those negotiations are still on.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): The political part of the question is whether we want to remove distrust between these countries. I think hon. Members are fully aware that it is we who have constantly been taking the initiative in this matter and the distrust, if any, does not rest on our atomic energy experimentation, but on many other issues. However, we share the hon. Member's concern that all distrust should be removed and that we should all try for better relations which will lead towards peace.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether the Government is aware of

the opinion of Nobel Laureate Abdus Samad that particularly for the developing countries atomic energy is bound to go a long way or should be adopted as a method of satisfying our energy hunger. That is the only source. But in spite of the fact that many atomic energy plants are left behind by a decade in being commissioned and Thorium reserves were found in India almost 15 or 16 years ago, even now Thorium has not been put into use. Can I take it from the Government that it is adopted as a policy that atomic energy will supplant other energy resources to a great extent? To what extent are we self-sufficient in Thorium and Uranium? Have we gone in for that? As regards Tarapur, if they do not give, I would like to know whether we are going for reprocessing the spent fuel on our own because of the non-fulfilment of that obligation. There cannot be any one-sided treaty obligation. If they repudiate it from their side, we should be free to undertake reprocessing of this spent fuel. I would like to know whether we have made up our mind on that or not.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: Regarding the hon. Member's first question about Thorium being utilised, I have already informed the House by way of answer to hon. Member Mr. Roy's question that it is being exploited and the possibilities explored. But as I said earlier, the problem today is, unless we have our fast breeder reactor at Kalpakkam functioning, we will not be able to truly get a proper techno-economic feasibility report.

About the second question of the hon. Member regarding reprocessing of spent fuel at Tarapur, we have the technology, but there are certain agreements. Now, those are being looked into and the Government is doing its best to see that the United States adhere to the agreement, but as far as technology goes, I am happy to inform the House and the hon. Member that we are not lagging behind and we will be able to do what the Member wants if certain agreements are not adhered to

(Interruptions). I forgot to answer one question and that was about the utilisation of atomic energy for power generation. In India—not only in India, but the world over—there is an energy mix of suitable hydro generation, thermal generation, atomic generation and also now, the renewable energy programme for power generation. We cannot be dependent on one source. With the massive water system we have in India hydro power has a lot of potential.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: From the answer to the main question it is seen that abundant Thorium is available in the country. Because there is no setback in the country in respect of production and utilisation, we are thinking of Uranium also. But I would like to know whether it is a fact that lack of Uranium in our country is due to lack of exploration programme in aero-magnetic survey and whether we are deficient in Uranium and if so, whether the Minister will have a separate exploration cell for Uranium in the country so that we can get our reserves which are abundant in so many States like Orissa and Himachal Pradesh.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: I have already informed the House in reply to the last question regarding this aspect. At present through the Atomic Mineral Division, a part of the Atomic Energy Department we are exploring the possibility of mining uranium all over India. Certain areas have been identified. We are concentrating at present in Bihar at Jaduguda and some other places where with copper tailings we are trying to recover uranium.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Assault on newsmen and news cameramen by Police

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

(a) whether Government have taken note of increasing number of cases

where newsmen and news cameramen, despite showing their identity cards are being assaulted by police in this country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such incidents are creating an image as if Government are against freedom of press;

(c) if so, whether his Ministry have issued directives/advice to State Governments to take suitable measures to ensure that police do exercise utmost restraint and only very senior police officers would be permitted to deal with them; and

(d) if not, when they propose to issue such orders?

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

(a) Some stray incidents of assault on newsmen and news-cameramen have been reported.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) General instruction were issued to State Governments in September, 1980 regarding reorientation of outlook of policemen with a view to give a better account of their performance and behaviour in dealing with the public.

राजस्थान में हण औद्योगिक एकक

*894. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या उच्चोग मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने

कांला विवरण समा-पट्टन पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) राजस्थान में कितने हण औद्योगिक एकक हैं और वे किन-विधि चीजों का उत्पादन करते हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उन्हें पुनः सुदृढ़ बनाने का है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार का विचार उन्हें किस प्रकार की सहायता देने का है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

उच्चोग भवानीय में राज्य भवी (श्री अशोक गहलोत) : (क) सरकार हण उद्योगों के संबंध में सांख्यिकीय आंकड़े नहीं रखती है किन्तु, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक बड़े हण एककों अर्थात्, एक करोड़ तथा उससे अधिक के कुल बैंक ऋण का लाभ उठाने वाले एककों के बारे में नियमित रूप से आंकड़े इकट्ठे कर रहा है। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने लघु हण एककों के बारे में विशेष रूप से वर्ष 1979 के आंकड़े इकट्ठे किए थे। 31-12-1979 को राजस्थान के बारे में उपलब्ध आंकड़े निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

उच्चोग	बड़े हण	एकक		लघु क्षेत्र के हण एकक	
		संख्या	बकाया बैंक ऋण	बकाया बैंक ऋण	(रु १० करोड़ों में)
1	2	3	4	5	
इंजीनियरी तथा इलेक्ट्रिकल	2	4.70	उच्चोगवार ब्यौरा		
वस्त्र	1	3.96	उपलब्ध नहीं है।		
सीमेट	1	7.96			
चीनी	1	0.16			
	5	16.78	323	2.47	

(ब) से (घ) एक रूण औद्योगिक उपकरण के पुनरुज्जीवन/पुनः स्थापन की जिम्मेदारी प्रथमत: इसकी कार्य व्यवस्था में सन्निहित अभिकरणों, अर्थात् प्रबंधक, अंतराधारियों, वित्तीय संस्थानों, बैंकों, अमिक आदि तथा राज्य सरकारों की है। लघु रूण एककों के मामलों पर विचार करने के लिए राज्य स्तर पर समन्वय समितियों का गठन किया गया है। इन समितियों में राज्य सरकार, लघु उद्योग सेवा संस्थान, राज्य वित्तीय निगम, संबंधित बैंकों के प्रतिनिधियों तथा स्थानीय भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के अधिकारियों को शामिल किया गया है और राज्य के उद्योग विभाग के अध्यक्ष के रूप में कार्य करते हैं।

उपर्युक्त भाग के में बताए अनुसार राजस्थान के रूण एककों के बारे में उद्योग (विकास एवं विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के उपबंधों के अंतर्गत कार्यवाही करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Amalgamation of M/s. Gourepore Containers and Closures Ltd., Naihati (W.B.)

*895. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government were considering amalgamation of M/s. Gourepore-Containers and Closures Ltd., Naihati (West Bengal) with some major public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, whether the proposal has fructified;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) if reply to (b) is in the negative, what other alternative steps Government are considering to save this unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (d) Government are still exploring the possibility of merger/ amalgamation of Containers and

Closures Ltd., Calcutta, with a public sector undertaking in a relevant line of production.

Inter-Ministerial task force in Nucleus Plants

*896. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inter-Ministerial task-force has recommended any integrated industrial development plans for the establishment of nucleus plants in various States;

(b) if so, the salient features of their recommendations; and

(c) the action proposed by Government thereon?

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

(a) to (c) Two out of the nine task forces have submitted their recommendations. Recommendations received from these two task forces relating to Goindwal Saheb in Amritsar District of Punjab and Chandak in Puri District of Orissa, suggest specific projects with ancillary potential as also supporting infrastructure development. Action thereon has been initiated.

Rural Upliftment through science and Technology

*897. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether any research and development to the Microlevel with a view to providing drinking and irrigation water in rural areas has been made in Science and Technology;

(b) if so, whether any new guidelines have been given for application of sciences for rural upliftment;

(c) whether there is need to constitute a Science Advisory Panel consisting of top level scientists for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the measures being taken in hand for rural upliftment through science and technology?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (d) National Laboratories of the CSIR have undertaken research and development work in rural water supply, water purification, evaporation control, pumps for drinking water and irrigation etc. Projects for the utilisation of solar and wind energy for irrigation and water supply have also been undertaken through the Department of Science and technology. In the Sixth Five-Year Plan, emphasis has been laid on the application of science and technology for rural development. Measures include the formation of a rural resources core of young professionals, and the application of science and technology for weaker sectors i.e., landless labour, Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes and for women. The Science Advisory Committee to the Cabinet has already been set up and rural upliftment through the application of science and technology will also come under its purview.

Economic development of hill regions

*898. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether the Committee of the National Development Council for Hill Areas recognised certain States and regions of the country as Hill Regions on 12th March, 1965 for special consideration for economic development;

(b) if so, the complete list of these States and areas which are recognised as Hill areas;

(c) the exclusive steps taken by Government for the development of these States and Regions in the subjects mentioned in the Central List of the Constitution;

(d) whether any liberal criteria for the sanction of various items of infrastructure like new railway lines, national highways, postal and tele-communication facilities etc. and industrial projects have been adopted by relaxing the existing norms and criteria of remunerativeness;

(e) if so, the names of the projects including railway lines sanctioned after said relaxation for these Hill States and Areas; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the list is enclosed.

(c) Policy guidelines setting out the exclusive steps to be taken for the development of hill States/hill areas in the country are contained in the Plan Document. They are applicable both to the State Governments and the Central Ministries.

(d) to (f) The detailed information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

List of Hill areas as appended to the Summary record of the NDC Committee on Development on Hill Areas held on 12-3-1965.

State	Hill areas
1	2
1. Jammu & Kashmir	All the nine Districts.
2. N.E.F.A.	Entire NEFA.
3. Nagaland	All the three Districts.
4. Manipur	Entire Manipur.
5. Tripura	Entire Tripura.
6. Himachal Pradesh	All the six Districts.

	1	2
7. Punjab	Districts of Kangra, Simla and Lahaul and Spiti.	
8. Uttar Pradesh	Districts of Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora.	
9. Assam	Districts of Garo Hills, United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, United Mikir and North Cachar Hills and Mizo Hills.	
10. Madras	Nilgiris	
11. West Bengal	Darjeeling	

उपनिषिद्ध दद के लिए केन्द्रीय सेवाओं के अधिकारियों के नाम भेजना

* 899. श्री मोहनमह असरार अहमद : श्री तारिक अनबर :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की दृष्टा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वार्षिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग ने एक नोटि तैयार की है कि उप सचिव पद के लिए केन्द्रीय सेवाओं के उन्हीं अधिकारियों के नाम भेजे जा सकते हैं जिनका मूल वेतन पहले ही 1400/- रुपये है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो पिछले एक वर्ष में केन्द्रीय सेवाओं के ऐसे कितने अधिकारियों के नाम उप-सचिव के लिए भेजे हैं जिन्होंने नौ वर्ष की सेवा पूरी कर ली है परन्तु उनका मूल वेतन 1400/- रुपये नहीं है ।

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य संबंधी (श्री रो० बोट सुब्रद्धा) : (क) निर्धारित किए गए पात्रता भानदण्ड के अनुसार समूह "क" केन्द्रीय सेवाओं के अधिकारियों पर, जो अपने मूल संदर्भ में 9 वर्षों की सेवा पूरी कर चुके हैं तथा या रुपए 1500-2000 के ग्रेड में हैं अथवा अपने मूल संदर्भ में रुपए 1100-1600 के वेतनमान में प्रतिमास रुपए 1400/- अथवा

उससे अधिक मूल वेतन ले रहे हैं, केवल में उप सचिव अवधार उसके समानक पदों पर सेवाधिकारियों पर नियुक्ति के लिए विचार किया जाता है ।

(ख) प्रश्न हो नहीं उठता ।

Paper Allotted to States including Punjab

*900. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) state-wise demand and supply position of white printing paper in each of the last 12 months;

(b) whether it is a fact that Punjab is experiencing repeated acute shortage of paper even for printing text-books for schools and does not receive even the allotted quota which itself is very much less than the required quantity;

(c) which other States are also experiencing shortage of white printing paper;

(d) reasons of this shortage and steps taken in this regard; and

(e) what is the percentage capacity utilisation of paper industry in the last twelve months?

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

(a) A statement giving the State-wise demand and allotment of white printing paper from the period April, 1980 to March, 1981 is attached.

(b) to (d) No acute shortage of white printing paper for printing text books in Punjab or any other State or non-receipt of allotted quota has been reported. The allotted quota is supplied by the Mills after the orders are placed by the allottees. The performance of the mills is being reviewed from time to time and discussions are being held with the manufacturers in order to ensure that supplies of white printing paper are maintained.

(e) The capacity utilisation of the paper industry during 1980 was 70 per cent.

Statement

State-wise requirements received and the total quantity of paper allotted to State Governments and Union Territories for the year 1980-81.

State/U.T.	Requirements (In Tonnes)	Quantity allotted (In tonnes)
1. Andhra Pradesh	12684	5834
2. Assam	4480	2385
3. Bihar	16694	9719
4. Gujarat	15120	8570
5. Haryana	5530	3066
6. Himachal Pradesh	1040	650
7. Jammu & Kashmir	2109	1343
8. Karnataka	19598	10445
9. Kerala	9372	5311
10. Madhya Pradesh	14605	8045
11. Maharashtra	27455	12427
12. Manipur	615	477
13. Meghalaya	217	151
14. Nagaland	589	436
15. Orissa	5233	3343
16. Punjab	11383	5176
17. Rajasthan	9912	5981
18. Sikkim	33	21
19. Tamil Nadu	24116	11046
20. Tripura	365	230
21. Uttar Pradesh	31380	17302
22. West Bengal	15489	9097
23. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	88	79
24. Arunachal Pradesh	29	22
25. Chandigarh	610	303
26. Dadra & N. Haveli	475	1
27. Delhi	8682	5011
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	278	200
29. Lakshadweep	12	12
30. Mizoram	140	104
31. Pondicherry	281	210
Total	237843.75	127067.00

Bamboo for Paper Industry and Production of Paper

*901. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the requirement of bamboo for the paper industry during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) what is the production target for the paper industry; and

(c) what steps Government have proposed to take in order to bridge the gap between the demand and supply?

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

(a) and (b) The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) envisages capacity and production targets of 20.5 lakh tonnes and 15 lakh tonnes respectively of paper and paper board by 1984-85. As against the above, a capacity of 25 lakh tonnes of paper and paper board is expected to materialise by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan which would be adequate to meet the estimated demand of 15.40 lakh tonnes. As the industry utilises various forest raw materials such as tropical hardwoods, agricultural residues, waste paper, etc. in addition to bamboo, and as there is a trend towards higher utilisation of tropical hardwoods, the exact requirements of bamboo by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan are difficult to determine. However, according to the National Commission of Agriculture (1976) the estimated requirement of bamboo for pulp and paper in 1985 would be between 31.23 (high estimate) and 23.52 (low estimate) lakh tonnes.

(c) Government have been encouraging the growth of further capacity in the paper industry. Some of the steps taken for increasing the production of paper are as follows:—

(i) Promoting the setting up of paper mills based on secondary raw materials which does not involve foreign exchange expenditure has been delicensed.

(ii) The facility of imports of second hand paper plants upto a capacity of 30 tonnes per day was allowed till recently.

(iii) The import of pulp has been liberalized.

(iv) The import duty on waste paper used for paper making has been waived.

(v) Excise rebates have been allowed to small paper mills for the use of unconventional raw materials.

(vi) Special incentives have been offered for the utilisation of bagasse for paper making.

Fishing trawlers apprehended after 1st August, 1980

*902. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many fishing trawlers have been apprehended under the Territorial Waters Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone and other Maritime Zone Act, 1976 after the 1st August, 1980;

(b) out of these, how many have been tried and how many have escaped; and

(c) what extra patrolling measures are immediately envisaged to prevent such escaping?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b) 61 foreign fishing trawlers have been apprehended in our waters since 1st August 1980. Of these, 11 have been handed over to the local police for prosecution under the Maritime Zone Act. The remaining apprehended vessels were released after being given stern warning not to enter our waters again. No apprehended vessel has escaped.

(c) Patrolling is being intensified in sensitive areas by the Coast Guard with the help of the Navy and Air Force.

Increase in stipend to trainees in Industrial Training Institutes ..

*903. SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to increase stipend for the trainees in Industrial Training Institutions; and

(b) if so, when the decision is likely to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. A proposal to increase the Stipend from Rs. 25 P.M. to Rs. 40 P.M. for the trainees in the Industrial Training Institutes in the Union Territories and the Model Training Institutes attached to the Central Training Institutes for Instructors is under consideration of the Government. The proposal also includes increasing the percentage of trainees entitled to stipend from 33-1/3 per cent to 50 per cent of the trainees on the roll.

(b) The decision accepting the above proposal has already been taken recently and the orders are under issue.

Recruitment of Officers in Coast Guards

*904. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coast Guards form a part of the Indian Navy;

(b) if not how the officers and men of the Coast Guards are selected and recruited; and

(c) whether in the matter of recruitment and appointment any discrimination is made between an Engineer from IIT and an Engineer from any other recognised Engineering College of the country, particularly those located in Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and North-East?

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

(b) The entry of officers and men into Coast Guard is regulated as follows:—

(a) By borrowing on deputation from the Defence Services.

(b) By permanent absorption of deputationists.

(c) By re-employment of retired/released officers from the Defence Services.

(d) By direct entry on all-India basis. Selection for categories (a) to (c) is based on previous experience and record of service of the candidates. As regards category (d), applications are invited on all India basis. Eligible candidates have to appear before a Coast Guard Selection Board for preliminary and final interview. Subject to medical fitness and number of vacancies available, successful candidates are enrolled in the Coast Guard regular cadre.

(e) No, Sir.

Rejection of Application for Import of Aluminium Extrusion Presses

*905. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether it is a fact that some import applications received from certain capitalists for aluminium extrusion presses have been rejected by the Capital Goods Committee in consonance with the earlier decision of Government taken after having allowed imports of three big plants despite protest by indigenous manufacturers as well as M.Ps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): Under the 1978-79 Import Policy, aluminium extrusion presses were

under OGL and industrial units desirous to set up facilities for manufacture of aluminium extrusions were eligible for DGTD registration. Thus the import applications received from M/s. Karnataka Aluminium Ltd., M/s. Jindal Aluminium Ltd., and M/s. Mahavir Aluminium Ltd., were approved by the Government after taking the various aspects into consideration carefully and in detail and on the considered view being expressed by both the Department of Heavy Industry and the DGTD that it would be premature to stop imports of high capacity aluminium extrusion presses at this stage of development of both these industries, i.e. aluminium extrusion and machine manufacturing.

2. With effect from 18th February, 1980, units in the aluminium semi industry require licensing. All applicants for import of aluminium extrusion presses would first have to obtain an industrial licence or Letter of Intent. Four applications registered on 5-12-1980, 24-12-80, 12-1-1981 and 20-1-1981 have been rejected, since the applicants for imports of capital goods did not possess either an industrial licence or a letter of intent.

Price Rise of White Cement

*906. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of white cement has been increased;

(b) if so, the extent thereof stating the reasons for increasing the price of white cement; and

(c) its likely impact on the consumer as a whole?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c) White cement is not a statutorily controlled commodity and as such price of this variety of cement is not fixed by Government. Consumption of

white cement being very limited, an increase in its price is not likely to have any serious impact on public as a whole.

Steps to Remove Regional Imbalances

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

(a) what steps are being proposed in the Sixth Five Year Plan to remove regional imbalances in the country;

(b) whether States have been advised to spend more from the Plan allocation provided by the Centre to remove regional imbalances; and

(c) the details of (a) and (b)?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c) It has been recognised that as one of the methods of removing regional imbalances in the country, the Central Policies concerning resource transfers to the states will need to be suitably tailored to the benefit of the relatively backward state. One step taken in this direction is the introduction of the IATP formula in 1979 and the doubling of the segment of the backward states in the Gadgil Formula for allocation of Central assistance for State Plans. Another method of tackling the regional imbalances in the country is through some special intervention programmes in certain types of backward areas with specific problems, such as the Drought Prone Areas, the Desert Areas, the Hill Areas, with concentration of tribal population, and the North-Eastern Region.

For the above types of backward areas, Special Central Assistance is being provided to augment the State's own effort to develop them. There are also target group programmes like the IRD, the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes, the National Rural Employment Programme and the Minimum Needs Programme which also greatly aid in removing regional imbalances in the country. Besides, these the prospective entrepreneurs in the industrially backward areas are

also being assisted by Special incentive schemes of Concessional Finance and Investment Subsidy.

The States have been advised that while making plan allocations at the sub-state level, they may keep in view the local development potential and provide appropriate administrative and financial support needed for upgrading the development process in the backward regions.

Security Environments of the Country Worsened

8185. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the acquisition of modern weapons and war planes by Pakistan, the deployment of U.S. naval forces in Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf area, the expansion of U.S. military base at Diego Garcia, Chinese military aid to Pakistan etc. have worsened the security environments of our country; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken steps to ensure that our defence forces are fully capable of dealing with any external threat to our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All developments having a bearing on our security environment are taken into account while updating our defence preparedness.

राजस्थान में घटिया बोरियों में सीमेंट की रैकिंग

8186. श्री बद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की उम्मा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में सभी सीमेंट कारखानों में घटिया बोरियों में सीमेंट की ढीली पैकिंग होती है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप इसमें सीमेंट निकलता रहता है और उपभोक्ताओं को मानक भार से कम सीमेंट मिलता है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन सीमेंट की बोरियों की उचित पैकिंग सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विभान द्वारा क्या कायंबाही करने का विचार है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत आनन्द) : (क) से (ख) : राजस्थान स्थित सीमेंट कारखानों द्वारा सीमेंट की पैकिंग के लिए घटिया किस्म की बोरियों का प्रयोग किए जाने के सम्बन्ध में कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है । तथापि कुछ सीमेंट कारखानों द्वारा निर्धारित मात्रा से अधिक सीमेंट की पैकिंग के लिए जूट की पुरानी बोरियों का उन्योग किए जाने का पता चला है । ऐसे कारखानों को सीमेंट नियंत्रण आदेश के अनुसार अन्तर की राशि का भुगतान सीमेंट विनियमन लेखे में करने के निदेश दे दिए गए हैं ।

Raids by Armed Gangs on Tripura Bangladesh Border

8187. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a spurt in raids and decoities by armed gangs along Tripura border with Bangladesh;

(b) if so, the number of raids and decoities during 1980; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check such incidents?

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

(a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the Government of Tripura, there was an increase in such incidents in 1980 as compared to the previous year. The number of such cases was 17 in 1979 and 56 in 1980.

(c) Intensive patrolling by BSF and Border Wing Home Guards is being carried out along the Tripura-Bangladesh border to check such incidents.

Installation of a Computer by American Central Intelligence Agency

8188. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP
SINGH:
SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item which appeared in the Times of India dated the 25th March, 1981 to the effect that the American Central Intelligence Agency has installed a computer at the U. S. International Communication Agency building in New Delhi for maintaining biodatas; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI IINDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have received a proposal from U. S. Embassy for the installation of a special computer. This proposal for computerisation covers WANG VS Computer System with terminal links between American Embassy, Chanakyapuri and the American Centre, located at Kasturba Gandhi Marg. The computer facility is proposed to be used for the following operations:—

1. Administrative Personnel Information File.
2. Property Inventory Status File
3. Residential Maintenance File
4. Subscriber List for Span and other Publications of the Embassy.
5. Word Processing Applications at American Centre.

In addition to this WANG computer, the Embassy also have three Micro-computers which they are using for introductory level training. As per their projected plan they have no intention of setting up any other computer in India in the near future. In their proposal, they wish to link this system with Washington DC after about five years and to instal 3 Word

Processing System based on Micro-computers to support approximately 12 CRT terminals and 6 printers. Word Processing Systems are intended for report creation and to improve routine correspondence handling.

The US Embassy has been permitted by the Department of Electronics to import and instal this computer on condition that they will obtain prior permission of the Government of India before establishing any communication link outside India.

Tamrapatras to Freedom Fighters

8189. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of the assurance given by the Home Minister on the floor of the House on July 22, 1980, that the freedom fighters would continue to be awarded "Tamrapatras", the practice has since been abandoned; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof

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

(a) and (b) The Scheme for award of Tamrapatras to Freedom Fighters, which was discontinued in May, 1978 by the then Government, has since been revived. The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been requested to expedite the distribution of Tamrapatras to eligible Freedom Fighters.

उत्तर प्रदेश के औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में अमिकों को सुविधायें

8190. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या अम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में अमिकों के हित के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में कितने सामान्य केन्द्र भवन फील्ड हेस्टल अमिक: बिल्डिंग्स व निर्माण किया गया तथा इनका निर्माण किन-किन स्थानों पर किया गया ; और

(ब) श्रमिकों के कल्याण के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकार को छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कुल कितनी राशि नियत की और उसमें अनुदान राशि कितनी है ?

श्रम भवालय में राज्य भवी (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिंहा) : (क) यह सामला मुख्य रूप से राज्य के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना का विवरण संलग्न है।

(ब) श्रमिकों और श्रम कल्याण क्षेत्र के लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में आवंटन 600 लाख रुपये अंतरिम रूप से निर्धारित किये गये हैं। इसमें 130 लाख रुपये की केन्द्रीय अनुप्रकृत पहाड़ी क्षेत्र सहायता शामिल है।

विवरण

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि श्रमिकों और उनके परिवारों के कल्याण के लिए तथा उनके आवास के लिए राज्य के विभिन्न श्रीदोगिक क्षेत्रों

में श्रम कल्याण केन्द्रों, राज्य क्षय रोग अस्पतालों, समुदाय केन्द्रों तथा श्रम कालोनियों की स्थापना की गई है।

श्रम कल्याण योजनाओं के लिए राज्य सरकार ने छठी योजना (1980-85) के दौरान 180 लाख रुपये (पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिए 120 लाख रुपये और मैदानी क्षेत्रों के लिए 60 लाख रुपये) की व्यवस्था की है। पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिए लिए 120 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय में से 110 लाख रुपये मुक्त कराए गए बंधित श्रमिकों के पुनर्वास के लिए निर्धारित किए गए हैं और मैदानी क्षेत्रों के लिए निर्धारित 60 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय में से 5.80 लाख रुपये मुक्त कराए गए बंधित श्रमिकों को पुनर्वासित कराने के लिए निर्धारित बिंगा गा है।

राज्य सरकार ने यह भी सूचित किया है कि निम्नलिखित योजनाएं निर्धारित की गई हैं और प्रत्येक कार्यक्रम के सामने छठी योजना परिव्यय दिखाया गया है।

योजना का नाम	मैदानी क्षेत्र पहाड़ी क्षेत्र (रुपयों लाखों में)	कुल
(1) अतिरिक्त श्रम कल्याण केन्द्रों की स्थापना	8.25	4.30 12.55
(2) बाबू पूर्वी क्षय रोग अस्पताल के लिए अतिरिक्त पलंगों की व्यवस्था	0.50	— 0.50
(3) राज्य श्रम कल्याण केन्द्रों की महिला विग के लिए स्वेटर-बुनाई मशीन की खरीद।	0.50	— 0.50
कुल	9.25	4.30 13.55

Rotation of Officers of CSS Grade I Working in Ministry of Health and its Attached Offices

8191. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 218 on the 18th February, 1981 regarding rotation of officers of CSS Grade I working in Ministry of Health and its attached offices and state:

- (a) whether Government have at any stage made any investigation into the circumstances under which the two officers joined service before attaining the minimum age of 18 years for entry into Government service;
- (b) if so, the outcome thereof;
- (c) whether this service before 18 years is considered as 'qualifying' for purposes of pension; if so, under what Rule;
- (d) whether Government have considered the desirability of transferring such officers who had continuously worked in one Ministry for the last more than 2-3 decades; and
- (e) if so, what machinery exists in his Ministry for automatic rotation for such officers of the Central Secretariat Class I after a lapse of certain period's stay in one Ministry/ Department?

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

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) and (e) Government are of the view that the periodic rotation of Central Secretariat Service (CSS) officers of Grade-I and above between ministries is very desirable from the point of view of proper career development of the CSS Officers and the efficiency of the administration. There is no system whereby the CSS officers are automatically transferred after

they have served for a certain period in a particular Ministry/Department. However, efforts are being made to transfer such CSS officers of the level of Under Secretary and above who have served for a very long period in the same Ministry/Department.

Implementation of Reservation Orders for SC/ST in C.S.I.R.

8192. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the reservation orders for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are not being followed in the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, particularly in Madras at the time of initial recruitment, promotion and in confirmation stage;
- (b) how many scientists are there who are Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the percentage thereof;
- (c) whether there is any backlog; if so, the total number of scientists and the number of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes among them; and
- (d) when the backlog is proposed to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) CSIR and its National Laboratories/Institutes follow the instructions and order issued from time to time by the Government of India relating to the reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These instructions and orders are also being followed by the two Laboratories/Institutes located at Madras, namely the Central Leather Research Institute, Madras and Structural Engineering Research Centre, Madras.

- (b) to (d) The existing reservation orders in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes apply to appointments made to Scientific posts upto

and including the lowest grade of Group A (Class I).- These orders further stipulate that reserved vacancies in such posts need be advertised only once; and in the event of non-availability of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, vacancies in such posts may be treated as dereserved.

The Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI) Madras has 46 scientists (upto and including the lowest grade of Class I), out of which 2 belong to Scheduled Castes constituting 4.4 per cent approximately. There are 10 Scheduled Tribes candidates. In the Structural Engineering Research Centre, Madras there are at present 17 Scientists (upto and including the lowest grade of Class I), out of which 2 belong to Scheduled Castes constituting 12 per cent approximately. There are no Scheduled Tribe candidate. Suitable candidates are not available to fill up the vacancies of Scientists posts reserved for the Scheduled Castes/Tribes.

बंगलादेश से लोगों का असम और मेघालय में आगमन

8193. श्रीमती किशोरी सिंहा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बंगलादेश से लोगों का असम और मेघालय में आगमन यथावत जारी है ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ठेकेदार, सरकारी अधिकारी सत्तारूढ़ नेता तथा जर्मींदार बंगलादेश के लोगों को भारत में आने के लिये प्रेरित करते हैं क्योंकि इससे उनको सस्ते श्रमिक तथा मत मिल जाते हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य भंती (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा) : (क) सीमापार से बुसपैट को प्रभावकारी ढंग से रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किये गये अनेक उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप असम और मेघालय में चौरी छुपे छुने वाले

बंगलादेश राष्ट्रियों की संख्या में कमी हुई है ।

(ख) जब कि सरकार के पास आरोपों के संबंध में कोई निश्चित सूचना नहीं है, इस बात का सबूत है कि कुछ बुसपैटिये रोजगार की तलाश में आते हैं ।

Promotion of SC/ST of Group 'C' - staff in census operation Andhra Pradesh

8194.. SHRI K. B. S. MANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an office order dated 20th January, 1981 has been issued by the Director of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh, promoting certain Group 'C' staff from the 20th January to 28th February, 1981 or till the posts are filled in on regular basis whichever period is shorter.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the above promotions are in operation for more than 45 days and if so, why no roster is maintained for providing reservations for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes;

(d) how many Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes have been promoted on the basis of the above Office Order and as per statutory recruitment rules and the details thereof;

(e) whether due to non-observance of rosters, the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes women candidates are affected;

(f) whether any representation from any affected staff has been received and if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Three (3) office orders dated 20-1-81 were issued by the Director of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh, promoting 11 Statistical Assistants to the posts of Tabulation Officers in the scale of pay of Rs. 550-900 on a purely temporary and *ad-hoc* basis in that office.

(c) Yes, Sir. The above promotions are in operations for more than 45 days. However, the present instructions do not require the maintenance of a roster for short term *ad-hoc* promotions.

(d) No Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Statistical Assistants have been promoted on the basis of Office Order dated 20-1-1981. under reference.

(e) Since the appointments have been made on *ad-hoc* basis only, the question of maintenance of a roster does not arise and as such the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes women candidates due to non-observance of roster have not been affected.

(f) No, Sir, no representation from any eligible officials have been received.

(d) Does not arise.

Review of Working of Employees' State Insurance Scheme

8195 SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the working of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme with particular reference to the administration of Medical and other benefits; and

(b) if so, the result of the review?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b) A Committee has been set up recently to review the work-

ing of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme with particular reference to the administration of medical and other benefits and to recommend how it may be improved. The Committee will also review the position of the arrears of contributions to ESI Scheme and suggest measures for the recovery and prevention of accumulation of such arrears in future. The Committee is expected to submit its report in about 6 months time.

Increase in workers' Representation in the Central Board of Trustees of E.P.F. & ES I Corporation

8196 SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to increase the workers' representation in the Central Board of Trustees of the E.P.F. and the E.S.I. Corporation and the Regional bodies in the States; and

(b) whether Government propose to set up any review committee to examine the performances of both E.P.F. and the E.S.I.S. similar to the Review Committee constituted in the case of E.S.I.S. in 1966?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Certain proposals for increasing the representation of the workers on the Central Board of Trustees of the Employees' Provident Fund and the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, as also the Regional Bodies of the two Organisations in the States are under consideration.

(b) The working of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation has been reviewed by a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri G. Ramanujam and it has submitted its report to Government recently. Another Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri V. R. Hoshing was set up in January, 1981 to review the working

of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme and this Committee is expected to give its report in about six months times.

Pucca road a condition for Approval of building plans of Farm Houses in Delhi

8197. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a majority of farm houses in Delhi cannot get their building plans approved because the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has been insisting upon its owners in following a stringent condition that they should first have a pucca bitumen road built at their own cost to link their farm house with the main roads, which in some instances are a few miles long;

(b) if so, whether as a result of this condition, over 90 per cent cases of farm houses building plans have been rejected by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi for not falling in line with these directives during the last few months; and

(c) why this condition is insisted upon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has intimated that as per the approved standards for farm houses adopted by the Corporation in 1965, building plans for Farm Houses are sanctioned provided they have approach roads as under:

(A) Roads:

(i) an approach road to the farm should have a minimum right of way of 30 ft. of which at least 12 Ft. should be water bound macadam surface;

(ii) when the approach road ser-

ves more the farm then the minimum right of way should be 60 Ft.;

(iii) within the farm, there should be drive ways with a minimum width of 10 Ft. to serve the farm houses, office and storage buildings.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Corporation has stated that existence of an approach road of appropriate specification was necessary considering the type of vehicles which may have to be used on those roads.

Setting up of Cement Plants

8198. SHRI DAULATSINGHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether almost all the States are facing great hardship to get cement for the Construction in public and private sector;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to set up new cement manufacturing units in the country during the next year; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) There is a general scarcity of cement in the country and to this extent it is possible that some of the construction work could have been affected adversely.

(b) and (c) According to the assessment made by the Working Group on Cement Industry appointed by the Planning Commission and a further review of capacities likely to materialise, it is estimated that a total capacity of about 3.26 million tonnes is likely to come up in 1981-82 as detailed below:

(In million tonnes)

Name of the party	Location	Capacity
1. Cement Corp. of India Ltd.	Yerraguntla	0.40
2. M/s. J&K Minerals Ltd.	Khrew	0.20
3. M/s. U.P. State Cement Corporation Ltd.	Dalla/Chunai	0.84
4. M/s. Damodar Cement & Slag Ltd	Madhukunda West Bengal	0.26
5. M/s. Kesoram Cement Ltd.	Poddipalli	0.20
6. M/s. K.C.P. Ltd.	Macherla	0.09
7. M/s. Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd.	Dalmiapuram	0.07
8. M/s. Narmada Cement Ltd.	Jaffrabad	1.00
9. M/s. Century Cement Ltd.	Tilda	0.20
	TOTAL:	3.26

Bogus Claims for pension to Freedom Fighters

8199. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some bogus claims have been noticed by Government where sanctions of pension was made to the freedom fighters;

(b) if so, the number of such cases, State-wise; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to bring to book bogus claimants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c) Every care is taken, by close scrupu-

tiny of each individual case to ensure that pension is granted only to genuine freedom fighters. In some cases complaints have been received against individual freedom fighters that they have managed to get pension by furnishing incorrect and false information/evidence. A statement showing State-wise break-up of such complaints is enclosed. Such complaints are examined promptly and, in doubtful cases, a reference is made to State Government concerned for reverification. In cases where there is a strong presumption that the freedom fighter is not entitled to pension, immediate action is taken to suspend the pension pending further investigation. If on completion of enquiry, the pension is found to have been wrongly obtained, it is cancelled and necessary action regarding recovery is taken. Where it is found that the person concerned adopted fraudulent means to obtain pension State Governments are advised to consider the desirability of prosecuting the persons concerned.

Statement

Statement showing break-up of complaints made against the grant of pension State-wise upto 28-2-1981

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	Number of cases in which complaints have been made	Number of cases in which pension has been suspended	Number of Cases in which pension		Number of cases pending disposal
				Stopped/ cancelled	Restored	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	149	107	30	12	107
	INA	..	..	..	1	..
2.	Assam	1927	14856	15	427	1485
3.	Bihar	1465	448	71	50	1344
4.	Chandigarh	2	1	..	1	1
5.	Delhi	130	64	28	39	63
	INA	16	3	1	12	3
6.	Gujarat	85	60	9	16	60
	INA	2	..	1	1	..
7.	Haryana	65	33	6	35	24
	INA	25	12	4	9	12
8.	Himachal	16	13	2	3	13
	INA	12	2	1	9	2
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	..	..	1	..
	INA	1	..	..	1	..
10.	Karnataka	1718	1459	103	156	1459
11.	Kerala	378	74	81	23	74
12.	Maharashtra	366	288	53	25	366
	INA	3	1	..	2	1
13.	Madhya Pradesh	129	31	49	49	31
	INA	2	1	1	..	1
14.	Orissa	252	18	86	148	18
	INA	6	3	2	1	3
15.	Punjab	5	57	15	4	66
	INA	396	206	47	143	206

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16. Pondicherry.	.	62	11	37	14	11
17. Rajasthan	.	26	16	7	3	16
INA	.	4	2	..	2	2
18. Tamil Nadu	.	310	116	115	79	116
INA	.	6	4	..	2	4
19. Uttar Pradesh	.	659	358	127	215	317
INA	.	18	5	2	11	5
20. West Bengal	.	684	520	121	43	520
INA	.	4	3	..	1	3
21. Manipur	.	7	..	7	..	..
INA	.	4	4	..	..	4
22. Meghalaya	.	29	15	13	1	15
23. Goa	.	13	11	..	..	13
24. Tripura	.	25	200	34	17	200
TOTAL	.	9118	5423	1069	1558	6491

Molestation of Women in two Delhi Colleges

8200. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report in the *Times of India* (Delhi edition) of March 20, 1981 regarding molestation of women in two colleges in Delhi on the eve of Holi festival and other acts of vandalism; and

(b) if so, what precautionary steps have been taken to prevent such incidents?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The patrolling in the area has been intensified. Guards have been posted at womens' colleges and hos-

tels. Joint patrolling by police personnel, alongwith the University authorities, has been started. To check eve teasing, plain clothes personnel have been deputed at different bus stops.

Setting up of Electronic Complex at Salt Lake area of Calcutta

8201. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any proposal for setting up an electronic complex at Salt Lake area of Calcutta;

(b) the present position of that proposal; and

(c) when that will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). M/s. West Bengal Electronics Industry Development Corporation (WBEIDC) have selected Salt Lake City as their next growth centre of Electronic Industry in West Bengal. Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences for the following products have been issued to WBEIDC for setting up of units in the Salt Lake City:

- (i) Manufacture of Film Resistors.
- (ii) Manufacture of Electrolytic Capacitors.
- (iii) Manufacture of VHF/UHF Relay Equipment.

In addition, a Letter of Intent for manufacture of Floppy Disk Drives (computer peripheral equipment) has also been issued to a private company in the Salt Lake City area. These projects are at various stages of implementation and production is likely to commence within next 2-3 years.

The Government of West Bengal have also offered approximately 100 acres of land in the Salt Lake area for locating Defence electronic units. A decision on the location of these units has not yet been taken.

Condition of Naval Messes

8202. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the condition of Junior and Senior Sailors' Messes in Naval Establishments are horrible and have no comparison with their counterparts in the Army and the Air Force;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the food served in these messes is unwholesome, undelicious and non-nutri-

ritious as compared to the one served in the Air Force and the Army messes; and

(c) if so, what steps Government are visualising to take to streamline the standard of the messes and bring equality in the matter of food.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir. Ration scales and other amenities, like accommodation, furniture, mess utensils, etc. are common to all the three services. The Naval messes for Junior and Senior sailors are equipped and maintained in no inferior state than the Army and Air Force messes for their counterparts.

(b) No, Sir. The food in naval messes is cooked by sailors belonging to the Cook (Sailors) Branch and is supervised and tasted by the Duty Officer of the Day. The cooks are well trained.

(c) All aspects concerning Naval messes are kept under review at Naval Headquarters and measures considered necessary for bringing improvements are taken from time to time.

New guidelines for issue of passes for Liaison Officers

8203. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in the wake of the recent happening in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, Government are considering the desirability of laying down fresh guidelines for the issue of Building Entry Passes for North/South Block, Udyog Bhawan, Shastri Bhawan and other vulnerable Ministries both temporary and permanent—in favour of Liaison Officers/Executives of large Industrial Houses and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government propose to lay on the Table a statement showing the names of Business Executives/

Liaison Officers of the Industrial Houses who are issued temporary and permanent photo passes for entry into the various Ministries as on 1st April, 1981 and whether Government have at any stage pruned the list; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
(a) Instructions already issued for regulating entry of visitors to Government buildings falling within the security zone are considered adequate.

(b) and (c) A list of the names of the Business Executives/Liaison Officers of the Industrial Houses who are issued open/restricted photo passes for entry into Ministries/Departments is attached. These have been issued after proper scrutiny.

Statement

Sl. No., Name of the Business Executive/Liaison Officers of Industrial Houses, holding photo passes.

'OPEN PASSES'

1. S/Shri Capt. Suresh Vasudeva
2. R. L. Bansal
3. K. Thirunarayanan
4. Rahul Bajaj
5. K. C. Mehra
6. J. R. D. Tata
7. G. C. Choudhury
8. H. K. Singh
9. Mrs. Anju Khanna
10. Dr. Jagjit Singh

'RESTRICTED PASSES'

1. R. B. Thiagarajan
2. S. S. Raina
3. Rajeshwar Verma
4. Kirpal Singh
5. R. K. Chopra
6. N. D. Wadhvana
7. N. S. Mehta
8. B. K. Vashishta
9. T. Balasubramanian
10. S. Ganeshan

11. Parmod Parkash
12. J. Parkash
13. Amod Parkash
14. Bilgu Ram
15. Jawahar Lal
16. M. L. Dhawan
17. Jaswant Singh Sabharwal
18. Dr. J. S. Kanwar
19. Vijay Kumar Sethi
20. Y. Suzuki
21. G. D. Kothari
22. Abraham Jacob David
23. Anil Kumar Magu
24. Mrs. Sheila G. Malani
25. Vijay Kumar
26. G. K. Rajgopalan
27. S. T. Rajan.

Demand, Production and Import of Cement in States

8204. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the approximate annual demand of cement in various States;
- (b) the annual production of cement in our country;
- (c) the total quantity of cement imported from different countries; and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) State-wise demand of cement is not collected. Country wide demand of cement for 1980-81 was, however, assessed at about 27.99 million tonnes by the Working Group on Cement Industry appointed by the Planning Commission.

(b) The production of cement during 1980-81 was 18.56 million tonnes (Provisional).

(c) and (d) During 1980-81, 1.97 million tonnes of cement was imported into the country. These imports were made from South Korea, North Korea, Japan, Indonesia, Vietnam and U.K.

Reservation of Items for Small Scale Industries

8205. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to expand the list of commodities reserved for small-scale and cottage industries;

(b) if so, the number of commodities included in the reserved list during the last two years, year-wise; and

(c) the measures further Government propose for protecting small industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Consideration of items for reservation is a continuous process and a Standing Committee for reserved industries has been set up by Government to identify and suggest such items.

(b) During 1979-80, no additional items were included in the reserved list. During 1980-81, 28 items were added and one item was deleted bringing the total number of items reserved for small scale sector to 834.

(c) In addition to various other measures being taken from time to time to promote the development of small scale industries, 382 items have been reserved for exclusive purchase from this sector in the Central Government Purchase Programme. The items included in this list as well as those reserved for production in the small scale sector are constantly reviewed. The Government in its Industrial Policy Statement of July, 1980, have reiterated its intention to continue with the policy of reservation for production in the small scale sector under which after an item is reserved for this sector, no fresh capacity is allowed to be created in the large and medium sectors.

Integrated tribal Development Projects

8206. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the Integrated Tribal Development Projects proposed by the States and prepared accordingly, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for delay on the part of some States for preparation of the I.T.D.Ps. for the rest of the tribal areas till the end of 1980;

(c) the measures and steps taken by his Ministry to get the project reports from these States;

(d) the micro projects prepared by the States under the ITDP areas to cover the primitive tribals, State-wise; and

(e) the reasons why the Government of Orissa have not yet prepared the micro project for Puttasing tribal pocket?

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

(a) to (c) Under the Tribal sub-Plan about 180 Integrated Tribal Development Projects have been identified. During the Fifth Plan period, 129 Projects Reports were prepared. During the Sixth Plan 1980-85 period project reports are yet to be prepared. Tribal sub-Plans 1980-85 for some States have been finalised but those of some other States are yet to be finalised by the State Governments in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Home Ministry. These discussions are being held currently. The preparation of project reports is closely related to finalisation of tribal sub-Plan 1980-85 of a State.

(d) Micro Projects for primitive tribal groups are not prepared as part of ITDP project reports. They are prepared separately for each primitive tribal group. Out of 52 tribes identified as primitive in the country, project reports have been prepared for 33 groups. State-wise statement is enclosed.

(e) Micro Project for development of the Lanja Saora in Puttasingi area is being formulated by the Tribal and Harijan Research-cum-Training Institute, Bhubaneswar.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State	Primitive Tribes
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3
2.	Assam	..
3.	Bihar	9
4.	Gujarat	3
5.	Himachal Pradesh	..
6.	Karnataka	2
7.	Kerala	2
8.	Madhya Pradesh	4
9.	Maharashtra	3
10.	Manipur	..
11.	Orissa	9
12.	Rajasthan	1
13.	Tamil Nadu	6
14.	Tripura	1
15.	Uttar Pradesh	1
16.	West Bengal	3
17.	A & N Islands	5
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	..
TOTAL		52

Job reservation for Ex-servicemen

8207. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 1st April, 1981 to Unstarred Question No. 5920 regarding job reservation for ex-servicemen and state:

(a) what is the ratio of reserved seats in Government service, for ex-servicemen in various States, Union

Territories and Union Government Departments;

(b) what specific steps are being taken to ensure self-employment to ex-servicemen in cottage, mini and small scale industries in various States and Union Territories and particularly in Madhubani, Palamau and other districts of Bihar; and

(c) what is the latest position with regard to response from Bihar and other State Governments to (a) and (b) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The percentage of reservation is as under:—

Statement

	Group 'C'	Group 'D'
(i) Central Government	10%	20%
(ii) Central Public Sector Undertakings	14½%	24½%
(iii) Nationalised Banks	10%	20%
(iv) Para Military Forces	10% of the posts of Assistant Commandants.	
(v) State Governments	As per statement attached at Appendix 'A'.	

(b) and (c) Ex-servicemen are encouraged to take up self-employment ventures. The Directorate General of Resettlement provides guidance to ex-servicemen entrepreneurs in preparing project reports. Interest subsidy on loans obtained by ex-servicemen from financial institutions is provided from the Welfare Funds. A special subsidy of 5 per cent is also given on items of Defence origin manufactured by ex-servicemen entrepreneurs.

Various State Governments have also agreed to give preference to the ex-servicemen in allotment of industrial plots and sheds.

In regard to employment, the matter of reservation of jobs for ex-servicemen in the State of Bihar is still under

consideration of the State Government. The position relating to other States is indicated in the statement.

Statement

Reservation of Vacancies for Ex-Servicemen by State Governments and Union Territories

Class III and IV posts

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage of vacancies		Remarks
		Class III	Class IV	
1	2	3	4	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2%	2%	
2.	Andaman & Nicobar	10%	20%	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	10%	20%	
4.	Assam	..	..
5.	Bihar	..	..
6.	Chandigarh	10%	20%	
7.	Dadra, Nagar Haveli	10%	20%	
8.	Delhi	10%	20%	
9.	Goa, Daman & Diu	10%	20%	
10.	Gujarat	10%	20%	
11.	Haryana	20%	20%	
12.	Himachal Pradesh	20%	20% only in non-technical ¹	
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	5%	10%	
14.	Karnataka	10%	10%	
15.	Kerala	..	..
16.	Lakshadweep	10%	20%	
17.	Madhya Pradesh	9%	14%	
18.	Maharashtra	15%	15%	
19.	Manipur	10%	20%	

1	2	3	4
20.	Meghalaya	..	..
21.	Mizoram	10%	20%
22.	Nagaland	..	..
23.	Orissa	..	..
24.	Pondicherry	10%	20%
25.	Punjab	20%	20%
26.	Rajasthan	12½%	12½% 60% posts in the Armed Constabulary also reserved.
27.	Sikkim	15%	15%
28.	Tamil Nadu	—	10%
29.	Tripura	2%	2%
30.	Uttar Pradesh	3%	3%
31.	West Bengal	10%	20%

RESERVATION IN CLASS I AND II POSTS OF STATE GOVERNMENT AND UNION TERRITORIES

1	Andhra Pradesh	Non Technical	2%
		Medical	6%
		Engineering	32%
2	Haryana	In all posts	5%
3	Himachal Pradesh	Non-Technical	25%
		Class I	30%
4	Karnataka	In all posts	10%
5	Madhya Pradesh.	Public Health, Public Works and Education	50% Only ECOs and SSCOs eligible for reserved posts.
6	Punjab	PCS (Executive)	20%
7	Uttar Pradesh	In all posts.	8% Only SCOs and disabled ex-servicemen eligible.
8	West Bengal	Class I	10%
		Class II	15%

State Lotteries

8208. SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State Government's who had sought the approval of the Centre to introduce State lotteries to raise non-tax resources; and

(b) the amount of money these lotteries are likely to bring in?

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

(a) Nineteen States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal had sought permission to introduce lotteries.

(b) The amount of earnings of the States from their lotteries would differ from time to time depending upon the quantum of income from sale of tickets, expenditure on prize money, commission to agents and administrative expenses.

Indian Assistance to Sudan for Development of Sugar Mills

8209. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India had offered assistance to Sudan for development of sugar mills in that country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what are the sources of supply of equipment and finances for these projects in Sudan?

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

(b) and (c) At the Solidarity meeting organised in March, 1981 at Khartoum by the UNIDO in cooperation

with the Sudanese Government for the industrial development of Sudan, India offered to assist Sudan, among other things, in the development of four sugar mills through supply of know-how and equipment from India and with the project finances being raised from multi lateral financial agencies or third countries.

'Mahadev Koli' Scheduled Tribe

8210. SHRI K. B. CHODHARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mahadev Koli was specified as Scheduled Tribe in the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950, in the erstwhile Bombay State;

(b) if so, whether people belonging to Mahadev Koli, in the districts of Bijapur, Karwar, Dharwar and Belgaum were eligible to claim benefits as Scheduled Tribes;

(c) whether Government are aware that the Mahadev Koli Tribe is omitted in the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Modification Order, 1956; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the circumstances under which the Mahadev Koli Tribe came to be omitted in the Modification Order, 1956 in Karnataka State?

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

(a) According to the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 as amended upto date the 'Koli Mahadev' has been specified as Scheduled Tribes for the erstwhile State of Bombay.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Koli Mahadev tribe was eligible to claim benefits as Scheduled Tribes in these areas.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Koli Mahadev community was omitted from the list of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (Modification) Order 1956 because the erst-

while Mysore Government did not recommended its inclusion in the said list.

Formula for Distribution of Funds to Harijans

8211. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the formula for the distribution of Rs. 100 crores allotted in 1980-81 budget for the betterment of the Harijans has just been evolved by the Planning Commission;

(b) whether the Central Ministries and the States did not furnish any proposal to utilise this amount till 31st March, 1981; and

(c) the details of the formula that has been worked out by the Planning Commission in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The Planning Commission in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs, have jointly evolved a formula for the distribution of Rs. 100 crores allotted in 1980-81.

(b) Special Central Assistance is meant as an additive to States Plan. The proposals of the State Governments were received before 31st March, 1981.

(c) The components of the formula are:

(i) 40 per cent on the basis of scheduled caste population;

(ii) 10 per cent on relative backwardness of a State;

(iii) 10 per cent on the size of Special Component Plan;

(iv) 25 per cent on the number of Scheduled Castes families to be covered;

(v) 10 per cent on the programmes for relatively weaker and more exploited sections amongst the scheduled castes; and

(vi) 5 per cent on performance in implementation of (iii) (iv) and (v) above.

Setting up of Industries in Tamil Nadu

8212. SHRI A. G. SUBBARAMAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the districts in Tamil Nadu which had been declared as 'industrially backward';

(b) the basis adopted for declaring so; and

(c) the action proposed by the Ministry to improve the conditions in the said declared areas?

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

Dharmapuri, Kanyakumari, Madurai, North Arcot, Ramanathapuram, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli and Pudukkottai district.

Out of these districts the following three Areas/Tracts comprising 33 Taluks have been further identified as industrially backward for Central Investment Subsidy:—

Area I:—Comprising 12 Taluks (including Sub-Taluks) viz, Ramanathapuram, Mudukuluthur, Sivaganga, Parmakudi, Thiruvadani, Karaiyudi and Thirupathur Taluks (from Ramanathapuram districts) Melur Taluks (from Madurai district) Padukkottai, Thirumayam, Alamgudi and Kulathur Taluks (from Pudukkottai district).

Area II: Comprising 11 Taluks viz., Dharamapuri, Palacode, Hosur;

Denkanikottah, Krishnagiri, Uthangarai, Harur (from Dharamapuri district) Tirupattur, Vanayambadi, Vellore, Wallajapet (from North Arcot district).

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

(b) Planning Commission had suggested in December, 1969 the following guidelines to be adopted by State Governments for identifying districts as industrially backward:—

(i) Per capita foodgrains/commercial crops production depending on whether the district is predominantly a producer of foodgrains/cash crops.

(ii) Ratio of population to agricultural workers.

(iii) Per capita industrial output (gross).

(iv) Number of factory employees per lakh of population or alternatively number of persons engaged in secondary and tertiary activities per lakh of population.

(v) Per capita consumption of electricity.

(vi) Length of surfaced roads in relation to population or railway mileage in relation to population.

It was also indicated that only those districts with indices well below the State average may be selected for suitable incentives from financial institutions.

(c) The Central Government offers the following assistance and facilities:—

(i) Central Scheme of Investment Subsidy.

(ii) Concessional finance facilities from the all India Term Lending Financial Institutions.

(iii) Tax concessions.

(iv) Hire purchase of Machinery by small scale industries.

(v) Consultancy for technical services.

(vi) Special facilities for import of raw materials.

(vii) Rural Industries Projects Programme.

(viii) Rural Artisans Programme.

(ix) District Industries Centre.

(x) Seed/Margin Money Assistance.

गृह-कर के कर का निर्धारण योग्य

मूल्य का सर्वेक्षण

8213. श्री केशव राव पारद्धी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह कुछ समय पहले गृह कर के कर निर्धारण योग्य मूल्य के सर्वेक्षण के लिए दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा शुरू किया गया कार्य पूरा हो गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सर्वेक्षण अशोक नगर, तिलक नगर तथा पश्चिमी दिल्ली के इन्हें में भी किया गया था ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या परिणाम रहे ; और

(घ) पहले से बने उन मकानों का जिनमें अतिरिक्त कमरे बनाए गए हैं, कर निर्धारण योग्य मूल्य दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा किस तरह आंका जाता है और क्या उसके लिए कोई नियम बनाए गए हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेश्वर मकानाना) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान !

(ख) जी हाँ, श्रीमान !

(ग) सर्वेक्षण कार्य को रोक दिया गया है।

(ब) दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है कि निगम ने स्वयं अधिगृहीत दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के निम्न आय श्रेणी, मध्य आय श्रेणी, जनता फ्लैटों के मूल्य अर्थात् आवंटी द्वारा आवंटन पत्र के अनुसार दि० वि० प्रा० को अदा किया गया मूल्य अर्थात् अदा किये जाने वाले प्रस्तावित मूल्य के आधार पर मूल्यांकन करने की नीति अपनायी है। दि० वि० प्रा० के किराए पर दिये गये फ्लैटों का मूल्यांकन प्रथम बार किराए पर देने की तारीख से पांच वर्षों की अवधि के लिए भू-स्वामी तथा किराएदार के बीच हुए किराए के सम्बन्धिते के आधार पर किया जाता है। नीति सम्पत्तियों का मूल्यांकन भी जैसा कि दिल्ली किराया नियंत्रण अधिनियम 1958 की धारा 6(2) (ब) के अधीन प्रावधान है निर्माण के उचित मूल्य की कुल राशि तथा निर्माण आरम्भ करने की तारीख को परिसर में सम्मिलित भूमि के बाजार मूल्य के आधार पर किया जाता है। ऐसे मामलों में जहाँ करदाता भूमि के मूल्य और निर्माण के मूल्य के ब्योरे नहीं भेजते, सम्पत्ति का कर निर्धारण योग्य मूल्य दिल्ली किराया नियंत्रण अधिनियम 1958 की धारा 9 (4) के अधीन बस्ती में विद्यमान किराये की तुलना के आधार पर निर्धारित किया जाता है। जब कभी कोई बढ़ोतरी की जाती है तो बढ़ोतरी के लिए कर निर्धारण योग्य मूल्य का मूल्यांकन उक्त मार्ग दर्शी निदेशों के अनुसार किया जाता है।

Report of Working Group on Cement Industry

8214. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the high power working group on cement industry under

the Chairmanship of Industry Secretary Mr. S. M. Ghosh, has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the group; and

(c) Government's decisions taken in the light thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b) A Working Group on Cement Industry appointed by the Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Industrial Development submitted its report in November, 1980. The main recommendations of the Working Group are as under:—

(i) creation of additional capacity by licensing of new units, establishment of mini cement plants and expeditious completion of projects under implementation by close monitoring.

(ii) increased use of slag & pozzolana material for manufacture of cement.

(iii) better utilisation of existing capacity by providing adequate inputs of coal & power to the industry.

(iv) in order to encourage cement industry in the country, it is necessary to have a price structure which would attract investments in this sector.

(v) the need to introduce quality control measures.

(c) Additional capacity in the cement industry is being sanctioned and as on 1-4-1981, 33.1 million tonnes of additional capacity has been sanctioned for installation, the creation of the new capacity is being closely monitored and it is expected

that an additional capacity of 22.69 million tonnes would materialise during the Sixth Plan Period. The establishment of mini cement plants is being encouraged and a capacity of 4.5 million tonnes has been sanctioned by way of grant of letters of intent/registration with the Directorate General of Technical Development. Every effort is being made to provide adequate coal and power to the cement industry to increase its capacity utilisation. The use of slag & pozzolana for manufacture of cement is being encouraged both by giving remunerative retention price as well as giving transport subsidy for movement of slag in rational for forward direction. A system of testing the quality of cement produced has already been introduced. As regards pricing, Government are giving remunerative prices for new investments for creation of cement capacity. Government have also appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of Chairman, Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices to review the development of the cement industry and recommend measures to accelerate its progress, including incentives and prices.

Purchase of Land for construction of E.P.F. Staff Quarters in Bangalore

8215. SHRI SATYANARAIN JATIYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a plot of land for constructing quarters for EPF staff at Bangalore was purchased from a person whose title to the land is under disputes;

(b) if so, reasons for purchasing and paying money to the person concerned without proper legal verification; and

(c) amount paid and action being taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): The Provident Fund authorities have stated as follows:—

(a) Yes, sir.

(b) The deal was finalised after verification of title by the Central Government Standing Counsel in Bangalore. However, in August, 1978 the Regional Commissioner, Karnataka informed the Central Office, of an ownership claimed by two other persons who filed a writ petition in the High Court, and obtained a stay. The Employees Provident Fund Organisation approached the High Court for impleading them in the said Writ Petition bearing No. 1156 of 1979. The High Court has since accepted this plea. The outcome of the Writ Petition is still awaited.

(c) The total expenditure incurred is Rs. 8,62,322/- inclusive of stamp duty of Rs. 77,950/- and registration fee of Rs. 7,992/-. The report of the Central Provident Fund Commissioner is under examination.

इन्दौर महानगरी भविष्य निधि वार्षिक भवन का गिर जाना

8216. श्री फूल चन्द्र वर्मा : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताएं की दृष्टि करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह मध्य है वि: कम्पनीरी विष्य निधि आयुक्त केशवाराम रोड, इन्दौर के मध्य जोविं लाखों रुपये में बना था, में दर श्रम गई है और उस खतरनाक घोषित कर दिय गय है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और तस्वीरी व्यरा क्या है?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य श्रम मंत्री (कीमती रोदुलारी सिन्हा) भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों सूचित किया है वि:

(क) और (ख) कम्पनी भविष्य निधि संगठन कलकत्ता के वास्तविक (प्राकिटेल्स) के फर्म के पर्यवेक्षाधीन तीन मंजिला कार्यालय भवन का निर्माण करवा रहा था जिसका (बल्ट-आ-शेन्ट 21,600 बर्गफूट है)। जून, 1976 में यह भवन का निर्माण लगभग पूरा होने जा रह था, कार्यालय भवन के कुछ कालम अपने स्थान से हिल गए और भवन के बीमते तथा दीवार में बड़ी दरोरें पड़ गई। अब तक किसी प्राप्ति करण द्वारा इस भवन के "खतरनाक" घोषित नहीं किया गया है।

इस मामले की जांच करने के लिय नियुक्त विशेषज्ञ समिति, जिसकी अध्यक्षता केन्द्रीय श्रोता निर्माण विभाग के तत्कालीन मुख्य इजीनिय (विचारक) द्वारा की गई थी, के अनुसार उपर्युक्त कालकार (किंजाइनों के न होने के कारण काप

तक तुम्हारा दूषा और यह कि भारी बर्बादी भवन के नीचे जल के प्रवेश होने से स्थिति और खतरा हो गई। अकिटेक्टों ने भवन की मरम्मत अपने खंचे पर करने और अपनी मरम्मत देखना को ट्रॉक्सरल इंजीनियरी के निषेचन तथा ग्रूप्सर्व केरीय मंत्री, डा० के० एल० राव डा० प्रभुपादित कराने की पेसकश की। संगठन ने इसको स्वीकार कर लिया है। भवन की मरम्मत करने के लिए डा० के० एल० राव डा० प्रभुपादित मरम्मत योजना प्राप्त होनी चाही

unning away of a sepoy in C.O.D.
Delhi Cantt. . .

8217. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-
ASAN NADAR: Will the Minister
of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware
of the incident of running away of a
sepoy of Central Ordnance Depot in
Delhi Cantonment on 25th of January
1981;

(b) if so, whether Government had
inquired about the incident; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
(SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a)
Sir.

(b) and (c) The incident of a
sepoy running away from his guard
duty took place at about 1910 hours
25-1-1981. The individual was
arrested by the Civil Police at 1130
hours on 26-1-1981. The Civil Police
have filed a case against the individual
under the Arms Act as well as
criminal breach of trust. The case
under investigation.

actions of Training Section in JCB

8218. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will
the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased
to state:

(a) the functions of Training Section
in Joint Cipher Bureau, the utility
of this Section and since when it
is functioning;

(b) the use of recruiting direct
Technical Assistants through UPSC
giving them training through this
Section, when all leave this organisation
after getting specialised training,
posing threat to the secrecy of
Cipher; and

(c) whether in view of this threat
to the secrecy of the Cipher, Government
propose to impart training to
Departmental employees only and also
make provisions for 100 per cent pro-
motion to the post of Technical Assis-
tants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
(SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a)
The Training Section in JCB was
constituted in 1969 to impart training
in Cipher production/operation of Ci-
phers/handling of cipher documents
and crypto materials/research in cryp-
tology etc. to officers and staff of
Joint Cipher Bureau as well as others
from cipher using departments in the
interest of efficient discharge of their
duties.

(b) and (c) It is not a fact that all
directly recruited Technical Assistants
leave JCB after getting specialised
training. Besides, the security of the
ciphers is not adversely affected on
account of any trained person leaving
the organisation because of an
inbuilt system of changing the cipher
codes frequently.

The recruitment rules for the post of
Technical Assistants have been framed
keeping in view the job requirements
of the post. Filling all the posts of
Technical Assistants by promotion
alone is not considered in the interest
of efficiency of the organisation.

केन्द्रीय चांच अमूरों के लिए विदेशी संकरणों
की जरूरत

8219. को विषय कुलाह वालव : क्या
वह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय चांच
अमूरों में पिछले वर्ष बहुत से उपकरण विदेशी
की जरूरत नहीं थे,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन उप-
करण को समुचित रूप से उपयोग में नहीं [लाया
जा रहा है और इनमें से बहुत से उपकरणों
को बच्चुल भी उपयोग में नहीं लाया गया है],
और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय तक संलग्न कार्य विभाग न
राज्य मंत्री (जो पी० बैंगल सुखदेव) : (क)
से (ग) जी नहीं श्रीमान। कुछ उपकरण
कोलम्बो सहायता योजना कार्यक्रम के अधीन

केन्द्रीय अध्येता ब्यूरो की केन्द्रीय न्यायालयिक विभाग प्रधानमंत्री, नई दिल्ली द्वारा प्राप्त किए गए थे और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर इन्हें प्रयोग में लाया जा रहा है।

Deputation of officers in CBI and IB

8220. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) how many officers are on deputation in CBI and IB services and the details thereof; and

(b) what are the reasons for deputation into this service system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI
P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a)
There are 693 deputationist officers in
the CBI and 1424 deputationist officers
in the Intelligence Bureau. A state-
ment giving details of these officers is
enclosed.

(b) The Central Bureau of Investigation requires the services of seasoned and experienced officers to run the organisation. The induction of the deputationists in the Organisation according to the provisions of the recruitment rules, duly approved by the Government of India. The local contacts and knowledge of the deputationists is essential for the CBI working.

Deputationist officers in certain proportions are required also for the proper functioning of a security organisation like IB. The recruitment rules for various posts in the IB provide for filling up of the posts upto a certain percentage by taking persons on deputation from State Police Forces and other Departments of the Government of India. Deputationists are taken in the IB against the quota prescribed according to the rules.

Statement

Details of officers on deputation with the CBI and IB.

Central Bureau of Investigation

1. Police Posts

(a) IPS Officers:	1. Director	1
	2. Joint Directors	
	3. Dy. Insp. General of Police	1
	4. Supdts. of Police	3
(b) Non-IPS Officers:	1. Supdt. of Police	
	2. Dy. Supdt. of Police	4
	3. Inspectors of Police	17
	4. Sub-Inspectors of Police	
	5. ASIs	1
	6. Hd. Constables	4
	7. Constables	32

II. *Non-Police Posts*

1. Sr. Public Prosecutors	2
2. Public Prosecutors	
3. Asstt. Public Prosecutors	
4. Executive Eng.	
5. Chief Technical Officer (A/cs and I. Tax.)	
6. Jr. Technical Officer	
7. Jr. Accounts Officer	
8. Jr. Accountant (UDC)	
9. Junior Analyst	
10. Junior Engineers	

Intelligence Bureau

Hiring of Coolers by A.F.H.Q.

1221. SHRI SATISH PRASAD NGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Armed Forces Headquarters is the biggest user of coolers and it has been contracted to the same old contractor for hiring thousands of coolers for installation in the offices at an exorbitant rate; and

(b) if so, do Government propose advising the Armed Forces Headquarters to desist from this practice and make their own departmental arrangements as has been done by others to effect recurring economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI HIRVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) It cannot be stated categorically that AFHQ is the biggest cooler user organisation as information regarding the number of coolers used by other organisations is not readily available. The contracts for hiring of coolers have been given at competitive rates for different contractors, whose quotations in response to open tender inquiry in the Press, were the lowest.

(b) The officers of AFHQ are spread over in different buildings and areas. The question of undertaking the work of purchase, installation, maintenance and upkeep of coolers departmentally had been examined more than once and found to be not practicable.

reservation of vacancies for army officers in Class I services in IAS 1973 Examination ..

1222. SHRI K. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether vacancies reserved for army Officers in Class I Service in the IAS 1973 examination were deserved;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether there is any candidate who is affected;

(d) whether any representations were received by the Central Government in this matter;

(e) whether ex-army officers who passed the written and interview were given class I service; if not, the relevant notification and Rules under which the above was not done;

(f) whether Ministry of Home, Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms circulated a letter to the UPSC specifying percentage of marks for grant of class I post even in those cases where these army officers had passed both the written and interview test; and

(g) whether the UPSC has got any authority under the relevant Rules and Notification issued specifically allotted candidates to a particular category of Service?

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

(b) Sufficient number of candidates were not recommended by the UPSC to fill the vacancies in Class I Services reserved for the EC/SSC officers on the results of the I.A.S. etc. (Released EC/SSC Officers) Examination; 1973.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Those who were recommended for appointment to Class I Services by the Union Public Service Commission were offered appointment.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Yes, Sir.

Ancillary and Small Units of Durgapur Asansol Belt

1223. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 1000 ancillary and small units of Durgapur-Asansol belt have been remaining idle for six months in a year during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Bureau of Public Enterprises guidelines in regard to off-loading of orders to parties other than the small and ancillary units of the area are being violated; and

(c) if so, the action being taken to make the central public undertakings observe these guidelines in the interest of survival of ancillary and small units?

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

(a) to (c) In pursuance of the guidelines issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises for the development of ancillary and other small scale industries, encouragement is given to them by the management of the public sector undertakings in various ways, important among which are placing orders for items which can be manufactured by the small scale ancillary units, providing technical know-how and guidance, arranging or helping in procurement of raw materials, providing testing and laboratory facilities, carrying out regular reviews and earmarking items which can be off-loaded to those industries. Further, to help the growth and development of such industries, senior officers have been appointed in each public sector undertakings for supervising and co-ordinating this work. Certain procedural requirements have also been relaxed in their cases. During the years 1978-79 and 1979-80, six major public sector enterprises in the Durgapur-Asansol belt had placed orders on 431 and 582 Small Scale Ancillary/small Units and made purchases from them worth Rs. 244.18 lakhs and Rs. 845.02 lakhs respectively. Therefore, there was no apparent reason for 1000 odd ancillary units to be idle for six months in a year consecutively during the last three years.

Allocation of funds to Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh for tribal area development programme

8224. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:
SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have finalised the programme for allotment of funds to the Governments of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, respectively, for the tribal area development programme during 1981-82;

(b) if so, the amount that will be made available to each of these States;

(c) whether the Centre has also detailed programmes that will be taken in each of these States out of the funds that are being made available by the Centre to them;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the States of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have submitted any plans and identified areas in each State for tribal development; if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Tentative allocations from Special Central Assistance for the year 1981-82 are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Madhya Pradesh	1979.00
Rajasthan	358.00

(c) and (d) The funds of Special Central Assistance will be spent on the programmes included in the tribal Sub-Plans for 1981-82 which have since been finalised by the States in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Home

Affairs. The Centre gives no separate programme.

(e) The Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have submitted Tribal sub-Plans and identified 62 and 5 I.T.D.Ps. respectively. The major sectors for which programmes have been drawn up for the two States are:

- (i) Agriculture and Allied Services.
- (ii) Cooperation.
- (iii) Water and Power Development.
- (iv) Social and Community Services.
- (v) Industries and Minerals.
- (vi) Transport and Communication.
- (vii) Economic Services.
- (viii) General Services.

संसद सदस्यों द्वारा मंत्रियों को लिखे जाने वाले पत्र

8225. श्री राम सिंह शाक्य: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विषय के संसद सदस्यों द्वारा केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों को लिखे जाने वाले पत्रों का अक्टूबर, 1980 के बाद से उत्तर नहीं दिया जा रहा है और मंत्रियों द्वारा केवल उनकी प्राप्ति की सूचना दी जाती है और उन पर की जाने वाली कार्यधारी से बिल्कुल भी अवगत नहीं कराया जाता है;

(ख) क्या सरकार वा विचार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए व्यवस्था करने का है कि संसद सदस्यों द्वारा केन्द्र के अलग-अलग मंत्रियों को लिखे जाने वाले पत्रों पर की गई कार्यवाही से उनको अवगत कराया जाए; और

(ग) विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के मंत्रियों को अक्टूबर, 1980 से 31 मार्च, 1981 तक की अवधि के दौरान कितने पत्र भेजे गए और उनमें से कितने पत्रों के उत्तर दिए गए?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. बेंकट सुभद्रा) :

(क) तथा (ख). इस आशय के स्थायी अनुदेश पहले ही विद्यमान हैं जिनमें संसद के सभी सदस्यों, चाहे वे विसी भी दल से संबंधित हों, से प्राप्त पत्रों पर तुरन्त ध्यान देना आवश्यक है। ये अनुदेश, जिन्हें केन्द्रीय सचिवालय कार्यालय पद्धति के परा 43(1), 43(2), 45(1) तथा 45(2) में शामिल किया गया है, नीचे उद्दृत किए जाते हैं :—

संसद सदस्यों के साथ पत्र-ध्याद्वारा

43(1) संसद सदस्यों से प्राप्त पत्रों की ओर तत्काल ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

43(2) यदि पत्र विसी मंत्री के नाम भेजा गया हो तो उसका उत्तर ध्यासंभव स्वयं मंत्री द्वारा दिया जाना चाहिए। अन्य मामलों में, पत्रों का उत्तर कम से कम संयुक्त सचिव के स्तर के अधिकारी के हस्ताक्षरों से जाना चाहिए।

पारितियां तथा अन्तरिम उत्तर

45(1) संसद सदस्यों, मान्यता प्राप्त संस्थाओं, सार्वजनिक निवायों तथा जनता से प्राप्त ऐसे पत्रादि जिनका तत्काल उत्तर देना संभव न हो, आम तौर से उनकी उपयुक्त पाठ्यती भेज देनी चाहिए। यदि ऐसा कोई पत्र भूल से विरामी विभाग में भेज दिया गया हो तो उसे तत्काल उपयुक्त विभाग को भेज दिया जायेगा और सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों को उसकी सूचना दे दी जाएगी।

45 (2) ऐसे सभी मामलों में जिनमें अन्तिम रूप से उत्तर देने में देव लगाने की संभावना हो, सम्बंधित विक्रि को शिविर विशेष अन्तर्गम उत्तर में ज दिया जायेगा। जहाँ कहीं संभव होगा, ऐसे अन्तर्गम उत्तर में घह अनुमानित तारीख बता दो जाएगी जब तक कि अन्तिम रूप से उत्तर दिये जाने की संभावना हो।

इसके अतिरिक्त ऐसे पत्रों के निपटान तथा उत्तरों पर विशेष नियामनी रखने के उद्देश्य से, विशेष राजिस्टरों के रखे जाने के लिए भी अनुदेश विद्यमान हैं।

(a) विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के मंत्रियों द्वारा संसद मदस्यों व प्राप्त पत्रों की संख्या के बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन के पठन पर रख दो जाएगी।

Strengthening of Assam Border to Check Entry of Foreigners

8226. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been suggested that a permanent wall be constructed and border should be strengthened in Assam to prevent entry of foreigners into the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) Suggestions have been received (including construction of a permanent wall) for effectively checking infiltration from across the boarders in Assam. The Government have taken various steps in this direction. Patrolling at the border has been intensified. Border arrangements are constantly under review.

Production of Titagarh Paper Mills

8227. SHRI NIRAN GHOSH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Titagarh Paper Mills produced S.L.C. varieties of paper to the requisite amount according to paper control order of June, 1979;

(b) what was production of this variety by this company in Mill No. I and II in 1979-80 separately, mill-wise;

(c) whether in case of shortfall of production, has any measure been taken against this company; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The Titaghur Paper Mills Co. Ltd. did not produce the requisite quantum of white printing paper as per requirements of the Paper (Regulation of Production) Order, 1979 during 1979-80.

(b) The Titaghur Paper Mills Co. Ltd. was being considered as one unit for the purpose of the above order. The production of white printing paper by the mill during 1979-80 was 11,565 tonnes.

(c) and (d) The Titaghur Paper Mills Co. Ltd. challenged the Paper (Regulation of Production) Order, 1979 in the Calcutta High Court in July, 79, which granted partial exemption from the production of white printing paper. As per the Court Order, Titaghur Paper Mills were to produce only 15 per cent of the total production as white printing paper and supply the same at the rate of Rs. 4,600 per M.T. to the educational sector. Since the statutory price of white printing paper at the relevant time was Rs. 3,000/- per tonne, the paper could not be distributed to the educational sector through the recognised channels. The order granted by the Calcutta High Court was

in force till 25th April, 1980. The Company had also represented to the Government that they were passing through a critical financial situation and could not produce white printing paper to the extent required. The Company was advised to withdraw the write petition filed by them in the Calcutta High Court so that their case could be examined and the company had accordingly withdrawn the petition in April, 1980.

Contraband opium Mystery

8228. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:
SHRI N. E. HORO:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in Hindustan Times dated the 17th March, 1981 under the heading 'Mystery about Rs. 2 lakhs worth contraband opium'; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) Car No. DHE 8656 belonging to one Khalil, a smuggler of Narcotics, was impounded by Meerut Police. Some personnel of Police Station Darya Ganj, Delhi are reported to have fabricated false evidence to connect the car with a criminal case registered with them, in order to get the car released. The car was brought to P.S. Darya Ganj, and on inspection of the car, it was found that there were places inside the car for concealing contraband goods. However, only 2 gms. of Charas were recovered from the Car.

The Inspector, Assistant Sub-Inspector and the Head Constable concerned, have been placed under suspension in connection with this case, and their conduct is under enquiry.

Norms for Foreign Collaboration

8229. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new norms have been laid down for foreign collaborations in respect of Industrial ventures; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Government's policy with regard to foreign collaboration is selective and based on national priorities. Foreign collaboration is permitted in sophisticated and high priority areas, in export-oriented or import-substitution manufacture and for enabling indigenous industry to update existing technology in India to meet effectively changing consumer preferences and/or to become competitive in the export market.

Sectoral allocations for Manipur .. under the Plan

8230. SHRI NGANGOM MOHEN-DRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to lay on the Table the sectoral allocation of outlays for the Sixth Five Year Plan and that of the Annual Plan, 1981-82 in respect of the State of Manipur?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): The sector-wise allocation of outlays for the Sixth Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan 1981-82 by heads of development in respect of the State of Manipur as approved by the Planning Commission is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Sectoral Allocation of Outlay for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 and Annual Plan 1981-82—Manipur.

(Rs. Lakhs)

Head of Development	Sixth Plan 1980-85	Annual Plan 1981-82
	2	3
Research and Education	120	35
Crop Husbandry	900	150
Land Reforms	40	9
Minor Irrigation & Command Area Development	900	155
Soil & Water Conservation	550	150
Animal Husbandry & Dairy Development	300	60
Fisheries	250	50
Forests	475	85
Investment in Agri. Fin. Institutions	20	4
Marketing	5	
Storage & Warehousing	40	9
Community Development & Panchayatas	230	40
Special Programme of Rural Development	700	90
I. Agriculture & Allied Services	4500	838
II. Cooperation	180	35
Irrigation	4000	600
Flood Control	550	80
Power	1865	380
III. Irrigation, Flood Control and Power	6415	1063
Village & Small Industries	1250	200
Medium & Large Industries	700	60
Mining	50	5
IV. Industry and Minerals	2900	265
Roads and Bridges	3200	620
Road Transport	300	45
Tourism	50	10
V. Transport and Communications	3550	675

1	2	3
General Education	1620	290
Art and Culture	80	6
Technical Education	100	18
Medical and Public Health	970	155
Sewerage & Water Supply.	2735	650
Housing & Police Housing.	420	70
Urban Development	160	20
Information & Publicity	50	5
Labour & Labour Welfare.	40	5
Welfare of SC, ST & Other Backward Classes	250	45
Social Welfare	135	21
Nutrition	110	10
VI. Social and Community Services	6670	1205
Secretariat Economic Services	15	4
Economic Advice and Statistics	40	8
District Councils	100	24
Weights and Measures	10	2
VII. Economic Services	165	38
Stationery and Printing	20	4
Public Works Others—Public Admn. Buildings (Police)	500	90
VIII. General Services	520	94
GRAND TOTAL	24000	4300

Setting up of Industries in Goa

8231. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have given clearance for setting up any industries in Goa in 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) if so the names of such industries and the amounts of investment in those industries; and

(c) whether any of these industries have come up in 1980-81?

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

(b) A statement in enclosed. Information regarding actual investment in each case is not centrally maintained in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals in the Department of Industrial Development.

(c) Since it generally takes 3 to 4 years for a project to materialise, the Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences granted during the years 1980 and 1981 (upto March) would be at various stages of implementation.

Statement

Details of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences granted during 1980 and 1981 (up to March, 1981) for Industries in Goa.

Name of the party & location	Item of Manufacture & capacity
<i>Letters of Intent</i>	
Modern Nets Ltd., Bombay (Union Territory of Goa).	Expanded PVC floats — 240 tonnes.
Economic Dev. Corp. of Goa, Daman & Diu Ltd., Goa (Goa).	Pressed parts/ components sub-assemblies/ assemblies therefrom for various aggregates of automobiles — 72,00 tonnes.
Ciba-Geigy of India Ltd., Bombay (Corlim, Gao, Daman & Diu).	(1) Trimethoprim — 6 tonnes. (2) Formulations of trimethoprim — 3 tonnes in terms of bulk drug.
Shri V.L. Khetan, Bombay (Daman, Gao, Daman & Diu).	Solid and flux Cored tin Solder Wires Solder Sticks, Strips and bars — 500 Tonnes.
Merck (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay (Goa).	Vitamin 'E' and its derivatives — 94 tonnes (after expn.).
Airoplast (P) Ltd. Panaji (Goa)	Expanded PVC floats, Net buoys Inders, Power block floats etc. — 240 nos.
Goa Ant biotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Pune, (Pernem, Goa, Daman & Diu).	1. Ampicillin trihydrate — 1020.00 KGS. 2. Cephalexin — 102.00 KGS. etc. etc.
Hedra Co. Rua, Ismael Gracjas Panjim, Goa (Sanguem, Goa).	Writing, Print, Wrapping and Packing Paper — 10,000 tonnes.
Ciba-Geigy of India Ltd., Bombay (Ulhas, Goa).	Hydrochlorothiazide and formulations — 2 tonnes (exis.) at Bhandup, Bombay 8 tonnes at Goa, Daman & Diu 10 tonnes (after expn.)
Zuari Agro-Chemicals Ltd., Goa (Sancoale, Goa).	Di-Ammonium Phosphate — 42,000 tonnes in term of P.O. and 16,435 tonnes in terms of Nitrogen.
<i>Industrial Licences</i>	
Ciba Geigy of India Ltd., Bombay, (Corlim Khas, Goa.)	Hydrochloric Acids (33%) 500 tonnes Methyl chloride — 2.0 tonnes (as by products from the effluent streams at Santa Monica Plant).
Modern/Nets Ltd., Bombay (Goa).	Expanded PVC floats — 240 tonnes.
M/s. Automobile Corp. of Goa Ltd., Panaji, Goa (Goa).	Pressed Parts/ Components, SUB Sub-assemblies/ assemblies therefrom for various aggregates of automobiles — 7,200 tonnes.
M/s. Chowgule and Co. Pvt. Ltd., Mormugao Harbour (Quepem, Goa).	Cotton Yarn — 25,000 spindles (exis.), 31,036 spindles (after expn.)
M/s. Shetye Tyre & Rubber Industries, Bicholim Goa (Bicholim, Goa).	1. O Rings — 10,726 Numbers. 2. Rubber Washers — 263 Numbers. 3. Metal to Rubber Bonded items — 413 Numbers. 4. Oil Seals — 30 Numbers.

उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक

8232. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका
क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की क्षुप्ति करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने प्रत्येक दो वर्षों के दौरान उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक में 50 अंकों अवधि की वृद्धि के लिए न्यूनतम मर्जूरी को बढ़ाने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हो, तो न्यूनतम श्रम मूल्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिंहा) : (क) से (ग). राज्य श्रम मंत्री भूमिकन के 31वें आधिकारिक में यह सिफारिश की गई कि यदि आवश्यक हो, न्यूनतम मर्जूरी दरों की कम से कम दो वर्ष में एक बार या उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांकों में 50 प्लाइट की वृद्धि होने पर जो भी पहले हो, पुनराध्यार्थी की जानी चाहिए और इसमें संशोधन किया जाना चाहिए। इन सिफारिशों को राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के प्रशासकों को आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने के लिए भेज दिया गया है।

Filling up reservation quota by Ministries/Departments

8233. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR

SINGH:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI BHEEKHABHAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that reserved quota in the appointments have not been filled up by all the Ministries of the Government of India;

(b) if so, the names of such Department/Ministries where reserved quota for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes have not so far been filled;

(c) whether at the time of appointment, statutory relaxation allowed to

Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates in qualifications and experience is not followed/allowed and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what steps are being taken by Government so that the SC/quota is fully filled up in all Departments/Ministries of the Government of India?

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

(a) and (b) In the Central Government, reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is related to vacancies and not to posts, and, hence, any shortfall computed with reference to total number of posts in a Ministry/Department does not truly reflect the correct position. However, information regarding representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes available as on 1-1-1980 is indicated in Statements 'A' and 'B'.

(c) Relaxations for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes etc. are allowed under executive instructions and not through statutory enactment. Under strict instructions from the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, they are required to be followed by all the Ministries/Departments.

(d) Ministries/Departments have been asked to follow strictly the reservation orders and the procedures prescribed therein such as wide publicity of the reserved vacancies through newspapers, All India Radio, and recognised voluntary Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes associations etc. with a view to ensure that the reserved quota is filled up. Coaching centres have also been started to prepare candidates for various competitive examinations. Examination centres have also been set up in the areas where there is a large concentration of Scheduled Tribes. In certain cases, special departmental examination for Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates has also been held.

Statement—A

Representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes as on 1-1-1980 in services under the Government of India.

Group (Ct.)	Total No. of employees	Scheduled Castes	Percentage	Scheduled Tribes	Percentage
A(Ct.I)	47,937	2,375	4.95	506	1.06
B(Ct.II)	59,161	5,055	8.54	763	1.29
C(Ct.III)	17,52,230	2,35,555	13.44	55,334	3.16
D(Ct.IV) (Excluding Sweepers)	12,72,397	2,41,607	19.46	68,401	5.38
	31,31,725	4,90,592	15.67	1,25,004	3.99

Statement—B

Group Ministries/Departments where representation of Scheduled Castes is less than the prescribed percentage of 15% (excluding Sweepers) Ministries/Departments where the representation of Scheduled Tribes is less than the prescribed percentage of 7 1/2% (excluding sweepers)

- A. All Ministries/Departments (except President's Sectt.). All Ministries/Deptts.
- B. All Ministries/Departments (except Deptt. of Parl. Affairs, Vice-President's Office). All Ministries/Deptts.
- C. All Ministries/Departments except Department of Parl. Affairs President's Sectt., Deptt. of Electronics, Deptt. of Science & Technology, Ministry of Communications, Deptt. of Civil Supplies & Cooperation, Deptt. of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Deptt. of Steel, BPL, DGP&T. All Ministries/Deptts.
- D. Deptt. of Personnel & A. R. (AR Wing), Deptt. of Parliamentary Affairs, Deptt. of Expenditure, Ministry of Home Affairs, Deptt. of Heavy Industries, Deptt. of Personnel & A.R. (Personnel Wing). All Ministries/Deptts. except Deptt. of Personnel and A.R. (AR Wing), Deptt. of Parliamentary Affairs, P.M.'s Office, Legislative Deptt.

Meeting with French Minister for Foreign Trade

8234. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the French Minister for Foreign Trade had a meeting with him recently in New Delhi;

(b) whether the question of the collaboration between the French

automobile companies and Maruti also came up for discussion;

(c) whether any specific proposals were offered and considered during the meeting; and

(d) the details thereof?

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

(d) He Mr. Michal Cointat, French Minister for Foreign Trade met the

Minister of State for Industry during his visit to India in March, 1981. The two Ministers exchanged views on possibilities of Indo-French Economic Cooperation with reference to the upgrading of technology and modernising various sectors of Indian Industry. Reference was also made to the Maruti Project and to the interest shown in it by the two French automobile companies namely M/s. Renault and M/s. Peugeot. The French Minister indicated the possibility of foreign exchange assistance for the proposed project, partly in the form of soft loans and partly in the form of export credit.

Deposits of Uranium in Lalitpur District of U.P.

8235. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that good grade of uranium indications have been found in the bore-holes in Pisnari area in District Lalitpur, Uttar Pradesh drilled by Sourai upper project of U.P. Government in 1979-80;

(b) if so, what steps the Department of Atomic Energy has taken for exploration of uranium in that area;

(c) the progress made as far; and

(d) what is the report of Atomic Energy regarding the U.P. uranium discovery concerning the year 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) Investigations by the Department of Atomic Energy into the reported discovery of uranium by the Government of Uttar Pradesh in 1979-80 indicate that the deposits are not of good grade.

Setting up of Micro Cement Plants

8236. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which Government have been successful in initiating and encouraging the establishment of mini cement plants;

(b) whether Government have considered to develop and encourage micro-plants for cement production keeping in view the high demand and non-availability of cement at reasonable fixed rates; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c). The term 'Micro Plants' presumably refers to mini cement plants. It has been the policy of the Government to encourage setting up of mini cement plants in the country. Approvals have been given for establishment of mini cement plants for a total capacity of 4.5 million tonnes.

Finalisation of Select List for Deputy Secretaries

8237. SHRI MUBARAK SHAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Members of Selection Board are not meeting quickly to finalise the July 1980 select lists for Deputy Secretaries of the Central Secretariat;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the exact date by which the said select list will be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). The Selection Committee will meet to finalise the select list as soon as the assessment of the eligible officers, on the basis of their service records, has been completed by each member of the Committee. This work is in an

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(c) It is proposed to issue the Select List within about a month's time.

दिल्ली पुलिस के कर्मचारियों को मकान किराया भत्ते का भुगतान

3238. श्री दी० डी० तिहौ : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तीसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार 750 रु० वेतन पाने वाले दिल्ली पुलिस कर्मचारियों को 25 प्रतिशत मकान किराया भत्ता देय है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ऐसे कर्मचारियों को मकान किराया रसीद प्रस्तुत करने की यावश्यकता नहीं है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो यह भत्ता किस तिथि से देय है और अब तक इसका भुगतान न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्यमंडी (श्री योगेन्द्र मकाण) : (क) गे (ग) वित्त मंत्रालय के तारीख 3-9-74 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन के अनुमार दिल्ली पुलिस के कार्मिक जो निशुल्क आवास के हकदार हैं, निशुल्क आवास के बदले में 10 प्रतिशत । 7½% की दर से प्रतिपूरक भत्ते के अतिरिक्त अपने वेतन के 15% की दर से मकान किराये भत्ते के हकदार थे, बास्तें कि वे अपने दावों के संबंध में 1-11-1973 से किराया रसीद प्रस्तुत करें । वेतन के 25 प्रतिशत तक के दावे के समर्थन में किराया रसीद प्रस्तुत करने में असफल रहने की स्थिति में वे अपने वेतन के 15% की दर से मकान किराया भत्ते के हकदार हैं ।

दिल्ली पुलिस/दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि अभी तक किसी भी पात्र पुलिस

कार्मिक ने अपने दावे के समर्थन में किराया रसीद प्रस्तुत नहीं की है ।

तथापि वित्त मंत्रालय के तारीख 22-3-1978 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन के अनुसार वे 1-2-1978 से किराया रसीद प्रस्तुत किए बिना, निशुल्क आवास के बदले में अपने वेतन के 15% की दर से मकान किराया भत्ते और 10% की दर से प्रतिपूरक भत्ते के हकदार हैं और उन्हें तदनुसार भुगतान किया गया है ।

Conference of States Planning Ministers

3239. SHRI CHITTA MOHATA:
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that planning Ministers of States met recently in Delhi to discuss implementation and monitoring of the Sixth Plan Programme; and

(b) if so, the outcome of that conference?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAIN DAFT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Conference provided a forum for inter-action between the Planning Commission and the State Planning Ministers, Vice-chairmen and whole-time Members of State Planning Boards to take stock of the States' capabilities to plan, implement plan programmes and to assess their various problems including personnel and training problems. The importance of decentralised planning was emphasised and appreciated by all States. The need for strengthening of the Planning machinery at the District Level was emphasised and the Planning Commission was requested to extend assistance for this purpose. The need for strengthening project formulation and monitoring in the case of special projects introduced during the Sixth Plan was emphasised. The Planning Commission was requested to provide guideline to the

States on the methodology of Household Planning.

Talks with Mizo Leader

8240. SHRI N. E. HORO:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Laldenga, the Leader of Mizo National Front has recently had talks with the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the points on which settlement has been arrived at in solving the problems in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Talks with Shri Laldenga are still continuing.

मध्य प्रदेश में गैर-सरकारी उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिये आवेदन पत्र

8241. श्री मुन्द्रर शर्मा: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की ओर से 1979-80 में सरकार को कितने आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ख) कितने आवेदकों को आशय पत्र जारी किये गये हैं;

(ग) वहां कितने उद्योग स्थापित किये गये; और

(घ) कितने आवेदन पत्र विचाराधीन हैं?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मत्रा

(डा० चरणजीत चानना): (क) 1,4-1979 से 31-3-1980 की अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश में गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में विभिन्न उद्योगों की स्थापना करने के लिए गैर-सरकारी लाइसेंसों

की स्वीकृति हेतु 86 आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे।

(ख) अब तक 34 आशय पत्र और/गैर-सरकारी लाइसेंस जारी किये गये हैं।

(ग) चूंकि जारी किए गए आशय पत्र/गैर-सरकारी लाइसेंस की वैधता अवधि क्रमशः 1 वर्ष / 2 वर्ष होती है और प्रायः यह बढ़ाई भी जाती है, अतएव वर्ष 1979-80 में जारी किए गए आशय पत्र/गैर-सरकारी लाइसेंस स्पष्टतः कार्यन्वयन की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में होंगे।

(च) किसी समय के विचाराधीन आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या तथा उनके अन्य विवरण के बारे में सरकार द्वारा उन पर निर्णय लिए जाने के बाद ही बताया जा सकता है।

दिल्ली अग्निशमन सेवा में 'अनुसूचित जातियों/जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों' के भर्ती, पदोन्नति तथा स्थायीकरण के बारे में अदेशों की क्रियान्विति

8242. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली नगर निगम के अधीन दिल्ली अग्निशमन सेवा में अनुसूचित जातियों/जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों को भर्ती, पदोन्नति तथा स्थायीकरण के बारे में गृह मंत्रालय के अनुदेशों का पालन किया जा रहा है।

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान वहां अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के श्रेणीवार कितने व्यक्ति भर्ती किये गये;

(ग) उनके लिये आरक्षित कोटे के अनुसार वहां अभी कितने पद खाली पड़े हुए हैं;

(घ) कितने पद पदोन्नतियों द्वारा भरे गये तथा कितने खाली पड़े हैं;

(ङ) सरकार इस समय पदोन्नतियों के लिये कितने आवेदन पत्रों पर विचार कर रही है; और

(च) इस बारे में निर्णय कब तक कर लिया जायेगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा) : (क) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के प्रतिनिधित्व के संबंध में गृह मंत्रालय के अनुदेशों का दिल्ली अग्निशमन सेवा में संचालनात्मक कर्मचारियों/पदों की भर्ती, पदोन्नति और स्थायीकरण करते समय पालन किया जाता है।

(ख) से (घ) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ङ) और (च) मुख्य अग्निशमन अधिकारी को एक उप अधिकारी से स्टेशन अधिकारी के रूप में पदोन्नति के लिए एक

अन्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है और इस पर शीघ्र निर्णय किए जाने का आशा है।

विवरण

(ख) और (ग) 1-4-1978 से दिल्ली अग्निशमन सेवा में संचालनात्मक पदों पर अनुसूचित जातियों/जनजातियों की श्रेणीवार भर्ती इस प्रकार है :

स्टेशन अधिकारी	2
उप-अधिकारी	5
फायरमैन	30
टेलोफोन आपरेटर	4
ड्राइवर	2
क्लोनर	1
रेडियो टेक्निशन	1

सोधी भर्ती के लिए आरक्षित कोटा में इन श्रेणियों के पदों में कोई पद रिक्त नहीं है :

(घ) सूचना नीचे दी गई है :

क्रम संख्या	श्रेणी	पदोन्नत सामान्य अनुसूचित रोस्टर	पिछला किए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या	जाति/जन के अनु- जाति सार आरक्षित कोटा	वकाया
1	स्टेशन अधिकारी	7	7	--	2
2	उप-अधिकारी	13	12	1	3
3	लिंडिंग फायरमैन	62	51	11	15
4	चयन श्रेणी फायरमैन	44	37	7	11

पिछले वकाया को समाप्त करने के प्रयत्न जारी हैं।

Tractor Price

8243. SHR K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of tractors have gone very high;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to bring down the prices so as to keep the same within the reach of a common farmer;

(c) whether Government propose to permit import of tractors in general and as gift in particular free or at nominal duty; and

(d) if not, what other measures regarding the facilities to farmers have been extended by Government to make them available within easy reach?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Tractor prices have been increasing over the last several years mainly due to increases in the costs of various inputs such as raw materials, components (both indigenous & imported), over-head charges etc.

(b) Steps have been taken by the Government to encourage the manufacturers to increase the production of tractors in the country. These include the following:—

(i) Facility for regularisation of excess capacity has been extended to the manufacturers of tractors.

(ii) Facility for automatic growth has been extended to the manufacturers of tractors.

(iii) Concessional customs duty has been allowed on import of critical tractor components regarding which shortages have been felt in the country.

(iv) Applications for expansion of capacity by the existing manufacturers are being considered on merits.

(v) Proposals for diversification by the existing manufacturers into lower horse power ranges of tractors which are comparatively cheaper are being allowed on merits.

It is expected that with increased production of tractors of different makes and with inter-se competition, the prices will stabilise at reasonable level.

It may also be mentioned that after the rescission of the statutory price control in 1974, a method of price surveillance has been introduced. This system is at present applicable to three makes of tractors which are considered market leaders.

(c) No, Sir. In view of the overall production in the country matching the present demand, no general import of tractors including its import as gift has been envisaged.

(d) Apart from the steps mentioned in reply to part (b) above, the Government are also allowing subsidy under I.R.D. Programme to small or marginal farmers for purchase of tractors for self-employment purposes provided their land holding is not more than five acres and the annual income of the family is less than Rs. 3,500.

Adivasi Housing Development Schemes

8244. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Adivasi Housing Development Scheme are under operation in various States;

(b) if so, the number of houses which have been distributed so far in Orissa State under this Scheme;

(c) whether such schemes are proposed to be implemented in each and every district of Orissa; and

(d) the details about the financial grants given to the housing development schemes of various States in 1980-81 and 1981-82?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir. According to available information the Housing schemes are launched on the basis of income and not on caste or tribe.

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

(d) During 1980-81 in the tribal sub-Plan area a sum of about Rs. 920 lakhs from State Plan flow and Rs 34 lakhs from special Central assistance was agreed to be utilised for housing sector. Financial provisions for 1981-82 are yet to be decided.

Production of Diesel Cars

8245. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the progress so far made in regard to the production of diesel cars in India;

(b) whether diesel cars produced by the Hindustan Motors put on the road have been found working satisfactorily; and

(c) if so, how long it is likely to take before the commercial production of these vehicles is taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd. have been granted permission to manufacture a limited number of Ambassador cars fitted with diesel engine for trial and demonstration purpose. It has been reported by M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd. that the field performance of these cars has been satisfactory. The question of dieselisation of passenger cars is under examination, having regard to the availability of diesel and petrol vis-a-vis demand and techno-economic and technological aspects of switch-over to diesel.

Filling up of Higher Posts in Maruti

8246. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many posts in Maruti Limited have been created which carry total emoluments of Rs. two thousand per month and more;

(b) how many of them have been filled;

(c) who are the persons appointed to these posts and what salaries and perquisites are available to them; and

(d) the qualifications and experience of all these appointees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). Against the three posts created in the Maruti Undertakings, carrying total emoluments of over Rs. 2000/- p.m. the following three persons have been appointed:

1. Shri U. K. Kachru.
2. Shri B. P. Singh.
3. Shri V. B. Chawla.

(d) The details of qualifications and experience are:

Shri U. K. Kachru, General Manager

B.E. and Master of Business Administration:

Total experience—12 years consisting of 3 years abroad and 9 years with reputed Indian Companies.

Shri B. P. Singh, Dy Manager

Post Graduate with Diploma in Materials Management.

Total experience—12 years in Joint & Private Sector Enterprises.

Shri V. B. Chawla, Accounts Officer

Graduate

Professionally qualified S.A.S.

Total service as S.A.S.—21 years.

Service as an Accounts Officer—7 years.

मंत्रालयों में तकनीकी सलाहकार/अधिकारी

8247. श्री नन्द किशोर शर्मा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को वर्तमान प्रशासनिक तंत्र के अन्तर्गत सभी मंत्रालयों में सभी तकनीकी अधिकारी/सलाहकार प्रशासकों/नैकरशाहों के अधीन हैं;

(ख) क्या तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों को नैकरशाही के नियंत्रण में रखे जाने से देश को तकनीकी प्रगति में रुकावट पैदा होती है; और

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

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० बैंकेट सुद्धव्याधा) :

(क) से (ग) विरिच्छ पदों विशेषकर संयुक्त सचिव तथा उससे ऊपर के स्तर के पदों पर जिन पर नियुक्तियाँ केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा गुणावर्णन के आधार पर विभिन्न स्तरों से चयन के आधार पर की जाती हैं। इनमें संबंधित व्यक्तियों को अंतर्क्षिक उपयुक्तता के संदर्भ में प्रत्येक पद को विशेष आवश्यकताओं तथा चयन के क्षेत्र के भीतर अधिकारियों की अद्वैताओं तथा अनुभव को ध्यान में रखा जाता है। वर्तमान नोति प्रशासनिक तंत्र की निरंतर कार्यकुशलता और संबंधित अधिकारियों की प्रतिभाओं का अधिकतम प्रयोग सुनिश्चित करने के लिए काफी उपयोगी और कारगर जिद्द हुई है।

घरेलू नौकरों की सेवा शर्तों के बारे में कानून

8248. श्री मूल चन्द डागा क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने घरेलू नौकरों की सेवा शर्तों को नियमित करने के लिए कोई कानून तैयार किया है, क्योंकि उनका शोषण किया जा रहा है और उनमें एक दिन में बारह घंटे से ज्यादा काम लिया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या इस तरह का कानून लागू किए जाने का विचार है?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिंहा) : (क) जो नहीं।

(ख) इस मामषे पर राज्य सरकारों के साथ परामर्श करके विचार किया गया और ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में घरेलू नौकरों के लिए कानून बनवार्द नहीं होगा।

Setting up of Ashoka Leyland Truck Engine Unit at Alwar, Rajasthan

8249. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the setting up of a unit at Alwar by Ashoka Leyland Truck Engine;

(b) if so, whether the company has installed the industry at Alwar;

(c) if answer to (b) is in the negative, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken for the early setting up and functioning of the company's unit at Alwar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (d). Government have issued

a letter of intent to Ashok Leyland for expanding its capacity for the manufacture of medium duty commercial vehicles from 12,500 nos. to 40,000 nos. per annum through three new units to be established in the States of Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. The new unit in the State of Rajasthan is to have a capacity of 12,500 medium duty commercial vehicles. The company has reported that this unit will be located at Alwar and that preliminary steps have been taken to start the construction activities. It is further reported that the unit is expected to commence commercial production in 1982.

भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा अधिकारियों में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों की नियुक्ति

8250. श्रो छोतूभाई गामित: क्या एह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के कितने अधिकारी नियुक्त किये गये और उनमें अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों की संख्या क्या है;

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों के द्विये कितना कोटा आरक्षित है और उस में कितना भरा गया;

(ग) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिये आरक्षित पूरे कोटे को भरे न जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कितने उम्मीदवार भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा परीक्षा में बठे तथा उनमें से कितने उम्मीदवार उत्तीर्ण हुए; और

(ङ) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिये आरक्षित दूरी

कोटे को भरने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जारहे हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्यविभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वैक्ट-सुद्धार्या) : (क)

परीक्षाकार्द्ध नियुक्त अनुसूचित अनुसूचित किए गए जाति जनजाति भारतीय प्रशासनिक संचा अधिकारियों को कुल संख्या

1977	136	22	10
1978	122	18	10
1979	125	18	9

(1979 की परीक्षा के अनुसूचित जाति के एक उम्मीदवार के मामले की जांच की जारही है)

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए सांविधिक आरक्षण कमशः 15 प्रतिशत तथा 7 1/2 प्रतिशत है। आरक्षण का पूरा कोटा भर लिया गया है तथा भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा में कोई बैकलाग नहीं है।

(ग) उपर्युक्त (ख) के उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) 1977 तथा 1978 में आयोजित भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा आदि परीक्षा तथा 1979 में आयोजित सिविल सेवा परीक्षा (जो पहले भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा आदि परीक्षा के नाम से जानी जाती थी) जिसके माध्यम से भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा भारतीय पुलिस सेवा तथा केन्द्रीय सेवाएं समूह "क" तथा "ख" आदि में भर्ती की गई थी, के संबंध में व्यौरे दर्शन वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(क) परीक्षा में योग्यताक्रम में अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों के रैंकों का व्यान किये बिना इन सेवाओं में उनकी नियुक्ति के लिए आरक्षित कोटे में कमी को पूरा करने के

लिए मानदण्ड में छूट देकर इन जातियों के उम्मीदवारों को सिफारिश देने के लिए बातें किये उम्मीदवार उपयुक्त हों परीक्षा के नियमों में विशिष्ट उपबन्ध किए गए हैं।

विवरण

परीक्षा का वर्ष	परीक्षा में बैठे अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवारों की संख्या	आरक्षित रिक्तियों की संख्या	सफल हुए अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवारों की संख्या	परीक्षा में बैठे अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों की संख्या	आरक्षित रिक्तियों को संभालने की संख्या	सफल हुए अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों की संख्या
1977	2529	114	106†	662	84	38
1978	2964	124	135‡	743	85	46
1979	1139	112	112	723	80	80

† अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए आरक्षित एक रिक्ति पर एक और उम्मीदवार की बाद में सिफारिश की गई।

‡ इसमें अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों के नियम आरक्षित रिक्तियों पर निफारिश किए गए 11 उम्मीदवार शामिल हैं।

Ratio of Female Population to Male Population in Census

8251. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ratio of women to men in the country has not much improved according to the census report;

(b) what has been the ratio of female population to male since 1901; and

(c) the reasons for the lesser number of females than male in the country?

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

(a) According to the provisional population results of 1981 census there is some improvement during the decade 1971—81. There are 935 females per 1000 males.

(b) The sex ratio from 1901 to 1981 is as follows:—

Census year	Sex ratio (Females per 1000 males)
1901	972
1911	964
1921	955
1931	950
1941	945
1951	946
1961	941
1971	930
1981	935 (provisional)

(c) Various reasons have been put forward to explain the lesser number of females than males in the country. Among these are the possibility of neglect of female children & deaths of women during child birth in certain age groups. However, no one specific or particular reason can be said to explain this phenomenon exclusively.

Guidelines for Registration in Foreign Assignment Section by States

8252. SHRI N. SELVARAJU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the guidelines and norms specified by the Government of India to the State Governments in forwarding applications for registration in the Foreign Assignment Section of Government of India;

(b) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu have stipulated many conditions and strings which are not in vogue in any of the States and against the Government of India policy in the matter of registration in Foreign Assignment Section and also in getting relief for foreign assignments; and

(c) whether Government propose to advise the Government of Tamil Nadu to follow the general guidelines and norms in this matter to ensure equality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Experts having (i) graduate and higher professional qualifications in their field of specialisation (ii) three years professional experience and (iii) who are below 60 years of age are eligible for registration on the Foreign Assignment panels maintained for meeting the requirements of developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Applications for registration from employees of Government and semi-government organisations are required to be supported by a certificate from their employers that the applicants will be released for service abroad on foreign service terms in public interest within 30 days of selection, if need be, and also stating the total period for which the applicants would be released for deputation abroad.

(b) and (c). The requisite information is being obtained from the Government of Tamil Nadu and it will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

Welfare of Beedi Workers

8253. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the main functions performed so far by the regional Headquarters of the Eastern States at Bhubaneshwar in Orissa run by the Labour Welfare department of the Government of India to promote the welfare of the Beedi workers; and

(b) the methods and policies pursued by this regional headquarter in performing its functions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): (a) and (b). The main functions of the Welfare Commissioner, Bhubaneshwar region are to implement various schemes for promoting welfare of beedi workers and their families, as provided in the Beedi Welfare Fund Act, 1976. So far, 17 dispensaries have been set up under the Fund. Arrangements have also been made for specialised treatment to beedi workers suffering from T.B. A scheme for grant of scholarships ranging between Rs. 10/- to Rs. 75 per month to the children of beedi workers is being operated. A "Build Your Own House Scheme" has also been introduced.

Harassment of Christians in Motihari, Bihar

8254. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the harassment and atrocities to which the Christian minority in Motihari, East Champaran District of Bihar are being subjected to since September, 1980;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Christian Prachar Bhawan was raided, property of the Navjivan Primary School and Navjivan Leprosy Relief Ashram was looted and members of the management were assaulted; and

(c) if so, whether the culprits have been apprehended and punished in view of the failure of the local authorities to protect the Christian?

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

Persons Employed in Kalpakkam Atomic Power Project

8255. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the total number of workers as well as the staff members employed in the Kalpakkam Atomic Power Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): The total number of persons employed in the Madras Atomic Power Project is 1293.

Memorandum regarding closure of B.B.J. Ltd. Calcutta

8256. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether B.B.J. Sramik Union, 18 F, Shahanagar Road, Calcutta a had sent a memorandum to him (dated 16th December, 1980) regarding 'closure of Calcutta firm M/s. Braithwaite Burn and Jessop Construction Co. Ltd.:'

(b) if so, what are the salient features of the said memorandum;

(c) the steps that have been or are being taken to revive the company;

(d) whether the Union has given some concrete proposals in this regard; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) The Memorandum has suggested the following broad measures for the revival of B.B.J.:

(i) conversion of constituents dues into paid-up capital,

(ii) increasing the authorised capital,

(iii) increasing in revalued figures of fixed assets to be taken as capital reserve,

(iv) reducing accumulated losses by reduction of paid-up share capital, so that the latter equals capital reserve,

(v) fresh cash contribution by constituent units, and

(vi) diversification into new lines of production.

(c) to (e) In view of the continuing and mounting losses of BBJ, the question of its reorganisation and restructuring is under consideration in consultation with the concerned authorities. The various suggestions made by the Union, will also be taken into consideration.

Talks on Assam Agitation

8257. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the leaders of the agitation in Assam on foreign nationals issue have since offered for direct talks with Government!

(b) if so, whether such direct talks have recently been held; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Inclusion of Tribes in Eastern States in Scheduled Tribes List

8258. SHRI N. GOUZAGIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from various tribal organisations/groups of Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Assam demanding recognition of their tribes and inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, how long Government intend to take for the disposal of this issue concerning the tribals?

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

(b) The proposal would be duly considered when the Government decides to undertake legislation for the comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Murders of Press People

8259. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of journalists, press correspondents, editors and sub-editors who have been murdered during the last three months in the country; and

(b) the steps which Government have taken to protect their lives and properties in future?

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

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

Report of Magisterial Inquiry into Killing of a Boy in a Taxi in Delhi

8260. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether report of the magisterial enquiry to ascertain facts about killing of a 14 year old boy Ganga in a moving taxi in Delhi has been received;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, how long it will take and the reasons for delay?

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

(a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Magistrate enquiring into the matter has asked for some more time to complete the Inquiry and submit his report. He is likely to take another fortnight.

Import of Multi-Coloured Offset Printing Machine

8261. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's policy permits import of multi-coloured offset printing machines for printing on cardboard, paper etc.; and

(b) if so, what is it that is holding up issue of the necessary import licence to M/s. Pioneer Press (Private) Ltd. for import of cardboard skiller printing machine, especially when three similar machines have been allowed to be imported by the large scale sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir. Import of multi-coloured offset printing machines for printing on cardboard, paper etc., is allowed on merits considering various aspects such as indigenous availability/capability of indigenous manufacturers to manufacture the machine to be imported, recommendation of the sponsoring authorities regarding essentiality, economic advantages, likely effects on labour displacement, etc.

(b) Although the application of M/s. Pioneer Press (Private) Ltd., for import of a four Colour Special Offset Printing machine has been approved by the Government, there were a number of representations against the import from the small and cottage sector match industry, and Members of Parliament, stating that the import is likely to render substantial number of people unemployed. A study team is going into these and

related aspects of the import of these machines.

Starting of Newsprint Factory at Kerala

8262. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) when the newsprint factory at Kerala is expected to start production;

(b) whether there is sufficient raw material to run the factory to full capacity; and

(c) if not, what are the resources for raw material?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The newsprint factory at Kerala is expected to commence trial runs by end of 1981.

(b) and (c) The Hindustan Paper Corporation have entered into an agreement with the Government of Kerala for supply of adequate raw materials to the newsprint factory.

News item captioned "Solar Energy Appliances Developed"

8263. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards news item captioned "Solar energy appliances developed" appearing in Hindustan Times dated 18th March, 1981; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to popularise the appliances and start its production on commercial basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government is giving particular emphasis to demonstration and field trials of solar energy systems and devices already developed, on the basis of which reduction in costs and improvements in efficiency can be brought about and meaningful commercialization accomplished. Efforts are also being made to encourage the production of these items. The question of fiscal incentives, both for manufacturers and users of solar energy devices and systems, is receiving urgent attention of Government. An information programme for greater public awareness is also being initiated to popularize the use of solar energy systems and devices.

Insurance schemes for fishermen

8264. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to draw up a comprehensive scheme for insurance of fishermen living in various parts of the country and specially Goa, Daman and Diu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration of Government. However, all the coastal States/Union Territories (including Goa Administration) have been advised to extend the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 to persons employed in any operation in the sea for catching fish.

Legislation for the persons employed in circus industry

8265. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons employed in Circus Companies under different categories;

(b) whether these are covered by any laws applicable to labour, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration to enact legislation amending affording them protection from exploitation and safeguarding their rights; and

(d) if so, an outline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) According to a survey conducted some years ago, there were about 200 companies employing nearly 10,000 workers.

(b) The Central laws applicable to Circus workers are the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 and the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.

(c) and (d) It is proposed to undertake legislation to provide for the safety, health and conditions of service, etc. of workers engaged in the circus industry for which some details have been worked out. The nature and scope of the proposed legislation and the machinery to enforce its provisions are likely to be considered by the Standing Committee of Labour Ministers at its next meeting.

Army Officers in D.G.I.

8266. SHRI M. KANDASWAMY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Army Officers are employed in D.G.I. Organisation and how many of them are permanently seconded;

(b) whether any military duties are performed by the Army Officers in D.G.I. Organisation;

(c) whether military training is essential to perform those duties;

(d) if so, what arrangements are made to provide regular P.T. and periodical military training to permanently seconded service officers; and

(e) whether all the permanently seconded officers are medically fit for military duties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) 334 Army Officers are employed in the D.G.I. Organisation, as on 31-3-1981, out of which 235 are permanently seconded.

(b) to (d). Though the Army Officers in the D.G.I. Organisation do not normally perform military duties except in the broad sense of performing functions to enable the country's defence forces to remain efficient, they are liable to perform such duties if required by the Army Headquarters. The Army Officers, who are inducted into the D.G.I. Organisation undergo military training including specialised training in weapons and equipment which enables them to effectively discharge their duties in the D.G.I. Organisation.

There is a provision for half-yearly physical proficiency test for officers. There is no arrangement for providing them regular P.T. However, the officers themselves try to keep medically fit.

(e) The medical standards applicable to permanently seconded officers in the D.G.I. organisation are at present the same as for officers of the Army Medical Corps, who are subject to military duties.

Research and development programme of metallic glass

8267. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian metallurgists have developed a metallic glass;

(b) if so, whether Government have decided to launch a major national programme for its research and development; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c). DST has been

supporting a Coordinated research project on 'Amorphous Materials' since 1978 including research on metallic glasses. Sample tapes of metallic glasses with different compositions have been prepared using Melt-spinning Techniques. An Expert Committee has been constituted to examine the aspects on which further research is to be undertaken and to recommend a coordinated project.

Indication of religion of Mus'ims in census

8268. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during Census, the religion of Muslims was indicated only by the letter 'M' instead of writing 'Islam'.

(b) whether it is also a fact that the mother tongue of Muslims who indicated it as 'Urdu' has been indicated only by the letter 'U' and that too with pencil; and

(c) if so, the justification therefor?

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

(a) The instructions to enumerators for filling up the question on religion stated that they should use abbreviations in the case of major religions. The instructions read as follows:

"In answering this question, use the following abbreviations:

For Hindus,	Write 'H'
For Muslims,	Write 'M'
For Christians,	Write 'C'
For Sikhs,	Write 'S'
For Buddhists,	Write 'B'
For Jains,	Write 'J'

For the others, record the actual religion as returned fully."

However, wherever local representations were received that the word 'Islam' should be written as such, this was done. The abbreviations have been used for convenience of the enumerator.

(b) The instructions to the enumerators for recording mother tongue were that this should be recorded in full as returned by the respondent. Use of abbreviations in the case of mother tongue was not allowed. No specific instructions were issued that entries should not be made in pencil but normally enumerators use ink or ball point pens.

(c) Does not arise.

Definition of backwardness ..

8269. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have evolved any definition of the term 'backwardness' at national level in view of conditions of backwardness prevailing in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). There is no single definition of 'backwardness'. Due to the lack of data on levels of living at the required level of detail, an indication of the nature and spread of 'backwardness' has to be obtained from measures reflecting agricultural and industrial productivity, the degree of commercialisation, levels of social development, the availability of infrastructure, etc.

Setting up of Industries in Basti, U.P.

8270. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether district Basti in U.P. has been considered an industrially backward area;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to locate some industrial units in that district; and

(c) the details of the industries proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI

CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes Sir, industrial units set up in the industrially backward Basti district are eligible to concessional finance facilities and to the Central Scheme of Investment Subsidy.

(b) and (c) An action plan has been prepared by the DIC identifying agro based, forest based, textile based and engineering based industrial units as candidate industries. The action plan is being implemented by the State Government. The task force set up under the nucleus plant programme for U.P. will also be assessing suitable project possibilities and linked ancillary potential in Basti district also.

Transfer of task to HAL from Air Force

8271. SHRI L. S. TUR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the task of repair, overhauling, servicing and manufacturing etc. are being transferred to HAL complexes from Air Force;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Civilian Store Keepers connected with the tasks in Base Repair Depots and Equipment Depots are not being transferred to HAL; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c) As stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 7562 in Lok Sabha on the 15th April 1981, for better utilisation of the infrastructure and manpower available with the IAF and HAL for manufacture/repair/overhaul of aircraft and its systems some tasks performed by the IAF in the past have been transferred to HAL during the past few years. The employees of the IAF, which included Civilian Store Keepers, were not transferred to HAL as these were not required by HAL.

**Promotional avenues for Stenographers
.. Grade C and D in AFHQ ..**

8272. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air Force Headquarters' Stenographers, especially Grades 'C' and 'D' have practically very meagre promotional avenues within their own cadre, what avenues of promotion are available to AFHQ Stenographers,

(b) whether those avenues are sufficient enough in view of the existing stagnation in the cadre;

(c) if not, which other avenues are proposed to be made available for them on a permanent footing; and

(d) whether it is proposed to introduce 'time-scale' or 'in-situ' promotions after, say ten years, of service in this services as in DRDO, DGI, some other Central Services and Government Undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The posts of Stenographers in Air Force Headquarters (Air Headquarters) are manned by Stenographers belonging to Armed Forces Headquarters, Stenographers Service. The promotional avenues of AFHQ Stenographers are as follows:—

(i) Stenographers Grade 'D' are eligible for promotion against 50 per cent of the vacancies in Stenographer Grade 'C', 25 per cent on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness and 25 per cent on the basis of Limited Departmental Competitive Examination;

(ii) Stenographers Grade 'C' are eligible for promotion against 50 per cent of the vacancies in Stenographer Grade 'B' on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness, and 50 per cent on the basis of Limited Departmental Competitive Examination.

(iii) Stenographers Grade 'B' are eligible for promotion against 100 per cent of the vacancies in Steno-

grapher Grade 'A' on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness;

(iv) Stenographers Grade 'A' are eligible for promotion as Civilian Staff Officer in the AFHQ Civil Service against every 25th vacancy, on the basis of merit-cum-seniority.

(b) and (c) There is stagnation at present in Stenographer Grade 'C'. To mitigate this, Selection Grade has been introduced in this grade in the pay scale of Rs. 650—960. Moreover, 63 posts of Stenographer Grade 'C' attached with officers of the rank of Brigadier and equivalent holding the appointment of Director, have been upgraded to that of Stenographer Grade 'B', as a special case. These measures have brought improvement in the career prospects of AFHQ Stenographers.

(d) No, Sir.

**Expansion of instrumentation Ltd.,
Palghat, Kerala ..**

8273. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to expand the Instrumentation Ltd. in Palghat, Kerala; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). The Palghat Unit of Instrumentation Limited has a programme to introduce new items in their product range for increasing overall growth in production and turnover, the details of which are being worked out.

कसौती, जतांग, स्पार्ट और नहान में
छावनियों में जल प्रदाय

8274. श्री कृष्णदत्त मुलतानपुरी :
क्या रक्त मंदी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) कसौती, जतांग, स्पार्ट और
नहान छावनियों में जल प्रदाय के लिये
वर्तमान व्यवस्था क्या है ;

(क) इन सैनिक छावनियों के लिये जल प्रदाय की व्यवस्था करने के लिये किनना नियन्त्रन करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) किनने एकड़ भूमि का किसी भी प्रयोजन के लिये उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय ने राज्य सभी (जो शिवराज बो० पटिल) : (क) कसीली, जुतोध और मवाथू छावनियों बड़ी मात्रा में पानी मिलेटरी इंजीनियर सेवा ने मोल लेती है और लोगों में उमस का वितरण अपनी ही व्यवस्था के अनुभाव करती है। नहान में, जो मिलेटरी स्टेशन है, पानी की मध्याई मीधी मिलेटरी सेवा इंजीनियर अधिकारियों द्वारा की जाती है।

(ख) पानी की मध्याई में मुधार के लिए वर्ष 1980-81 में छावनी बोडं, कसीली और जुतोध को क्रमशः 34,450 रुपए और 50,000 रुपए के विशेष अनुदान दिए गए। चालू वित्त वर्ष में धन की मंजूरी के लिए इन छावनियों में से किसी से भी कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है, फिर भी इन स्टेशनों पर पानी की मध्याई बढ़ाने के लिए कुछ योजनाओं की उपादेयता की मिलेटरी इंजीनियरी सेवा जाच कर रहा है। जब कभी बोर्डों से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होगे उम समय उनकी गुणावण के आधार पर जाच की जाएगी।

(ग) इन स्टेशनों में से किसी में भी कोई भूमि एसी नहीं है जो बिना उपयोग के पड़ी हो। फिर भी सैनिक सम्पदा अधिकारी ने ऐसी कुछ भूमि अस्थाई कृषि पट्टे पर दे दी है जिसे ऐना के भावी प्रयोग के लिए सुरक्षित रखा गया है वरन् जिसकी अभी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

M/s Sehgal Guest House, New Delhi

8275. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that M/s Sehgal Guest House at B-226, Greater Kailash-I, New Delhi is being run in the residential area;

(b) whether Government are also aware that this Guest House is always crowded with Afghan nationals who are indulging in anti-national activities with the help of owner of the Guest House;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the law and order situation is very sensitive in the locality because of the existence of this Guest House and the people, especially ladies, do not feel safe in the locality in the night and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Guest House has 10 rooms, out of which 8 are occupied by Afghan Nationals with their families. No anti-national activities on their part have come to notice.

(c) No complaint has been received from any quarter about law and order in the locality due to the existence of this Guest House.

(d) Does not arise.

Deployment of army to maintain law and order

8276. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the months of January and February 1981 the army was called by the various States when the situation became uncontrollable due to the riots;

(b) if so, how many times the army was called;

(c) whether many army personnel were also killed in maintaining the peace; and

(d) if so, in how many States the army was used?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (d) Other than Assam where Army was aiding the Civil Authority from some time earlier, there were calls for assistance to Civil Authority only from Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat during January-February, 1981.

(b) While no Army assistance was given to Madhya Pradesh, Army was requisitioned once for flag marches, twice for disturbing unlawful assemblies and twice for enforcing prohibitory orders in February 1981 in Gujrat.

(c) No Army personnel was killed/injured while engaged for law and order duties in Gujarat or Assam. No civilian was either killed or injured due to Army action during these disturbances.

Harnessing renewable sources of energy in agriculture

8277. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in view of the crisis in the energy field, in terms of both cost and availability, it is imperative to harness renewable sources and utilise efficiently non-renewable sources of energy in agriculture;

(b) whether it is also a fact that our farm scientists have developed energy saving techniques; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) In view of the country's large energy requirements and low per capita availability of energy, a

major effort is being made to increase conventional energy supply. However, taking note of the decentralised nature of energy requirements owing to the predominant rural character of the country and the large percentage and magnitude of non-commercial energy consumption, Government has accorded high priority for harnessing renewable energy sources for a wide range of applications, including agriculture.

(b) and (c) Under the sponsorship of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, a co-ordinated research programme on utilisation of solar energy, bio-gas and wind energy is being undertaken, with a view to substitute progressively conventional sources of energy in agriculture. The following five institutions are participating in the integrated programme:

Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur;

Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack;

Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana;

Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore; and

University of Udaipur, Udaipur.

The programme includes research, development and extension work. Various designs of solar dryers, stills and cookers have been evolved; work on bio-gas plants involves optimisation of the KVIC and IARI designs, improved gas holder and burners, use of bio-gas for running engines, development of a bio-cell, and use of other feed materials such as pig dung and water hyacinth; sail wing and vertical shaft wind mills have also been developed for water pumping applications. Several prototypes of these devices and systems have been installed at different places.

A new co-ordinated project on renewable energy sources for agricultural applications will be taken up during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

जिला मंदसौर, मध्य प्रदेश में सीमेंट संयंत्र स्थापित किया जाना

8728. श्री श्री० आर० नहाटा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के मन्दसौर जिले में एक और सीमेंट कारखाना स्थापित करने की एक योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार के विवाराधोन है ; और

(ख) इस योजना के कब तक स्वोकार होने की संभावना है और इसका कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ;

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चनना) : (क) और (ख) मध्य प्रदेश के मन्दसौर जिले में नोमन स्थान पर सीमेंट कारखोरेशन आफ इण्डिया के सोमेंट संयंत्र के अंतिरिक्ष मै० ग्वालियर रेलवे सिल्क मैन्यू-फैक्ट्रियर (वी.डिग) कम्पनी लिमिटेड से उस जिले के जबाद स्थान पर एक सोमेंट संयंत्र की स्थापना के लिए एक आवेदन प्राप्त हुआ था । उसी स्थान पर चूना पत्थर के अंडारों की उपलब्धता में संदेह के कारण आवेदन को रद्द समझा गया था । किन्तु, पार्टी से प्राप्त एक अभ्यावेदन पर विवार किया जा रहा है । इस अवस्था में यह बता पाना कि इस कारखाने की कब तक स्थापना हो जायेगी समव्यूह होगा ।

Cantonments in India

8279. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many cantonments were there in 1947, and what is their present number;

(b) what is the rise in dwelling units in the cantonments since 1947, giving the figures for 1947 and 1979;

(c) what are the facilities and amenities of 'A' Class Cantonments; and

(d) how many 'A' Class cantonments were in India in 1947 and what is their present number?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) There were 56 Cantonments in 1947 and there are 62 Cantonments at present.

(b) The rise in number of dwelling units is 44,795. There were 78486 units in 1947 and these had increased to 1,23,281 by 1979.

(c) There are no fixed scales laid down for facilities and amenities in Cantonments. Facilities are provided by Cantonment Boards to the extent their funds permit supplemented by grant-in-aid from the Central Government. These facilities include general sanitation and conservancy maintenance of roads and drains, provision of water supply through public stand posts and private service connections, provision of street lighting, maintenance of primary schools and hospitals/ dispensaries, maintenance of public gardens and plantation of trees on road sides, etc.

(d) There were 18 Class I Cantonments in 1947. At present their number is 30

Allocation for Orissa in the Sixth Plan

8280. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether at any time Orissa State Government has conveyed its desire to spend four thousand and seven hundred crores of rupees in the Sixth Plan in Orissa including both the Central Plan outlay and private capital outlay in the State;

(b) if so, when his decision of the State Government was conveyed to the Planning Commission; and

(c) what is the share of the Orissa Government in the Central 6th Plan outlay of 1500 crores?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). The Orissa Government in their draft Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 proposals, submitted to the Planning Commission in November, 1980, estimated a total investment of Rs. 4154 crores for 1980-85 including Central Sector and private sector investments.

As against the proposals of the State Government in the State Sector amounting of Rs. 3321.70 crores, the Plan size of Orissa for 1980-85 after discussions was agreed at Rs. 1500 crores keeping in view all relevant considerations including availability of resources. The share of the Government of Orissa in funding their Sixth Plan outlay of Rs. 1500 crores amounts to Rs. 840.47 crores.

कागज मिलें

8281. श्री धर्मदास जास्ती : क्या उद्घोग मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार भविष्य में कागज मिलों के लिए औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जारी न करने का है ;

(ख) इस समय देश में कुल किनने कागज मिल हैं और वे कहाँ कहा पर हैं तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) इन में से किनने मिलों में इस समय उत्पादन हो रहा है ;

(घ) शेष में उत्पादन न होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) इन समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

उद्घोग मंत्रालय में राज्य भवनी (श्री अरजनदीत चत्वारा) : (क) जो, नहीं

(ख) 1-1-1979 को कागज आंदेर गते का उत्पादन करने वाले 136 एकड़ में उनके नामों तथा स्थापना स्थलों को बताने वाली एक सूची सभा पहले फरवरी गई। [ग्रंथालय में रख दो गई (देखिए संख्या LT 2404/81)]

(ग) 129 मिलों में उत्पादन हो रहा है।

(घ) शेष मिलों में उत्पादन न होने का प्रमुख कारण वित्तीय कठिनाइयों होना बताया गया है।

(ङ) वैकों तथा वित्तीय संस्थानों ने प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में रुग्णता का एवा लगाने की व्यवस्था कर ली है ताकि अपयुक्त समय पर उपयुक्त कारबाई की जा सके। वे जीव्यकाम रुग्ण एककों को पोषित करने तथा पुनर्स्थापित करने तो योजनाएं बनाते हैं और कार्यान्वयित करते हैं। सरकार उपयुक्त उपचारात्मक कारबाई भी करती है सरकार की नीति यह मुनिषिचित करने की रही है कि राज्य सरकारें, वित्तीय संस्थान तथा श्रमिक रुग्ण एकको के पुनरुज्जीवन के लिए सहयोग दें।

राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद की बैठक में प्रत्येक राज्य के विकास के लिये विकास

8282. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या बोजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 13 और 14 करबगी, 1981 को हुई राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद की बैठक में प्रत्येक राज्य के विकास से संबंधित बातों पर विचार किया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो राजस्थान के पूर्ण विकास के लिये क्या मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत निर्दिष्ट किये गये हैं और बोजना के प्रत्येक वर्ष में कौन से प्रमुख विकास कार्य आरम्भ किये जायेंगे ?

वोक्या और अन्न मंडी (भी नारावण दस तिवारी) : (क) जो, हाँ।

(ब) राष्ट्रीय विकास परिवद ने इस बैठक में अलग-अलग राज्यों के विकास के लिए विशिष्ट मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत विवरित नहीं किए हैं।

राजस्थान की छठी योजना के लिए वरिकल्पित 2025 करोड़ रु० के परिव्यय के क्षेत्रवार आवंटन निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(करोड़ रु०)

	परिव्यय	पारस्परिक प्रतिशत
कृषि और संबद्ध		
भवाण	318.43	15.7
सहकारिता	24.38	1.2
तिवारी और बाड़		
नियंत्रण	392.75	19.4
विद्युत	675.00	33.3
उद्योग और खनिज	83.59	4.1
परिवहन और संचार	136.50	6.8
सामाजिक और		
सामुदायिक सेवाएँ	385.13	19.0
ग्राथिक सेवाएँ	1.22	0.1
सामान्य सेवाएँ	8.00	0.4
—	—	—
जोड़	2025.00	100.0

उपर्युक्त कार्यक्रमों को वास्तविक योजनाओं के जरिए पूरी योजना की अवधि में कार्यान्वयित किया जाएगा।

Process of cementing material by Birla Institute of Technology

8283. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi (Bihar) has developed a pro-

cess of cementing material using rice husk which has the potential to replace/substitute portland cement;

(b) if so, whether the process developed is economically viable to manufacture cement in small scale sector and its strength is in conformity with the ISI specification;

(c) whether Small Scale Industrial and Research Development Organisation sponsored by the Birla Institute of Technology is putting up a small plant to produce this cementing material; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (d). Birla Institute of Technology has claimed to have developed the process involving grinding of rice-husk ash, hydraulic lime and alluminates in a ball mill; they have also claimed to have filed a Patent application.

Birla Institute of Technology, in collaboration with Small Industries Research Training and Development Organisation (SIRTDO), Ranchi hopes to put up plants in the small scale sector.

Research and development has been undertaken already in several institutions in India like the Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee, Cement Research Institute, Ballabgarh, Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur etc. to arrive appropriate process parametres for the production of rice-husk ash based cement. National Research Development Corporation is putting of a plant based on the process at Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur in collaboration with Vigyan Shiksha Kendra, U.P. for the evaluation of raw materials from different sources and to obtain the appropriate process parameters. Based on the Cement Research Institute technology a

production-cum-demonstration unit has been established at Gangoh, in Saharanpur District, U.P.

Government is aware of the need for undertaking development of technologies in using waste materials which have the potential to replace/substitute the use of Portland cement.

Reservation in promotion for SC/ST Employees

8284. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state that inspite of the judgement of the Supreme Court in Hira Lal Vs. State of Punjab in the year 1970 and subsequently judgement of the Supreme Court, why the Central Government are not making any reservations in promotion for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): In Central Government Services, reservation has been provided in promotions, whether through seniority subject to fitness, departmental competitive examination or selection by merit, though in promotion by selection, such reservation has been limited upto the lowest rung to Group 'A'.

Mistake in Statistical Abstract

8285. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is not a fact that there are thirty five mistakes in the various tables in the Statistical Abstract of India published by C.S.O. in 1980;

(b) whether it is not a fact that the footnotes are put very loosely in all the CSO publications including the two supplied to the Members of Parliament for reference; and

(c) what are the reasons for these mistake in such publications meant for reference at all levels?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No Sir. However, there is an errata appended to it which relates to 305 entries of this publication.

(b) No Sir.

(c) The Statistical Abstract in question contained 250 tables spread over 640 pages. It covered about 2 lakh figures comprising 10 lakh digits. The errata has to be included to correct certain errors which were not detected at the time of comparison of proofs etc.

Plan to minimise dependence on foreign countries for war equipment

8286. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the plan of Government to minimise the dependence on foreign countries for war equipment;

(b) whether Government propose to increase the indigenous production of the war equipment; and

(c) the amount earmarked for the production of war equipment by H.A.L. and B.E.L.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) One of the basic objectives of the current Defence Plan 1979-84 is to achieve a greater measure of self-reliance with regard to Defence equipments;

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) H.A.L. and B.E.L. are supplying a large and increasing number of items for use by the Defence

Services based on investment made for creation/expansion of facilities from time to time. These Companies, particularly, BEL also supply items to non-defence users and total investments are planned on the basis of overall year to year Budgets. Government have earmarked an overall capital assistance of Rs. 40 crores as loan to H.A.L. and Rs. 10 crores (Rs. 4 crores equity and Rs. 6 crores loan) to B.E.L. for the year 1981-82.

राजस्थान के आर्थिक विकास के लिए उपाय

8287. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान आर्थिक दृष्टि से देश का सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है;

(ब) यदि हां, तो अन्य राज्यों में प्रति व्यक्ति आय की तुलना में राजस्थान में प्रति व्यक्ति आय क्या है ;

(ग) अन्य राज्यों में किए गए उपायों की तुलना में राजस्थान के आर्थिक विकास के लिए सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या ठोस उपाय किए गए हैं अथवा किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या हैं ?

योजना और अम मंत्री (श्री नारदय दत्त तिवारी) : (क) और (ब) राजस्थान देश में आर्थिक दृष्टि से सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य नहीं है : इसकी प्रति व्यक्ति आय में पि राष्ट्रीय औसत से ज्यादा है, फिर भी असल, बिहार, यूप्र प्रदेश, उड़ीसा और उत्तर प्रदेश की प्रति व्यक्ति आय से अधिक

है, जैसा कि नीचे सारणी में बताया गया है :—

राज्य	वर्तमान कीमतों पर प्रति व्यक्ति आय
	1977-78
	रु०
1. आनंद प्रदेश	999
2. असम	866
3. बिहार	735
4. गुजरात	1349*
5. हिमाचल प्रदेश	1154
6. हरियाणा	1472
7. जम्मू और कश्मीर	986
8. कर्नाटक	1141
9. केरल	968*
10. मध्य प्रदेश	896
11. महाराष्ट्र	1628
12. उड़ीसा	857
13. पंजाब	1991
14. राजस्थान	964
15. तमिलनाडु	1036
16. उत्तर प्रदेश	916
17. पश्चिम बंगाल	1303
अखिल भारतीय	1189

(*आंकड़े 1976-77 से मंबंधित हैं)

(ग) और (घ) राजस्थान समेत पिछड़े राज्यों के तेजी से आर्थिक विकास के लिए किए गए उपायों में निम्नलिखित उल्लेखनीय हैं :—

(1) आकोषित गाड़ियाल फार्मले के अंतर्गत राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता के आवंटन के लिए पिछड़े राज्य के आविष्कार

अधिमानता को 10 % से बढ़ाकर 20 % कर दिया गया है।

(2) आय समायोजित कुल जनसंख्या कार्पोरेशन के आधार पर भी विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता का आवंटन किया गया है जिसमें पिछड़े राज्यों को सहायता मिलती है।

(3) इसी प्रकार अतिरिक्त बाजार रुक्षों को भी पिछड़े राज्यों के पक्ष में अधिमानता दी गई है।

(4) केन्द्रीय सहायता के आवंटन के लिए विशेष समस्याओं को भी अधिमानता दी जाती है जिसके अंतर्गत राजस्थान को पर्याप्त लाभ प्राप्त होता है।

(5) जनजातीय शेत्रों, अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए विशेष मंधटक योजना, प्रकोक्त ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम और रेगिस्ट्रान विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है।

(6) राष्ट्रीय न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम भी इस प्रकार से तयार किया गया है जिसमें कि समूहों के बीच की और क्षेत्रों के बीच की असमानताओं को दूर किया जा सके।

Profits of Big Business and Private Sector

8288. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the profits earned by big business and private sector is shared by a few and is hardly put back in the industry for development and research development purposes; and

(b) if so, whether some short or long term measures are under consideration of Government to make the private sector plough back their share of profits in industry etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Government have no reliable information on what part of profits is put back into research and development by the private sector.

(b) There are no such measures under Government's contemplation nor is it possible to devise any such measures.

Persons from Bangladesh who have not returned

8289. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who came to West Bengal from Bangladesh during the period from 1977 to 1980;

(b) the number of persons who have not gone back since then; and

(c) measures the Union Government propose to take to rehabilitate those persons who have not yet gone back to Bangladesh?

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

(a) According to the information furnished by the Government of West Bengal 6,26,379 persons came to West Bengal from Bangladesh with valid documents during the period from 1977 to 1980. Yearwise breakup of figures:

1977	.	.	.	.	.	94,262
1978	.	.	.	.	.	1,31,445
1979	.	.	.	.	.	1,81,376
1980	.	.	.	.	.	2,19,305
TOTAL:						6,26,379

(b) 1,69,374 persons have not gone back as per records of I.C.Ps.

(c) Bangladesh Nationals visiting this country with valid passport and

visa like other foreigners are required to return back to their country on the expiry of their authorised visa. The question of providing any relief and rehabilitation measure for such Bangladesh Nationals who are over staying in the country does not arise.

Expansion plan of Crompton Greaves

8290. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Crompton Greaves, one of the biggest electrical equipment manufacturer in the country, have placed before Government a massive expansion and diversification plan which calls for an investment of not less than Rs. 20 crores in the next two years;

(b) whether Government have approved import of know-how;

(c) whether talks are on to locate a suitable foreign collaborator;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the new range of products the company have in mind include items which will be manufactured for the first time in the country; and

(e) if so, whether Government have allowed the expansion plan proposed by the company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (e) Two applications for the grant of industrial licences for the manufacture of various items of electrical equipment received from M/s. Crompton Greaves during 1980 have been approved and letters of intent issued.

The details of all letters of intent are published in the supplement to the monthly news letter brought out by the Indian Investment Centre. Copies of this are available in the Parliament Library. Details of pending applications are not divulged till

Government's decisions thereon are taken.

News Item "53 Thousand Refugees did not return to Bangladesh"

8291. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the news item '53 thousand refugees did not return to Bangladesh' appearing in 'the Statesman' New Delhi dated the 15th March, 1981; and

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

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

(a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Government of West Bengal 2,19,305 Bangladesh Nationals visited West Bengal in the year 1980 with valid travel documents out of which 53,043 had not returned to Bangladesh so far. These Bangladesh Nationals are not refugees from Bangladesh. Arrival and departure of Bangladesh Nationals is a continuous process. Action is taken against those who did not return after the expiry of their valid visa under the relevant laws and rules.

ओखला आवौधिक क्षेत्र में रेड आर्टिटा करने में अनियमितता एं

8292. ओ निहाल सिंह: क्या उत्तर मर्दीं यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ना दिल्ली प्रशासन के आवौधिक विकास निगम द्वारा ओखला आवौधिक क्षेत्र में निर्मित किए गए शेडों के आवंटन में अनियमितताओं का पता चला है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा इस संबंध में को गई जांच के क्या परिणाम रहे हैं;

उत्तोल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अरणजीत चानना): (क) नियंत्रक व महा लेखापरीक्षक ने केन्द्र सरकार की वाणिज्यिक गतिविधियों सम्बन्धी अपनी रिपोर्ट (1977 के भाग ii) में दिल्ली राज्य अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास निगम की शेडों के अवंटन सम्बन्धी अनियमितताओं की ओर संकेत किया है और उसे रिपोर्ट में दिया है। रिपोर्ट सदन के पठल पर रखी जा चुकी है।

(ख) कुछ अनियमितताओं का पता लगा लिया गया है और अन्य का पता लगाया जा रहा है सम्बन्धित प्राधिकारियों द्वारा दोषी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध अनुशासन की गयी ही प्रारंभ कार्रवी गई है।

Houses for Ex-Servicemen

8293. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn a housing scheme for the ex-service-men; and

(b) if so, the outline thereof, state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a): and (b). Two organisations, known as Army Welfare Housing Organisation and Air Force and Naval Housing Board, registered under the Societies Act of 1860 have been formed by the serving and retired personnel of the Armed Forces for constructing houses in various parts of the country for the service personnel who enrol themselves with these organisations. Government is giving due support to these organisations.

Self Employment Scheme for Engineering Graduate

8294. SHRI DAULATSINJI JA-DEJA: Will the Minister of INDUS-

TRY be pleased to state:

(a) when the schemes for assisting engineering graduates to help employ themselves were launched by Government; and

(b) the number of engineering graduates in each State and Union Territory who have employed themselves under the scheme upto 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The scheme was launched in 1970-71.

(b) The number of trained engineers who are known to have set up small industries during the period 1970-71 to 1979-80 is as follows:

1. Andhra Pradesh	.	.	45
2. Assam	.	.	24
3. Bihar	.	.	N.A.
4. Delhi	.	.	27
5. Haryana	.	.	36
6. Gujarat	.	.	63
7. Karnataka	.	.	62
8. Kerala	.	.	26
9. Madhya Pradesh	.	.	99
10. Maharashtra	.	.	125
11. Orissa	.	.	111
12. Punjab	.	.	44
13. Rajasthan	.	.	88
14. Tamil Nadu	.	.	85
15. Uttar Pradesh	.	.	92
16. West Bengal	.	.	109
17. Goa	.	.	22

Opening of Canteen for Ex-Military Personnel

8295. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the existing procedure for opening canteens for ex-military personnel in the (i) cities (ii) villages;
- (b) the names of the places in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir and Chandigarh where the canteen are functions at present;
- (c) if so, whether any demand for opening more canteens has been received by Government;
- (d) if so, the names of such places in each one of the above mentioned States; and
- (e) the action taken by the Government on these demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) There is no canteen set up exclusively for ex-servicemen. All ex-servicemen are, however, authorised to draw their requirements of Canteen Stores through the nearest and conveniently located Unit Canteens of the regular Armed Forces to which the ex-servicemen may be attached by the Station Headquarters.

(b) Until canteen are functioning in all Military Stations with Units and Formations of regular Armed Forces. The names of such places where units and formations are located cannot be disclosed for reasons of security.

(c) to (e). A demand for opening canteens in Himachal Pradesh for the ex-servicemen was received. The demand was examined and was not accepted because of administrative and financial constraints.

Basis of Recruitment to various Regiments

8296. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the basis of recruitment to the various regiments of the Army;
- (b) whether there has been any change in the basis in the recent years;
- (c) if so, the exact nature of the change and whether the percentage of quota for certain States has gone down considerably on the adoption of the new basis after 1971;
- (d) if so, whether Government have received any representation against the reduction in this quota;
- (e) if so, the action taken by Government on the representation;
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (g) the likely date by which action would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Recruitment to the officer cadre in the Army is made through open competition on an all India basis. In case of other Ranks, recruitment is open to all classes, subject to physical and other requirement, based on recruitable male population of each State except in case of certain class regiments to which recruitment is confined to some classes residing in specified areas;

(b) The decision to broad base recruitment to the Indian Army was taken in the year 1949, which was further improved upon in the year 1971 when it was decided that recruitment to 'all class' regiments will be made on the basis of recruitable male population of each State.

(c) No, Sir. It is not a fact that as a result of the policy adopted in 1971 the recruitment from some States to the Indian Army has gone down considerably.

(d) to (g) Yes, Sir. A representation was received from the President, Indian Ex-Services League, Punjab. On an examination, it was found that recruitment from northern zone in the Army was still much more than the percentage of recruitable male population to total recruitable male population of the country.

Memorandum of All Arunachal Chakma Youth Federation

8297. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All Arunachal Chakma Youth Federation has submitted a Memorandum to Government listing the important demands like land allotment, employment etc.

(b) if so, the exact nature of these demands as contained in the Memorandum;

(c) the decision taken by Government, if any, in this regard; and

(d) if not, the likely date by which a decision would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). Statement indicating main points of representation submitted by All Arunachal Chakma Youth Federation in April, 1981 is laid on the Table of the House.

The matter has been taken up with the Government of Arunachal Pradesh.

Statement

Demands of All Arunachal Chakma Youth Federation

(I) Immediate step for absorption of the Chakma unemployed youths in the Government services and special reservation of posts in the Government services for Chakmas in view of bias and partial attitude of the Arunachal Government against them.

(II) Revocation of the Policy of Denial, Deprivation and Destruction followed by the Arunachal Government against the Chakma Refugees and granting licences in trade and commerce, small scale industries, contract works and all other vocations involving economic activities.

(III) Provision of irrigation system for wet rice cultivation.

(IV) Educational facilities such as stipends, book-grants, construction of Hostels and establishment of 8 (eight) nos. of M.E. Schools and one High School.

(V) Confirmation of Indian Citizenship.

(VI) Protection from harassment such as removal of Chakmas from Arunachal Pradesh.

(VII) Immediate allotment of suitable land to the evicted families with proper reliefs.

Setting up a North Western Council

8298. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a demand for setting up a North Western Council on the pattern of the North Eastern Council for better coordination among the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and the Union Territories of Chandigarh and Delhi;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government on this demand; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which a decision would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). No proposal for setting up of such a Council is under consideration of the Government of India.

Modification of Personnel Policies of Scientists

8299. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:
SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

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

(a) whether the personnel policies concerning scientists have been modified to provide for their work to be assessed by a Board and for their promotions to be given *in situ*;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the new personnel policy; and

(c) the proposed composition of the Board and when its is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Personnel policies and other related aspects such as career opportunities, working conditions etc. are under constant review by the various scientific departments, organisations and appropriate measures are taken by them from time to time. In the major S&T organisations, such as, Defence Research and Development Organisation, Department of Space, Department of Atomic Energy, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and Indian Council of Agricultural Research, specific schemes already exist for promotion of scientists based on periodical performance assessment and merit promotions without being linked to actual vacancies. Similar schemes have also recently been approved in principle by Indian Council of Medical Research and Department of Electronics and detailed procedures are being worked out.

(c) The Assessment Boards are constituted separately for the Departments/Organisations. In general, these are composed of outside experts and officers from respective S&T departments/organisations. In some cases,

the member from the UPSC or their nominee is associated.

Methodology for Verification of Membership of Trade Union

8300. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether having recently failed to arrive at a consensus on the methodology for membership verifications, the Central Trade Union Organisations have left the decision to the Government;

(b) if so, whether Government have been able to evolve a common approach to decide the strength of the Union; if so, what; and

(c) if not, at what stage the matter stands at present and how Government propose to tackle it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MATI RAM DULARI S.NHA): (a) to (c). Discussions have been held with the representatives of Central Trade Union Organisations regarding the procedure to be adopted for determination of their membership. It is proposed to discuss the matter further at the National Labour Conference to be held in May 1981.

Spies Arrested

8301. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of spies arrested in the country during the period from 1st January, 1980 to 28th February, 1981 and the names of the countries to which they belong; and

(b) the action taken by Government against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

भाषा परंगत अनुसंधान केन्द्र के वैज्ञानिक द्वारा आत्महत्या

8303. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भाषा परमाणु अनुसंधान के एक वैज्ञानिक ने 10 मार्च, 1981 को इमारत की 16वीं मंजिल से छलांग लगाकर आत्म हत्या कर ली थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस घटना की कोई जांच कराई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका परिणाम क्या रहा ?

विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और पर्यावरण विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० एन० सिंह) : (क) से (ग) जी, हां। किन्तु यह घटना 9 मार्च, 1981 को हुई थी। सन् 1976 से उस वैज्ञानिक का इनाज विबंधित-मनस्तता रोग के लिए चल रहा था। मृत्यु के समय वैज्ञानिक चिकित्सा-ग्रवकाश पर था। पुलिस द्वारा इस मामले की अब तक की गई जांच से किसी प्रकार का धोखा किए जाने के संकेत नहीं मिले हैं तथा प्राप्त प्रमाणों से पता चलना है कि यह आत्म हत्या का मामला है।

कम मूल्य पर एच० एम० टी० घड़ियां

8303. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या उद्धोग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लिमिटेड ने कुछ महीने पहले यह घोषणा की थी कि लोगों को एच० एम० टी० घड़ियां केवल 100 रुपये के सस्ते मूल्य पर बेची जायेंगी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो लोगों को कब तक बाजार में यह घड़ियां उपलब्ध होंगी ?

उद्धोग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अरणजीत चाहला) : (क) जी, हां। एच० एम० टी० ने बताया है कि उनका विचार एक सस्ती घड़ी का विकास करने का है जिसका कारखाने से निकलने समय का मूल्य लगभग 100 रु. होगा।

(ख) प्रस्तावित सस्ती घड़ी की क्षमताएँ और विश्वसनीयता का सुनिश्चय करने के लिए एच० एम० टी० ने कदम उठाए हैं। आशा है कि इसका आद्यरूप अगले वर्ष बाजार परीक्षण के लिए तैयार हो जायेगा।

M.C.U. at Railway Stations not Catering for Defence Civilians

8304. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Movement Control Units set up at all important railway stations do not cater for the rail accommodation requirements of the defence civilians who move out on tour/duty particularly when seats/berths are available and are surrendered unused to the Railways;

(b) if so, the reasons the civilians on duty are refused the facility; and

(c) whether it is proposed to review the policy and make it helpful for civilians too who are also as much a part of the Defence as combatants are?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) This quota is meant for Defence Services Personnel only.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government at present.

**Promotion Quota for Grade IV of
ISSIES**

8305. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Statistical|Economic Service Board has decided to increase the promotion quota for Grade IV of the Indian Statistical/Indian Economic Service from the present level of 25 per cent to 40 per cent;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the relevant notification issued in this behalf will be laid on the Table; and

(c) the number of vacancies available for promotion, year-wise, since 1970 and when these are proposed to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, it is proposed to increase the promotion quota for Grade IV of the Indian Economic Service and the Indian Statistical Service from 25 per cent to 40 per cent. However, the Indian Economic Service|Indian Statistical Service Rules have not yet been formally amended to give effect to this proposal.

(c) No provision exists in Indian Economic Service|Indian Statistical

1978-79 Workshop for Senior Level Evaluation Personnel organised by the Government of Punjab at Chandigarh.

March 19-24, 1979

1979-80 (i) Workshop for Senior Level Evaluation Personnel organised by the Government of Tamil Nadu at Madras.

May 16-20, 1979

(ii) Workshop for Senior Level Evaluation Personnel organised by the Government of Gujarat at Gandhi Nagar.

June 25-30, 1979

1980-81 (i) Workshop for Senior Level Evaluation Personnel organised by the Government of Uttar Pradesh at Nainital

June 17-24, 1980

(ii) First training programme for Supervisory Level Evaluation Personnel organised by the Indian Institute of Public Administration at New Delhi.

April 14 to May 13, 1980

(iii) Second Training Programme for Supervisory Level Evaluation Personnel organised by Harish Chandra Mathur State Institute of Public Administration at Jaipur.

Sept. 15 to Oct. 9, 1980

Service Rules for preparation of annual select lists. The approximate number of vacancies available for promotion to Grade IV of the Indian Economic Service and the Indian Statistical Service is 52 and 44 respectively. Action to prepare a select list for filling these vacancies has been taken in hand. No firm date can be given in this regard as a large number of authorities are involved in the finalisation of the select list. All efforts are, however, being made to bring out the select list without delay.

Programmes Arranged by PEO

8306. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the training programmes arranged at different centres by the Programme Evaluation Organisation during the year 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81; and

(b) the amount of honoraria paid to the various officers of the Organisation and other agencies during the above years?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The details of Training Programmes arranged by the Programme Evaluation Organisation at different centres are as under:—

(b) So far as the Planning Commission is concerned, the Programme Evaluation Organisation has paid Rs. 100/- to each of the four non-official guest speakers at the Workshop held in Madras.

40-Point Roster re. Reservation of Posts for SC/ST by P & A Directorate of BSF

8307. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pay and Accounts Directorate and other Directorates of the B.S.F. are maintaining 40-Point roster regarding reservation of posts in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Filling up of Departmental Quota for Promotion to Grade IV of Indian Statistical Service

8308. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no person has been promoted on a regular basis against the departmental quota for promotion to Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service since 1970;

(b) if so, the year-wise number of vacancies available and the reasons for not filling them up; and

(c) how much more time will be taken to regularise persons already working against these posts and whether a target date in this behalf will

be set down; if so, what and it not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b) No regular Select List for promotion to Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service has been prepared since 1970 since the question of reorganisation of Grade IV of the Service was under consideration and a part of the proposal envisaged a large number of posts included in Grade IV being taken out of the Service. However, no decision could be taken in this regard as a large number of complex issues involving the reconciliation of conflicting interests and views had to be sorted out. It has since been decided to defer the reorganisation of Grade IV of the service and to fill Grade IV vacancies in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Statistical Service Rules. No provision exists in the Indian Statistical Service Rules for preparation of annual Select List. It is, however, anticipated that at present approximately 44 vacancies will be available for promotion to Grade IV.

(c) As a large number of Ministries and Departments are involved in the preparation of the Select List for promotion to Grade IV and it will have to be drawn up in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission, it will not be possible to set down any firm target date for preparation of the Select List. All efforts are, however, being made to bring out the Select List as early as possible.

Issue of Passes to Liaison Officers

8309. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in flagrant defiance of the instructions issued by his Ministry, the

Liaison Officers of large Industrial Houses in connivance with the Reception Officers posted in Shastri Bhawan and Udyog Bhawan continue to get passes for entry for their principals in advance and without the latter signing the Visitor Register;

(b) the number of cases in March last where such passes were issued on the entries being made in the Registers by the Liaison Officers and not by their principals signing the Register; and

(c) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to stop such malpractices and fix the number of times a Liaison Officer can visit such Bhawan daily?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA). (a) and (b) No such instance has been brought to the notice of Government. However, the reception Officers have been instructed to issue passes strictly according to the rules prescribed in this regard.

(c) Does not arise.

Allocation to Haryana during fifth Five Year Plan

8310. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL-SHARMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to Haryana under the Central sponsored programme during the Fifth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the details of the works undertaken and completed during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) A statement (A B C) is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Relevant information is not readily available in the Planning Commission.

Statement

Outlay/expenditure during 1974-78 for Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Central Schemes of the nature of Centrally sponsored Schemes in Haryana.

(Rs. crores)

A. Centrally Sponsored Scheme	22.75
B. Central Scheme in the nature of Centrally Sponsored Schemes	21.67
C. Total (A + B)	44.42

Statement B Sector-wise outlay/expenditure for Centrally Sponsored Schemes 1974-78 in Haryana.

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Sectors	
1	Agriculture	7.93
2	Family Welfare and Health	12.15
3	Social Welfare	0.14
4	Development of Backward Classes	0.54
5	Education	0.30
6	Power	0.44
7	Village and Small Industries	0.41
8	Transport	0.08
9	Nutrition	0.26
10	Rural Water Supply	1.40
	(Total 1 to 10)	22.75

Statement C showing outlay/expenditure for the Central Schemes in the nature of Centrally sponsored schemes for 1974-78 in Haryana

(Rs. crores)

Cement and Paper Industries in North Eastern Region

8311. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the details of plan for paper and cement units in North Eastern region during the period of Sixth Five Year Plan, the total outlay earmarked and number of units and sites chosen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):
The position with regard to paper
and cement units in the North Eastern
Region during the period of the Sixth
Five Year Plan is as follows:—

(A) Paper Projects:

Three paper projects are already under implementation in the Central sector, in the North Eastern Region. The projects are located at Tuli (Distt. Mokokchung), Nagaland, Jagi Road (Distt. Nowgong), Assam and Panchgram (Distt. Cachar), Assam. A total outlay of Rs. 275.49 crores has been provided for these projects.

(B) Cement Projects:

An outlay of Rs. 9 crores has been provided in the Sixth Plan of the North Eastern Council for development of cement industry in the North Eastern Region. This includes a provision for 30 tpd plant at Tezi in Arunachal Pradesh which is already under implementation. De-

tailed project reports for other possible locations in the North Eastern Region have yet to be prepared and approved. In addition, subject to further studies and investigations, provision has been made in the Sixth Plan of Manipur for setting up of 100 tpd. plant in Manipur State.

Implementation of Reservation Rules in Recruitment and promotion by Departments

8312. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Departments examined by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the last three years to find out that reservation rules in recruitment and promotion are strictly followed:

(b) the result of such examination and the nature of remedial measures suggested by the Commissioner to these Departments in this regard;

(c) whether the staff is quite sufficient to cope with the situation; and

(d) if not, what steps Government propose to take to augment the strength and to make the Office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
 (a) The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had examined 73 Departments/Organisations during the last three years 1978-1980. The names of the Departments/Organisations are mentioned in the Statement.

(b) Copies of the reports of the study teams of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes indicating the discrepancies

noticed and remedial steps suggested by the Commissioner, are included in his Annual Reports for the years 1977-78 and 1978-79. Reports on organisations from S. No. 43 of the list will be included in the Commissioner's Annual Report for the year 1979-80.

(c) and (d) The proposal received from the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes for additional staff is under examination.

Statement

List of Organisations Studied by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes during the last 3 Years 1978 to 1980.

Sl. No.	Name of the Deptt./Orgn.
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1978

- 1 Coal India, Ltd., Calcutta.
- 2 Food Corporation of India, New Delhi.
- 3 Garden Reach Shipbuilding and Engineering Ltd., Calcutta.
- 4 Durgapur Steel Plant, West Bengal.
- 5 Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Bangalore.
- 6 Hindustan Aerohautics Ltd. Kanpur.
- 7 Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation of India, New Delhi.
- 8 Calcutta Port Trust, Calcutta.
- 9 National Instruments Ltd., Calcutta.
- 10 Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. Bangalore.
- 11 State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi.
- 12 Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd., Surjapur.
- 13 Registrar General of India, New Delhi.
- 14 South Eastern Railway, Calcutta.
- 15 All India Radio, Madras.
- 16 Integral Coach Factory, Madras.
- 17 Overseas Communication Service, New Delhi.
- 18 New Delhi Municipal Committee, New Delhi.
- 19 Overseas Communication Service, Madras.
- 20 Collector of Central Excise & Customs, Bangalore.
- 21 Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur.
- 22 Indian Institutes of Technology, Madras.
- 23 National Sugar Institute, Kanpur.
- 24 Education Department, West Bengal.
- 25 Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore.
- 26 Directorate of Public Instructions, Mysore. Government of Karnataka.

1979

- 27 Central Water Commission, New Delhi.
- 28 Hindustan Paper Corporation, Calcutta.
- 29 National Instruments Ltd., Calcutta (Repeat Study).

Sl. No.	Name of the Deptt./Orgn.
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30 Central Inland Water Transport Corporation, Calcutta.
 31 Directorate of Education, Simla (H.P.)
 32 Himachal Road Transport Corporation, Simla.
 33 Himachal Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation, Simla.
 34 Directorate of Public Instructions, Punjab Government, Chandigarh.
 35 Directorate of Public Instructions, Haryana Government, Chandigarh.
 36 Directorate of Public Instructions, Union Territory of Chandigarh.
 37 Labour Bureau, Chandigarh.
 38 Hindustan Machine Tools, Pinjore, Haryana.
 39 Bharat Electronics Limited, Ghaziabad.
 40 Central Electronics Ltd., Ghaziabad.
 41 Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation, New Delhi.
 42 National Textile Corporation, New Delhi.

1980

43 National Council of Educational Research & Training, New
 44 Director, General of Posts & Telegraphs, New Delhi.
 45 Projects Engineering Division, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., New Delhi.
 46 Corporate Office, B.H.E.L., New Delhi.
 47 Ranipur Units, B.H.E.L., Hardwar.
 48 Ramachandrapuram Unit, B.H.E.L., Hyderabad.
 49 Modern Bakeries, New Delhi.
 50 Modern Bakeries, Ranchi.
 51 Regional Inspectorate of Schools, Meerut (U.P.)
 52 Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Central Office, Gurgaon.
 53 I.D.P.L., Marketing Division, Gurgaon.
 54 I.D.P.L., Plant at Gurgaon.
 55 I.D.P.L., Antibiotics Unit, Virbhadra, Rishikesh.
 56 I.D.P.L., Synthetic Drugs Unit, Hyderabad.
 57 State Bank of India, New Delhi.
 58 National Buildings Organisation, New Delhi.
 59 Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., Hyderabad.
 60 Directorate of Adult Education, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.
 61 Directorate of Technical Education, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.
 62 Directorate of School Education, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.
 63 Directorate of Higher Education, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.
 64 Office of the Labour Commissioner, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.
 65 Social Welfare Department, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.
 66 Government of India Mint, Hyderabad.
 67 Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi.
 68 Central Coal Fields, Ltd., Ranchi.
 69 Central Mines Planning and Design Institute, Ranchi.
 70 Trade Fair Authority of India, New Delhi.
 71 Delhi State Co-operative Bank Ltd., New Delhi.
 72 Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation, New Delhi.
 73 Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi.

Representation received by Commissioner for SC/ST

8313. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of representations received by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the last three years;

(b) the number of cases disposed of within two months, four months, six months and more than six months;

(c) the number of cases in which justice was restored to the affected employees; and

(d) what action the Commissioner take when his contention in a particular case is not accepted by the concerned Department?

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

Cash Subsidies for Setting Up of Industries in Backward Areas

8314. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to continue to certain extent of percentage of cash subsidies to the new industries to be set up in economically backward districts;

(b) if so, what is the present system Government have adopted in this regard; and

(c) whether any changes in their pattern is being contemplated and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The Central Investment Subsidy Scheme and Transport Subsidy Scheme are currently valid up to 31-3-1982.

(b) Entrepreneurs setting up industries in notified backward districts/areas are eligible to Central Investment Subsidy at the rate of 15 per cent of the total fixed capital investment subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs. However, in respect of industrial units set up on or after 1-3-1981 in the notified backward districts/areas in the North Eastern Region comprising the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura and the Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram, subsidy will be available at 20 per cent subject to a maximum of Rs. 20 lakhs.

Under the Transport Subsidy Scheme industrial units located in the selected areas will be eligible for transport subsidy equivalent to 50 per cent of the transport costs of both raw materials as well as finished goods between the selected rail heads/ports and the location of the unit and vice versa.

(c) In order to review the working of various incentives and to set out suitable strategy for the development of backward areas, the Planning Commission had set up a high level National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas (NCDBA) under the Chairmanship of Shri B. Sivaraman, former Member, Planning Commission. The NCDBA submitted its report on 'Industrial Dispersal' in October, 1980, containing *inter alia* a review of the present Central Schemes of incentives and recommendations bearing on the criteria to be adopted for identifying industrially backward areas. The recommendations of the Committee are being examined in Planning Commission in consultation with the State Governments and concerned Ministries.

Institutes Engaged in Research Work on Tribals

8315. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the institutes in the State fully and partly engaged for research work on tribals;

(b) the institutes set up by the States and Centre for the research cum-training for tribal development and the expenditure shared by the States and Centre for these institutes;

(c) the topics, subjects and themes selected and completed so far, Institutes-wise, with the title of the research papers therefor since the setting up and functioning of these institutes; and

(d) whether all these research papers on tribals are collected and kept in the Ministry for ready reference?

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

(a) A list of Tribal Research Institutes State-wise, is given in the statement. The Departments of Anthropology and Sociology of the Universities located in each State also undertake some studies on tribals.

(b) The Tribal Research Institutes listed in the Annexure have been set

up by Government. The Plan assistance under Centrally Sponsored Programmes for the first eleven Tribal Research Institutes in the Annexure is on a matching basis. During 1980-81 the Ministry allocated Rs. 45 lakhs as Central share.

(c) The main themes and topics of research of these Institutes have been ethnographic notes on tribes, evaluation of programmes, socio-economic surveys, identification of primitive tribes, delineation of tribal sub-plan areas, assistance in the preparation of tribal sub-plan and Integrated Tribal Development Projects, conduct of universal bench-mark survey, etc. The assignments taken up are completed in a phased manner. The titles of research papers, since the setting up and functioning of these Institutes since 1953, run into thousands, some of these are mentioned in the Report of the Study Team on Tribal Research Institutes of the Planning Commission and annual reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(d) A few important research papers on tribals are available in the Ministry.

Statement

List of Research and Training Institutes

1 Andhra Pradesh	Tribal, Cultural Research and Training Institute Government of Andhra Pradesh, Ravindranagar Colony, H. No. 6-2-62819, P.O. Khairtabad Hyderabad-4.
2 Assam	Tribal Research Institute, Government of Assam, New Sarania, Gauhati-781003.
3 Bihar	Tribal Welfare Research Institute, Government of Bihar, Morabad Road, Ranchi.
4 Gujarat	Tribal Research & Training Centre, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad.
5 Kerala	Kerala Institute for Research Training and Development Studies of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Government of Kerala, Kozhikode.
6 Madhya Pradesh	M.P. Tribal Research & Development Institute, Government of Madhya Pradesh, 35, Shimla Hills, Bhopal.

7	Maharashtra	· · ·	Tribal Research Institute, Government of Maharashtra, 28-Queens Road, Pune.
8	Orissa	· · ·	Tribal & Harijan Research-Cum-Training Institute, Government of Orissa, Bhubaneshwar.
9.	Rajasthan	· · ·	M.L.V. Tribal Research and Training Institute, Government of Rajasthan, Udaipur.
10	West Bengal	· · ·	Cultural Research Institute, New Secretariat Building, 1st Floor, Block-B, 1, Kiron Sankar Roy Road, Calcutta-700001.
11	Uttar Pradesh	· · ·	Directorate of Harijan and Social Welfare, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.
12	Nagaland	· · ·	Naga Institute of Culture, Education Hill, Kohima.
13	Meghalaya	· · ·	Tribal Research Institute, Meghalaya, Shillong.
14	Arunachal Pradesh	· · ·	Directorate of Research, Arunachal Pradesh, Shillong.

Communal Incidents in Tamil Nadu

8316. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2211 on the 3rd December, 1980 regarding communal incidents in Tamil Nadu and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected from Government of Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the loss due to such incident during the period from November, 1980 to March, 1981?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
(a) The requisite information is still awaited from the State Government of Tamil Nadu.

(b) This information is also awaited from the State Government of Tamil Nadu and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Registration of Small Scale Industries in Madhubani and Darbhanga, Bihar

8317. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications for registration of cottage, mini and small scale industries have been submitted in the Madhubani and Darbhanga districts of Bihar up to 31st March, 1981; how many of them have been registered or are pending disposal;

(b) what is being done to help the new entrepreneurs to get training, machinery, land and building and running expenses etc. to start production within a minimum specified period; and

(c) what is the block-wise list of cottage, mini and small scale industries in the above two districts including their production and marketing?

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

(a) The registration of small scale industries is voluntary and there is no separate registration for cottage and mini industries under SIDO programme. According to the available information as on 31-12-80 there were 192 units in the Madhubani district and 396 units in Darbhanga district, registered permanently with the Directorate of Industries. The information with respect to application for registration which have been submitted upto 31-3-1981 and also on

how many of these have been registered or are pending disposal is not available. Efforts are being made to collect this information, as may be available, from District Industries Centres, Madhubhani and Darbhanga districts of Bihar. The information as may be made available will be furnished as soon as received.

(b) The entrepreneurs are provided facilities/consultancy services by the office of the DC(SSI) through Small Industries Service Institutes in respect of training, machinery etc. Developed plots and sheds are provided to the entrepreneurs by the State Government. The working capital requirements are met through the commercial banks at concessional rates. In this connection, the Reserve Bank of India has also issued guidelines to all commercial banks.

(c) Efforts are being made to collect the block-wise list of cottage, mini and small scale industrial units alongwith their production and marketing from the District Industries Centres of Madhubani and Darbhanga districts. The information as may be made available will be furnished as soon as received.

नगरीय क्षेत्रों में परिवहन व्यवस्था के सिए छठी योजना में दिया गया नियतम्

8318. श्री रामाकृष्णराव शास्त्री :
योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) का सरकार ने नगरीय क्षेत्रों की परिवहन व्यवस्था में कठिनाइयों को हूर करने हेतु छठी योजना में कोई नियतम् किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्त्वांधी राज्य-दार व्योग क्या है ?

वीरा और अम मंत्री (श्री भरायच दत्त तिथारी) : (क) श्री (ख) छठी

पंचवर्षीय योजना में रेल मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत कलकत्ता में महानगर परिवहन परियोजना के लिए 235 करोड़ रु. का और दिल्ली परिक्रमा रेल परियोजना के लिए 20 करोड़ रु. का आवंटन किया गया है। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली परिवहन नियम के लिए उसके विकास कार्यक्रमों के लिए 68 करोड़ रु. की राशि आवंटित की गई है। अन्य शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए कोई अलग आवंटन नहीं किए गए हैं। तथापि राज्यों की योजना में, राज्य सङ्काक परिवहन नियमों की विकास योजना की वित्त-व्यवस्था करने के लिए सङ्काक परिवहन क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत परिव्यय रखे गए हैं। अधिकांश राज्य सङ्काक परिवहन नियमों की अंतर्नगरीय रैंपाएं होती हैं। तथापि कुछ राज्य सङ्काक परिवहन नियमों का प्रचालन शहरी क्षेत्रों में भी है।

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सङ्काक परिवहन के अन्तर्गत राज्यवाह आवंटनों का विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के परिव्यय—
सङ्काक परिवहन

(लाख र.)

राज्य	सङ्काक परिवहन
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	17500
2. असम	1250
3. बिहार	
4. गुजरात	9000
5. हरियाणा	5200
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	950

1	2
7. जम्मू और कश्मीर	1640
8. कर्नाटक	6800
9. केरल	2000
10. मध्य प्रदेश	2750
11. महाराष्ट्र	18000
12. मणिपुर	300
13. मेघालय	800
14. नागार्जुन	550
15. उडीसा	1000
16. पंजाब	4000
17. राजस्थान	3000
18. सिक्किम	480
19. तमिल नाडू	7550
20. त्रिपुरा	370
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	12000
22. पश्चिम बंगाल	14000
	111140

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र

1. अंडमान और निकोबार	
द्वीपसमूह	200
2. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	300
3. चण्डीगढ़	300
4. दादरा और नागरहवेली	—
5. दिल्ली	40
6. गोवा, दमण और दीव	250
7. लक्ष्मीप	—
8. मिजोरम	300
9. पांडिचेरी	25
	—
सभी संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	1415
	—
जोड़े राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	112555

‘Machal’ Scheduled Caste in..
Karnataka

8319. SHRI K. B. CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the list of Scheduled Castes under Article 341 in part VII of Serial No. 53, ‘Machal’ is a caste specified as Scheduled Caste in Karnataka State;

(b) if so, the ancestral and present occupation of the people belonging to Machal Caste;

(c) their location and approximate population and synonym other local names by which Machal Caste is known in different regions;

(d) the derivative names and other names in spoilt form in local dialect if any; and

(e) the books, literature, debates, if any, on the said caste?

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

(a) No, Sir. ‘Machal’ community has never been specified as a Scheduled Caste in relation to Karnataka State.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

Bariki Caste

8320. SHRI K. B. CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bariki Caste is specified in the Constitution (Scheduled Caste) Order 1950, if so, the names of the States in which the Bariki Caste is specified in the list of Scheduled Castes;

(b) whether Bellary District was transferred from Madras State to Mysore State on the formation of the Andhra State in 1953;

(c) if so, whether the Bariki Caste which was in Scheduled Caste in Madras State continued to enjoy the

benefits of the Scheduled Castes in Bellary District, after its transfer to Mysore State;

(d) if not, whether Bariki Caste was Scheduled Caste in Bellary District between 1953 to 1956; and

(e) the reasons and circumstances under which the Bariki Caste was omitted from the list of the Scheduled Castes, in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Modification Order, 1956 in Karnataka State?

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

(a) According to the Constitution (Scheduled Caste) Order, 1950, as amended upto date the Bariki community has been specified as Scheduled Castes for the State of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Bariki community continued to be Scheduled Caste in Bellary District till the list was amended by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956.

(e) The Bariki Community was omitted from the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lists (Modification) Order, 1956 because the erstwhile Mysore Govt. did not recommend its inclusion in the said list.

Machala Caste

8321. SHRI K. B. CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Machala Caste is shown in the list of Scheduled Castes in the Constitution (Scheduled Caste) Order, 1950 and the subsequent modification order;

(b) if so, the names of the States in which they are treated as such;

(c) whether the people of Machala Caste are fishermen; and

(d) if not, what is their ancestral and present occupation and their approximate population?

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

(a) and (b) Machala community has been specified as Scheduled Caste for the State of Karnataka according to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956 as amended upto date. The complete list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is given in the Manual of Election Law (9th Election).

(c) Machala had been traditionally a community of fishermen.

(d) Does not arise.

Seminar on Ancillary Industries Development

8322. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the principal suggestions made by the two-day seminar held in Ranchi in the last week of March, 1981 on ancillary industries development in the small scale and ancillary industries; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken thereon?

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

(a) The principal suggestions made in the Resolutions approved in the State Level Seminar-cum-Exhibition on Ancillary Development in Bihar held at Ranchi in the last week of March, 1981 are:

(i) Task Force for identification of ancillary items:

Constitution of a task force by the Government of Bihar to identify potential items and to monitor the setting up of units for such ancillary items.

(ii) Encouragement to Technical Advancement:

Technical advancement of small scale units by proposing to Bureau of Public Enterprises to include in their guidelines that all large public undertakings should encourage SSI units coming up with the manufacture of sophisticated items by off-loading a portion of their requirement to such items.

(i.i) Moratorium on Loans:

Moratorium on term loans as well as interest should be for a minimum period of five years gestation period of small scale industries in general being about five years; the expenditure on account of various deposits on scarce raw materials, tenders, tooling, jig, fixtures, etc. should be taken into account for evaluating total financial investment requirements by a small scale unit.

(iv) Declaration of Ancillary:

Guidelines be issued to the public sector undertakings to the effect that in cases wherever the State Government and entrepreneurs agreed, the parent industries could declare them as ancillary for a lesser percentage of workload as against the official definition of the ancillary wherein the parent industries have to guarantee a minimum of 50 per cent work-load of the units capacity.

(b) These suggestions have been recently received and are being looked into.

Applications pending with D.G.T.D.

8323. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending with the D.G.T.D. for the import of essential equipment required by the coal companies whose mining development programme is linked with the super thermal stations;

(b) whether such equipment is being produced within the country; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in allowing the imports of the machinery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No applications are pending with D.G.T.D.

(b) The items of capital goods are cleared for import only after these have been cleared from indigenous (non-availability) angle by D.G.T.D.

(c) Two applications received from M/s. Coal India Ltd., are awaiting consideration and will shortly be considered. Another application from Coal India is pending with the Office of the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports for issue of an Import Licence, for want of certain information from M/s. Singareni Collieries Co. the applicant. Another application from M/s. Singaroni Collieries Co. Ltd., is pending with the Office of the C.C.I. & E., as the application was not supported with the requisite essential documents.

Pension and Gratuity of personnel of former Suket State

8324. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4940 dated 25th March, 1981 regarding pension and gratuity of personnel of former Suket State and state:

(a) whether the service records of these ex-soldiers have been examined, and if so, how many of them have completed 15 years service;

(b) the grounds which prompt the Ministry to take a view that no gratuity or pension should be paid to them as their claims should not be considered as special cases;

(c) whether in view of the distinguished service and decorations earned by these personnel, their claims can be considered as special cases; and

(d) whether he is aware that many of these ex-soldiers belong to the Scheduled Castes and other backward classes and if so, whether this fact has been taken into consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Service records of ex-personnel of erstwhile Suket State Forces (ISF Units) whose cases were represented, were checked and only 4 of them were found having 15 years and more service.

(b) As per the Suket State Forces Rules only gratuity on completion of 15 years or more confirmed and fit service, was permissible. The then State authority granted the above 4 persons only gratuity as admissible under the rules and did not consider their cases as special for grant of pension.

(c) Distinguished service and decoration earned by the personnel are not considered as special cases for grant of pension.

(d) Government have no precise information in this regard. However, the rules on pension/gratuity are uniformly applicable to all irrespective of the class/caste considerations.

Arms and Ammunitions Snatched by Unidentified Youths from Jawans of Manipur Rifles

8325. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 3 rifles alongwith 150 rounds of ammunitions were snatched by 5 unidentified youths from Jawans of the Manipur Rifles;

(b) if so, whether army combed the southern part of Imphal following the incident; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c) According to information

received from Government of Manipur, armed miscreants managed to snatch away 3 rifles and some rounds of ammunition from 3 Jawans of Manipur Rifles at gun point on March 11, 1981. Security forces combed the area, but the miscreants could not be traced. A case was registered, and investigation is in progress.

Allotment of Chassis to Scheduled Caste People

8326. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of giving priority in the allotment of chassis of buses, trucks, matador vans to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people for the purpose of self employment; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the scheme of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b) There is no control on the sale and distribution of commercial vehicles. However, Government have advised the manufacturers to accord priority; among others, to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Overstaying of Pak and Bangladesh National

8327. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistanis and Bangladesh nationals who visited India in 1980 with valid travel documents, but continue to over-stay in different States or at unknown places in the country; and

(b) what steps are being taken to comb out and deport such foreign nationals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Arrival and departure of Pakis-

tanis and Bangladesh nationals is a continuous process. Therefore the number of Pakistanis and Bangladesh Nationals living in India vary from day to day.

(b) Action is taken to send them out of India whenever unauthorised stay of Pakistanis and Bangladesh Nationals is detected.

Illegal Entry of Bangladesh Nationals in West Bengal

8328. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Bangladesh citizens came to West Bengal with fake visas;

(b) whether the Government of West Bengal approached the Central Government several times to take action against this; and

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

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

A few cases of forged visa were reported by the State Government where they were asked to deport them. In some cases we permitted the State Government to allow them to go back to Bangladesh by making necessary leave India endorsements on their passport and initiate action to black list them.

(c) Necessary instructions have been issued to the State Government to indicate on the passport of the Bangladesh National that he had entered with a forged visa and such persons should be taken in lots to convenient border posts and handed over to the Bangladesh authorities with their passports. State Government have also been advised to initiate action to black list such Bangladesh Nationals and also alert the border checkposts to be more vigilant.

Allocation for Development of Tribal Harijan and Backward Research institutes in Karnataka

8329. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given by Central Government to Karnataka State for the development of Tribal, Harijan and other backward research institutes in the State;

(b) whether there is any proposal to allocate more funds for the development of the research institutes; and

(c) if so, how much and the details in this regard?

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

(a) to (c). No Central assistance has been given by the Home Ministry to Karnataka for the development of Tribal, Harijan and other backward research institutes. The State Government has not sent any proposal for allocation of funds for the purpose.

मूर्तियां चुराने के आगे में आपारी की गिरफतारी

8330. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र दर्मा: क्या वृह मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मार्च, 1981 में दिल्ली के एक व्यापारी को पुरातत्व महत्व की मूर्तियां चुराने के आगे में गिरफतार किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्योग क्या है ; और

(ग) ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति रोकने के लिये मनकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जाने का विचार है ?

दृष्टि विभाग में राष्ट्रव बंदी (श्री योगेन्द्र माकवाना) : (क) मार्च, 1981 में न तो दिल्ली पुलिस ने और न ही केन्द्रीय जांच व्यूरो ने कोई ऐसी विरफ्तारी की है।

(ब) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(व) पुरातत्व महत्व की मूर्तियों की ओर रोकने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गए हैं :—

1. केन्द्रीय जांच व्यूरो में एक प्राचीन कला कृति एक खोला गया है।
2. मुक्त प्रतिमाओं, चित्र कला और सचिव पाण्डुलिपियों के प्रलेखन का कार्य प्रारम्भ किया गया है।
3. भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण ने प्राचीन कला कृति की वस्तुओं का पता लगाने में सीमाशुल्क प्राधिकारियों की सहायता के लिए महत्वपूर्ण सीमाशुल्क चौकियों एवं अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पतनों पर अधिकारियों को तैनात किया गया है।
4. नियंत्रित की वस्तुओं की जांच करने, प्राचीन कला कृति, यदि कोई हो, नियंत्रित की जा रही हो तो उसका पता लगाने के लिए भारत के प्रमुख नगरों में नियंत्रित सलाहकार समितियां गठित की गई हैं।

Grants to Tribal and Harijan Research Institutions

8331. SHRI CHINGWANG KON-NAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants being given by the Central Government for various Tribal and Harijan Research Institutions in the country;

(b) whether any evaluation had been made of the research done in these institutions; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The Central assistance of the Home Ministry for various Tribal Research Institutes in the country during 1980-81 has been of the order of Rs. 45 lakhs. The provision for 1981-82 is Rs. 50 lakhs.

(b) and (c). A study Team constituted by the Planning Commission in 1969 made an appraisal of the work done by the Institutes. The Ministry of Home Affairs hold annual conference of Directors of Tribal Research Institutes to review the work done by them.

Purchase of Raw Film by U. P. Government

8332. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of raw Film purchased by U. P. Government, U. P. Chalchitra Nigam from the Hindustan Photo Film during the last five calendar years; and

(b) the purpose for which purchases were made?

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

(a) The sale of raw films by Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd (HPF) directly to the consumers started from October, 1977 as prior to that HPF were selling their products to the distributors. The total quantity of raw films purchased by the Education Expansion Officer, Allahabad and U.P. Chalchitra Nigam, Lucknow from HPF during the period from 1-10-1977 to 31-12-1980 is indicated in the statement annexed.

(b) According to the information given by HPF, Education Expansion Officer, Allahabad and U.P. Chalchitra Nigam, Lucknow, purchase the films for use in their programme.

Statement

The Quantity of raw films purchased by the Education Expansion Officer Allahabad and U.P Chaitanya Nigam Lucknow from Hindustan Photo Film Manufacturing Co. from 1.10.1977 to 31.12.1980

(in linear metres)

Product	Education Expansion Officer, Allahabad			U.P Chaitanya Nigam, Lucknow		
	1977 (Oct-Dec)	1978	1979	1980 (Oct-Dec)	1978	1979
35 mm Cine Positive (Black & White)	17895	24464	77370	91821	125690	88805
16 mm Cine-Positive (Black & White)	..	..	2710	..	88410	176959
35 mm Cine Sound Negative	10460	5490	4390	4540	5475	10375
35 mm Cine Positive O7 (Colour)	..	..	..	..	85319	34558
35 mm Cine Positive G9 (Colour)	..	..	..	..	..	9150
16 mm Cine Positive G9 (Colour)	..	..	..	..	..	1220
35 mm Leader film	..	..	..	3480	..	..

Exhibition of Jaguar

8333. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether British Aerospace Jaguar agreement with India is going ahead on schedule, according to the British Aerospace industry;

(b) if so, whether British Aerospace has organised a seminar and an exhibition in March in Delhi and in the 1st week of March in Bangalore;

(c) whether 100 representatives of 28 renowned British companies have briefed Indian Government officials and representatives of the Indian Airlines and Industry on the recent technological advance in Britains Aerospace agency;

(d) to what extent, Jaguars at HAL are on schedule; and

(e) when the engines with Indian parts will be available for purchase by the Aerospace from HAL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) We do not have information on the opinion of the British Aerospace on the implementation of the Jaguar Programme.

(b) The Society of British Aeronautical Companies had organised a Seminar and an exhibition in March in Delhi and Bangalore. But this had nothing to do with the Jaguar Programme.

(c) The SBAC had extended invitations to a number of persons, including Government officials, interested in aeronautical development to attend the Seminar and to see the exhibits. Government have no information on the number of representatives of British companies who participated in the briefing during the Seminar.

(d) The production programme of Jaguar at HAL is behind the schedule originally envisaged. It will not be in public interest to disclose further details.

(e) British Aerospace has not so far made any request for purchase of engines from HAL.

Talks with Gujarat Medicos

8334. SHRI B. V. DESAI:
PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:

Will the minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the 24th March, 1981 two rounds of talks were held by the agitating medicos from Gujarat with the Prime Minister;

(b) if so, whether any amicable solution of the problem was reached; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

Following the settlement, the Medical students and the Junior Doctors withdrew their agitation from the 13th April, 1981. The details of the settlement are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Details of settlement arrived at with the Leaders of the Agitation in Gujarat over Reservation issue

1. The Medical colleges and hostels will be re-opened with immediate effect.

2. Orders of termination of services of Resident Doctors due to unauthorised absence will be cancelled.

3. The period of strike will be regularised as follows:

(a) Fresh admissions/appointments will be made effective from the commencement of the current term and the Deans will be authorised to make necessary local adjustments so that

loss of term does not occur to Medical students, Internees and Resident Jr. Doctors.

(b) Calculations of stipend to be paid during the strike period will be made as follows:

(i) Accumulated unutilised weekly offs;

(ii) admissible unutilised casual leave; and

(iii) Compensatory leave equal to unutilised public holidays. Internees and Jr. Doctors will also be allowed to count shortage between the strike period and the period of stipend calculated as above by counting unutilised weekly offs as well as admissible unutilised casual leave and compensatory leave for unutilised public holidays during the next one year.

4. Residency system will be made applicable to the Medical Colleges of Ahmedabad and Baroda effective from the current term. The question of appointment of Sr. Resident|Sr. Registrars will be decided by Govt. in consultation with Teachers and students.

5. Government has considered the request for increase in stipend and formal orders are being issued.

6. The number of seats of Housemen will be increased to the extent such seats are utilised by candidates belonging to SC|ST and B.C. otherwise than on merits, so that students on open merit get seats of Housemen equal to the existing strength.

7. The Deans will be authorised to make necessary adjustments of teaching schedules so that there is no loss of term to Medical students, internees and Jr. Doctors and the examination are arranged with this objective in view.

8. Regarding M.Sc. (Medical) courses the guidelines prescribed by the Medical Council of India will be followed.

9. The Government appreciates the requirements of extension of Hostel facilities for Under Graduate Students (including Internees to the extent they are posted at teaching Hospitals) and Jr. Doctors. A phased programme will be undertaken to meet such requirements. The need of married Jr. Doctors will also be kept in view.

10. Government will take steps to fill all the vacant teaching posts.

11. Steps will be taken to improve Library and Gymkhana facilities.

12. The agitating Medical students and Jr. Doctors will not be victimised.

Special Wing for Commercial Afforestation for Paper Industry

8335. SHRI B. V. DESAI:
SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Industry Ministry has proposed to set up a special wing to promote commercial afforestation with a view to not only maintaining the ecological balance but also in meeting the growing requirement of the paper industry;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that Government have stated that it was even prepared to workout certain schemes for providing institutional finance for farmers to grow forests;

(c) if so, whether it has been stated that the development of non-conventional sources of raw materials is necessary if the growing need for paper was to be met without endangering the life sustaining forests;

(d) if so, whether Government are making various efforts to help the paper industry in the country; and

(e) if so, what are the steps that are proposed to be taken to improve the paper industry in the country?

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

(a) It is proposed to set up a special

wing in the Ministry of Industry for resource development to meet the requirements of forest based industries.

(b) A Working Group has been constituted to study the possibilities of raising pulp wood plantations for meeting the requirements of the paper industry and proper utilisation of forest resources. The terms of reference of the Working Group *inter alia* include the study of the modalities of financing these plantations.

(c) Government have been encouraging the use of unconventional raw material such as agricultural residues, bagasse, etc. for the manufacture of paper, in order to conserve primary forest raw material resources.

(d) and (e) Government have also taken up the question of provision of soft loans for modernisation of the paper industry, and are also taking steps to improve supply of power, coal and other inputs.

**Permanently seconded service
Officers in D.G.I.**

8336. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that permanently seconded service officers in DGI organisation are under Army Act but their promotions are done by a committee of civilians;

(b) if so, whether this committee has been constituted as per relevant provisions of Army Act;

(c) how many colonels, Lt. Cols. and Majors were considered for promotion by this committee during the last three years and how many of them were promoted to next higher rank and how many were superseded in each grade; and

(d) whether civilian officers complain that these officers have inadequate technical knowledge and qualification, if so, what action Government are taking to rectify this situation?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
(SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The Inspection Selection Board has been constituted under an executive order issued by Government of India.

(c) The requisite information is given in the enclosed statement.

(d) Yes, Sir. It is not correct that Service officers working in DGI Organisation have inadequate technical knowledge and qualification. Certain minimum technical qualifications and experience have been prescribed for appointment of Service officers in DGI and all the Service officers working in DGI organisation possess these minimum technical qualifications and experience.

Statement

Number of Officers, Rank-wise Promoted-Year-wise

Year	Major to Lieut Colonels						Lt. Colonels to Colonels						Colonels to Brigadiers							
	Consi- dered	Appd.	Lost	Defer- red	Un- fit	Pro- moted	Consi- dered	Appd.	Lost	Defer- red	Un- fit	Pro- moted	Consi- dered	Appd.	Lost	Defe- red	Un- fit	Pro- moted		
1978	10	99	..	01	..	09	03	03	..	..	03	02	02	
1979	20	19	1	..	..	19	15	15	..	..	11	16	15	
1980	48	45	..	3	..	12	23	22	..	1	..	07	11	09
																	2	..	..	01
																	02
																	03

Report on India Paper Pulp Company, Hazinagar, West Bengal

8337. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices on the question of rehabilitation of India Paper Pulp Co., Hazinagar, West Bengal;

(b) if so, when the said report was received;

(c) what is the nature of recommendation of the BICP;

(d) the reasons for delay in taking a final decision on the question of rehabilitation of India Paper Pulp Company; and

(e) whether Government are considering to release more funds for payment of lay off period wages and bonus to the employees of India Paper Pulp Company for the period beyond December, 1980?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Report was received towards the end of November 1980.

(c) and (d) The Report relates to a study of the financial and economic viability of the rehabilitation of the India Paper Pulp Co. Ltd. Various aspects such as availability of raw materials, requirement of power, capital expenditure for rehabilitation, manpower requirement, cost of production, profitability, etc., have been gone into. Government are considering these issues.

(e) As the Company has been wound up, Government are not considering the release of any further funds for the Company at present.

Unemployment in the Country

8338. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of

LABOUR be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the employment generated and unemployment registered in the current year and the two preceding years;

(b) whether the backlog of unemployment is increasing every year; and

(c) the backlog estimated as at the end of the Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA):

(a) Available information relating to the level of Employment in the Organised Sector and the number of Jobseekers (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges is furnished below:

<i>(Figures in Millions)</i>		
Employment as at the end of March	Number on Live Register as at the end of December	
1978	21.48	12.68
1979	22.25	14.31
1980	22.93	16.20
	(Provisional)	

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) On the basis of 'Usual Status Approach' the backlog of unemployment in the age-group 15-59 years, in 1980, is estimated to be of the order of 11.31 millions. It is expected that there would be a net addition of 31.27 millions to the labour force in this age group during the period 1980-85.

During the Sixth Plan period the increase in employment in standard person years is expected to be of the order of 34.28 millions from 151.11 millions in 1979-80 to 185.38 millions in 1984-85. However, the actual number of beneficiaries is likely to be much more since every member of the labour force may not be a full-time worker during the entire year.

Setting up of Mini Cement Plants in West Bengal and North Eastern States

8340. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many mini cement plants are proposed to be set up in the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan, State-wise details;

(b) whether there are any demands for setting up mini cement plants from West Bengal and North Eastern States; and

(c) whether it is a fact that infrastructural, raw material and other conditions are suitable for setting up of mini cement plants in those States?

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

A State-wise list of schemes of mini cement plants (both in private and public sector) approved by way of grant of letters of intent or registration with the Dte. General of Technical Development is laid on the Table of the House [Place in Library. See No. LT-2405/81].

(b) No applications for grant of letters of intent or registration with Dte. General of Technical Development for setting up mini cement plants in North-Eastern States have been received so far. A Ten-Year Cement Plan for North-Eastern Region which includes suggestions for establishment of mini cement plants in this region prepared by the North-Eastern Council has, however, been submitted for consideration of the Planning Commission. Two schemes for setting up of mini cement plants in West Bengal have been registered with the Dte. General of Technical Development.

(c) Known deposits of cement-grade limestone in the State of West Bengal have not been reported other than very marginal deposits in Dist-

rikt Purulia. However, such deposits are reported to be available in North-Eastern States.

Financial Assistance sought by Tripura for formation of a Third Armed Police Battalion

8341. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Tripura has approached the Central Government for financial assistance to form a Third Armed Police Battalion; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to accord sanction to it?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has not been found possible to accede to this request and the Government of Tripura has been apprised of this decision.

Trial of Apprehended Trawlers

8342. SHRI DIGVILJAY SINH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6203 on 30th July, 1980 regarding foreign fishing trawlers apprehended in India and state:

(a) what action has been subsequently taken against the 115 apprehended trawlers;

(b) how many have been tried, committed and fined and if so, for what amount; and

(c) how many are awaiting trial?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c) The details are being gathered and will be placed on the Table of the House.

योजना को सफलतापूर्वक कार्यस्थित करने के लिए सरकारी क्षेत्र में भूमि विवेद

8343. श्रीमती हुण्डा साहौ : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना आयोग ने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना का सफलतापूर्वक कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकारी क्षेत्र में अधिक निवेश करने की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपकरणों के नाम क्या हैं और इससे रोजगार के अवसरों में किस हद तक वृद्धि होगी ; और

(ग) राज्य योजनाओं में प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्र कौन से हैं और उनके लिए संबंधित राज्यों को किस हद तक अतिरिक्त संसाधन जुटाने होंगे ?

योजना और अम मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) जी, हाँ । छठी योजना में सरकारी क्षेत्रक में 97,800 करोड़ रु. और निजी क्षेत्रक में 74,710 करोड़ रु. के परिव्यय की परिकल्पना की गई है ।

(ख) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में विभिन्न क्षेत्रकों में विभिन्न परियोजनाओं के लिए 1979-80 की कीमतों पर सरकारी क्षेत्रक में 97,500 करोड़ रु. के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है । ऐसी अंमाल है कि योजना की अवधि में 342.79 लाख अम-वर्ष के अतिरिक्त रोजगार के अवसर उत्पन्न होंगे ।

(ग) राज्य योजनाओं में प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रक है कृषि, विद्युत और सिचाई और वे कार्यक्रम भी हैं जिनमें कमजोर वर्गों के लाभ के लिए सामाजिक सेवाएं भी शामिल हैं । राज्य क्षेत्रक में 48,600 करोड़ रु. के छठी योजना के परिव्यय की वित्त व्यवस्था करने के लिए राज्य 9012 करोड़ रु. के अतिरिक्त संसाधन जूटाने के लिए सहमत हो गए हैं ।

Remittance of Profits by Flavouring Houses

8344. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) names of flavouring houses which supply soft drink manufacturers either bottlers or concentrate or beverage base manufacturers with imported raw materials for use in their products;

(b) how many of these flavouring houses have foreign share-holders;

(c) whether such companies are permitted to remit profits, dividends, royalties and head office charges to their foreign parent companies or share-holders;

(d) what is the extent of such remittances by each such company over the last five years;

(e) whether any of these companies are obliged to cover their foreign exchange remittances by export earnings and if so, terms of such agreement;

(f) what is the value of import licences issued to such companies; and

(g) whether these companies are obliged to cover the value of such imports through export earnings and if so, terms of such agreement?

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

(a) to (g) Such information is not maintained centrally. The effort that would be required in the collection of information would not be commensurate with the results sought to be achieved.

Identification of Sick/Idle Industries in States

8345. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sick industries lying idle or not working to capacity in different States have been identified;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and
(c) the steps proposed to remodel those industries and make them start production to full capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b) In accordance with its adopted definition of sickness, the Reserve Bank of India is compiling data, State-wise, in relation to large industrial units (i.e. those enjoying bank credit of Rs. 1 crore and above). The RBI has specially collected data, State wise, for units in the small scale sector for 1979. The latest available statistical data were furnished to the Lok Sabha in reply to Unstarred Question No. 5070 answered on 25th March, 1981.

(c) Banks and financial institutions have set-up arrangements to detect sickness in an undertaking at an early stage so as to take appropriate corrective action. They also prepare and implement schemes to nurse and rehabilitate sick units which are potentially viable. The Government also takes necessary remedial action where required. It is the policy of the Government to ensure that State Governments, banks, financial institutions and the labour cooperate effectively for revival of sick units.

News-item "Absent without leave Captain held"

8346. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item published in Hindustan Times dated 29th March, 1981, under the heading "Absent without leave Captain held", and

(b) reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

(SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The officer was arrested as he had absented himself from duty without proper authority/leave. A Court of Inquiry has been ordered to inquire into this incident. A Habeas-Corpus petition has also been filed by the wife of the officer in the Supreme Court which is being contested by the Government. The case is, therefore, subjudice at present.

Manufacture of Economic Passenger Cars

8347. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose finalising a plan for manufacturing a most economic passenger car; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b) It is proposed to produce in the public sector passenger cars of contemporary design with better fuel characteristics. The cost of the car would depend on the model to be selected, investment made and other relevant factors.

Post of Asst. Architects/Planners in Municipal Corporation of Delhi

8348. SHRI KESHAORAO PARDEH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of sanctioned and vacant posts of Assistant Architects/Planners in Engineering Department of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi;

(b) the number of posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe candidates as per roster of reservations out of them;

(c) what were roster of reservations for the post of Planning/Architect Assistant for direct recruitment in 1976 and for departmental promo-

zions to the posts of Assistant Architects/Assistant Planners;

(d) how many Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates were given departmental promotion to the posts of Assistant Architects/Planners from Planning/Architect Assistant in November, 1980 and number of promotions given in 1980; and

(e) whether the Municipal Corporation of Delhi made any discrimination amongst the Planning/Architect Assistants, who entered MCD's service directly on the post of Planning/Architect Assistant during the departmental promotions of Assistant Architects/Planners in November, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (e) The requisite information is being collected from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Absorption of Female Officers from Manipur in I.A.S.

8349. SHRI NGANGOM MOHEN-DRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any female officer from Manipur has been absorbed in the I.A.S (Nominated);

(b) if so, how many and particulars thereof; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) No female officer has been appointed to the I.A.S. by promotion from among the State Civil Service officers or by selection from among the non-State Civil Service officers of Manipur.

(b) Does not arise in view of answer to (a) above.

(c) According to information furnished by the State Government, there

is no female officer in the Manipur State Civil Service. There is also no female officer in other Departments of the State Government who fulfils the required conditions of eligibility for appointment to the Indian Administrative Service by selection.

Uniform wage policy for Handloom Workers in Kerala

8350. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India are aware of the problem faced by the Traditional Handloom Industry in Kerala due to the lack of a uniform wage policy in the Handloom Sector;

(b) whether Government of Kerala has represented the matter before the Government of India;

(c) if so, what action has been taken by Government of India to make the wages uniform in the State of Kerala; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The question of uniformity in minimum wages was discussed in detail in the 31st Session of the State Labour Ministers' Conference held on 19th and 20th July, 1980. It was agreed in the Conference that a Committee may be appointed by the Central Government to review the existing wage structure in Handloom Industry and suggesting measures to bring uniformity. A Committee has since been constituted consisting of Secretaries of Labour Departments of four Southern States as members and Additional Secretary, Ministry of Labour as Chairman.

Setting up of Industries in Kerala

8351. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the two essential things such as man power and electricity for starting of new industries are available in Kerala;

(b) if so, what is the reason for Government of India not taking much interest in the industrialisation of Kerala;

(c) whether Government of India are having any new proposal with them regarding the industrialisation of Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details of the proposal?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Central investment (value of Gross Block) in the Public Sector Enterprises located in Kerala has progressed from Rs. 137.10 crores as on 31-3-1972 to Rs. 422.84 crores as on 31-3-1980.

Various Central Sector Projects included in the Draft Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85) for locations in the State of Kerala are listed below:—

(i) HMT Ltd.	Diversification & expansion of Printing Machinery Project at Kalamassery.
(ii) Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	Completion of the original project and expansion.
(iii) Fertilisers & Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	Caprolactum project, *Cochin I & II *plants, pollution control measures etc.
(iv) Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	Phenol Project
(v) Balmerlawrie & Co. Ltd.	Marine Freight Containers Project
(vi) Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	Relocation/expansion of Alwaye Plant etc.
(vii) Hindusthan Paper Corp.	Kerala Newsprint Project
(viii) Cochin R. Fineries Ltd.	Secondary processing facilities

(**Already commissioned residual investment only).

Besides, investments are also envisaged in Kerala during the Sixth Five Year Plan in Instrumentation Ltd., Hindusthan Insecticides and Marine Products Export Development Authorities and Indian Telephone, Industries, and an Aromatics Recovery Plant.

For the development of small scale industries in the State of Kerala, an institutional net-work has been established for providing various kinds of facilities and assistance to small scale

entrepreneurs. The Central Government Institutions include a Small Industries Service Institute at Trichur, Extension Centres at Alleppey, Attinal, Calicut, Muvattupuzha and Shoranur, Production Centres at Ettumanur, Kottayam and Tiruvalla and the Footwear Training Centre at Trichur. These institutions provide assistance and consultancy services in Technical, Managerial and Economic disciplines at all stages of production and distribution for ensuring a steady growth of small scale industries in the State. District Industries Centres

have been set up in all the Districts of Kerala for providing necessary assistance required by the small scale units under one roof.

The new schemes proposed for the development of small scale industries during the Sixth Plan Period 1980—85 include Buffer Stocking of raw materials, Seed/Margin Money scheme for revival of sick units and establishment of Nucleus Plants in selected Backward districts. The benefits of these schemes will be equally available to all the States including Kerala.

Applications for excess capacity regularisation

8352. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:
SHRI R. L. BHATIA:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the applications received by his Ministry under the excess capacity regularisation scheme for 34 select industries announced some seven months ago by Government for regularisation of excess capacity;

(b) the stage at which the matter stands; and

(c) how many of them have since been cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):
(a) to (c) The last date for receipt of applications for regularisation of excess capacities was 31 January, 1981. Ministries have set up Task Forces to process the applications. This is an ongoing endeavour and it is too early to state how many have been cleared and for what capacities.

Utilization of retiring naval personnel

8353. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered any plans to utilise retiring

nevel personnel for (i) establishing new water transport services, (ii) establishing coastal transport services, (iii) auxiliary or special duty coastal surveillance force; and

(b) if not, what is the reason that such disciplined and trained personnel are not being used to meet needed and vital services as mentioned above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b) The newly set up Coast Guard Organisation provides opportunities for re-employment to retired Naval personnel. The question of utilizing the services of such personnel are also kept in view when Government schemes are prepared for establishing new water transport services and coastal transport services. As it is there is sizable demand for the retired Naval personnel in merchant shipping and other allied fields. Therefore, generally, on their own, they are able to secure gainful employment after retirement where their training, experience and disciplined manner of working are utilized to good advantage.

Licence for manufacture of Solar Pump Set

8354. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any licence to any company to set up an industry in Orissa for the manufacture of solar pump sets for the benefit of farmers;

(b) if so, whether the company has since started production;

(c) whether Government propose manufacturing such solar pump sets in public sector; and

(d) if not the reasons thereof?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As part of the programme to promote the use of solar energy, Government have supported the development and evaluation of technology for solar pumping. Central Electronics Limited (CEL), a public sector undertaking under the Department of Science and Technology, has developed a 1/3rd H. P. solar photovoltaic pump which can deliver 30000 to 40000 litres of water per day under bright sunshine conditions. A pre-commercial pilot plant to produce photovoltaic modules at an annual rate of 1 MW by 1985 is to be set up by CEL during the Sixth Plan. About 75-80 per cent of this production is likely to be used for pump sets for irrigation or drinking water supply.

(d) Does not arise.

Footnotes in the Annual Survey of Industries

8355. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a few footnotes are visible in the Annual Survey of Industries for the year 1977-78 for the first time;

(b) whether it is a fact that now the series has become uncomparable for quoting in Parliament due to the change of coverage of concept; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the technical officers at the top level have never bothered to look at what the publication conveys?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes Sir. Some footnotes have been added for the first time to the Annual Survey of Industries 1977-78 Summary Report for the factory sector, to elucidate and clarify certain concepts and definitions of the terms used in various tables of the report.

(b) and (c) No Sir.

Discontentment of I.A.S. cadre in Delhi Administration

8356. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is discontentment among the IAS officers of the Union Territory cadre serving in the Delhi Administration because of the indiscriminate transfers of some of the officers;

(b) if so, whether some of the IAS officers have been threatened with disciplinary action for their failure to join their new places and posting outside Delhi; and

(c) whether Government will ensure strict enforcement of the general guidelines regarding transfers and avoid any discrimination that has caused discontentment among the officers?

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

(b) Some IAS officers who did not proceed to the Union Territory to which they were transferred immediately after the issue of their transfer orders were informed that strict departmental action would be taken against them if they did not comply with the transfer orders.

(c) Transfers are made as per procedure governing different categories of personnel.

Manufacture of light commercial vehicles in Maruti

8357. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Allwyn along with other public sector industrial units in the country are likely to be involved in the manufacture of light commercial vehicles by Maruti;

(b) if so, whether some other companies have also applied for licences

for manufacture of light vehicles in collaboration with foreign firms; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No formal proposal is under the consideration of the Government. However, Maruti project will consider such assistance as may be appropriately offered to it by other existing manufacturers.

(b) Besides Hyderabad Metal Alwyn Works the following Companies have applied for a letter of intent for the manufacture of light commercial vehicles:—

- (i) M/s. Delhi Cloth & General Mills;
- (ii) M/s. Eicher Tractors Ltd.;
- (iii) M/s. Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation.

All these firms propose to go in for foreign collaboration to implement the proposals.

(c) No decision has yet been taken on these applications. It is not possible to give details pending a final decision on the applications.

Air Space violation by Pakistan on 28th March, 1981

8358. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two Pakistani military aircraft on 28th March, 1981 violated Indian Air Space over the Gurez sector in Kashmir as per report of Patriot on 30th March, 1981; and

(b) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Association of Government employees with activities of Anand Margis and other organisations

8359. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government employees have recently been prohibited from associating themselves with the activities of the Anand Margis and some other organisations;

(b) if so, the details regarding such organisations; and

(c) the name of States in which Central Government servants have been found participating in such organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Orders prohibiting participation by Government servants in the organisations mentioned below were issued on the respective dates shown against each:—

(i) RSSS, Jamaate-e-Islami—Instructions issued on 30-11-1966 were reiterated on 28-10-1980.

(ii) Anand Marg—Instructions were issued on 31-12-1980.

(iii) Jai Gurudev Movement & Door Darshi Party—Instructions were issued on 3-3-1981.

(c) Government have not collected information about Government servants participating, State-wise, in the activities of the above organisations.

Diesel-run motor cycles and scooters

8360. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the vehicles run with diesel in India at present; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to produce diesel run motor cycles and scooters in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b) By and large commercial vehicles in India are fitted with diesel engines. M/s. Hindustan Motors have been permitted to manufacture a limited number of cars fitted with diesel engines for trial and demonstration purposes in order to assess their performance. It is also reported that some owners of passenger cars have fitted diesel engines on their vehicles. Regarding Motor cycles and scooters it is for the concerned manufacturers to develop diesel operated vehicles having regard to the technological aspects. Scooters India is engaged in developing a 3-wheeler vehicle with a diesel engine.

Distribution of Meritorious service Awards to offices of C.B.I.

8361. DR. VASANT KUMAR PONDIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister distributed awards for meritorious service to senior officers of C.B.I. in a function arranged by the Directorate of C.B.I. in March, 1981;

(b) the names of the recipients of these awards;

(c) whether there is a move to withdraw some of these awards; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH)
Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement indicating the names of the officers is enclosed.

(c) No decision in this respect has been taken so far.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

List of the CBI Officers given Medals for Distinguished Service on 23-3-1981

Sr. No.	Name
1.	Shri A. B. Chaudhuri
2.	Shri I. V. Ratna Rao
3.	Shri Des Raj
4.	Shri Hajinder Singh
5.	Shri S. L. Sharma
6.	Shri H. B. D. Baijal
7.	Shri H. L. Ahuja
8.	Shri Charanjiv Lal
9.	Shri P. D. Ajmera.

..Educated unemployment in India

8362. DR. VASANT KUMAR PONDIT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has recommended district level surveys of manpower potential, local employment schemes and decentralised production;

(b) what are the plans of the government to meet the challenge of educated unemployed in the country;

(c) whether any targets have been fixed in the Sixth Plan to reduce unemployment; and

(d) if so, the specified schemes that have been framed?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The Sixth Plan has recommended a decentralised strategy for manpower planning and employment generation. For this purpose it has been proposed to organise District Manpower Planning and Employment Generation Councils in all the districts in the country during the Sixth Plan period. These Councils, on the basis of data made available to them from district level organisations universities, Research Institutes and

credit institutions will design a suitable employment strategy at the district level.

(b) The employment strategy in the new Plan 1980-85, including a decentralised strategy for self-employment envisages a number of steps to reduce unemployed among the educated unemployed and those have been indicated in the Plan document. All out efforts are being made through Plan schemes to create job opportunities for educated unemployed.

(c) It has been estimated that additional employment in terms of standard person years in the Sixth Plan period would be 34 million. Assuming that in reality all the newly employed can not be a full time basis, there will be a greater absorption and the existing backlog of unemployment will be reduced.

(d) Various programmes under different heads of development included in the Sixth Plan are expected to generate employment. In particular, the following programmes have significant employment potential:

1. Integrated Rural Development Programme.
2. Operation Flood II Dairy Development programme.
3. Programme of Fish Farmers' Development Agency.
4. Various programmes under village and small scale industries sector.
5. National Rural Employment Programme.
6. Environmental sanitation, slum improvement, tree plantation, construction of houses for the economically handicapped people etc. in the urban areas.
7. Minimum Needs Programme.
8. Special Programmes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the creation of income earning occupations.

Nuclear power programme based on Cando-type reactors

8363. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Atomic Energy has embarked on Nuclear Power Programme based on CANDO-Type reactors using natural uranium as fuel; and

(b) if so, the plans that have been drawn for the mining and fabrication of indigenous uranium in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. S NGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Uranium Corporation of India Limited has proposals opening 3 additional uranium mines and setting up 2 more uranium mills in addition to expansion of the existing mill at Jaduguda. Nuclear Fuel Complex, Hyderabad also plants expansion to meet the requirements of this Programme.

Undertaking of industrial project with the assistance of foreign countries

8365. SHRI DAULAT SINGH JADEJA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to undertake certain Industrial Projects with the financial as well as technological assistance of the foreign countries during the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b) The Balance of Payment projections for the Sixth Plan assume a total inflow

on external Capital Account at Rs. 11976 crores at 1979-80 prices. Of the total, net aid is estimated at Rs. 5889 crores, other borrowings including commerical borrowings and other capital inflows at Rs. 5087 crores and drawal on foreign exchange reserves of Rs. 1000 crores.

Foreign assistance comes from various sources. The projects are selected on merit. In the nature of things it is, therefore, not possible to list out the projects which may eventually get assisted from abroad during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

Developmental projects of Orissa awaiting clearance from planning commission

8366. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the developmental projects of Orissa awaiting clearance from the Planning Commission for which the State Government have been pressing for implementation during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) the total amount these projects require for their completion; and

(c) how soon the Planning Commission is likely to give clearance for their implementation for the economic development of the State?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c) In the Sixth Plan 1980-85 of Orissa, only one major Irrigation Scheme, namely, Samakoi Irrigation Scheme is pending clearance of Planning Commission, the cost of which is estimated at Rs. 26.35 crores. Before its acceptance is considered in Planning Commission, it has to be cleared from the environmental angle by the Union Department of Environment.

Pilot projects under special component plan in Sixth Plan

8367. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pilot projects envisaged under Special Component Plan of the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85 with names thereof for the State of Orissa;

(b) the amount envisaged under this Plan to be spent during the period; and

(c) the details of projects on which the amount is to be spent for the increase in the per capita income of such people?

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

(a) to (c) According to the concept of the Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes, schemes/programmes relevant to the development of the Scheduled Castes in each sector of the State Plan/Central Plan should be identified and formulated, the planned flow of benefits to the Scheduled Castes quantified and outlays earmarked. Thus, in the case of States, their Special Component Plans which are part of their respective State Plans, do not compromise projects and programmes only for the Scheduled Castes, rather they represent the flow to the Scheduled Castes from programmes and schemes in the State Plans. It would, therefore, not be quite appropriate to consider the Special Component Plan as comprising pilot projects for the Scheduled Castes. Like other States, Government of Orissa have also formulated a draft Special Component Plan for Sixth Five Year Plan period 1980-85. This is to be discussed and finalised very shortly in the Planning Commission. One of the programmes relevant with reference to the increase in per capita income of the Scheduled Castes is the scheme for the Economic Rehabilitation of Rural

Poor (ERRP); under this 5 lakhs of the poorest families are proposed to be assisted to raise their per capita income in the Sixth Plan period 1980-85. The State Government have indicated that a substantial proportion of these families will be from the Scheduled Castes.

Grants under special component plan for educational institutions

8368. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether grants under the Special Component Plan for creating permanent assets in secondary schools, colleges and other institutions for Scheduled Castes have been stopped by the Centre;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether State Governments, especially the State Government of Orissa, have resented against the decision in view of the continuance of such grant-system under the Tribal sub-Plans; and

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

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

(a) to (d) According to the concept of Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes, each sector/department is expected to scrutinise the various schemes in the Plan, identify the planned flow of benefits to Scheduled Castes from each such scheme and earmark outlays on that basis. In the case of the Special Component Plans prepared by the State Governments this process has to be undertaken by each State Sector/department with reference to its part of the State Plan. Thus, in its Special Component Plan which is part of the State Plan each Government is free to include State Plan Scheme for the creation of permanent assets for secondary schools, colleges and other institutions for the Scheduled Castes,

provided that and to the extent that these are relevant to, and are of direct benefit to the Scheduled Castes.

To supplement the funds thus flowing to the Special Component Plans of the States from the State Plans, the Government of India has introduced Special Central Assistance. This is an additive to the State Plan and programmes for the Scheduled Castes and is not released for specific schemes, on a schematic basis. However, there is one important condition in regard to the Special Central Assistance, namely that the additionality of funds accruing from the Special Central Assistance should be utilised by the States only for programmes of economic development. While both the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are similar in being disadvantaged, there is one difference in their situation. Unlike the Scheduled Castes, the bulk of the Scheduled Tribes live in remote areas deficient in infrastructure. Therefore, in the case of Tribal sub-plans, the State Governments were permitted to utilise the additionality of funds from the Special Central Assistance for infrastructure build up, like schools etc. The Scheduled Castes live in the same areas as the rest of the community, share the same infra-structure and therefore infra-structural build up is not the main thrust here. The thrust here has to be to see that individual families get developmental benefit from the common infrastructure in each area with focus on the economic development of the Scheduled Caste families and groups. This is naturally reflected in the utilization pattern of the Special Central Assistance for the Tribal sub-plan and the Special Central Assistance for the Special Component Plan.

In view of the above facts, the question of stoppage of grants and consequent resentment does not arise.

सरकार द्वारा कियाये पर लो गई भूमि
और मवान्

8369. श्री मल्लचन्द डाला : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में अब तक निजी व्यक्तियों की कितनी भूमियां और मकान किराये पर लिये गए हैं तथा वे इस प्रकार कितने कितने रोपों से कियाये पर लिए गए हैं; और

(ख) उनके लिए सरकार ने हर घर्षं कुल कितनों राशि अदा की है तथा ये भूमियों और मवान किस प्रयोजन के लिए कियाये पर लिए गए हैं?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज थो० पाटिल) : (क) और (ख) कियाया/अधिग्रहण पर 40164 एकड़ भूमि लो गई है। और इस भूमि का वार्षिक कियाया / अधर्ती मुआद्दजा 1,02,32,657/- रुपये है। कियाया/अधिग्रहण पर 6787 मकान लिए गए हैं और इन मकानों का वार्षिक कियाया लामग 4,78,46,837/- रुपये हो जाता है। सामारिक, अपाल और शांति कालोन आवश्यकताओं से संबंधित विभिन्न रक्षा प्रयोजनों को पूरा करने के लिए भूमि और मवानों का अधिग्रहण किया जाता है कियाये पर लिये जाते हैं। उन्हें द्वितीय विश्व-युद्ध से लेकर वह रक्षा सेनाओं की सामरिक तथा अन्य आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार अन्य-अलग तारीखों से अधिग्रहण किया गया/किया जाए पर लिया गया है।

बंधुआ मजदूर

8370. श्री मल्लचन्द डाला : क्या अम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) घर्ष 1980-81 में बंधुआ प्रजदूरों के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों को

कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है;

(ख) इसको सहायता से मुक्त किए गए बंधुआ मजदूरों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) उन व्यक्तियों को संबत्रा कितनों है जो इस संबंध में दोषी पाए गए और जिनका चालान किया गया; और

(घ) घर्ष 1981-82 के लिए बंधुआ मजदूरों के लिए तैयार की गई पोजना का व्योरा क्या है?

अम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीबली राम दुसारी सिन्हा) : (क) और (ख) : विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें व्योरे दिए गए हैं।

(ग) और (घ) हमारे पास उपलब्ध वर्तमान सूचना के अनुसार 31-12-79 तक संबंधित अम पदति (उत्तादन) अधिनियम, 1976 के अधीन 4496 मामले पंजीकृत किए गए हैं। अब तक 628 मामलों में दोष सिद्ध हुआ; 29 मामलों में दोष निर्द्धारित नहीं हुआ। 259 दोषी पक्षकारों से जुर्माने के रूप में 90,300 रुपये घसूल किए गए। राज्यों से और अद्यतन सूचना एकदम की जा रही है।

राज्यों द्वारा योजनाएं प्रस्तुत की जाती है और इनकी जांच केन्द्र में स्क्रीनिंग समिति द्वारा की जाती है। इसके पश्चात्, पुनर्वास योजना के लिए केन्द्रीय पित्तीय सहायता को मंजूरी दी जाती है। अब तक राज्यों द्वारा प्रस्तावित इन पुनर्वास योजनाओं में कृषि-कार्य-कलापों, पशु पालन कार्य-कलापों, दस्तकारी/कौशल पर आधारित कार्य-कलापों और स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं तथा दशाओं के अनुसार सहकारी समितियों के गठन में पुनर्वास के क्षेत्र आते हैं।

विवरण

राज्य	1980-81 में आवंटित राशि (हजारों में)	1980- 81 में पुनर्वांटि- त किए गए बंधित शमिकों की संख्या
1 झारखंड प्रदेश	19. 17	2268
2 बिहार	22. 34	1876
3 कर्नाटक	125. 15	13436
4 केरल	--	--
5 मध्य प्रदेश	--	--
6 उड़ीसा	10. 22	517
7 राजस्थान	10. 35	344
8 तमिल नाडु	1. 70	35
9 उत्तर प्रदेश	10. 00	500
जोड़ 198,93		19,300

Setting up of a Mini Cement Plant in Alwar

8371. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to instal a mini cement plant at Alwar, Rajasthan, keeping in view that the place possesses the required facilities;

(b) if so, when the mini cement plant is planned to be set up; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). No application for grant of industrial licence or registration with Directorate General, Technical Development for setting up a mini cement plant at Alwar has been received. The State Government of Rajasthan have reported that the limestone deposits in Alwar District are not sufficient to sustain a cement plant.

Extension of minimum wages to industries

8372. SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI:
SHRI S. B. SINDAL:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industries having the application of minimum wages;

(b) whether it is proposed to extend the Minimum Wages Act to other industries;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is also proposed to raise minimum wages; and

(e) if so, when and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA):

(a) to (c). As provided for in Section 27 of the Minimum Wages Act, both the Central Government as well as the State Governments have been adding new employments to the Schedule of the Minimum Wages Act from time to time. The Central Government has so far added 29 employments as shown in the Statement attached. The process of addition of new employments to the schedule is continuing. A Committee is also being constituted to prepare a common list of various employments for consideration of the Minimum Wages Advisory Boards for inclusion in the Schedule to the Minimum Wages Act.

(d) and (e) The Central Government have revised the minimum rates of wages in respect of employments which were in the Schedule to Minimum Wages Act prior to 1978. The Government have also fixed minimum wages in respect of 4 employments which were added to the schedule during the year 1978. Proposals are now under consideration for fixing the minimum wages for 3 more employments which have been added to the schedule and also to revive minimum wages in respect of other employments.

Statement*Employments added to the Scheduled subsequently***PART-I**

	Year of addition
1. Employment in Gypsum mines	15-12-1962
2. Employment in Barytes mines	15-12-1962
3. Employment in Bauxite mines	15-12-1962
4. Employment in Manganese mines	11-11-1967
5. Employment in maintenance of buildings	8-6-1968
6. Employment in the construction and maintenance of runways }	8-6-1968
7. Employment in China clay mines	14-2-1970
8. Employment in Kyanite mines	14-2-1970
9. Employment in Copper mines	28-2-1970
10. Employment in Clay mines	28-2-1970
11. Employment in Magnesite mines	11-7-1970
12. Employment in Stone mines	23-10-1971
13. Employment in White Clay mines	23-10-1971
14. Employment in Ochre mines	21-10-1972
15. Employment in Steatite (including Soapstone and talc) mines	21-10-1972
16. Employment in Asbestos mines	21-10-1972
17. Employment in Fire clay mines	2-6-1973
18. Employment in Chromite mines	19-7-1975
19. Employment in Quartzite mines	21-2-1976
20. Employment in Quartz mines	21-2-1976
21. Employment in Silica mines	21-2-1976
22. Employment in Graphite mines	12-2-1977
23. Employment in Felspar mines	24-6-1978
24. Employment in Laterite mines	7-10-1978
25. Employment in Dolomite mines	7-10-1978
26. Employment in Redoxide mines	11-11-1978
27. Employment in Wolfram mines	23-12-1978
28. Employment in Granite mines	3-9-1980
29. Employment in Iron Ore mines	28-6-1980

Increase/decrease in tribal population

8373. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the names and number of Adi-vasi Districts in the country;

(b) the names and number of Tehsils which have got 40 per cent of tribal population;

(c) the increase/decrease in percentage of population in each district during the last decade;

(d) how this increase/decrease in percentage compares with that of State in which that district is located; and

(e) how this percentage compares with that of State and national increase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
(a) Districts mentioned in Annexure. I [laid on the Table of the House. Placed in library. (See No. LT- 2406/81)] have, according to 1971 Census, more than 50 per cent Scheduled Tribe Population.

(b) Such Tehsils are given in Annexure. II [laid on the Table of the House Placed in library (see No. LT-2406/81)]

(c) to (e). Data based on 1981 Census are not yet available. Hence, the comparison can not be made.

Equipments in chest clinic Aurangabad, West Bengal

8374. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a chest clinic at Aurangabad in West Bengal run by the Labour Welfare Department, Government of India;

(b) if so, whether there is any specialist, Radiologist, X-Ray machine

and other necessary equipments in that chest clinic;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to equip the clinic with necessary equipments for smooth running of the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The chest clinic at Aurangabad has following staff:

(i) Medical Officer	one
(ii) Nurse	one
(iii) Compounder	one
(iv) X-Ray technician	one
(v) Dresser-cum-attendant	one
(vi) Driver	one

Besides, the above staff, there is an X-Ray machine and a mobile medical unit. This chest clinic was transferred to Beedi Workers Welfare Fund with effect from 1-2-1979 by the State Government of West Bengal. In the absence of Cess collection for Beedi Workers Welfare Fund, it has not been possible to further expand the activities of the chest clinic or procure further equipment and appoint additional staff.

(d) Further strengthening of the clinic will be considered when the fund position improves.

Non-Payment of last instalment of C.D.S. by M/s. Dalmia Dadri Cement Limited, Charkhi Dadri (Haryana)

8375. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that last instalment of Compulsory Deposit Scheme of the workers of M/s. Dalmia Dadri Cement Limited, Charkhi Dadri (Haryana) has not been paid to them;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to pay the same to the workers as the factory has been closed since 18th March, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and b). Yes, Sir. The Employees Provident Fund authorities have intimated that the claim for refund of last instalment of Compulsory Deposit amount to the workers of M/s. Dalmia Dadri Cement Limited, Char-khi Dadri (Haryana), was submitted by the Deputy Official Liquidator in the middle of September, 1980. Since the claim was incomplete, it was returned to Deputy Official Liquidator on 1st November, 1980 with instructions to resubmit the claim alongwith certain necessary documents. The claim has not yet been received back by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner.

(c) The area Provident Fund Inspector visited the establishment on 22-1-1981 in this connection and found the establishment lying closed. A senior Inspector has been instructed to contact the Deputy Official Liquidator to secure the claim with all the documents for early settlement of the claim.

Removal of Upper age Limit for joining Govt. Services

8376. SHRI ERA. ANBARASU:
SHRI V. N. GADGIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of unemployed educated persons could not join Government service as they had crossed the upper age limit prescribed for entering Government services;

(b) whether Government propose to remove the upper age limit;

(c) if not, what measures Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Evidently those persons who could not enter Government Service within the prescribed age limit and have become overage would be ineligible. However, no such data is collected by the Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Government has prescribed age limits for entry into Government Service in various posts keeping in view all relevant factors and such persons who cross the age limit without getting a Government job will have to look for the job in other sectors. There is no proposal to raise the upper age limit for entry into the government service.

Licences issued to Brooke Bond India Ltd. for diversification of trade

8377. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Brooke Bond India Ltd., a foreign multi-national Company engaged in packet tea trading has been allowed to deversify its trading and industrial activities, during the past few years, in a number of non-traditional consumer goods item like manufacture and domestic sale of blades, manufacture of paper and finished leather and their export, etc., and

(b) if so, details of the industrial licences given to Brooke Bond India Ltd. during the period 1975 to 1980, year-wise and item-wise?

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

(a) and (b). M/s. Brooke Bond India Limited were granted two Industrial Licences during 1975 to 1980. A statement showing the details of these licences is enclosed. (Statement)

Statement

Details of Industrial Licences issued to M/s. Brooke Bond India Ltd. during 1975 to 1980

Name of the Party	Location	Item of manufacture and capacity	Remarks
1975			
M/s. Brooke Bond India Ltd.	Aurangabad, Maharashtra	Corned Meat (Main Product = 10,740 M. Tons.)	Implemented except item semi finished/finished leather which is in the process of implementation.
<i>By Products</i> Extracts = 440 M.T. Soup Stock = 1,280 Medium M.T. Bone Meal = 2,040 M.T. Tallow = 2,120 M.T.			
Semi-finished and finished leather (out of own raw Material) = 9 mill. Sq. Ft. (As per condition of the Licence, the entire production of corned meat, extracts and finished leather should be exported)			
1977			
M/s. Brooke Bond India Ltd.	Aurangabad, Maharashtra	O.T.S. Cans = 36,000,000 Nos. (No. cans will be sold in the domestic market)	Implemented

Plant-wise Production of Passenger Cars

8378. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) total installed capacity and actual production of passenger cars in the country, plant-wise from 1976-77 to 1979-80, year-wise;

(b) what steps have been or are being taken to improve capacity utilisation of the existing plants; and

(c) the details of the offers received by foreign automobile companies for collaboration with Maruti Ltd.?

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

(a) A statement furnishing the details as reported by the manufacturers of passenger cars, is enclosed.

(b) It is for the concerned unit to take necessary action for improving the capacity utilisation. Government have granted approvals to M/s. Hindustan Motors and M/s. Premier Automobiles for import of technical know-how, designs, drawings and body dies for the upgradation of the cars manufactured by them. In respect of Standard Motors permission has been accorded to the Company to manufacture Commercial Vehicles also against their licensed capacity for the manufacture of passenger cars.

(c) Proposals for foreign collaboration have so far been received from the

following companies and are being evaluated:

1. Peugeot, France.

2. Renault, France.

3. Volkswagen, West Germany.

4. M.A.N., West Germany.

5. Ford, Australia.

It will not be possible to indicate details of the proposals pending a decision on the offers.

Statement

Installed Capacity and Actual Production of passenger Cars from 1976-77 to 1979-80).

(In Numbers)

Name of Manufacturers	Y	E	A	R	S				
	1976-77		1977-78		1978-79		1979-80		
	Capacity	Production	Capacity	Production	Capacity	Production	Capacity	Production	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
M/s. Hindustan Motors	30,000	19,551	30,000	20,440	30,000	20,524	30,000	17,471	
M/s Premier Automobiles Ltd.	14,000	16,850	14,000	13,618	18,000	12,678	18,000	15,469	
M/s. Standard Motors	3,400	89	3,400	157	3,400	78	3,400	44	
M/s. Sunrise Auto	1,000	76	1,000	211	1,000	287	1,000	89	

Loss in Cement Factories

8379. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of loss of production of cement caused by the recent power and coal crisis, factory-wise;

(b) the factories which have been most affected by the crisis and shortage of supply of power and coal; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to overcome the crisis?

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

(a) and (b). It is difficult to precisely quantify the loss production of cement only on account of shortage of power and coal. However, the loss of production during the quarter January-March, 1981 on account of these two factors as reported by the affected cement factories is given in the statement attached.

(c) Every effort is being made to make available these inputs to the cement factories to maintain its production at optimum level.

Statement

Estimated Loss of production of Cement during January-March 1981 on Account of shortage of power and coal as reported by the affected Cement Factories

(In tonnes)

Sl. No.	Region State/Factory	Quantity lost due to power	Quantity lost due to coal
1	2	3	4
NORTH			
1	A.C.C. Ltd. Bhupendra	22071	535
2	U.P. Cement Corp. Churk	5000	4128
3	A.C.C., Ltd., Lakhari	3778	35926
4	Jaipur Udyog Ltd., Sawaimadhopur	109390	1010
5	Birla Jute Mfg. Co., Chittorgarh	20025	..
6	J.K. Cement Works, Nimbahera	33621	..
	TOTAL :	193885	41599
EAST			
7	Cement Corp. of India, Bokajan	1637	..
8	A.C.C., Ltd., Chaibasa	55033	..
9	Ashoka Cement, Rohtes	74728	..
10	Kalyanpur Lime & Cement works Banjari	3173	..
11	Sone Valley Portland Cement Co., Japle	11913	..
12	Durgapur Cement works, Durgapur	36623	..
	TOTAL :	171194	11913
WEST			
13	A.C.C. Ltd., Dwarka	984	44278
14	A.C.C. Ltd., Sevalia	2723	566
15	A.C.C. Ltd. Porbandar	1506	..
16	A.C.C. Ltd., Jamul	22045	..
17	Satna Cement works, Satna	8000	5000
18	Century Cement Tilja	..	4990
19	Cement Corp. of India, Mandhar	9359	..
20	Maihar Cement, Maihar	21301	..
	TOTAL :	65928	54834

1	2	3	4
SOUTH			
21	ACC Ltd., Mancherial	4333	..
22	Ramakrishna Cement Mecherla	..	1131
23	Panyam Cement & Mineral Inds.	15079	..
24	ACC Ltd., Madukkarai	600	4812
25	Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd., Dalmiapuram	4228	..
26	India Cement Ltd., Talaiyuthu	5633	49025
27	Tamil Nadu Cements, Alangulam	5070	19008
28	India Cement Ltd., Sankaridrugh	..	18703
29	Tamilnadu Cements Ltd., Ariyalur	2993	..
30	ACC, Ltd., Shahabad	32118	3946
31	ACC Ltd., Wadi	65599	..
32	Mysore Cements Ltd., Ammasandra	10273	15249
TOTAL :		145926	11174
GRAND TOTAL :		576933	220220

Career prospects of employees of Defence Lands and Cantonment Service

8380. SHRI N. GOUZAGIN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the career prospects of personnel belonging to Defence Lands and Cantonment Services cadre are not as good as that of personnel in other organised Central Services; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to improve their career prospects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Lack of promotional opportunities in the Defence Lands and Cantonment Service as compared to other Central Services has been brought to the notice of Government. With a view to improving the career prospects of this Service, a cadre review was carried out in 1980 and 5 posts of Selection Grade in the Junior Administrative Grade were introduced. Government

are also examining certain other proposals which are aimed at improving the career prospects of this Service.

Out of turn allotment of Government accommodation on medical grounds

8381. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5976 on the 1st April, 1981 regarding out of turn allotment of Government accommodation on medical grounds and state:

(a) the names of those 9 applicants whose applications were forwarded by the Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narayan Hospital to Delhi Administration for out of turn allotment of Government accommodation; and

(b) the names of 8 employees stated to have been allotted Government accommodation on medical grounds with dates of such allotment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

Statement

The names of officials whose applications were forwarded by Lok Nayak Jai Parkash Narayan Hospital and those who have been allotted out of turn residences on medical grounds.

(a) Names of officials whose applications were forwarded by the L.N. J.P. Hospital:

1. Shri Maha Singh, Lower Division Clerk.
2. Mrs. E. M. Bysack Nurse.
3. Shri S. P. Malik, Assistant.
4. Shri B. L. Bhargava, Stenographer.

5. Shri Sushil Kumar, Lower Division Clerk.

6. Shri M. R. Chauhan, Technical Assistant.

7. Shri Ramesh Prasad, Sr. Assistant.

8. Smt. Morni Devi, Class. IV (Ward Aiyah)

9. Shri U. S. Negi, Nursing Orderly.

(b) Names of 8 employees who have been allotted Government accommodation on medical grounds with dates of such allotment.

Sl. No.	Name of the Official	Date of allotment letter issued.
1	Shri Maha Singh, Lower Division Clerk.	2-5-1980
2	Smt. E.M. Bysack, Nurse	15-5-1980
3	Shri S.P. Malik, Assistant	18-12-1980
4	Shri B.L. Bhargava, Stenographer	29-9-1980
5	Shri Sushil Kumar, Lower Division, Clerk	18-6-1980
6	Shri M.R. Chauhan, Tech. Asstt.	22-7-1980
7	Smt. Morni Devi Class IV (Ward Aiyah)	28-5-1979
8	Shri U.S. Negi, Nursing Orderly	8-2-1978

Finalisation of Annual Plan of Goa

8382. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Goa have submitted their draft annual plan for 1981-82;

(b) if so, what are the proposed outlays and targets in different sectors of economy and social welfare programmes including Education, Health, Housing etc.;

(c) whether the Planning Commission and the Central Government have accorded their approval to the same; and

(d) if not, the modifications suggested by them?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Goa, Daman and Diu Administration proposed an outlay of Rs. 40.07 crores for their draft Annual Plan 1981-82. The relevant informa-

tion is placed on the Table of the House. (Statement-I).

(c) As a result of discussion between Chief Minister, Goa, Daman & Diu and Planning Commission, the Plan size of the Union Territory for 1981-82 was agreed to at Rs. 34.50 crores.

(d) The sectoral break-up of the proposed outlay and agreed outlay is indicated in the Statement-II placed on the Table of the House. Targets proposed by the Administration are not likely to be much affected as a result of the modifications in the outlays proposed.

Statement—I

1981-82—Outlay—Goa, Daman and Diu

Head of Development	As proposed by the Administration	As agreed to in discussion between Planning Commission and Chief Minister, Goa.
I. Agriculture & Allied Services	610	460
II. Cooperation	80	70
III. Irrigation and Flood Control	651	656
IV. Power	525	350
V. Industries and Minerals	197	150
VI. Transport and Communications	553	521
VII. Social and Community Services—of which	1369	1223
(a) Education (including Technical)	322	315
(b) Health	449	311
(c) Housing (including Police Housing)	150	130
VIII. Economic Services	19	18
IX. General Services	3	2
Grand Total	4007	3450

Statement-II

1981-82—Physical Targets—Goa, Daman Diu

Item	Unit	As Proposed by Goa Adminis- tration
Production of foodgrains	000 tonnes	124.50
Fertilizer consumption		
(a) Nitrogenous (N)	000 tonnes	2.70
(b) Phosphatic ((P ₂ O ₅)	”	1.75
(c) Potassic (R ₂ O)	”	1.50
Electricity sold	MU	415
Electrification of villages	No.	6
Pumpsets to be energised	No.	150
State highways	Kms.	6
District Roads	Kms.	24
<i>Elementary Education</i>		
(a) Enrolment Age 5-8	000	143.70
(b) Enrolment Age 9-11	”	81.15
(c) Enrolment Age 12-16	”	39.30
Beds in Urban hospitals	No.	25
Beds in Rural hospitals	No.	25
Primary health sub-centres	No.	12
Middle Income Group houses	No.	25
Village Housing Programme (families)	No.	50

Non-filling of senior posts in Goa

8383. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that administrative efficiency and development programmes in Goa are affected due to non-filling up of senior posts which partially paralyses the functioning of administration; and

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be taken to remedy the situation?

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

(a) and (b). The IAS cadre of the Union Territories includes 11 senior posts under the Government of Goa, Daman & Diu. Against these, 10 officers are actually posted at present. The charge of the remaining eleventh post of Secretary (Planning)-cum Development Commissioner under the Government of Goa, Daman & Diu is held by the Chief Secretary, Government of Goa, Daman & Diu in addition

to his own duties for some time. In September, 1980, this Ministry issued orders for the posting of an IAS officer as Development Commissioner, Government of Goa, Daman & Diu. The officer proceeded on leave. He has intimated that he will report for duty towards the end of April, 1981.

Meteor Fireball

8384. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Meteor fireball was sighted by the Electronic and Space Research Laboratory, Nagpur University; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENTS (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b). The Electronics and Space Research Laboratory, Nagpur University sighted a meteor fall at 0235 IST on 1st April, 1981. As reported the above meteor appeared to have burnt out in the atmosphere and no debris reached the surface. Such meteor fall is a frequent natural phenomenon and in most of the cases they are burnt out in the atmosphere aloft.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO U.S. Q. NO. 4149 DT. 17-12-80 REGARDING SALT RATES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): In Annexure II attached to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 4149 [with reference to part (b) thereof] asked in the Lok Sabha on 17th December, 1980 giving figures of exports of salt to foreign countries from different States during the years, 1978, 1979, 1980 (upto October), against exports from Tamil Nadu during 1980 (upto October) the figure of "5.2" shown under Column 9 (for Bangladesh) thereof may be deleted and the figure

"5.2" be incorporated in column 7 thereof (for Singapore).

REASONS FOR DELAY

The figures of exports of salt to foreign countries are maintained by the office of the Salt Commissioner, Jaipur and that office furnished information for answering the question. A copy of the question and reply given thereto on 17th December, 1980 was forwarded to Salt Commissioner for information as a matter of routine after the question was answered. On rechecking, he found that a typographical mistake had crept in while furnishing the figures of exports which resulted in an inaccuracy in answer given. Action was initiated to correct the answer as soon as this was brought to the notice of the Ministry.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO U.S.Q. NO. 3162 DT. 11-3-81 REGARDING GADGIL FORMULA ON CENTRAL ASSISTANCE

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI): Part (a) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3162 was replied in the negative on 11-3-1981. The State Government was requested, vide Telex message dated 7-3-1981, to confirm whether a negative reply could be given to part (a) of the Question mentioned above. Having received no communication, the State Government was requested on phone on the morning of March 9, 1981, to confirm the position indicated in the Telex message dated 7-3-1981. No reply was received from the State Government till the morning of 11-3-1981 and accordingly, the part (a) of the Question was replied in the negative on that date.

2. In a Telex message received subsequently, the State Government pointed out that the State Chief Minister, West Bengal, in the meeting of the Sub-Committee of the National Development Council held in August 1978, had expressed the opinion that the Gadgil Formula had outlived its

utility and the State Government had subsequently stressed the need for improving the formula in order to alleviate the regional imbalances in development. The position was checked up carefully on the basis of relevant old records available in the Planning Commission and it took some time to do so. It has been found that in the meeting of the Sub-Committee of National Development Council held in August 1978 itself, the Chief Minister also observed that the principal issue was not the determination of optimum allocation of resources as between the States or the re-appraisal of the Gadgil formula; the crisis afflicting the Indian fiscal system stems basically not from imperfections of the formula, or from the *inter se* allocation as between the States. Further, in the NDC meeting held in February 1979, the Chief Minister supported the retention of the Gadgil formula for the time being. In the subsequent two meetings of the National Development Council held in August 1980 and February 1981, in connection with the formulation of the Sixth Five Year Plan, the State Chief Minister did not mention that Gadgil formula had failed to remove the regional imbalances in the country.

3. In view of the position now taken by the State Government, reply to part (a) of the Question is stated as follows:—

The Chief Minister, in the meeting of the Sub-Committee of the NDC held on 22nd August, 1978, had stated that the Gadgil Formula had outlived its usefulness. At the same time, he observed that the principal issue was not the determination of optimum allocation of resources as between the States or the re-appraisal of the Gadgil Formula; the crisis afflicting the Indian fiscal system stemmed basically not from imperfections of the formula or from the *inter se* allocation as between the States.

In the subsequent meeting of the National Development Council held in

February 1979, the State Government favoured the retention of the Gadgil formula. In the two subsequent meetings of the National Development Council held in August, 1980 and February 1981, the State Government did not specifically suggest, in order to remove regional imbalances in the country, any change in the original Gadgil formula or the modified Gadgil Formula evolved in the National Development Council meeting held in August, 1980.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY
TO U.S.Q. NO. 5862 D.H. 1-4-81 RE-
GARING STAGNATION OF CIVILIAN
STOREKEEPERS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI
SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): In the answer
given to Unstarred Question No. 5862
in the Lok Sabha on 1st April, 1981
regarding "Stagnation of Civilian
Storekeepers", an inadvertent mistake
had crept in the reply to Part (a)
of the Question. The correct answer
to Part (a) of the Question is as under
which may be replaced for the answer
given on 1st April 1981:—

pur): How can I speak?... (Interru-

"(a) Recruitment of Airmen
(Equipment Assistants) and Civilian
Storekeepers belonging to the same
trade is done to maintain the estab-
lishment in the ratio of 80:20 in
Static Units. There are five grades
in this cadre and the percentages of
posts in different grades are as
under:—

Senior Store Superintendent	.. 10
Store Superintendent	.. 15
Senior Storekeeper	.. 30
Storekeeper	.. 30
Assistant Storekeeper	.. 15

In addition, the Civilian Storekeepers are also being promoted to Group A & B posts which are gazetted posts. Thus, there are adequate promotional avenues for Civilian Storekeepers in IAF and they compare favourably vis-a-vis the Airmen and Civilians belonging to other trades in IAF".

2. Action for correction was initiated as soon as the mistake came to notice.

12 hrs.

RE ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond Harbour): I seek your permission... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will make some observation.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have to make a submission. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have received notices of a number of Adjournment Motions from Shri Chandrajit Yadav, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee, Shri Ramavtar Shastri, Shrimati Pramila Dandavate and S/ Shri Chitta Basu, Jyotirmoy Bosu and Ram Vilas Paswan, on the subject of the reported failure of the Central Government to implement the Supreme Court decision regarding payment of Dearness Allowance and Bonus to LIC employees and having instead got made a reference to the Supreme Court for reconsideration.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

We have also received a number of Call Attention Notices etc. on the subject.

I agree that it is a matter of public importance and I also understand the anxiety of the Members about this

matter. I have called for a factual note urgently. On receipt of this I shall take a decision about the...

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): To-day is the last date (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: . . . appropriate manner in which the matter could be brought before the House. As already intimated to the Member, concerned, I have withheld consent to the notices of adjournment motion.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. I am not permitting any one on that. I am not answering. Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have made an observation. You must give some time.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. I have made my observations. You must give me some time.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must give me some time.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must give me some time.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have made my observation. You must give me some time

(Interruptions) **

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I seek your permission... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I go to the next item—Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.04 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Half-yearly Report on Coir Board and on working of the Coir Industry Act and Annual Report of National Institute of Design for 1979-80

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Half-yearly Report (Hindi and English versions) for the period from 1st April, 1980 to 30th September, 1980 on the activities of the Coir Board, Ernakulam, Cochin and the working of the Coir Industry Act, 1953, under sub-section (1) of section 19 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2395/81].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, for the year 1979-80, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Design Ahmedabad, for the year 1979-80.

[Placed in Library. See No LT-2396/81].

NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I

beg to lay on the Table a copy each of Notification Nos. GSR 287(E) and 288(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th April, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from the whole of the basic and additional duties of customs and auxiliary duty leviable on the photographic filming, sound recording and radio equipment, raw films video tapes and sound-recording tapes of foreign origin, when re-imported into India, after having been exported therefrom for certain purposes, approved by the External Publicity Division of the Ministry of External Affairs, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2397/81].

12.06 hrs.

ARREST OF MEMBER

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have got another announcement to make.

I have to inform the House that the following wireless message dated 21 April, 1981, addressed to the Speaker, Lok Sabha, has been received from the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, today:—

“Swami Indervesh, Member, Lok Sabha along with others was arrested on Rani Rashmoni Avenue, Calcutta; at 16.15 hours on 21-4-1981 for violating Prohibitory Orders in force there.”

12.07 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Twenty-second Report

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon): I beg to present the Twenty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.08 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Seventh, Eighth and Thirteenth Reports and Reports of Study Tour of Study Groups

SHRI R. R. BHOLE (Bombay—South Central): I beg to present the following Reports of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:—

(i) Seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-ninth Report of the Committee (Sixth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Disturbances in Marathwada (Maharashtra).

(ii) Eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-ninth Report of the Committee (Sixth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(iii) Thirteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-ninth Report of the Committee (Sixth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Works and Housing (Works Division)—Reservations for and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central Public Works Department.

(iv) Tour Report of Study Tour of Study Group I of the Committee on its visit to Calcutta, Behrampur, Phulbani, Koraput, Visakhapatnam and Bhubaneswar during January, 1981.

(v) Tour Report of the Study Tour of Study Group II of the Committee on its visit to Bombay, Nagpur, Vijayawada and Hyderabad during January, 1981.

12.10 hrs.

STATEMENT RE BREAKDOWN OF POWER SUPPLY IN DELHI ON APRIL 21, 1981

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): Sir, before we take up a discussion on the power supply position in Rajasthan, about which I would like to assure the Hon'ble Members that the best possible is being done, I would like to briefly apprise the House about the unexpected breakdown in power supply that took place last night, affecting many areas in the Northern Region. The breakdown in power supply was due to a tripping of the 400 KV line from Dehar to Panipat. This is an important line that brings bulk power from the generating stations of the Beas System. Any failure of this line would naturally affect the consuming areas *en route*, as the States in the Northern Region operate in parallel most of the time. Normally, a failure of this nature are rare but, unfortunately, a tripping took place last night. While the supply was restored in the shortest possible time the Ministry is anxious to know the reasons for the failure, and the measures that are required to ensure that such failures do not occur in the future. I have constituted an Enquiry Committee, comprising the Chairman and Member in charge of Transmission in the Central Electricity Authority, to go into it and give a detailed report within a fortnight and suggest remedial measures to avoid recurrence of such happenings.

12.12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED SERIOUS POWER CRISIS IN RAJASTHAN

श्री प्रशांत गहलोत (जोधपुर) : पाठ्यकाल महोदय, में आप की अनुमति से

अधिलम्बनीय सोक महत्व के निम्न-
वित विषय की ओर ऊर्जा मंत्री का
ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ और उनसे
प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस के ऊपर एक
बहतव्य दें।

“राजस्थान परमाणु शक्ति परियोजना
बन्द हो जाने प्रौर बदापुर बिजली
घर से बिजली की अनियमित सप्लाई के
कारण राजस्थान में बिजली के गम्भीर
संकट के समाचार।”

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing
is going on record.

(Interruptions) *

[*Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, Shri Rasheed Masood, Shri R. N. Rakesh, Shri Ram Awadh, Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh, Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta, Dr. A. U. Azmi, and Shri Jagpal Singh then came and sat down on the floor of the House near the Table.*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI
VIKRAM MAHAJAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir.

I fully share the anxiety and concern expressed by the Hon'ble Members through this Calling Attention Motion on the shortage of power in Rajasthan during the last few days. Power requirements of Rajasthan are normally met by generation from RAPP and Rajasthan's share in Chambal Hydel and Bhakra Beas Hydel complexes. However, due to early withdrawal of monsoon last year, there was a shortfall of generation from Bhakra-Beas hydel complex resulting in reduced availability of power to Rajasthan. Position gets aggravated whenever units at Rajasthan Atomic Power Station are on forced outage. Rajasthan was having a comfortable power supply position in the beginning of April, 1981 &

the power cuts/restrictions imposed earlier were lifted from 30th March, 1981. The energy requirements in Rajasthan was about 130 lakh per day, which was fully met during the first fortnight of April, 1981.

The Rajasthan Atomic Power Project has two units of 220 MW each. The IIInd unit of the project was recently commissioned and it was generating at the level of 100 to 110 MW. However, on 12th April, 1981, the RAPP unit No. II of 220 MW went on forced outage. Even then Rajasthan could manage its power supply position without any restrictions partly by overdriving from Bhakra-Beas system and partly by getting supplies from Badarpur & U.P. whenever they could afford to give assistance. On 16th April Unit No. I at RAPP went out on forced outage resulting in acute power shortage in the State. Unit No. II of RAPP was recommissioned on 19th April 1981 but it went into outage due to grid disturbance yesterday night. The power supply position in Rajasthan is expected to improve considerably when the RAPP Unit No. I is recommissioned in a few days.

As a long term measure to improve the power availability in the State, additional generating capacity of the order of 360 MW is scheduled to be added during the period 1980-85 and from joint and central sector Rajasthan's share will be approximately 260 MW. In addition, Rajasthan will also get share from Dulhasti, Nathpa, Jhakri and Chamera hydel power projects being executed by the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation in the Northern Region.

Before I conclude, I would like to add that the present shortage in Rajasthan is a temporary phenomenon on account of forced outage of both the units of RAPP. The power supply position will certainly become comfortable after the recommissioning of RAPP unit I in a few days.

*Not recorded.

ओमाधीक गहरोत : उपाध्यम महोदय, राजस्थान पिछले दो वर्षों में भयंकर बिजली संकट से ग्रस्त चला आ रहा है। पिछले वर्ष जिस प्रकार के हालात पैदा हुए थे वे किसी से ठिके नहीं हैं। बिजली संकट ने यह हालत पैदा कर दिये कि किसानों को फसल के पीक-टाइम में सिर्फ 5-6 घण्टे ही बिजली प्राप्त हुई जिस से उनकी फसलें नष्ट हो गईं। उद्योगों में 100 प्रतिशत बिजली की कटौती कर देने से एक तरफ तो उन की हालत खस्ता हो गई, दूसरी तरफ कन-कारखाने बंद होने से हड्डारों को संख्या में मजदूरों को निकाल दिया गया तथा उत्पादन एकदम बन्द हो गया। आम लोगों को आटे की चक्की बन्द हो जाने से समय पर पेट भरना मुश्किल हो गया।

मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि बिजली संकट ने राजस्थान राज्य की अर्थ-अवस्था को पिछले दो वर्ष से चौपट कर रखा है क्योंकि सभी क्षेत्रों में बाहे कृषि का क्षेत्र हो या औद्योगिक क्षेत्र हो, उत्पादन गिरता चला जा रहा है। ग्राहाल के भयंकर संकट के समय में इस प्रकार के संकट ने आम आदमी का जीवन अस्त-व्यस्त कर डाला है। टेलीफोन विभाग से ग्रात करते हैं तो यह सुनने को मिलता है कि बराबर बिजली मिलने के कारण गड़बड़ी है। असरालों में चिकित्सा कार्य तथा आपरेशन रुक गये हैं। सरकारी कार्यालयों में काम बन्द हो गया है ऐसे हालात में अब तक ऊर्जामंत्री राजस्थान के लिये कोई ठोत योजना नहीं बनायेंगे, राजस्थान इस संकट से उबर नहीं सकता।

राजस्थान के पश्चिमी ज़िलों में—चाह जोधपुर हो या जैसलमेर, बाड़मेर हो या सिरोही, पाली हो या जालोर हो—ये सभी महभूमि हैं, जहां बहुत भीषण अकाल पड़ा हुआ है। ऐसी हालत में जब बिजली का कट होता है तो चूंकि ये स्थान टेल-एण्ड पर हैं इस लिये यहां उस का प्रभाव बहुत ज्यादा पड़ता है क्योंकि पीने के पानी की सप्लाई एकदम बन्द हो जाती है जिस से वहां की जनता में हाहाकार मच जाता है।

मैं माननीय ऊर्जा मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान को ऊर्जा संकट से बचाने के लिये आप के पास क्या योजनायें हैं? वर्तमान में जो 950 मैगावाट की मांग है, वह कृषि और उद्योगों के बढ़ते हुए विस्तार को देखते हुए अगले पांच वर्षों में 3000 मैगावाट होने जा रही है और इस आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के लिये राजस्थान इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के पास कोई योजना नहीं है।

किसी समय राजस्थान में उस की आवश्यकता के मुकाबले अतिरिक्त उत्पादन होता था, जिसे वह दूसरे राज्यों को सप्लाई करता था। लेकिन सन् 1979-80 में विद्युत पर जो 30 प्रतिशत से 100 प्रतिशत का कट लगा, इस ने वहां के सभी क्षेत्रों की कमर तोड़ दी। राजस्थान इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड ने अगले पांच वर्षों के लिये बिजली की उपलब्धि के जो अनुमान लगाये हैं, मैं उन से आप को अवगत कराना चाहता हूं:—

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1. सतपुड़ा	125 मैगा०	125 मैगा०	125 मैगा०	125 मैगा०	125 मैगा०
2. कोटा थर्मल	—	—	110 „	220 „	430 „
3. सिंगराठे	—	—	—	124 „	212 „
4. चम्बल	193 „	193 „	193 „	193 „	193 „
5. भावड़ा	168 „	168 „	168 „	168 „	168 „
6. देहर	132 „	132 „	132 „	198 „	198 „

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
7. पोंग	140 „	140 „	140 „	175 „	210 „
8. एटामिक प्लांट	400 „	400 „	400 „	400 „	400 „
कुल कैपेसिटी	1158 „	1158 „	1268 „	1603 „	1936 „
अनुमानिक डिमांड	1140 „	1420 „	1664 „	1862 „	2028 „
डेफिक्सिट (प्रतिशत)	—	22.6	31.7	16.2	5.1

ये तमाम फिरसे उस स्थिति की हैं जब कि सभी नये प्रोजेक्ट्स पर समय पूरे हो जायें तथा दूसरे राज्यों से मिलने वाला हिस्सा बराबर प्राप्त होता रहे। इस के साथ ही सभी प्लांट्स अपनी पूरी क्षमता पर रात-दिन काम करें तथा सभी हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट्स के कैचमेन्ट एरियाज में पूरी वर्षा हो। सभी थर्मल पावर प्लांट्स को कोयला की उम्य से मिलता रहे।

कोटा थर्मल पावर प्लांट में 70 से 75 प्रतिशत तक सिविल-वर्क पूरा हो गया है। बायलर व चिमनी भी लगाने जा रही हैं, दूसरे उपकरण भी पहुंच चुके हैं, लेकिन पूरी मशीनरी और प्लांट के लिये जितनी धनराशि की ज़रूरत है, राजस्थान बिजली बोर्ड के पास फण्डस की कमी है जिस से यह काम डिले हो रहा है। पिछले दो वर्षों में बिजली की कमी की वजह से बिजली बोर्ड का रेवेन्यू भी कम हो गया है, इसलिये इस प्लांट के अब 1982 में पूरा होने की आशा है।

इसी तरह से पलाना थर्मल प्रोजेक्ट की टैकनीकल सेंक्षण दिये जाने के बाद भी छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना में इस के लिये धनराशि का आवंटन नहीं हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस योजना के पूरा करने के बारे में आप का क्या विचार है? इसी तरह से माही हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट का काम भी रुका हुआ है—फण्डस की कमी की वजह से वह काम चल नहीं पा रहा है। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि चम्बल पर जो नई स्कीम 200 मैगावाट

की आप की सेन्टरल, इलैक्ट्रिसिटी अथरिटी को भेजी हुई है उस की स्वीकृति अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। इस के बारे में आप की क्या योजना है?

नाथपा ज्ञाकड़ी हाइडल स्कीम के सम्बन्ध में राजस्थान को यह आशंका है कि इस स्कीम से जो हिस्सा उसे मिलने वाला था वह भी शायद उस को नहीं मिल पायेगा। क्योंकि अभी हाल में इस प्रोजेक्ट के सम्बन्ध में जो मीटिंग दिल्ली में हुई थी उस में राजस्थान को आमंत्रित नहीं किया गया था।

राजस्थान की वर्तमान स्थिति को ध्यान रखते हुए मैं मंत्री महोदय से कुछ पूछना चाहता हूं—

1. पलाना थर्मल प्लांट के बारे में सरकार की क्या योजना है? पंच वर्षीय योजना में इस के लिये प्रावधान क्यों नहीं किया गया?

2. राजस्थान के विद्युत संकट को दृष्टि में रखते हुए क्या सरकार ने राजस्थान के इस संकट को दूर करने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है?

3. क्या अन्तरराज्यीय बिजली उत्पादन का वितरण तथा उत्पादन केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने हाथ में लेगी?

4. कैपिटल प्लांट्स लगाने के लिये, जैनरेटिंग सेंटर्स लगाने के लिये क्या सरकार कैपिटल तथा संस्कर्षी देने को तैयार है?

तथा क्या सरकार इस के उत्पादन को कर-मुक्त रखने को तैयार है ?

5. राजस्थान एटामिक पावर प्लांट तथा बद्रपुर पावर प्लांट की खस्ता हालत को सुधारने के लिये सरकार क्या इन्तजाम करने जा रही है ?

6. नये ताप विजली घरों की स्थापना हेतु क्या सरकार निजी थोक को प्रोत्साहन देगी ?

श्री विक्रम महाजन : जैसा मैंने अपने स्टेटमेन्ट में बतलाया है—विजली की यह कमी एक टैम्परेटरी-फेज है । राजस्थान की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति अप्रैल के पहले पखवाड़े में लगभग पूरी हो रही थी, लेकिन 12 अप्रैल को राजस्थान एटामिक पावर प्लांट के यूनिट नं० 2 के बन्द हो जाने से कदम कमी आ गई । 16 अप्रैल को यूनिट नं० 1 भी बन्द हो गया । लेकिन यूनिट नं० 2 को 19 अप्रैल से फिर चालू कर दिया गया है जिस से 130 लाख यूनिट की आवश्यकता के मुकाबले 90 लाख यूनिट्स की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति हो रही है । यूनिट नं० 1 शीघ्र के पुनः शुरू हो जाने से इस संकट को दूर करने में काफ़ी मदद मिलेगी । राजस्थान को भविष्य में जबाइट और सेन्ट्रल सैक्टर से भी विजली मिलने वाली है तथा कैपटिव यूनिट्स से जो विजली मिलेगी—इन से भविष्य में भी इसी आवश्यकता की पूर्ति हो सकेगी ।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दोसा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश के साढे नीन करोड़ लोगों को जिन्दगी के दिन बड़ी मुश्किलात के साथ गुजारने पड़ रहे हैं । मुझे खेद है कि हमारे विरोधी दल के साथी राजस्थान की इस कठिन ई को समझने का प्रयास नहीं कर रहे हैं—एक तरफ वहां भयंकर सूखा पड़ा हुआ है दूसरी तरफ विजली का अकाल है । राजस्थान में पीने का पानी नहीं मिल रहा

र । ऐसे अहम सवाल पर विचार न करके हमारे विरोधी दल के भाई यहां शोरोगुन कर के इस समस्या के समाधान की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करने नं बाधा पैदा कर रहे हैं ।

एल० आई० सी० के मामले में जहां कुछ चन्द हजार कर्मचारियों का सवाल हो सकता है, वहां राजस्थान में विजली का जो सवाल है, वह वहां पर अकाल से जुड़ा हुआ है और कृषि उत्पादन और औद्योगिक उत्पादन दोनों उस के कारण गिरने जा रहे हैं । . . (अपवाद्धान) ** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कह रहा था कि राजस्थान इस देश में सब से पिछड़े हुए भागों में से है । इसनिए देश के आगे बढ़े हुए प्रातों के समकक्ष लाने में विजली एक बहुत अहम साधन है । दुर्भाग्य से पिछले एक साल में राजस्थान में विजली का अत्यधिक अभाव रहा है । इस के पर्णामस्वरूप वहां के कारखानों का उत्पादन और वहां का कृषि उत्पादन, दोनों गिरे हैं ।

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members... (Interruptions) You do not want me to speak. That is all right. Mr. Nawal Kishore Sharma, you may continue.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि राजस्थान में विजली का सवाल एक अहम सवाल है । मुझे इस बात का खेद है कि हमारे ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव के जवाब में मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है, उस से एंसा लगता है कि उन्होंने समस्या की गम्भीरता को महसूस करते हुए वह उत्तर नहीं दिया है ।

मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि राजस्थान में बिजली की स्थिति पिछले महीने काफी ठीक हो गयी थी और राजस्थान की बिजली की आवश्यकताएं पूरी हो रही थीं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से इस बारे में कुछ सवालात करना चाहता हूँ।

क्या मंत्री महोदय, यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राजस्थान में बिजली की वर्तमान में आवश्यकता 950 मेघावाट है? मैं फिर रिपोर्ट कर रहा हूँ अपने सवाल को। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि राजस्थान में जो बिजली की आवश्यकता है वह 950 मेघावाट है? क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि राजस्थान में जो बिजली अभी मिल रही है वह 50 प्रतिशत से कम है? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि आने वाले वर्षों में, राजस्थान में हर साल इंडस्ट्रियल उत्पादन में 15 परसेंट बिजली की खपत बढ़ेगी और 20 परसेंट एथी-कल्चर के लिए लोड बढ़ेगा? ऐसी स्थिति में सन 1985 तक राजस्थान के लिए बिजली की आवश्यकताएं 3 हजार मेघावाट से कम नहीं होंगी। मगर मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है उसके मुताबिक आने वाले वर्षों में 85 तक राजस्थान को 250 मेघावाट बिजली मिलेगी। क्या यह 250 मेघावाट बिजली आने वाले वर्षों में राजस्थान की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर सकेगी?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान का जो यह एटोमिक पावर प्लांट है यह एक सिक्का चाहूँड है। क्या वह यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछले एक साल में यह कितने दिन चला और कितने दिन बंद रहा? (अवधार)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will make an appeal to all of you to please take your seats

(Interruptions)

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL (Jhanjharpur): Sir, you can listen to our point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members you all know that we shall not transform this Parliament into an agitational forum.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen. There is some decorum. The decorum of the House shall have to be maintained at any cost. We have a very hoary tradition as far as our Parliament is concerned. Today I have made my observations with regard to the LIC and I have called for some facts from the Finance Minister. And we are thinking aloud.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): There can be a public agitation also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have made my observations. I have understood the feelings of the Members. This was received only today by me. I have called for the facts. You see, anything and everything cannot be done immediately. And therefore I have called for the facts. And I may ask them to send their facts to us immediately, in a short period.

So also, with regard to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Adivasis, we are ascertaining the facts. As far as this matter is concerned, let me say this: I am one who belongs to the backward class. I am more interested in Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and Adivasis than any one of you. I request you to maintain proper decorum in the House. If anybody is not satisfied with my decision, he can come and meet me in my chamber. We are

going to adjourn the House at 1 O'clock and you can come and meet me in my chamber. All leaders who may like to come may come and meet me in my chamber.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This cannot go on. You can come and meet me in my chamber. Shri Nowal Kishore Sharma. Please continue.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाह रहा था कि . . . (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am listening to you. Please carry on.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : एक साल में कितनी मरतबा बिजली का उत्पादन बन्द हुआ ? . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

क्या यह बात सही नहले है कि राजस्थान की बिजली की आवश्यकता केवल 60 प्रतिशत पूरी हुई है । क्या आर० ए० पी० पी० का उत्पादन भी पिछले सालों में इसकी आवश्यकता से काफी कम रहा है । मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि सतपुड़ा से राजस्थान को जो 30 लाख यूनिट प्रतिदिन मिलनी चाहिए—क्या वह मिल रही है ? जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है सतपुड़ा से मिलने वाली बिजली जिस में राजस्थान का चालीस प्रतिशत हिस्सा है उसको मध्य प्रदेश से नहीं मिल रही है । राजस्थान में बिजली का भंयकर अकाल है । ऐसी हालत में सतपुड़ा की बिजली जो बीस लाख यूनिट प्रतिदिन होती है उसे राजस्थान को दिलाने के लिए मंत्री महोदय क्या कोई आश्वासन देंगे ? साथ ही राजस्थान की आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए उसके यहां हाइडल और थर्मल पावर प्लांट्स की कोई लम्बी

योजना न होने के कारण बिजली की कोई दूरगामी योजना सरकार बनाएगी ? पालना कोयला खान पर प्राथमिकता के आधार पर बिजली उत्पादन का कार्यक्रम क्या अविलम्ब शुरू किया जाएगा ? साथ ही माही और कोटा थर्मल पावर प्लांट्स पर बिजली के उत्पादन के लिए शीघ्रता से कदम उठा कर समय के अन्दर उनको पूरा करके राजस्थान की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने की दिशा में कदम कठाए जाएंगे ?

नाथपा ज्ञाकरी के मामले में राजस्थान को बिजली का हिस्सा मिलना चाहिये । यह बड़े खेद की बात है कि पंजाब, हिमाचल और हरियाणा राजस्थान को उसका हिस्सा देना नहीं चाहते हैं । क्या सरकार इन से राजस्थान को उसका हिस्सा दिलाने का प्रयत्न करेगी और पड़ोसी राज्यों से उसके बास्ते बिजली मुहैया करने के बारे में कदम उठाएगी ? यही भेरे कुछ सवाल हैं ।

श्री विकल्प महाजन : मैं पहले कह चुका हूं कि राजस्थान में बिजली का जो संकट पैदा हुआ है उसके बारे में हम भी चिन्ता भस्तुत कर रहे हैं । राजस्थान के इस संकट को दूर करने के लिए हम भरसक कोशिश कर रहे हैं । (व्यवधान) चूंकि आर० ए० पी० पी० के दोनों यूनिट बन्द हो गए हैं इस बास्ते यह संकट पैदा हुआ है । यूनिट नम्बर एक चालू हो जाने पर, जो कुछ ही दिनों में हो जाएगा, वहां पर बिजली के मामले में काफी सुधार हो जाएगा (व्यवधान) छठी योजना में ज्वांयट और सेंट्रल सैक्टर में पैदा होने वाली बिजली में से राजस्थान का हिस्सा 26 मेगावाट्स है । पड़ोसी राज्यों से मिलने वाले शेयर से और सेंट्रल सैक्टर से राजस्थान को काफी शेयर मिलेगा और उसको काफी फायदा होगा । सतपुड़ा की बिजली के बारे में

जो मध्य प्रदेश से उसका एग्रीमेंट है, हम पूरी कोशिश करेंगे कि उसको पूरा शेयर मिले। इस तरह से 1984-85 में जो राजस्थान की रिकवायरमेंट्स हैं उनको भीट करने की पूरी कोशिश की जा रही है और हमें आशा है कि हम उसमें कामयाबी हासिल करेंगे।

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am sorry. That is not the proper way. That is not proper. You are being watched by the public.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Satish Agarwal.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL (Jaipur): How can I speak?.....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Krishna Kumar Goyal.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL (Kota): I seek your protection....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I make another appeal to the hon. Members of the opposition. All my friends, including Shri Paswan, may please go to their seats, and on behalf of the entire opposition, one of you may please get up and tell me what you want to say.

(Interruptions)

You don't want that. Please listen to me. On behalf of the opposition, any one of you can speak and tell me what you want.

(Interruptions)

On behalf of all the opposition, I can allow one of you I will not allow everybody. That is all right, if you do not agree to that.

(Interruptions)

Shri Bheekhabhai.... He is not here.

I have already made an appeal; on behalf of the entire opposition, one hon. Member can speak and tell me what they want.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On behalf of the entire opposition, I can allow only one Member to speak.

(Interruptions)

On behalf of the entire opposition, only one leader can speak, so that I can hear. I will not allow everybody.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I make an appeal to the hon. Members: they may meet me in the Chamber at 1 pm.—after 1 p.m. when I adjourn the House after 1 p.m. Yes. I am going adjourn the House. They can meet me in the Chamber.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I make an appeal to the hon. leaders of the parties in the Opposition to come and meet me after 1 p.m.

The House stands adjourned for lunch, and to meet at 2 p.m.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

THE LOK SABHA REASSAMBLES
AFTER LUNCH AT THREE MINUTES PAST FOURTEEN OF THE CLOCK

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]
RE ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS—
—contd.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond Harbour): I am on a point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is on a point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: One minute. I will make some observations.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Please listen to my point of order also. There is a no-confidence motion against you. (Interruptions) I have a point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My submission is that notice of a motion has been given under Article 94(c) (c) for the removal of the Deputy Speaker (Interruptions) Therefore the Deputy Speaker should not sit in the Chair....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will make some observations and then I will hear you.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We have given notice for the removal of the Deputy Speaker under the Constitution and for that the date has to be fixed. We are also concerned how the House is going to be run. After the experience of this morning, at least those who have signed that motion—I think the leaders of several parties have signed that motion—have given that motion to you under Article 94(c) (c) of the Constitution. We would like to make a submission that, in these circumstances, whether it is fair that the Deputy Speaker should preside over the proceedings of the House particularly when the House has now reached a point, where nobody knows. I came into the House when there were still 10 minutes to go for the lunch. We found that you were neither conducting the House, nor were you in a position to give a decision about what was happening in the House. No indication (Interruptions) All of us have responsibility. Yours is the greatest responsibility. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That notice is a separate thing. It has nothing to do with the proceedings of the House.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is not a separate thing. It is related to it. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I have got to make some observations. Please, please.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is a provision under the rules.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Am I to listen to you, or to him?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have to listen to me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will make my observations.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am making some observations. Please listen. Then you can..

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to say one thing. The convention is that when the Chair is under a cloud he should not preside. (Interruptions) In all fairness, the leader of the House should come to the House and rescue the House from the stalemate. We have lost confidence with you, many of the Opposition leaders and parties. Therefore, somebody else has to be in the Chair. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I understand the anxiety on the part of my friends about the reported loss of lives of Adivasis in Andhra Pradesh. I have called for factual information so that we can decide the appropriate manner in

which this subject can be brought before the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: There is an adjournment motion on the killing of the Adivasis.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already said only on that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: What does the adjournment motion say?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already read out what I have said in the morning with regard to Adivasis. The notice is a different thing.

"Hon. Members, I understand the anxiety on the part of my friends about the reported loss of lives of Adivasis in Andhra Pradesh. I have called for factual information so that we can decide the appropriate manner in which the subject can be discussed."

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the adjournment motion who has given it?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Who has given the adjournment motion?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Chitta Basu, Shri Jai Pal Singh Kashyap, Shri Harikesh Bahadur, Shri Mani Ram Bagri, Shri Jagpal Singh, Shri Mukunda Mandal, Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh, Shri Balandan, Shri Ramavtar Shastry, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, Shrimati Geeta Mukerjee, Shri Niren Ghosh, Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta, Shri Krishna Chandra Halder, Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal, and Shri Amar Roy Pradhan. Received at 10 hours—Excesses perpetrated upon the tribals by Police at Indravalli village in Adilabad Dis-

trict of Andhra Pradesh on April, 21, 1981, resulting in the loss of life of 13 tribals and injuries to many. And I had already observed as I have just now observed, in the morning I have already called for facts.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I said it twice. You did not hear it in the noise.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: One of you or two of you may speak.

श्री नवीराम बाणशंख (हिंसार) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब आप ओपोलोजाइज कीजिए कि आपने एल०आई०सी०...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: About LIC, I have already made my observations.

श्री नवीराम बाणशंख : आपने एल०आई०सी० के बारे में कहा लेकिन इस बारे में नहीं कहा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: About LIC, I have already made my observations.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: About this also, I have made my observations. You did not hear it. It is on the record.

In the noise you did not hear it.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: You did not say anything about it.

श्री नवीराम बाणशंख : रिकॉर्ड निकाल कर देखिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is on the record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: The Home Minister is here. He may make a statement. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is for the Home Minister.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will explain the matter.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will explain the matter, I have called for the facts.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: One by one. Only if you speak one by one, I can also hear.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: To the hon. members who are sitting here, I make a personal request to take their seats.

SHRI RAM VILAS (PASWAN (Hajipur): Tell us whether you are going to admit the motion or not on the killing of adivasis.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is under consideration. The matter is under consideration. I have called for facts. (Interruptions). I said, it is under consideration. (Interruptions). I am calling for facts and I have explained the matter. What else you want? You go to your seats. Paswanji, you go to your seat and I will allow you to speak from there. (Interruptions).

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD (Saharanpur): Give an assurance that you are going to admit any motion on this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have told you. My sympathies are with those people. Why do you worry about it? I am calling for the facts.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Either calling attention or any motion under rule 193 or 194 or any motion you admit and fix a date.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have noted what you have said.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: There is a calling attention. You can admit it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have called for facts. I have told you. What else can I do? Mr. George, you are a leader of the Lok Dal. You can tell them.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: All that we want is that you admit one motion or the other—either calling attention or any other motion on this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As soon as the sitting is over. Let them come and meet me I require time also. (Interruptions). You can come and meet me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Calling attention is in your hands. Kindly admit it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. George, I cannot make any commitment. You come and see me.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Do I take it that the House will discuss this issue?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We can decide the appropriate manner. You come to my chamber. Then we will decide the appropriate manner.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Do I take it that the House will discuss this issue?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't put a leading question. With regard to adjournment motion or anything, I cannot give a commitment. I have already said that we can decide the appropriate manner in which the subject can be brought before the House. I ask you to come to my chamber. I have already said it. I said it this morning itself. I have said already, ". . . so that we can decide the appropriate manner in which this subject can be brought before the House."

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): I understood you to say a little earlier that you are ascertaining the facts. Now you are saying that we will only find out the appropriate

form by which this matter can be brought before the House. This second observation of yours—does it mean that it is no conditional on your ascertaining the facts?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No no. This is what I stated in the morning itself when it was raised. But there was a big noise. I said:

"Hon. Members, I understand the anxiety of my friends about the reported loss of life of adivasis in Andhra Pradesh. I have called for factual information on the subject so that we can decide the appropriate manner in which this subject can be brought before the House."

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The facts should be collected.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You give me some time. Otherwise, how will I proceed with this?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is why I am asking Mr. George to come and meet me or, I will leave the Chair and go to my Chamber and let him come and meet me now.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whether it is Calling Attention or Adjournment motion, I was telling Mr. George that you can meet me and we can decide.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Unless you get a notice, under rule 193 you cannot spell out your decision to have a discussion. Unless you get a notice, under rule 184 you cannot allow a discussion on a substantive motion. For the Calling Attention, if the notice is already there in your hands, you can say "yes, the Calling Attention is admitted" . . . (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is what I am saying. I have to take a decision about the proper method. I have asked Mr. George 'you can come and meet me'.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Suppose you admit the Calling Attention. The Minister will have full right and freedom and time to reply and refute whatever was said in the report.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You leave it to me; you leave it to me.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): When there is a *prima facie* fact that 15 persons have already been killed, and they are adivasis, tribals, then what is the difficulty in accepting any motion, which we had already moved? We have already moved several types of motions, like adjournment motion and calling attention.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am only following the procedure followed in the House. Without facts immediately we cannot admit it. Therefore, we have to wait for some facts. You must give me some time, I have said, to consider the "appropriate manner in which it can be discussed."

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: What is the appropriate form?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have made my observation in the morning with regard to the LIC:

"I have received notices of a number of Adjournment Motions from Shri Chandrajit Yadav, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee, Shri Ramavtar Shahtri, Shrimati Pramila Dandavate, Shri Chitta Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and Shri Ram Vilas Paswan on the subject of the reported failure of the Central Government to implement the Supreme Court decision regarding payment of Dearness Allowance and bonus to LIC employees and having instead got made a reference to the Supreme Court for reconsideration."

"We have also received a number of Call Attention Notices. I

agree that it is a matter of public importance and I also understand the anxiety of the Member about this matter. I have called for a factual note urgently."

—underline "urgently"—

"On receipt of this, I shall take a decision about the appropriate manner in which the matter could be brought before the House. As already intimated to the Members concerned, I have withheld consent to the notices of Adjournment Motion."

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: (Panskura): We want to know the decision today . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI BAPUSHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Sir, on a point of order. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Parulekar is on a point of order. If anybody arises on a point of order, the others will have to sit down. Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee, you will have to sit down. Shri Parulekar is on a point of order.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Sir, you have just now observed that the LIC issue is a matter of urgent public importance. That is what you have observed. I invite your attention again to rule 197, which we have repeatedly read. It mentions:

"A member may, with the previous permission of the Speaker, call the attention of a Minister to any matter of urgent public importance . . ."

If you are satisfied that it is a matter of urgent public importance, it is enough, because that is the only thing which you have to consider.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have not said "urgent". I have said "public importance"; I have not said "urgent". Please see the records.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR. The Supreme Court has again de-

cided in favour of the employees. Is it not a matter of urgent public importance? It is shameful on the part of the Government to repudiate its obligations; half an hour ago, the Supreme Court has decided it and you say it is not urgent. Then what is urgent? You should go according to rules . . . (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am collecting facts, Mr. Paruleka, and I have already said, we are taking up. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have said 'public importance'.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: That is your ruling, but that is an urgent matter of public importance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Because you said 'urgent public importance' quoting the rules, I said only 'public importance'.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The rule says "urgent public importance". (Interruptions)

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I am on a point of order. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, you are on a point of order.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, I am on a point of order. Please refer to Rule 197. There is no provision for ascertaining factual information. Sir, the rule does not provide that thing. (Interruptions). The rule does not provide that a Call Attention Motion can be accepted only on the basis of facts submitted by Government. The condition of admission of Calling Attention is urgency and importance.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): May I help you?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He wants to help you.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, I will finish first. It is an urgent issue and I think you would respond to me. The Supreme Court today has given

another directive to make payment today.

(Interruptions)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am ready to answer this Calling Attention notice tomorrow. It can be admitted. I have no objection.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, I have called for the facts. An adjournment motion was given and also Call Attention notice was given on that. Therefore, I have called for facts and now the Finance Minister himself came forward. Otherwise he would have told me after I left the House. Now he himself comes and openly tells you that he is prepared.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: To avoid all this noise.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The Home Minister is here . . .

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must be satisfied.

श्री भवनीराम बाबूः : होम मिनिस्टर साहब आप पीछे मत रहिये। जानी जैल सिंह जी यह आपका अपमान है। बादशाहों आपका अपमान है।

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): I do not agree. We talk and decide something there. (Interruptions). Now he comes here and thinks that under pressure it will be done. Mr. Deputy-Speaker said .. (Interruptions). We are not going to say anything, we are not going to commit anything on this.

(Interruptions)

श्री भवनीराम बाबूः : आप सदन का अपमान क्यों कर रहे हैं?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: All that we are saying is that you tell us that the Calling Attention Motion

will be admitted. (Interruptions) We are not asking for anything. We are not applying any pressure.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DANIK LAL MANDAL: You have admitted a Calling Attention motion regarding LIC. May I ask whether...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You meet me, I will tell you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: Sir, I am on a point of order. Proviso to Rule 60 says:

"Provided further that where the Speaker is not in possession of full facts about the matter mentioned therein, he may before giving or refusing his consent read the notice of the motion and hear from the Minister and/or Members concerned a brief statement of facts and then give his decision on the admissibility of the motion."

As you have said, you are not in possession of facts and you have called for the facts. Now, the rule says that there are two alternatives open: Either you can call for the facts from the Minister, he may make a statement thereon, he may make a statement here and now, or he may take time or you may ask the Member.

Here you have also been authorised to hear the Member:

"Provided further that where the Speaker is not in possession of full facts about the matter mentioned therein, he may before giving or refusing his consent read the notice of the motion and hear from the Minister and/or Members..."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think you are on Adjournment Motion.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: Yes. It is regarding killing of adivasis in Andhra Pradesh.

Rule 60, proviso two.

You have said that the matter is of public importance. The matter is specific. The matter is serious. But the only thing is that you are not in possession of full facts. Now you have called for full facts. We want to know from the Home Minister, will he make a statement? If not, we may be allowed. It has been mentioned in the rule "hear from the Members".

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please read the statement.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Paswanji said...

(Interruptions)

ओ. अनिल लाल मुख्यमंत्री : किसी ने नहीं कहा है।

ओ. अनोराज बालको : किसी ने नहीं कहा है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have made my observation.

ओ. अनिल लाल मुख्यमंत्री : अगर गृह-मंत्री जो बयान देना चाहे तो हमारा कोई विरोध नहीं है लेकिन बयान नहीं देंगे तो हम जरूर कहेंगे। (अवक्षण)

ओ. अनिल लाल मुख्यमंत्री : आप नियम को देखिए मैं नियम की बात कर रहा हूँ। (अवक्षण)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am telling the facts. I have heard from Shri Paswan. I have already read...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have made my observations please.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will make an appeal.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If any one of you wants to say something more I will permit. Please go to your

seat and from your seat you can say what you want.

(Interruptions)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot tell the House...

(Interruptions)

Mr. George, I have already made a request to them that they can go to their seats if they want to make any suggestion to me.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let them go to their seats if they want to make any suggestion. Let them make.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let them go to their seats. If they want to make a statement, they can make.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You know the rule.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have called for facts from the Minister and the Minister was good enough to come and say it here.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Unless I get these things. I have said, "appropriate manner in which..."

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have understood. I have understood. Thank you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): May I seek a clarification? To-day whatever has happened, it is very unfortunate. I must also point out that it is in unfortunate circumstances that you had to preside to-day when we had expected, and rightly so, the presence of our Speaker.

After all Speaker is also a creature of the Constitution and he is also bound to follow the rules and practice of the House...

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI (Narasapur): And the Members also.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: And the practice has been that the Speaker never goes abroad during the session. It is very unfortunate that during the Session the Presiding Officer should go abroad. I do not want to apportion blame or anything right now. Whatever has happened is unfortunate. But on Call Attention Motion, I do not know how you have developed this practice that you want to seek a statement first. Nowhere in the rules you find any such thing. It is upto you. It is up to your judgment, judgment of the Speaker and you now exercising your judgment. You have to use your discretion and judgment as to where an issue is of importance, it has nothing to do with the Government to make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This observation is only on Adjournment Motion.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: It is well within the jurisdiction of the House. If you think that this can be discussed, then it is up-to you. You cannot fall back on the Government or anybody else and say that I am ascertaining the facts. It is upto you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have said only with regard to adjournment motions.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: There are Calling Attention Motions pending. We must end this impasse. Would you please consider the advisability of having a Calling Attention Motion? It is upto you to decide, not for the Government or the Opposition. It is entirely upto you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is what I have observed. I said, "the

appropriate manner in which the matter can be brought before the House." You cannot force me to give a decision here in the House and through this method. It is not proper. (Interruptions) I do not want to make a wrong precedent. This is not proper. (Interruptions) I have told you to please meet me in my chamber. I do not want to create a wrong precedent.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: What is the wrong procedure? There is an issue... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You please meet me in my chamber.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Your ruling just now is on an adjournment motion... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have made an observation.

I am making a request to my colleagues here to take their seats. You meet me in my chamber. It is my request to you. This is a very wrong procedure. I have not known that in this House such a thing has happened. Not only that. Slogans were raised. They are my colleagues; they are my brothers. I am not worried about it.

The point is, I was told, that some tiffin was also taken. It is not proper. The decorum of the House has got to be maintained by every member of the House. I make it very clear. I ask Mr. George Fernandes whether he encourages this... (Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The family members of one of the members were brought in the House... (Interruptions) You have forgotten contemporary history... (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The members of the other House came inside the House.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The family members came inside the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am only saying, to maintain the decorum of the House, it is the responsibility of every member, including myself. The deco-

rum of the House has to be maintained.

Now, I make a special appeal to my colleagues here to take their seats and whatever they want, would be definitely considered. I am as much worried about the deaths of Adivasis as you are all. You must allow the proceedings.... (Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Whatever you have said just now will not mean that a debate will be allowed on this issue?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have told you.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I would like to assure myself that whatever you have said will not pre-empt a debate in the House on this issue?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't compel me; don't compel the Chair to give a decision.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am not compelling. I have to assure myself...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have said, "the appropriate manner in which the matter can be brought before the House".

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Don't read that again and again. I am only making a submission that you will not pre-empt a debate on this issue in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Am I to pre-empt any discussion on an issue? I have an open mind.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: All presiding officers have an open mind. Your "open mind" may be to that side, not to this side.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are all my colleagues.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Do I take it that a discussion on the issue...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't compel me.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am not compelling you. I am asking a simple question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you want, I will read it again.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Please don't read that. (Interruptions)

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पुराने जो मेम्बर हैं, उनकी मैं याद ताजा करना चाहता हूँ। एक दफे बस्तर के राजकुमार की हत्या हुई थी, उस बक्त सरदार हुकम सिंह नेहां बहस को नामंजूर कर दिया था। एक आदिवासी हरिजन मेम्बर ने यहां स्पीकर के सामने आकर अपनी छाती खोलकर कुर्ता फाड़ा, वहां से रूलिंग पार्टी के एक मेम्बर ने कहा कि बहस मंजूर करो। बहस को तुरन्त मंजूर किया गया। जनता पार्टी के रिजीम की बात भी मैं करता हूँ, यहां कांग्रेस के मेम्बरों ने स्पीकर साहब का धेराव कर लिया था, जब उनकी बहस नामंजूर कर दी गई थी, हमने यहां उस बक्त कहा था कि इसे एडजोर्न करो और हमने बहस को मंजूर करवाया। इस तरीके से आप खुद कहते हैं कि कम्पेल करो। अगर आप नहीं करेंगे तो कम्पेल भी करना पड़ेगा, आदिवासियों पर यहां बहस होगी। कैसे नहीं करोगे? (व्यवधान) बहस होगी, आपकी बात नामंजूर। कम्पेल भी करेंगे।

(व्यवधान)

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): How can you? (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order, order, please.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी: आप देखिये, हम कोई धर के लिये नहीं बरते, कोई कोटा-परमिट के लिये नहीं करते। यहां जानी जी को चाहिये था कि जिस तरीके से वित्त मंत्री जी ने कह दिया—आई एम रेडी—उसी तरह जानी जी क्यों डर रहे हैं? क्या कोई बन्दूक कधे पर है? कह देते मैं भी तैयार हूँ। पंजाब के बहादुर होकर डर गये, एक पुरबिये से डर गये। (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please, please.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorkhpur): He has said a different thing altogether. My point is...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not proper. If this is allowed to continue, you must all excuse me. I do not want that the decorum of the House is in question. Therefore, I will not allow these things hereafter. From this time onwards, I will not allow. I am telling you. I will not allow.

श्री राम विद्युत पालवान् (हार्जपुर) : हम बाहर निकलना पसन्द करेंगे।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have got one humble submission to make. The call attention notice on the LIC issue has been admitted. The Supreme Court has ordered the Government to pay bonus within 24 hours and that is a shame for the Government, they should implement the decision. Now, the other issue is a very sensitive issue. Now objection is being taken that it is a State subject. But we have been discussing in this House atrocities on Harijans. Under what rules, in what manner, what calling attention, rule 193 or rule 184, whatever it is, that particular point only remains to be sorted out. I would humbly request you to sort out that point. Whether it is rule 183, 184 or calling attention, whatever it is. That you do.

Mr. George Fernandes, please don't aggravate the situation.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You must make your observation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I made my observation. I will not go back on my observation, Mr. George Fernandes.

श्री समीराम बागड़ी : आप सरदार हुक्म सिंह से बड़े नहीं हैं?

आप सरदार हुक्म सिंह से ज्यादा बड़े नहीं हैं?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I make it very clear that this coercive method adopted by some of the Hon. Members is highly objectionable.

I will not allow it, Mr. George, this coercion. (Interruptions).

एक माननीय सदस्य : ऐसे लोगों को बाहर निकाला जाये।

(ध्येयधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I make an appeal to Mr. George. (Interruptions) Please stop that. I make an appeal to Mr. George. I have made my observations with regard to this. I make an appeal to you, Mr. George, to tell your colleagues to take their seats. Appropriate action will be taken if they meet me in the Chamber. If they continue this, then we will have to go according to the rules, we will have to abide by the rules.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have made my observations. (Interruptions) Please ask your colleagues. I do not want to make any wrong precedent. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. Please sit down. Mr. Samar Mukherjee wants to say something. Mr. Samar Mukherjee.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): From the morning we have felt mortified in the way we have been treated unfortunately by you... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him say.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: We made a suggestion... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. Order, please. Mr. Samar Mukherjee is on his legs.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Anything said without my permission will not go on record.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All of you please sit down. Mr. Samar Mukherjee... (Interruptions) Please sit down. You hear him... (Interruptions). Let us hear him.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: You must ask those Members to go away from there. This is not the way... (Interruptions)

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN (Kanpur): Sir, there is a limit to everything. They cannot hold the House to ransom in this manner. We want to hear the Minister and we want to ask questions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will hear you. Please sit down... (Interruptions). Now please hear him.

SHRI AMAR MUKHERJEE: Issues involved are connected with emotions, passions and feelings. You have admitted that. For a proper discussion, an atmosphere is necessary. That is why we suggested that at least you adjourn the House and call us...

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): We have adjourned for one hour.

SHRI SAMAR MUGERJEE ... and we will find some way out... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I called you.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Unfortunately, our appeal has been rejected. You did not seek our co-operation to create that atmosphere. So you waited till 1 O'clock though we repeatedly requested you to adjourn and call us.

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK (Phulbani): Is it a request or insistence? That is not a request.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I am not going to reply to them...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please don't interrupt him.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: We do not want that this atmosphere should remain. We want that an atmosphere should be created where a proper discussion can take place.

So, the suggestion we are now making is that tomorrow you admit some form of a discussion and to-day you allow them to raise the issue one by one...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no... (Interruptions)

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: In the normal way you can do it, but not by bringing pressure like this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have told them already. They are not going...

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Tomorrow you allow a discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have told them already. Let them go to their seats. If they have any grievance, I will hear.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Tomorrow there will be a discussion.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I made those observations. I told you that I cannot go back... (Interruptions) Now, this is not the method... (Interruptions)

Now, Mr. George and other Members... (Interruptions). Mr. Harikesh Bahadur, please sit down, when I am on my legs.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker].

Calling attention and adjournment motions are forced on this House. They cannot be forced on the House...

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: There are precedents when two call attention motions were discussed on the same day.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I would ask Mr. George, has there been any occasion when a decision has been compelled on the House and the Speaker gave a decision? This is not proper. I would appeal to Mr. Mukherjee, Mr. George and the leaders of all Parties whether a decision can be taken in the House by compulsion.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: We are not compelling. You are mistaken.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I do not want to involve myself. I only say that we are making a humble request to you. (*Interruptions*). Nobody is compelling you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Hari-kesh Bahadur, you wanted to say something.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: There is a precedent that two call attention motions are discussed on the same day. Several times it has happened that two calling attention motions are being discussed and, in the rules, it has also been provided. Therefore, there is no difficulty for tomorrow to have two calling attention motions being discussed. We are not compelling you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Ravindra Varma. You wanted to say something.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise with considerable distress and trepidation to make a request through you to the hon. Members of this House. I do not want to rake up what happened after Question Hour to-day; but, I am sure that every hon. Member here feels that such things should not have happened. I do not want to say who cast the first stone and, in what measure, who was

responsible. But, all of us feel that we must find a way consistent with the dignity of the House, the dignity of the Chair and the privileges and rights of the hon. Members, to see that the business in the House is conducted as it should be conducted.

Sir, you are well aware that passions were roused on an issue of public importance. Every day we read reports in newspapers about firing in which people die. And, as you very rightly said that this is a matter of deep concern. So, some hon. Members felt that when they had given notice of an adjournment motion, you, Sir, should have made some reference to the substance of the motion and given your observations.

Unfortunately, however, in the din, an impression was created that you had not referred to it and, therefore, there was some discrimination. But, that has now been cleared and, my hon. friends here are anxious that a discussion on this important subject of urgent public importance which has caused anguish and concern to every hon. Member should not be pre-empted on technical grounds. I know that your sympathies are with them, and we do not want you to pre-empt the discussions merely on technical grounds. I would, therefore, urge upon you as well as other hon. Members on this side, as well as on the other side of the House, not to take technicalities into account, but find some way in which this matter can be discussed according to the rules.

Sir, I quite agree with you that we should not give the impression that we are trying to coerce the Chair. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I am very sorry that my hon. friend is not appreciating the spirit in which I am making this appeal.

You stated in your wisdom that you did not want anyone to have the impression that you pre-empted the discussion and that you would be willing

to find out the appropriate form in which this matter can be raised in the House tomorrow or at any other time. I suggest that since this misunderstanding can now be regarded as cleared and closed, you find the appropriate form and the time in which this matter can be raised. That would be my request to you. You will kindly give the impression to the House that this is your view too. I think now my hon. friends can be requested to go back to their seats to find in which appropriate form this matter can be raised, a matter which is causing a deep concern to all of us.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I reciprocate your feelings. I have not pre-empted any discussion. The point is this. You were Minister for Parliamentary Affairs in the Janata Government. Would you agree with this method of functioning in the Parliament by raising slogans and then sitting before the Chair and the compelling the Chair to take a decision? Do you agree with this method?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Sir, I am very sorry that you have asked me this question. All that I have said . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You also condemn this. You must openly come out and condemn it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, two hands are necessary to clap. I have been in this House long enough to know the situations that have developed and who has contributed and in what measure. I do not think I will be contributing to creating conditions conducive to improving the situation here by answering your question.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I only wanted to know.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Then I have to cite other instances. Would you like me to . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I make an appeal to my hon. colleagues

who have been sitting here that I have already made my observations and requested Mr. Fernandes...

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, Mr. Ravindra Varma has made a suggestion. What he has said is that you must make it clear that a discussion on this subject is not pre-empted. Do we take it . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have said that I have not pre-empted any discussion. That is what I have told.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: If the discussion is not pre-empted then the only question is when the discussion is to take place. (Interruptions) I am not asking you to fix the time now. You are not allowing me to complete.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have said that I have not pre-empted any discussion.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: All that I am saying is that if the discussion is not pre-empted then it is only the question of fixing time. So, I would request my colleagues to go back to their seats so that we can subsequently fix a date.

[Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, Shri Rasheed Masood, Dr. A. U. Armi, Shri Ram Awadh, Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh, Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta, Shri R. N. Rakesh and Shri Jagpal Singh then went back to their seats.]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is over. All right. I am very much thankful to Paswanji and all the other colleagues. Thank you. Thank you for at least vacating the place now.

Now, we take Call Attention. Mr. Satish Agarwal . . .

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Where is the concerned Minister?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is busy with Call Attention in the other House. He has taken my permission. So, we will take up Call Attention at 4 O'clock. He may be available at 4 O'clock.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I have no objection in accommodating the Minister if he is busy in the other House.

14.59 hrs.

DISTURBED AREAS (SPECIAL COURTS) BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the House will take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Giani Zail Singh on the 21st April, 1981, namely:—

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Act, 1976."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I rise to oppose the introduction of this Bill on grounds of legislative incompetence and other areas which obstruct its introduction. Under Article 246 List I Union List setting up of a special court is not provided for. Therefore, it has furnished a very serious legislative incompetence at the first instance. Under Article 246, List II (State List), the following is stated:

"Public order but not including . . ."

15 hrs.

This came during the 1976 emergency . . .

"Public order but not including the use of any naval, military or Air Force or any other armed force of the Union or of any other force, subject to the control of the Union or of any contingent of unit thereof . . ."

Sir, this came when authoritarianism was ruling high over the country during the time of emergency,—

" . . . in the aid of the civil power."

Now, Sir, certain amendments were made in the 42nd Amendment of the Constitution in 1976 during emergency which I have already indicated before.

Under Article 246, List III is the Concurrent list. And there is stated as follows:—

"Criminal law, including all matters included in the Indian Penal Code at the commencement of this Constitution but excluding offences against laws with respect to any of the matters specified in List I or List II and excluding the use of naval, military or air force or any other armed forces of the Union in aid of the civil power."

1501 hrs.

[**SHRI GULSHER AHMED** in the Chair]

In the same Seventh Schedule, List III, in para 11-A this provision has been inserted by the Constitution Amendment Act during emergency, with effect from 3-1-1977. I quote:

"Administration of justice, constitution and organisation of all Courts, except the Supreme Court and the High Courts."

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are a lawyer, and you understand these matters.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The word 'courts' clearly mean 'Courts as established under the ordinary law of the land.' There is no mention about the Special Court at all.

It is therefore, my submission, Mr. Chairman, that this Bill suffers from serious legislative incompetence. This is being brought forward before the House in an attempt to bring Law and Order in the Concurrent list. This is the attempt which they are making Sir.

Sir, it is known to everybody that normal administration of judiciary is a State subject. The disabling points in respect of legislative incompetence have already been elaborated by me.

The Union Government has miserably failed to control the serious law and order situation in its own area, in the Union territories, especially the Union Territory of Delhi, which is the seat of power.

Even a Minister's gunman was shot dead the other day. Sir, so far even the culprits have not been traced.

Sir, it is more than a year now since Nirankari Baba was murdered brutally. Still no one has been arrested so far.

Sir, the Government is only trying to muzzle the Judiciary. Now what has happened? The Bombay High Court has restrained the unlawful Law Minister in the matter of transfer of judges outside the State.

Sir, even the Chief Justice of India has got serious differences of opinion in this matter. This is a serious conspiracy to make the judiciary subservient to the Executive and to enable the Union Government to use its stick to beat the States which are run by other parties.

Even in the matter of appointments relating to the Judicial Reforms Commission,—I am very sorry to point this out,—a Judge has been nominated by the Central Government without the approval of the Chief Justice of India. (Interruptions) Sir, their ultimate object is to prevent people from getting proper justice in a democratic manner. Facts will reveal the present state of affairs. Sir, we know that 80 vacancies are being kept pending in various High Courts since Shrimati Indira Gandhi has come to power. They are desperately searching for Judges who will take orders from the Executive. I want to know whether the Chief Justice of India was consulted with regard to this Bill. I request Giani ji to take the House into confidence and tell us about the correct position in this regard. Sir, may I know whether the Chief Justice of India was consulted in the matter of this particular Bill which is now being sought to be introduced? In Shrimati Indira Gandhi's own party Governments in the States where the Governments carry out her wishes, her mandate and directions, the law and order situation has assumed serious proportions. It could not deteriorate any

further. Mr. Chairman, the hon. Home Minister is not hearing me. Kindly tell him to listen to me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is listening to you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am thankful to you, Sir. Sir, there were riots in Moradabad and other places. There were mass murders by dacoits and repression and killing of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has become a daily feature nowadays. The whole House is so upset today to know about the killing of tribals in Andhra Pradesh. These are all within the Centre's responsibility and they have miserably failed. Now, they want to increase the area of jurisdiction furthering their political missions and aspirations.

Sir, the riots in Moradabad had taken place in August, 1980 and the hon. Home Minister on the floor of this House had promised to appoint a Commission of Inquiry headed by a High Court Judge. Eight months have passed as on 1st April. They have confirmed that nothing has been done so far. No Commission of Inquiry has been constituted. It has not been constituted because Mrs. Gandhi does not want it. It will inconvenience her because it will expose the involvement of her own party men. That is why this Commission of Inquiry has not been constituted so far.

Now, the Bill talks about caste conflict. What is the present situation in Gujarat? American money is flowing in like water there. Amul is the post office and I hear the Amul Headman who is on American stooge has recently been indicated by the Union Minister for Law.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are travelling too far.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, the vacancies in the High Courts have added up about 27 in a year. The pending cases against the Companies and other officers were 10,875 in 1979. In 1980, it had gone up to 13,632. From April to September 1980, out

of 16,950 cases, only 3,165 cases had been decided. The present Prime Minister wants the judiciary under control because she had to pay very heavily in the hands of independent judges like Justice J. M. L. Sinha who is the glory of Indian Judiciary, whom she tried to purchase through inducement, but Shrimati Gandhi failed. But now it has come in the press that a Central Minister, may be the Home Minister himself, had met the leaders of the Khalisthan Movement (an independent Sikh home land) at a place near about Delhi. We would like him to deny it categorically.

Sir, the Union Government has miserably failed to fulfil the conditions enshrined under article 246, in List III, Concurrent List—Items Economic and Social Planning, Social security and social insurance, employment and unemployment. But they are clamouring for more powers. This Bill is the result of that. The overall responsibility to maintain law and order is strictly a State subject and nowhere the authors of the Constitution have contemplated the same to be changed. Naturally the Special Courts of the Central Government are manned by the Judges who are to be appointed by the Central Government. We would like to know how they propose to appoint those Judges and under whose control those judges would work. This, in brief, is the sum and substance of the situation and you, Sir, being in the legal profession would appreciate that. I am sure, you also feel alarmed at the attempts that have been made and which are completely going to subvert the judiciary and make it subservient to the executive. Today, I must congratulate the Supreme Court which has struck down the objections against the L.I.C. employees and passed orders that within twenty-four hours, the bonus should be paid to them.

With these few words, I oppose the introduction of this Bill lock, stock and barrel.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the introduction of the Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Amendment Bill both on the grounds of constitutional competence and other grounds, Sir, permit me to deal with the constitutional grounds first on which I oppose the introduction of the Bill.

I think, the Home Minister is well aware that in our Constitution, there are three Lists in the Seventh Schedule, demarcating the jurisdiction of the State Government, the Central Government and indicating certain subjects which are to be dealt with concurrently both by the States and the Centre. List II, which is the State List, gives entry 1, public order and entry 2, police. This is exclusively within the jurisdiction of the States. The Concurrent List, List III of the Seventh Schedule, entry 1 is criminal law, entry 2 is criminal procedure and entry 3 is preventive detention etc. Now, these, apart from some others, are the subjects which are regarded as concurrent subjects on which both the Centre and the States can legislate. My first argument is, that the parent Act realised this constitutional demarcation, understood this demarcation and, therefore, the authority to declare an area as a disturbed area was delegated to the State Government, because that comes within the purview of entry 1 and entry 2, of the State List, namely public order and police.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill, it is stated:

“...it is thought desirable that the power to declare an area as disturbed is available also to the Central Government in addition to the State Government.

This Bill, therefore, seeks to amend the Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Act, 1976 to confer concurrent powers on the Central Government . . .”

You would agree with me that the power to declare an area as disturbed area is vested with the State Gov-

ernment. Now, the Central Government wants that the power to declare an area as disturbed area should also vest in the Central Government. The Central Government cannot make that claim, having regard to the fact that the Concurrent List only includes three items; one is criminal law, the other is criminal procedure and the third is preventive detention. These are the three specified areas where the Government of India has got the concurrent power. Police and public order are the exclusive jurisdiction of the State. By introducing this Bill, the intention is to usurp the right of the State Government and encroach upon the right of the State Government. It is not permitted by the Constitution. If you want to have that concurrent right, you will have to amend the 7th Schedule of the Constitution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you not discussing a legal point in this House?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Am I saying something illegal?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want a decision here on the legal and constitutional points?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: On what am I speaking? I don't know what you are saying. What I am saying is that the Government has no legal and constitutional competence

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Sir, I am on a point of order. You are a very distinguished Parliamentarian with a long record. May I point out to you that in 1958 and in 1963 there have been several precedents. While normally the Speaker does not talk about the matter, the House is competent to discuss it. There is always a full-scale discussion on legislative competence. I also distinctly recall several occasions in 1958 and 1963 when there have been decisions by the Speaker. So, let us not go to that point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The decision by the Speaker on legal points?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: The Speaker has given decision, if he wanted to. Normally not. So let us not go into this point.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: What is your objection? Sir, I have not understood the objection.

MR. CHAIRMAN: My objection is this. The Bill which is before the House, may be Constitutional or not, but you want to say that it is not legal, that it is not according to the law. Then you want a ruling from the Chair that it is not according to the law.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, I do not ask for your ruling. Sir, you are mistaken.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are making an illegal objection in this House

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I am not standing here on a point of order. I am standing here for a ruling. I am here to oppose the introduction of the Bill. The Central Government has got no jurisdiction to bring in a Bill of this nature.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, may I invite your attention to the proviso to Rule 72(2), which mentions:

"Provided that when a Motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House."

Sir, it will be necessary for us to convince this August House that this Bill which is sought to be introduced, is outside the legislative competence.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: And in that connection, Sir, I have to make the submission. This is what I want to say.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, my contention is that this House has not got the legislative competence to consider this Bill, because the Central Government has got no right to legislate on a subject which is completely within the jurisdiction of the State,

List No. II and Entry 1 and Entry 2 of the State List exclusively determine the scope of the State Government. Therefore, Sir, I do not want to repeat what I have already said.

My second point is in regard to the Concurrent power. Actually the Bill claims to have the Concurrent power. On that ground also I oppose, because it is not within the Concurrent List. You are a senior Parliamentarian. The Concurrent List is also there. Let us examine for the time being the entries in the Concurrent List which enable the Central Government to bring in a Bill of this nature. The Concurrent List Entry 1, Entry 2, entry 3 mention Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure and Preventive Detention. Sir, now the objective of the Bill is not covered by either of the three Entries. Therefore, it is not within the competence of the Central Government to bring in a legislation of that nature. It is not within the Concurrent List. Therefore, this House has got no legislative competence to consider it.

Thirdly, a point has been mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill that the Central Government has got the overall responsibility for law and order all over the country . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: Not for legislature.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: ...and that the Central Government does not possess that power to legislate for the entire country at present. They might have the responsibility and in order to cover that responsibility, there is Entry 2A of the Union List, i.e. List No. 1 of the Seventh Schedule. Kindly look into it, if you like. If you want, I can read 2A. The Central Government's overall responsibility for law and order in the entire country is alone taken care of by Entry 2A of List I, i.e. the Union List. That also is not for that purpose. Entry 2A of List I is not covered by this Bill. It is not within the jurisdic-

tion of 2A. Therefore, this is a Bill which this House has got no competence to consider. Therefore, I oppose the Bill. This is my ground on the basis of the Constitution.

There are political grounds also. (Interruptions). There are other grounds also. Now I enter into other grounds. (Interruptions) This has got a big and significant political repercussion. Our Constitution has delineated the powers of the States and the Centre after mature thought and deliberation, having regard to the historical and socio-economic conditions prevailing in our country. And a balanced relation between the Centre and the States has been created by the founding fathers of the Constitution. There is a balanced relation as per the existing provisions of the Constitution, and this is very delicate.

My objection on this ground, that the Bill will disturb the delicate balance as visualized by the Constitution of the country. It is not only going to disturb it, but I am sure that if the Central Government moves in this direction, it will damage the very delicate Centre-State relation which has been built up by the Constitution i.e. after mature thought by the founding fathers of the Constitution of this great country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I ask a question: Are the courts in this country established under the Cr. P. C.?

AN HON. MEMBER: They are.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then I draw your attention to the Concurrent List No. 2. (Interruptions).

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Don't damage his speech. What are you doing Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are raising a legal point. I am a law-knowing person. I want to discuss law.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: What is your point, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It says here: "Criminal procedure, including all matters included in the Code of Criminal Procedure at the commencement of the Constitution. . . .

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I am sorry, Sir. You are a lawyer, but you have not gone through the Bill. The object of the Bill is not only to set up the court but also to declare some areas as disturbed areas. (Interruptions). You may be a very important legal man. You can have a special court where a disturbed area has already been declared. You cannot put the cart before the horse. The first phase is to declare an area as a disturbed area. Once an area is declared as a disturbed area, then the question of constituting a special court may come. Therefore, the first question is: who has got the authority to declare an area as a disturbed area. The parent Act was very specific. The State Governments are authorised to declare an area as a disturbed area and the State Governments can also constitute special courts in that area. I am sorry I have to disturb you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a law point.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: This is not a legal point here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have your opinion. I have my opinion.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I am sorry I have disturbed you. Therefore, this point has to be noted that the authority to declare an area as a disturbed area is vested in the State Governments. Now the Central Government wants to have that power. To declare an area as a disturbed area comes within the purview of entry of public order, police which is in the State List. As you are aware having regard to all these things, the Constitution has delineated the powers between the States, Centre and the Concurrent List. This very move would not only distort, as I said earlier, but ultimately damage this very delicately built up Centre-State relation by the Constitution makers

of our country. This is a dangerous trend and, therefore, I oppose it.

The object of the Government is malafide. You may say, no. But I say that the object of the Government is malafide. (Interruptions). The Government wants to have the powers of the States and make them politically subservient, rather vassal entities, they want to make all the States politically subservient to the Central Government. They want to give no right to the State Governments. They want to give no autonomy to the State Governments, not even in those areas which have already been demarcated by the Constitution, under the jurisdiction of the States. Already the area of jurisdiction of the State Governments is very limited and it has to be expanded. I declare that the area of jurisdiction of the States should be further expanded. On the contrary, it is being reduced. Therefore, it is a very dangerous political trend which has to be opposed and that trend is reflected in this Bill.

I apprehend a grave political mischief. What is that? Earlier under Article 352 of the Constitution of our country the Central Government was empowered to declare internal emergency on the ground of internal disturbances. The 44th Amendment Act substituted the words 'internal disturbances' by the words 'armed rebellion'. Therefore, the Government has got no power today as they had in 1975 to declare an emergency on the ground of internal disturbances. That instrument is no longer with you but you want to retain that power. You want to have the right to declare an internal emergency on the ground of internal disturbances. As I told you earlier, the intention of the Government is malafide. They want to circumvent the Forty-fourth Amendment Act and declare an Emergency. How is it possible? The Central Government, by this law, is competent to declare a part of a State—or a number of States—to disturbed areas. All the nineteen States can be declared as disturbed

areas simultaneously. And the Central Government's authority would be there to have these courts and other powers, and virtually an internal emergency would be declared. This is the political mischief. This is the intention, which is not *bona fide*, but which is a *mala fide* intention. Therefore, this is a grave danger to democracy in our country.

Lastly, I conclude by saying that this Bill is a pernicious Bill. It is an evil portent of the danger that is ahead. It is the beginning of the end of the rights of the States to maintain law and order in the States which the Constitution has authorised them. It is a bid of the Centre to encroach upon the rights of the States and to do away with the federal principle enshrined in the Constitution of our country. It is a bid to set up a unitary form of Government. It is a *mala fide* intention to declare an emergency under the cover of this black Bill. Therefore, on constitutional grounds, on political grounds, having regard to the future of democracy in our country, in order to preserve the very federal structure of our country which has built up the unity and integrity of the country. I oppose this Bill tooth and nail and I urge upon the House to oppose this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagir): Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose the introduction of this Bill on grounds of impropriety and on the other ground, namely that it is outside the legislative competence of this House. In doing so, I fully endorse the submissions made by my esteemed colleague, Shri Chitta Basu. I will not repeat them. But I would like to add a few points and I would request the hon. Home Minister, through you, to consider that if this Bill is passed, it may be that he will be indulging in doing some unconsti-

tutional things. Therefore, my hon. friends', should be convinced *prima facie* that my opposition to the introduction of this Bill which is going to be passed into an Act is against the proviso to Rule 72, as he may be committing an unconstitutional act. I would like to make an important statement about this Bill to which my hon. friend Shri Basu had referred. The original Bill was introduced, I may say, on the recommendation of the National Integration Council and the recommendation was that the Special Courts should be constituted to deal with offences connected with communal disturbances. This was the actual cause for which the courts were directed to be established by this particular Council. However, in the year 1976 during the Emergency after about eight or nine years of this recommendation, this Act came to be introduced and the scope was enlarged. We find that this Act of 1976 came to be enacted with reference to the religious, racial, language, regional groups, castes and communities. That would show that the Government at that time wanted to enlarge the scope of the recommendations to have a broader legislation. An effort is being made now by this particular Bill to enlarge the scope, which is very dangerous. Three things emerge if you kindly read this Bill. It is not only for the establishment of courts so as to attract Entry 1, of the Concurrent List of the seventh schedule. The first thing is that the Bill defines "appropriate Government" to mean the State Governments and the Central Government. That is one amendment which is sought to be made. The second amendment to which reference was made by Shri Chitta Basu was that the Central Government get a right to declare a particular area as a disturbed area, which right under the 1976 Act was solely given to the State Government. The third and more mischievous provision is that if the Central Government makes a notification, the State Government has no right to make any change. Kindly refer to clause 3 (a) (ii):

"The following proviso shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

'Provided that—

(a) where a notification has been issued under this sub-section by the Central Government in relation to any period specified therein with respect to any area in a State, the State Government shall not issue any notification in relation to the whole or any part."

Let us take a concrete case of the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir or West Bengal or Kerala: The Central Government can declare the entire area of the State as a disturbed area and to that extent the power which was given to the State Government under the 1976 Act has been usurped or could be usurped if this particular Bill is passed. What will be the position? The relations between the Centre and the States will be affected to a considerable extent. Day in and day out, since this Government came to power, they have expressed their allergy towards special courts. But instead of scrapping this particular Act, they are introducing this Bill. On this ground and on the grounds submitted by Shri Chitta Basu, on the ground of propriety, I oppose this introduction.

My second ground of opposition is the unconstitutionality of it. I am very happy that you, Sir, a member of the Bar and a person with legal acumen, are in the Chair when we are debating this issue. The Act to which the amendments are sought to be made is not in existence today which feel has been lost sight of, provided you agree with me that this is a State subject, a subject in the State list. A reference is made in the State list to public order. The question of declaring an area as disturbed area and to issue a notification and all other things, except establishment of courts, is governed by the words 'public order' 'public order' has not been defined in our Constitution, but

our Supreme Court had occasion to define what is public order, as defined in serial number I, in the State List and that has been reported in AIR 1950 Supreme Court at page 124. It says:

"The expression 'public order' in this entry has not been defined in any statute or the Constitution. It is an expression of wider connotation and signifies the state of tranquility prevailing among the members of society as a result of internal regulation enforced by the Government which they have instituted."

I am saying this because if you read the Bill, all the provisions relate to this particular interpretation given by the highest tribunal, except as you rightly observed, the establishment of the courts. This is the position, whether the Centre has a right to legislate for the State subject. In this connection, it would be necessary to refer to articles 246 to 250. Article 245 speaks of 'Extent of laws made by Parliament and by the Legislatures of States'. That means, Parliament can legislate with reference to List I and State Legislatures with reference to List II in Seventh Schedule. Article 246 is very important. Sub-clause (1) of that article says:

"(1) Notwithstanding anything in clauses (2) and (3), Parliament has exclusive power to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in List I in the Seventh Schedule...."

Then I come to sub-clause (2):

"(2) Notwithstanding anything in clause (3), Parliament, and, subject to clause (1), the Legislature of any State also, have power to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in List III in the Seventh Schedule

(3) Subject to clauses (1) and (2), the Legislature of any State has exclusive power to make laws for such State or any part thereof with respect to any of the matters

enumerated in List II in the Seventh Schedule . . . ”

Article 247 is of no use, but one has to refer to article 248, which says:

“Parliament has exclusive power to make any law with respect to any matter not enumerated in the Concurrent List or State List.”

The most important articles with which we are concerned are articles 249 and 250. Parliament has a right to enact with reference to the subjects mentioned in the State List only if it is in the national interest and the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution with two-thirds majority, so that the Lok Sabha can pass a law with reference to the items mentioned in the State List. That is a condition precedent. So, unless and until the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution that the Lok Sabha should pass law with reference to the subjects mentioned in the State List, the Lok Sabha has no right to say in legal terminology has no jurisdiction, to pass any law with reference to any State subject. With this background, I would request you to kindly read article 249:

“(1) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter,”

—that is, with reference to article 248—

“If the Council of States has declared by resolution supported by not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting that it is necessary or expedient in the national interest that Parliament should make laws with respect to any matter enumerated in the State List specified in the resolution, it shall be lawful for Parliament to make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India with respect to that matter while the resolution remains in force.”

We do not find anywhere that such a resolution has been passed by the Rajya Sabha. You asked a pertinent question to Shri Chitta Basu on this

point. Unless law and order is made a Concurrent subject, the Home Minister here will have no jurisdiction. Therefore, as far as this legislation is concerned, it is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the State Governments.

Therefore, I say that this is an act of a legislative incompetence, because the condition precedent that is necessary to be fulfilled, what is, the passing of the Resolution by the Rajya Sabha, has not been done. So, Parliament has no jurisdiction. Otherwise, you will ask me how is it that in the year 1976, without such a resolution, this Act came to be enacted. The exemption is given in article 250. When there is an Emergency, even without such a resolution legislation with respect to State subjects can be enacted. Article 250 says:

“(1) Notwithstanding anything in this Chapter, Parliament shall, while a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, have power to make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List.”

So, exercising the powers given in 250(1), the Government was competent to pass that legislation, even though the conditions laid down in article 249 were not fulfilled. Therefore, there is legislative incompetence, so far as this is concerned.

As I said at the beginning, the Act to which we are making this particular amendment is no existing law because sub-clause (2) of article 250 says:

“A law made by Parliament which Parliament would not but for the issue of a Proclamation of Emergency have been competent to make shall, to the extent of the incompetency, cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of six months . . . ”

The Emergency was lifted on the 27th January 1977. So, now this Act is

not in force. Therefore to an Act which is not in force, this Government; the Government and this august House, are going to amend.

In my respectful submission, these are the important points. There is a constitutional infringement, a breach of some of these articles. Therefore, *prima facie*, this is a case where the provisions of Rule 372 are attracted. I may be right, I may not be right but, *prima facie*, I am convinced that this is the position. Therefore, I oppose the introduction on the ground of impropriety, and on the ground of legislative in competence. I would request all hon. Members that in order to see that we did not indulge in doing an unconstitutional thing in the sovereign body of this particular country, let us have a debate and, till then, the hon. Home Minister should not introduce this particular Bill, so that we may not do anything unconstitutional.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I oppose the introduction of the Disturbed Areas (Special Court) Amendment Bill. I oppose its introduction on the ground that this Bill is unconstitutional. Several hon. Members have pleaded that this Bill is unconstitutional, and just now the hon. Member, Shri Parulekar said that since no resolution has been passed by the other House, this Bill cannot be discussed here. Therefore, it is beyond the legislative competence of this Bill. Such an unconstitutional Bill, has been brought before the House. It is very difficult to understand what the intention of the Government is. In my opinion this Bill is an interference with the autonomy of the States because law and order is exclusively a State subject. This has been said in so many words in the Constitution of India, but this Government; which does not have any respect for the Constitution is doing like that. Every State Government has got the right to declare any area as disturbed area and they can consti-

tute a Special Court also for the purpose. But the Central Government wants to interfere in this matter because wherever there is a Government of the Opposition Party they want to create problems for that. As some Members have already pointed out, I would like to know whether those States of U.P., Karnataka and Andhra where there are several cases in which many people have been murdered or killed will be declared as Disturbed Areas if this Bill is adopted. No, that will not be done. But wherever there are governments by Opposition Parties, those State Governments will be put to some trouble and difficulty. With this intention this Bill has been brought before this House. This Bill, in my opinion, is another step towards erosion of democratic values and also to establish authoritarianism in this country. The Government is already talking of changing this parliamentary system and bringing in the presidential system. Sometimes the Prime Minister says that there are some things which must be replaced in our parliamentary system. All such types of things are coming from the Government side. It means, it is a step in that direction to fulfil the ambition of authoritarianism.

Sir, the Central Government wants to control and pressurise the State Governments through this legislation. That is why I can say that the intention of the Government is *mala fide* and this Bill must be opposed and I oppose this Bill with all the emphasis at my command and I want that it should be rejected look, stock and barrel.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Mr. Chairman, I oppose the introduction of the Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Amendment Bill.

Sir, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, Mr. Chitta Basu and Mr. Parulekar have put forward constitutional and legal constraints and discussed in detail. I do not want to take much of the time of the House. You know that the law

and order is a State subject. Under the provisions of the Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Bill, 1976, only the State Governments are empowered to declare an area as Disturbed Area when Special Courts can be constituted. So, under this, the State Governments are empowered to declare one of the areas as Disturbed Area and constitute the Special Courts. Now, in bringing this Bill, the Central Government . . .

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chitta Basu you are disturbing your colleagues.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I can say that the Central Government has no confidence or has lost confidence in the State Governments. They have lost confidence in their ability to run the States properly. So, I think, this is an attack on the State Governments. It is nothing but an attack on the very root of the federal structure of our Constitution. The powers of the Centre and the State Governments have been properly defined in our Constitution. There must be co-operation and co-ordination between the Centre and the States. There must not be any confrontation between the Centre and the States.

I am opposing the introduction of this Bill. In many States Congress (I) Governments are there. In Kashmir, there is National Conference. In Tamilnadu it is ADMK. You know about West Bengal and Tripura. In West Bengal and Tripura, Left front Governments are there. In Kerala there is Left Front Democratic Government. So, you can use this in a politically motivated way at places where there is no Congress (I) Government. Actually you want to pressurise the State Governments to toe your line in those States.

You have passed the National Security Act. You passed an Act for rationalisation of the wages of LIC employees. The Supreme Court has upheld the rights of the LIC employees. Without declaring emergency, you have created an atmosphere of emergency. So, you have brought

undemocratic, unconstitutional and illegal Bill. If this Bill is passed you can use it in a politically motivated way against those State Governments which are not run by the Congress (I). To run the Government in a proper way in this country, you should not take such a measure which is undemocratic. You have to have the confidence in the people. You should have confidence in the State Governments. It may be that the other parties may form the Government and they are running the Government in some States. Intellectual and sober people say that the West Bengal Government is the best administered Government at this time. If you pass this Bill you will declare, as Shri Parulekar has said, the whole of the State of West Bengal as a disturbed area and the power of the State will be taken away. Similarly, you will take away the powers of the States of Kerala and Kashmir. If you run the Government in this way, then I say this Government headed by Shrimati Indira Gandhi is running the Government in an autocratic way. Authoritarianism is now on the increase. So I want to oppose it. I appeal to all the democratic people of our country to rise, to form a national front, irrespective of party affiliations, and to oppose authoritarianism and this type of undemocratic and unconstitutional Bills.

With these words, I oppose this Bill strongly, as far as I can.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the Deputy-Speaker had made an announcement that the Calling Attention motion will be taken up at 4 O'Clock. It is now nearly 4 O'Clock. I want to know the sense of the House, whether this motion should continue or the Calling Attention motion should be taken up.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Let this be finished and then you may take up the Calling Attention motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the sense of the House?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about 377?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not know about that. Shri Unnikrishnan.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it would have been better if the Law Minister had been here to clear many of the objections that have been raised. Not that I have any disrespect; I hold my distinguished Home Minister in great respect and I have also considerable affection for him as also for the charming naivete with which he expresses himself in the House while discussing the serious questions of the day.

The point is that yesterday, in a sentence or two, he tried to make out, after all, this was a very innocent exercise, a very simple Bill amending the 1976 Act, and that there was not much to be said. But that is exactly why I say, it would have been better if the Law Minister had been here. Possibly, he has been led to live by the people—I am not questioning his competence—that it is a very simple operation.

I just want to invite your attention to the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this amending Bill. It says:

"While the law and order is a State subject, the overall responsibility—mark the words "overall responsibility"—continues to be with the Centre."

And again I quote:

"In the event of a serious law and order situation developing in a State, timely action is necessary."

That is a very unexceptionable objective; I have no quarrel with the objective as such. But the whole question is, whether, what you are trying to do in this House today is constitutional. Is it within the legislative competence and jurisdiction of this House? That is why I wanted to invite your attention to the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

The concept of "overall responsibility", I submit, has to be constitutional. We have a written Constitution. This Parliament is not sovereign like the Parliament of the United Kingdom. All the limbs of the State are subject to and shall be subjected to the provisions of Constitution as well as their respective jurisdiction. That is why I say, this overall responsibility that he claims in the Statement of Objects and Reasons has to be a constitutional responsibility. Then he talks about a serious law and order situation developing in a State. What is he contemplating?

16 hrs.

In our Constitution, due to historic reasons—this can be explained by Kamalapati, Shri Brahmananda Reddy and Shri Venkataraman because they were associated with the Constituent Assembly and I know only through records—it has been declared that we shall have a Union of States. This concept of Union of States, I would contend, has a very important meaning. It has a crucial significance. It is because of this feature that we can clearly delineate the federal features of our Constitution.

We have a clear three-fold division of legislative powers which are also basically competing legislative powers. A harmonious construction has to be built into it so that the Constitution can remain supreme. We decided not to go in for a process of over-centralisation nor can uniformity work in this great land of diversity. That is why we want an amicable union.

It is at the roots of this constitutional safeguards and concept that today this Bill is committing an open assault. In 1972, when this Bill was brought up on the recommendation of the then National Integration Council when we had communal disturbances in the States and it was for speedy disposal of criminal cases arising from these disturbances, this Bill was placed during the Fifth Lok Sabha in this House. This power was

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

given by the very same House to the State Government and, rightly so, as law and order is essentially a State subject.

But now this very Act, the original purpose of which was asserted and approved by this House, is sought to be amended, to run counter to the original purpose of this legislation and in open and unambiguous infringement of the rights of the States.

No Minister mention in the aims and objects, activities of anti-social elements that he is seeing all around and, under the guise wants to have a right under the Act to declare what are known as 'disturbed areas'. Essentially what is being sought from this House is the right to declare 'disturbed areas'. So, he will have his own enclaves of 'disturbed areas' in the States or wherever he chooses to have. That is why I say that if the Law Minister had been here—I am not questioning the competence of the Home Minister as Minister in-charge of the Bill—it would have been better.

This is a clear case of what is known as colourable legislation that is to say under the guise or pretence or in the form of exercise of its own powers, to carry out an object which is beyond its powers and—trespass on the true powers of legislation which belong to some other body or bodies. That is what is happening in this case and that is why I am questioning the legislative competence of Lok Sabha to enact this legislation which subverts the Constitution, infringes the Constitution and as an amending Bill, perverts and subverts the original Bill itself.

Lok Sabha cannot clothe itself with legislative authority inconsistent with the Constitution which gave it its birth and sanction.

Under the Constitution, the legislative powers are specifically distributed. It is impossible for you to do so. Therefore, I demand that you as a guardian of the Constitution can

also give a ruling as it has happened—as I mentioned earlier—in 1958 and 1963, to say that the proposed amendment is unconstitutional. But ordinarily Hon. Speakers may not go into the question of vires. What I am trying to point out is, to help and aid the House, the Chairman is competent to give his own view.

Using legislative powers, ordinary legislative powers—as distinct from constituent powers with which we are endowed for subverting the processes—is another crime that is being committed. If he really wanted to take over these powers, as has been pointed out by my friends, Shri Chitta Basu and Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar, he should have gone to the Rajya Sabha under article 249 and got a Resolution adopted or he should have come forward with a straightforward Constitutional Amendment and sought a change in the Schedule itself; then I could have understood it, if the situation so warranted. But, as I said, it is a colourable legislation; under the guise and pretence of something else, he comes before the House, which has no legislative competence to enact this Bill, and tries to subvert the Constitution.

That is where I would suggest to you and through you to this House that we would like to hear the Attorney-General on this question because important questions of Constitution have been raised; we would like to hear the Law Minister and we would like the Attorney-General to address this House, so that we can be satisfied that what we are attempting to do does not infringe on the rights of the States. He may feebly rest himself on the crutches of item 11A of the Concurrent List. But there is a long list of cases—which probably Mr Venkataraman will recall—both in Canada and Australia which have been followed by our Supreme Court. In the Supreme Court itself there have been the case of State of Bihar vs. Kameswar and Gajapati vs. State of Orissa where it has been held that

the substance and content of the Act, if it runs counter to legislative competence, shall be void. That is why, in all humility, I would request the hon. Minister to withdraw this Bill and to come forward with a Constitutional Amendment or go to the Rajya Sabha seeking a Resolution under article 249 and bring forward a Bill in a proper form, so that people would know what he really wants to do, and not try to arm himself by infringing on the legislative competence of the States by pursuing with this legislation. Sir, on what is a forbidden subject, something you cannot enact; if you do so it shall be a fraud on the Constitution; I hope that will not be perpetrated. If he still insists on introducing this Bill, I stand here to oppose the introduction of the Bill.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL (Mathurapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the introduction of this black Bill, the Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Amendment Bill. As my colleagues have rightly said earlier, it is an attack on the federal structure of our country. I would say that it is a Constitutional law that the Government is going to enact. In the federal structure, we have certain features. One important feature is that we have a Constitution which is written and which is rigid. Another important feature is the Division of Powers. That 'division of powers' has been enumerated in our Constitution in the Seventh Schedule where List-I is the Union List, on which the Union Government has got the powers; List-II is the State List, on which the States have got the powers. In List III, the concurrent powers have been enumerated. But there is no provision—my colleagues have already said that—there is no expressed provision in the Constitution that the Central Government has got the authority or that the Parliament has got the authority to encroach upon the State subjects and State powers. It is absolutely written and given in List II that law and order is the State

subject and our hon. Home Minister has rightly said that while law and order is a State subject, the overall responsibility continues to be that of the Centre.

Here I remember a story—the story of a school boy who only committed to memory an essay about the cremation ground. But in the examination hall, he got the question to write an essay on a cow. So he begins by writing that cow is an animal, ultimately it has to die and after its death, it is brought to the cremation ground. And, thereafter, he reproduces what all he has committed to memory about the cremation ground. In the same way, the Minister began by saying that law and order is a State subject and then he says—but the overall authority is of the Central Government and 'so we are going to enact this law.' etc.. etc. So, I oppose the introduction of this black Bill.

This Bill is aimed at abolishing the democratic set up of the country and the Centre-State relationship. The State Governments are demanding that it should be improved. The State Governments are seeking more powers

At that stage, our Home Minister has brought this type of Bill.

If this Bill is enacted, what would be the effect? The effect would be that it would act like an incubator machine which will produce some gansters and some goondas who will create a law and order problem in non-Congress (I) ruled States, and, thereafter, the Central Government and our Home Minister will say that the law and order situation has gone down and 'so that State should be treated as a disturbed State and Special Courts should be set up'....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Home Minister has not imputed any motive to you or to your Party; but you are imputing all sorts of motives.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: My submission is that...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Submission cannot be proof.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: My doubt is...

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: (Howrah): That is our experience.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anyway you go on speaking in your own way.

SHRI MUKUND MANDAL: Our doubt is that Molotov cocktails will be produced by this Bill. This law will produce Molotov cocktail throwers and they will create a law and order situation in the non-Congress (I) ruled States. That is my doubt.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is this Molotov Cocktail?

SHRI MUKUND MANDAL: That is the petrol bomb.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponanji): That you will no understand. They only understand.

SHRI MUKUND MANDAL: So, Sir, this is an anti-people Bill. This is an anti-working people Bill. I think this Bill is intended to perpetuate the hegemony of a draconian administration. So, this Bill is unconstitutional, immoral and is meant for the punishment of peace-loving people. So I oppose the introduction of this Bill.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं अपनी बात हिन्दी में समझा रहा हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : आप चाहे जिस भाषा में बोलिये, मैं समझ रहा हूँ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : सभापति महोदय, पहले तो मैं विक्षुब्ध भेत्र (विशेष न्यायालय) संशोधन विधेयक, 1981 में प्रयुक्त टर्म विक्षुब्ध के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। आप हिन्दी के बहुत जानकार हैं। "डिस्टर्ब्ड" का अनुवाद "विक्षुब्ध" कैसे हो गया, यह बात हम लोगों के दिमाग में नहीं

आती है। अंग्रेजी में कहते हैं "disturb" और हिन्दी में कहते हैं "विक्षुब्ध"। विक्षुब्ध ठीक अनुवाद नहीं है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (पटना) : यह द्रांसलैशन गलत है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : विक्षुब्ध तो "नाराज" या "नारुश" होता है।

सभापति महोदय : आप खुश हैं या नारुश?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हम तो इस विधेयक से बिल्कुल नारुश हैं। जब 1976 में यह कानून बनाया गया था, तो हम लोग यहां नहीं थे, जेल में थे, उस समय भी हम इसके बिनाए थे।

सभापति महोदय : आपमें भी नारुश रहते हैं?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : यह "अग्रान्त भेत्र" होना चाहिए।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : "अग्रान्त भेत्र" तो ठीक हो सकता है। लेकिन "विक्षुब्ध" हमारे दिमाग में नहीं आता है।

इस विल के उद्देश्यों में कहा गया है:—

"यद्यपि विधि और व्यवस्था राज्य का विषय है तथापि केन्द्र का सर्वोपरि उत्तरदायित्व बना रहता है, और उस विस्तार तक केन्द्रीय सरकार को राज्य सरकार के उत्तरदायित्वों में हाथ बटाना पड़ता है।"

उसके बाद कहा गया है:—

"राज्य में गम्भीर विधि और व्यवस्था की स्थिति उत्पन्न होने पर समय के भीतर कार्रवाई करना आवश्यक है।"

सभापति महोदय, जब हम बच्चे थे, तो हम एक कहानी पढ़ा करते थे।

तथान्ति भ्रोदय : शमशान बाली कहानी तो नहीं है ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : वह नहीं है ।

एक छोटा बच्चा रोज़ स्कूल जा कर पेशाब कर दिया करता था । उसके मास्टर ने सोचा कि उसके बाप से जा कर शिकायत करते हैं । लेकिन मास्टर ने बच्चे के घर जा कर देखा कि उसका बाप छप्पर पर से पेंगाब कर रहा है ।

इस विधेयक के उद्देश्यों में कहा गया है कि अगर किसी राज्य में गड़बड़ी होगी, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार वहां हस्तक्षेप करेगी । और अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार के यहां गड़बड़ी होगी, तो क्या वहां यू एन ओ को लाया जायेगा ? मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार पहले अपने मामलों को तो ठीक कर ले, और देखे कि जहां उसका राज्य है—यूनियन टर्रिटोरीज़ में, वहां केन्द्रीय सरकार का काम किम तरह से चलता है ।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री चित्त बमु, श्री पख्लेकर, और कई अन्य सदस्यों ने कांस्टां-ट्यूशनल मुद्दों के अलावा पोलीटिकल पहलू भी उठाया है और कहा है कि इसमें पोलीटिकल मोटिव भी संलग्न है । इस बात को नकारा नहीं जा सकता है कि यह विधेयक राजनीतिक उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए लाया गया है ।

इस विधेयक के उद्देश्यों में आगे कहा गया है :—

“विक्षुब्ध क्षेत्र (विशेष न्यायालय) अधिनियम, 1976 के उपबन्धों के अधीन केवल राज्य सरकार ही किसी क्षेत्र को “विक्षुब्ध क्षेत्र” घोषित करने के लिए सक्षम है जब उस क्षेत्र के लिए विशेष न्यायालय गठित किया जा सकता है ।”

1976 में जब यह कानून बनाया गया था, उम समय पूरे देश में इमर्जेंसी लगी हूँ थी, किसी को बोलने का अधिकार नहीं था, हम लोग जैल में बंद थे, और, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य, श्री पख्लेकर, ने कहा है, उम समय उम बिल को राज्यसभा में भी पास करवाने की ज़रूरत नहीं पड़ी, सीधे लोक सभा ने उमको पास कर दिया था । 1976 में खूब सोच-समझ कर सरकार ने कानून बनाया था, लेकिन उस कानून से भी सरकार की संतुष्टि नहीं हो रही है । हमारे जैसे लोग तो 1976 के कानून के भी बुनियादी तौर पर विरोधी थे । वह कानून महीं नहीं था ।

उद्देश्यों के अन्त में कहा गया है :—

“अतः, यह विधेयक, किसी क्षेत्र को अधिनियम के अधीन “विक्षुब्ध क्षेत्र” घोषित करने के लिए और “विक्षुब्ध क्षेत्र” में किए गए कलिप्य विनियिष्ट वर्गों के अधिनियमों के शीघ्र विचारण का उपबन्ध करने के प्रयोजन के लिए विशेष न्यायालयों का गठन करने के लिए, केन्द्रीय सरकार वो समवर्ती शक्तियां प्रदान करते के लिए विक्षुब्ध क्षेत्र (विशेष न्यायालय) अधिनियम, 1976 का संशोधन करना है ।”

जिन बातों के लिए विशेष न्यायालयों की व्यवस्था की जा रही है, वे नव बातें भारतीय दण्ड मंहिता की धारा 153क में ही गई हैं ।

उपधारा (1) में कहा गया है :—

“जो कोई—

(क) बोले गए या लिखे गए शब्दों द्वारा या मंकेतों द्वारा या दृश्य रूपणों द्वारा या अन्यथा विभिन्न धार्मिक, मूल-बंसीय या भाषाई समूहों या जातियों या समुदायों के बीच शतुता या घृणा की भावनाएँ धर्म, मूलबंग,

भाषा, जाति या समुदाय के आधारों पर या अन्य किसी आधार पर तंप्रवर्तित करेगा या संप्रवर्तित करने का प्रयत्न करेगा, अथवा

(ब) कोई ऐसा कार्य करेगा, जो विभिन्न धार्मिक, मूलवंशीय या

“समूहों या जातियों या समुदायों के बीच सौहार्द बने रहने पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डालने वाला है और जो लोक प्रशान्ति में विचल डालता है या जिससे उभमें विचल पड़ना अन्धार्य हो, अथवा”

फिर (ग) में बहुत दिया है जिसके अंत में कहा है—

“वह कागवास में जिसकी अवधि तीन वर्ष तक की हो सकेगी, या जुमनि में, या दोनों में, दण्डन किया जाएगा ।”

यह पूरा का पूरा इलाका राज्य सरकार का इंडियन पीनल कोड के नहत मिला हुआ है। फिर 113(ब) भी पढ़ें, वह भी वही है। तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि वह पूरा का पूरा इंडियन पीनल कोड के मुताबिक अधिकार दे दिया गया है। डिस्टर्बंड एरिया घोषित कौन होगा? अधिकांश जगहों में आपकी ही राज्य सरकार है एक दो राज्यों को छोड़ कर। तो सारा तो उपद्रव आप के ही वहां हो रहा है। आज हम लोग जो आनंद का मामला कह रहे वहां आनंद

प्रदेश में किस का राज है? बिहार से संभारपति महोदय, आप आए हैं, बिहार में किस का राज है? यू पी में किसका राज्य है? जब केन्द्र में आपकी सरकार है, स्टेट में आपकी सरकार है, आप तो मारी पावर हैं और उसके बाबजूद भी आप समस्या का हल कर नहीं पा रहे हैं तो आप क्या समझते हैं कि यह कानून की मोटी-मोटी किताब बना देने से और रोज-नोच संविधान में मंशोधन करने से आप समस्या पर काबू पा लेंगे? आप नहीं पा सकते। इसलिए मैं हमेशा कहता हूं कि सरकार का कुछ करने का मन है नहीं। सरकार हमेशा देखती रहती है अपने चश्मे से और और देखती रहती है कि कौन उसके विरोधी है? किसी दिन पार्लियामेंट को डिस्टर्बंड एरिया घोषित कर दिया जायेगा और हम लोगों को सबको एक ही दिन जेल में कर दिया जायेगा। कह दिया जायेगा कि यहां डिस्टर्बंड एरिया हो गया। जहा आपके खिलाफ कोई बोलेगा वह डिस्टर्बंड एरिया हो जाएगा।

तो सारा का सारा अपना-अपना क्षेत्र बना हम्मा है, राज्य सरकार की सूची में कौन है, केन्द्र सरकार की सूची में कौन है, यूनियन टेरिटरी में कौन है...

संभारपति न्होड़े : ऐसा तो बिना अध्यक्ष की स्वीकृति के कोई नहीं कर सकता।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : किसी दिन वह भी कानून बना दिया जायेगा... (अवधान)... आप अध्यक्ष रहेंगे, तो हमें कान्फिडेंस है कि पास नहीं होगा लेकिन किसी दिन वह भी दिन दूर नहीं कि यहां से हम लोग जाएंगे और... (अवधान)... हां, **... (अवधान)...

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: That sentence, that reference must be struck off the record. We have tolerated enough of it. During the speech also, he makes mention of it. It is too much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have understood the implication; you are quite correct.

आप कृपा कर के वह वापस कर लीजिए।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : तो कर दीजिए न। आप ने चूंकि छेड़ दिया चेयर पर से तो हमने कह दिया... (अवधान)...

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi): Sir, I would like to say that when some of these Members are present in the House, then it becomes a disturbed House.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Why do you want to cast aspersions?

MR. CHAIRMAN:

किसी व्यक्ति के मम्बन्ध में आप यह नहीं कह सकते।

That portion may be expunged.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप ने कह दिया, मैंने विद्वा कर लिया। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य यहां सेबाहर निकलें और उनका भिरफ्तारी हो जाये लिंस्डेंड एग्रिया के नाम पर तो क्या यह अन्यपालियामेंटरी है? (अवधान)... तो जरा सा लोग हिन्दी भी तो समझा करें।

एक ही भाषा को समझने से तो काम नहीं चलेगा।

समाप्ति महोदय : जिस भाषा में कोई समझे उमी में समझाइए।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं कह रहा था कि सरकार कास्टीच्यून अमेड़ किए बिना ही अपनी पावर अख्यार कर रही है और कास्टीच्यून को सबवर्ट कर रही है। यह सरकार बिना एमजॉन्सी के ही एमजॉन्सी नामा चाहती है। इसीलिए जो यह सरकार का कठम है वह बिलकुल ही असंवैधानिक है। जो संविधान में राज्य को पावर दी गई है, स्टेट और केन्द्र का जो रिलेशन है इसको तोड़ने वाला है और यह असंवैधानिक ही नहीं बल्कि सरकार की नीयत भी इसमें साफ नहीं है, इसीलिए मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं।

SHRI NARAYAN CHOOBEY (Midnapore): Sir, I oppose the very introduction of this Bill. We have a Constitution and the law and order is a State subject all throughout. Sir, the federal structure of our Constitution enjoins upon the States and States alone to look to the question of law and order. During the year 1976, during the time of emergency, the parent Bill was passed which has enjoined upon the States the authority to declare an area as a 'disturbed area'. It is the States alone which are competent to do it. But now, Sir, in a very innocent manner, they have brought forward this Bill to amend that parent Bill. Sir, it is not so inno-

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

cent as it looks on the surface if I may say so. In our opinion, it is an infringement of the rights of the States. You take away these rights from the States which the States have been discharging all along. The Constitution of India has given these powers to the States. I feel that the introduction of the Bill is entirely motivated. Government should withdraw the Bill. What are the reasons for the Government to bring forward such a Bill, Sir? What is the present socio-economic atmosphere in the country? Is the Government apprehensive that any large scale disturbance in any State will take place for which they have to be armed with legislative powers and so they have come forward with this Bill? Sir, this is not the case. Already they have got enough power to combat such activities. Therefore, I do not know what is the real objective of the Government. I disagree with the arguments put forward by the Government. They say, we are heading towards a big crisis and so on. All this shows that the Government has bad intentions. This Government has been in power for about a year and 4 months and still it has not solved any of the burning problems of the people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Choubey, the crisis, almost enveloping crisis, appears to be there. Even Mr. Charan Singh has said external aggression cannot be ruled out.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: I am stating the position, Sir. There are reasons for what I say. I do not know why all of a sudden the Government has become a supporter of the argument of Charan Singh.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But who so ever speaks out the truth, based on facts,—to him we have to listen and lend our support. Do you agree or not?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: I do agree with you, Sir, and what Charan Singh said on external aggression has got validity. External aggression

threat is there in view of the US arms aid to Pakistan. But, Sir, is that the reason why this Bill has been brought forward?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not here to answer that.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: That does not concern this Bill. My feeling is that the Government itself is feeling 'disturbed'. The Government is not able to come to any conclusion what they should do or what they should not do. On the LIC matter, the Supreme Court gave a verdict. Government did not abide by it. They forced the employees to go on a strike. Government promised the Supreme Court that they will pay these amounts to LIC employees. But they did not abide by that assurance also. So the present situation has been brought forward when the President has to resort to make reference to the Supreme Court! So, this is the attitude of the Government. I feel that the Government has become completely nervous to face the people. A date was fixed, namely, 17th of May, for holding elections to certain State Assembly seats and Parliamentary constituencies. But suddenly no notification was issued; elections were postponed. All this shows that the Government is apprehensive of the people. They can't solve any of the people's demands or meet their aspirations. That is why they are bringing in such types of Bills, to attack such Government which do not abide by their anti-people policies of the Centre. Sir, I oppose the introduction of the Bill and I appeal to the Government to withdraw the Bill. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Krishna Kumar Goyal.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Berhampur): Sir, all points which have been mentioned earlier are being repeated by the hon. Members. Therefore, I would request you to consider for calling upon the hon. Minister to reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The names have already been sent up and the Members have indicated that they would like to have their say. Well, at this stage, I cannot refuse permission. As I came, I did not know what other hon. Members had already spoken and repetition, to some extent, has generally become permissible.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोव्यन (कोटा): सभापति महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का ... (विवरण) ... यदि आप डिस्टर्ब नहीं करेंगे तो मैं जल्दी खत्म कर दूंगा।

सभापति महोदय: मैं डिस्टर्ब नहीं कर रहा हूं, मैं आपसे इतना हो निवेदन कर रहा हूं जो बातें कही गई हों, उनको आप न दोहरायें, नए प्वाइंट्स पर बोलिए।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोव्यन: सभापति महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक के इन्ट्रोडक्शन का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। जैसा कि मेरे से पूर्व वक्ताओं ने कहा कि इस संशोधन विधेयक को लाने का केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई अधिकार नहीं है और न इस संबंध में कोई कानून बनाने का अधिकार संसद में ही निहित है। इस प्रश्न पर कई संविधानिक प्रश्न खड़े किए गए हैं और संविधान के कई आटिकल्स के उद्धरण किए गए हैं। यह बात सच है कि अधिकांशतः इस प्रश्न पर चर्चा पुनरावृत्ति ही होगी। मैं प्रयास यह करूंगा कि उन शब्दों को, उन कानूनों को न दोहराऊं, लेकिन इतना मैं जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि जब इस मूल कानून को सन् 1976 के अन्दर नेशनल इन्टोर्पेटेड काउन्सिल की सिफारिश के आधार पर, जो कि सन् 1968 में हुई थी, सन् 1976 में लाया गया तो देश के अन्दर इमरजेंसी लागू थी। सभापति जी, आपने देखा हूंगा कि जिस समय इस पर चर्चा हुई तो लोक सभा के अन्दर केवल चार सदस्यों ने इसमें भाग लिया और राज्य सभा के अन्दर

केवल एक सदस्य ने इसके अन्दर भाग लिया और इसके विरोध में विचार आए। लेकिन इसके संविधानिक पहलू पर कि गोया संसद को इस पर कानून बनाने का अधिकार है या नहीं, कोई विचार विस्तृत रूप से सदन के सामने नहीं आए। इसीलिए मैं गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि अभी तक यह स्थिति नहीं आई है जैसा कि आपने भी कहा है कि किसी भी क्षेत्र को अभी तक विक्षुब्ध घोषित किया गया हो, उस संबंध में कोई कोटस बनाई गई हो और उनकी चेलेज करके सुप्रीम कोर्ट या हाई कोर्ट में ले जाया गया हो, वह स्थिति अभी तक नहीं आई है। लेकिन मैं बहुत अदब के साथ सभापति जी, आपके माध्यम से गृह मंत्री जी को कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस कानून को हम बनाने जा रहे हैं उस कानून को बनाने का हमें कई अधिकार नहीं है। संविधान ने यह अधिकार केवल राज्यों को दिए हैं। राज्यों के अन्दर अधिकार बटे हुए हैं। 7वें शेड्यूल के अन्दर सेन्टर लिस्ट है और कान्करेंट लिस्ट है। यह विषय कि किसी राज्य के किसी भाग को डिस्टर्ब घोषित करेंगे, उसका अधिकार केवल राज्यों को है और किसी को नहीं मिल सकता है। इस संबंध में जो भी संविधान की कई धाराओं का और आटिकल्स का उल्लेख किया गया है मैं उनको न पढ़कर केवल गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि 249 आटिकल की ओर उनका ध्यान आकर्षित किया, इसमें कानून हम तभी बना सकते हैं, जबकि राज्य सभा में दो तिहाई बहुमत से यह कानून बनाने का अधिकार हो। अगर यह आटिकल 249 के तहत नहीं आता तो स्टेट लिस्ट के भागों में आटिकल 250 (1) के तहत कानून बनाने का अधिकार है लेकिन वह भी उस समय बढ़े

[श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल]

एमजॉन्सी लगी हो। मैं यह मान कर चलता हूँ कि 1976 में जबकि देश के अन्दर एमजॉन्सी लगी हुई थी इस कानून को बनाया गया। आर्टिकल 249 का उपयोग न करके, आर्टिकल 250 (1) के अन्दर इस कानून को बनाया गया।

अब, समापति जी, एमजॉन्सी खत्म होने के 6 महीने बाद यह कानून अपने धारा समाप्त हो चुका है, अपने आप लेप्स हो चुका है, ऐसी स्थिति में उस कानून के अन्दर संशोधन करके केन्द्र कैसे इस अधिकार को ले सकता है? मेरी मान्यता यह है कि आप बिलकुल अन्कास्टीचूशनल काम कर रहे हैं, बिना किसी अधिकारिटी के कर रहे हैं, इस प्रकार का कानून बनाने का हमें कोई अधिकार नहीं है। जो बिल आप यहां पर लाये हैं उसके उद्देश्यों से बिलकुल स्पष्ट हो गया है, जैसाकि आपने स्वयं उद्देश्यों में कहा है कि कई राज्य अभी तक इस कानून का प्रयोग करने में असफल रहे हैं, इसलिये यह जल्दी हो गया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वयं इस अधिकार को अपने हाथ में ले। इसलिये नई परिभाषा लाई गई है उसमें एप्रोप्रियेट गवर्नमेन्ट के साथ सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट को भी शामिल कर लिया है। इससे सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट को किसी भी क्षेत्र को डिस्टर्ब एरिया घोषित करने का तथा वहां पर अदालत बनाने का अधिकार मिल जायेगा। इस से बिलकुल स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि आप स्टेट्स की लेजिस्लेचर्स के अधिकार पर एन्कोचरमेन्ट कर रहे हैं। यह हर प्रकार से संविधान की धाराओं के प्रतिकूल है। आप जिद में आकर इस कानून को पास करा लीजिये लेकिन यह किसी भी अदालत के सामने आ कर नहीं ठिक पायेगा अल्ट्रावायरस आफ दि कांस्टीचूशन घोषित कर दिया जायगा।

इस बिल के लाने में आप की मंजा क्या है? आप की मंजा यह है कि हमारे देश में जो संघातमक शासन है उस को किसी प्रकार से तोड़ा जाए राजनीतिक हस्तक्षेप करके, राज्यों के अन्दर जहां चाहे मनमाने ढंग से हस्तक्षेप करें, उस को डिस्टर्ब एरिया घोषित करें। आज क्या स्थिति है? सारे देश के अन्दर जितने राज्य हैं, उन में अधिकांश आप के पास हैं केवल दो—तीन राज्यों में आपकी पार्टी की सरकार नहीं है। अब शिकायत क्या है—शिकायत यह है कि सन 1976 में डिस्टर्ब एरिया घोषित करने का जो अधिकार राज्यों को दिया गया था, इन राज्यों ने उस कानून का उपयोग नहीं किया। क्या आप को उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार या असम से कोई शिकायत है? मैं समझता हूँ इनसे आप को कोई शिकायत नहीं है। तब फिर वे कौन से राज्य हैं यह बिलकुल स्पष्ट है। एक बात और—अगर आप को यह लगता है कि कोई राज्य प्रशासन करने योग्य नहीं है तो आप को आज भी यह अधिकार है कि उस सरकार को भंग करदें और वर्षों से आप उस अधिकार का प्रयोग भी करते आये हैं। आप ने अनेक राज्यों की विधान सभाओं को भंग किया है। जब यह व्यवस्था है तो फिर आप किस आधार पर इस नये अधिकार को लेना चाहते हैं।

मैं बड़ी नम्रता के साथ आप से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—इस संवैधानिक पेचीदगी को देखते हुए आप इस कानून को लाने की जिद न करें। नियम 72 के तहत यह संवैधानिक मामला है, हमें इस प्रकार कानून बनाने का अधिकार नहीं है, इस सारे विषय पर

नियम 72 के अधीन खुल कर चर्चा होनी चाहिये।

ओ अग्रपाल सिंह (हिन्दूराज) : सभा पति जी, मैं शुरू में ही इस विधेयक का विरोध करता हूँ। संवैधानिक दृष्टि से तो अनेक माननीय सदस्यों ने इस का विरोध किया है, लेकिन मैं हिन्दुस्तान की जम्हरियत की दृष्टि से इस का विरोध करता हूँ। शुरू से ही हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर राजनीतिक लोगों में, बुद्धिजीवी लोगों में, यह बहस चली आ रही है कि हिन्दुस्तान में पावर (सत्ता) का विकेन्द्रीकरण होना चाहिये। केन्द्र के हाथ में इतनी ज्यादा सत्ता (पावर) नहीं होनी चाहिये कि राज्य खुल कर अपने शासन को न चला सके। 1976 में भी जब केन्द्रीय सरकार पालियामेन्ट में इस विधेयक को लाई थी, उस वक्त भी उस की इस विधेयक को लाने की नीयत सही नहीं थी। क्योंकि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में एमजेन्सी थी और एकछत्र राज्य कांग्रेस पार्टी का और कांग्रेस पार्टी में भी श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी का उस वक्त था। उस वक्त भी नीयत सही नहीं थी और आज भी नहीं है जबकि कांग्रेस पार्टी और उस की प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी का राज्य पूरे देश के अन्दर है, दो-चार प्रदेशों को छोड़ कर एकछत्र राज्य सारे देश में इनका है। तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि इन को किन प्रदेशों से डर है कि वे केन्द्रीय सरकार का कानून नहीं मानेंगे या उस का आदेश नहीं मानेंगे। इसलिए शुरू में ही मैं इस का विरोध इसलिये कर रहा हूँ कि डेमोक्रेसी के लिए यह अच्छा था कि राज्यों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सत्ता दी जाए, न केवल इस मामले में बल्कि वित्तीय मामले में राज्यों को ज्यादा सत्ता मिलनी चाहिए ताकि वे अपने प्रदेशों

में स्वतंत्रता से शासन कर सकें। लेकिन यह कानून जो लाया जा रहा है यह राज्यों से सत्ता छीन कर केन्द्र को देने की बात हो रही है। राज्यों की जो पावर्स हैं, वे केन्द्र को देने की बात हो रही है। जूडिशियरी से पावर्स छीन कर एकजी-क्यूटिव को देने की आदत रॉलिंग पार्टी की बन गई है और वह अपनी आदत से भजबूर है कि जूडिशियरी से पावर्स छीन कर ज्यादा से ज्यादा पावर्स एकजी-क्यूटिव को दी जाए। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि सेक्शन 3 के एमेडमेंट में आप ने यह कहा है: There will be a Central Government or the State Government.

और सेक्शन 4 में आप कह रहे हैं कि जब यह मामला होगा, तो एप्रोप्रियेट गवर्नमेंट इस को डिक्लेयर करेगी। तो दोनों में कार्डान्डिक्शन है। जब आप ऊपर डिकाइन कर चुके हैं सेन्टल गवर्नमेंट और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के बारे में, तो नीचे 'एप्रोप्रियेट' एक शब्द आप ले आए हैं। तो मैं गृह मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कल अगर कोई राज्य सरकार किसी क्षेत्र को डिस्टर्ब एरिया या अशान्त एरिया दिक्लेयर करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है अपनी राज्य सूची के अनुसार, तो उस क्षेत्र को क्या आप जबर्दस्ती डिस्टर्ब एरिया डिक्लेयर करेंगे। पुलिस और फौज को वहाँ भेज कर डिस्टर्ब एरिया डिक्लेयर करेंगे। तो सीधा मतलब यह है कि हमारे संविधान में जो स्टेट एफेयर्स हैं, जो सेन्टर के एफेयर्स हैं या जो समर्ती सूची के अफेयर हैं, उन में आप क्लेश खड़ा कर रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अच्छा यह होगा कि जो राज्य की सूची है, उस को आप डिस्टर्ब न करें, डिस्टर्ब एरिया पैदा करने के लिए स्टेट की सूची को डिस्टर्ब न करें। यह मेरी आपसे अपील है।

[श्री जगपाल सिंह]

एक बात और मैं खास तौर पर कहना चाहूँगा कि इस बिल का जो परिपंज है, जो एस्ट एण्ड आबजेक्ट्स है कि कम्युनल रायट्स होंगे या कास्ट बेसिस पर झगड़े होंगे, उन से निपटा जाएगा तो मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस हाऊस में आप ने मुरादाबाद में कम्युनल रायट्स के बारे में कहा था कि हम जूडिशियल इंक्वायरी करायेंगे लेकिन आज तक वह इंक्वायरी नहीं हुई। जहाँ आप की पुलिस ने हजारों लोगों को मार दिया और हरिजनों को बहुत सारी जगहों पर मारा गया है, वहाँ पर अभी तक आप ने कहीं पर भी जूडिशियल इंक्वायरी नहीं कराई और न स्पेशल कोर्ट्स ही बनाई है। चाहे स्टेट की गवर्नरमेंट हो, चाहे धूनियन टेरीटरी हो, आप ने आज तक कहीं पर भी स्पेशल कोर्ट्स नहीं बनाई हैं। इस का सीधा मतलब यह है कि आप की पार्टी और यह सरकार हिन्दुस्तान में तानाशाही के रास्ते पर बढ़ रही है और मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि प्रेजीडेंशियल फार्म आफ गवनमेंट की जो वकालत आप के कई मुख्य मंत्री कर रहे हैं यह कानून इस दिशा में एक कदम है। इस लिए मैं इस का विरोध करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आप इसे वापस लेंगे वरना हिन्दुस्तान की डेमोक्रेसी, हिन्दुस्तान की जूडिशियरी, ज्ञानी जी, खतरे में पड़ने वाली है और यह काम भी आप के हाथों हो रहा है। इसलिए मैं आप से अनुरोध करता हूँ और ऐसी उम्मीद करता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की जम्हूरियत को बरकरार रखने के लिए आप इस कानून को वापस लेंगे।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think that this Bill, which is being brought here, is unwarranted and is against the spirit of the Constitution

and also against the very established principles of a Federal Government. The Government, if it accepts the principles of Federalism, then it must express it in its behaviour also. Not that, the Government should go on saying we are a federal government, but in its action the Government is totally a unitary type of Government. Sir, the first Article of our Constitution really says that: 'India i.e. Bharat will be the Union of States.' The very first Article of the Constitution says this. It means that we start from this very well accepted principle that the Government of India will function as a Union of States, and that the real powers in matters directly connected with the day-to-day activities of the people will rest with the State Governments. (Interruption) I am saying that if you read the very first Article of the Constitution, you will find that it says: "India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States." Therefore, it is not a unitary type of Government. You may hold a different opinion. We may differ on this. It is a federal structure, and Government must be very realistic. As the Indian democracy becomes more and more mature, people will choose the Governments of their choice. They will choose the colour of the Government—which they like; and the Government will have to live with that, and that is the strength of democracy. If the Central Government wants to muzzle it, it will be a mistaken notion. Wherever the Government has tried to do that, it has not worked. In this kind of tactics, Government has failed.

The first power that the Government of India gets is with regard to the defence of the country. The first, second and third powers which State Governments get are with regard to public order, police and courts. These are the first three most important powers resting with the States. Now, the introduction of this Bill is an attack on one of the most important powers of State Governments. If you

want to bring it on the Concurrent List, you may recall that even during the Emergency an attempt was made to bring Education on the Concurrent List. There was a lot of opposition from the State Governments. And the Government of India, very rightly, later agreed to the wishes of the State Governments. And that subject was left with the State Governments.

May I know from the Home Minister whether he has taken the trouble of ascertaining the views of the State Chief Ministers before bringing this Bill, or whether he has sought the advice of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court?

Only last night, the President has made a reference to the Supreme Court in a case where there was no justification to do it—where the Supreme Court has given a verdict, a judgement. Even if the Supreme Court gives its opinion, that will not be binding. It will not take the place of law, while the judgements given by the Supreme Court Judges have already become the law of the land. It is binding. In that case, Government is acting against the interests of the working class; against the Class III and Class IV employees of LIC—they have sought the opinion of the Supreme Court.

Here, in the present Bill where the entire country is directly involved, the State Governments are involved and the principle of federalism is involved, I would like to know from the Home Minister whether he has taken the trouble of inviting the opinion of, or whether he has called a meeting of, the Chief Ministers i.e. on this very vital issue. I am sure he has not. I think this is not a correct approach in a federal structure.

Now they say there may be communal riots, there may be caste conflicts and there may be certain tensions; and then the Central Government will have the right to intervene. I am asking a question: Shri Kamalapati Tripathi was the Chief Minister of U.P. He is one of the very senior leaders of our country. There was a

PAC revolt; and the Prime Minister and the Government here saw to it that Shri Kamalapati Tripathi was removed from Chief Ministership. He was removed. The Moradabad incidents have occurred. Is the Government very serious where hundreds of people belonging to the minority community have been killed? Is Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh a more powerful Chief Minister than Shri Kamalapati Tripathi was? Has Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh not listened to the Home Minister? Can they say that he has refused to set up a special court and, therefore, the Home Minister, the Prime Minister and the Government of India are compelled to do this? If there had been any reason, I can understand this. Can the Home Minister cite a single example? Can he cite an example who are the Chief Ministers? Before the Bill be allowed to be introduced, let the Home Minister take the House into confidence and place the entire list of those occurrences, communal riots, caste conflicts, other types of riots where the Central Government thought it proper to establish special courts but the Chief Ministers refused to do so. Can he produce the list of that? If there is an element of honesty, then the Home Minister must take the House into confidence before bringing forward an important Bill. He is making a clear encroachment on the powers of the State Governments.

Now I am coming to a specific issue. As far as the Tripura Government is concerned, when disturbances took place there, the Tripura Government was the first Government to approach the Central Government for an immediate help. At that time, the Central Government failed to provide an immediate help. They cannot blame the Tripura Government. It was the responsibility of the Central Government also to help them. Did the Prime Minister or the Home Minister or the Central Government suggest to the Tripura Government that they should do such and such thing and the Tripura Government failed to do that? Did they suggest anything to Mr. Jyoti

Basu that there were communal riots or caste riots and they should do such and such thing and he failed to do that? Did they suggest anything to the Kerala Government about it? That is why I want to understand all this.

Today, they are in a very fortunate position that the Congress I Party is ruling at the Centre and in almost all the States except 3-4 States in the country. It means that the authority of the Congress I leadership at the Centre is being eroded. The Chief Ministers are refusing to listen to their leaders at the Centre. Will anybody believe it? Will anybody believe that the Prime Minister has lost her political authority and the Chief Ministers are trying to defy the Prime Minister? All the Congress I Chief Ministers are the creation of the Prime Minister. They are not the creation of the Legislature Party in the State. (*Interruptions*) They are not elected even by their own parties in their own legislatures. Will they dare to say anything and for what?

If the suspicion comes to the mind of some hon. members that there is some doubt that the Central Government has got some ulterior motive to intervene unnecessarily into the internal affairs of the State Governments particularly where non-Congress I Governments are functioning, then they will be fully justified. Therefore, I am charging the Home Minister. The Home Minister is a very gentle person. I have a great regard for him. I know that he is a very simple and gentle person. He should not be misguided by his officers and by the bureaucracy which has always a tendency to take the entire power into their hands. They want centralisation of the entire power. They want to rule from Delhi. Now those days are gone. If anybody thinks that he can rule from Delhi, it is not correct. What is the real tragedy of the Indian Parliamentary democracy today? The real tragedy is that there is centralisation of power. Even the political power, the administrative power, the entire powers are concentrated today in the hands of a few individuals and it will

be impossible to rule such a big country. I am saying about anybody. He may be a very great person; he may be a very genius person; he may be a very able and competent person, but for a single person to rule such a big country is impossible, and that is the real trouble that the people who can help, the people who can share the responsibility and power are not even taken into confidence.

16.54 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

The Home Minister can say, it is all right, the Seventh Scheduled is there and the Sixth Schedule is also there. Therefore, an amendment can be brought by this Parliament. It is not unconstitutional. I know the arguments which you are going to put forward. I am fully aware of your arguments. But it is not only the arguments. It is the spirit. It is the decision, it is the objective, it is the total perspective in which the Constitution was really framed in this country and under which the Governments are functioning in this country. Therefore, I will request the Home Minister to please reconsider and not to rush and I will also warn that unnecessarily he should not take all the responsibility on his head. Why are you going to take all the responsibilities? If there is a riot and if the State Governments are not able to control the riots, if they are not able to create communal harmony and if they fail to perform their duties you can exercise the other powers which the Constitution gives you. Why are you coming in a way which is slightly and gradually making an encroachment? It is like a very clever person who makes trespasses from one place to another in a very clever manner, he does not jump at, but a very clever manner, goes on making encroachment and after some time this tendency will go and then one day the Home Minister will say that the entire responsibility of law and order and keeping the Police and judiciary should come on the Central List. Today it is being taken on the Concurrent List. Tomorrow you will say

that it should be on the Central List. It is a dictatorial measure. This will not strengthen democracy and therefore I am saying that it is a question that we are passing through a very critical period. Now, India being a very great country and a big country as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru used to say, is a great country with great many problems. We have so many problems. We know that we are at a very early stage of our democracy though our people time and again have shown maturity—political maturity. It is the people who have given all the strength and support to democracy in this country but it is the leaders who are failing. Therefore, at this stage, the traditions, precedents, certain respect to values, certain respect to the structure, they are also very important factors and therefore all the time—whether it was the DMK Government in Tamil Nadu or the ADMK Government no in Tamil Nadu—they have also been all the time saying that the States should be given more powers. There should be no unnecessary encroachment on the States' powers. They have been demanding more and more powers. In this House so many important debates took place, where I must say that the consensus of the House was always that the State Governments should be given as much power as possible and the Central Government should have as minimum powers as may be necessary. This Bill is against the whole spirit. Therefore, I oppose the introduction of this Bill and I request the Home Minister to give serious thought and to reconsider. If a situation arises when any State Government defies, then he can come before the House as the Constitution makes provision for it. You have all those rights here. Therefore, the Home Minister should do so.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, before I call upon Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta, Mr. R. Venkataraman, the Minister of Finance will make a statement.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): It is not yet ready. It will take a few minutes more. Two minutes or so.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right. Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : इस विधेयक की संवैधानिकता के बारे में पूर्व वक्ताओं ने जो कुछ कहा है उसको दोहराने की मेरी कोई इच्छा नहीं है। लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि जल्दी में होम मिनिस्टर साहब भूल गए हैं कि संविधान में धारा 250 भी कोई है। इस धारा के अनुसार इस तरह का विधेयक लाना असंवैधानिक ही लगता है। कहीं न कहीं दिमाग में यह बात धूम रही है कि जैसे आपातकाल सा ही काल देश में है।

ओमन्, केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारें एक दूसरे की पूरक हैं। हमें ऐसा कोई काम नहीं करना चाहिए, जिससे वे दोनों एक दूसरे के प्रति स्पर्द्धी हो जायें। यह जो विधेयक लाया गया है, उससे ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि जैसे हमारे देश में दैध शासन फिर लागू होने जा रहा है और केन्द्र तथा राज्यों का एक ही अधिकार-क्षेत्र रहेगा। हमें इससे बचना चाहिए।

17 hrs.

इस विधेयक के उद्देश्यों और कारणों को पढ़ने से यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि यह विधेयक राज्य सरकारों पर अविश्वास के कारण ही लाया गया है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य सरकार भी जन-प्रतिनिधियों के द्वारा सांविधानिक रूप से बनाया गया शासन होता है। इस लिए अगर हम उस पर अविश्वास करते हैं, तो वह अविश्वास राज्य सरकार पर ही नहीं, उस जनता पर भी है, जिसने उन जन-प्रतिनिधियों को चुना है। हमारी समझ में नहीं आता है कि यह बिग ब्रदरली एटीच्यूड या होलिडर देन दाऊ एटीच्यूड क्यों अपनाया जा रहा है।

ऐसा लगता है कि देश में केन्द्रीयकरण की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है। इस विधेयक से इस बात

की जरूर पुष्टि होती है कि इसका उद्देश्य सारे अधिकारों को केवल में ले आना है। हम देखते हैं कि यह विधेयक न केवल संविधान की भावनाओं के प्रतिकूल ही है, वरन् राज्यों को दिये गये अधिकारों के हनन का प्रथम चरण भी है—और शायद आपातकाल का भी प्रथम चरण है। इन्हीं कारणों से मैं इस विधेयक का अपनी पूरी ताकत से विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Today seems to be a very unusual day, right from the beginning... The calling attention has been broken up...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Every one of us is responsible for it.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आवाला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक से इस सरकार का यह इरादा साफ तौर पर जाहिर होता है कि राज्यों के अधिकार-क्षेत्र पर अपना प्रभाव डाला जाये। इस लिए मैं इसके इन्ट्रोडक्शन का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

इस विधेयक का उद्देश्य यह बताया गया है कि साम्प्रदायिक, जातीय वर्ण के भेद-भावों के कारण जहां भी संघर्ष हो, उस क्षेत्र को डिस्टर्ब एवं विधेयक कर के वहां विशेष न्यायालक्ष्य की स्थापना की जाए और ऐसी धोषणा करने का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार को दिया जाए। जहां तक इस विधेयक के उद्देश्य का सवाल है, वह पूरा नहीं हो सकता है। इस सरकार ने पेड़ के पत्तों को तोड़ कर पेड़ को सुखाने की कोशिश की है। इस सरकार ने न तो अभी तक कोई कोशिश की है, और न ही इस बिल में कोई व्यवस्था है, कि इस देश में साम्प्रदायिकता, जातीयता और वर्ण-व्यवस्था का जो जहर है, उसको नष्ट किया जाए और विभिन्न वर्गों के बीच की खाई को खत्म किया जाए। यह सरकार तो केवल इस बात की कोशिश कर रही है कि सारी शक्ति उसके हाथों में आ जाए।

बुनियादी प्रश्न तो यह है कि साम्प्रदायिकता, जातीयता और वर्ण के भेद-भाव को कैसे

मिटाया जाए, कैसे इस देश की विभिन्न समस्याओं का समाधान हो। लेकिन सरकार ने इस दिशा में कुछ न कर के केवल यह सोचा है कि अगर कहीं दंगे हो जाएं, तो उस क्षेत्र में कैसे विशेष अदालतें काथम की जाएं। आप की जो प्राजीकृत एथारिटी रही है, इन दर्गों के स्थान पर पुलिस और पी ए सी का जो कर्तव्य रहा है उस में साफ जाहिर हुआ है कि हमेशा ऐसे लोगों को चाहे वह अकलियत के लोग हों, मुसलमान रहे हों, चाहे वह हरिजन और आदिवासी रहे हों, चाहे वह पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग रहे हो, चाहे किसान मजदूर रहे हों, सब को आप की पुलिस ने मारा है, पीटा है और उन्हीं के हाथ में अगर यह देंगे, स्पेशल कोट्स में प्राजीकृतिंग एथारिटी वही बनेंगे तो अंजाम वही होगा कि बेचारे वही छोटे वर्ग के लोग और दलित वर्ग के लोग सताये जाएंगे और वे शिकार बनेंगे। उसके लिए आप ने कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की है। मुरादाबाद का दंगा, अलीगढ़, ईलाहाबाद और आगरा में शैड्यूल कास्ट्स के साथ हुई घटना, जहां पर भी जो कुछ भी आप ने किया है सब में आप की प्राजीकृतिंग एथारिटी इन गरीबों से मजाक करती रही है। मैं इस पर अब ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ।

अन्त में एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो तरीका आप का रहा है उस में आज भी आप की पुलिस गरीबों की ओर छोटे वर्ग की रक्षा नहीं कर पाती। बदायूँ जिले के उसहत थाने में वहां के एक कुम्हार को पुलिस लाती है, एस पी बचाता है। पुलिस तमचे से उस को फंसाना चाहती है। तीन-तीन दिन तक उस मुल्लू कुम्हार को थाने में बन्द रखती है। सवर्णों के पैर न छूने पर एटा जिले के सिद्धनगर में स्त्रियों को नंगा नचाया गया। पुलिस आप की जाति और धर्मसे बंधी हुई है। उस का आप ने कोई सुधार नहीं किया है।

मुझे सब से ज्यादा जिस चीज पर खेद है वह यह है कि अभी पिछले दिनों आशवासन

दिया था कि जो भी यहां पर संसद में कागजात पेश किए जाएंगे उन का मूल हिन्दी में होगा और ट्रांसलेशन अंग्रेजी या दूसरी भाषा में होगा। लेकिन आज उलटा हो रहा है। आप देख लीजिए मूल तो अंग्रेजी में दिया है और अनुवाद आप हिन्दी में दे रहे हैं। इस से ज्यादा शर्म की बात नहीं हो सकती कि आप हमें आश्वासन दें हिन्दी में देने का और बिल हिन्दी में अनुवाद कर के पेश करें। इस की भी मैं निवारता हूं।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : जानी जी बागपत भी याद रखें।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): Sir, I oppose the introduction of this Bill on the constitutional, political and other grounds. This Bill, as far as I can see, is one of the most dangerous Bills, as far as the future of India is concerned. It may spell disaster for our country in the future. The constitutional arguments given by Shri Chitta Basu and Shri Bapusaheb are generally valid. But I think even if the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution to this effect, the Government has no constitutional authority to introduce such a Bill, because it is beyond the purview of the Rajya Sabha to allow such a resolution, which can pave the way for the introduction of such a Bill.

As correctly pointed out by Shri Chandrajit Yadav India is a Union of States. This basic concept or feature of the Constitution cannot be lequidated by this Bill.

Now an Emergency cannot be declared unless there is internal armed rebellion. Since they cannot declare an internal Emergency, this is a ruse to introduce internal emergency in parts thereof and ultimately throughout the country. It is a dangerous thing, which was undone during the Janata regime. Now through the backdoor they want to have Emergency, without a formal declaration of Emergency which is a most dangerous thing they are trying at.

Sir, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons it has been said that States

have not generally taken advantage of the power given to them to declare certain areas as Disturbed Area. Since it is stated like that in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the Home Minister owes it to the country and to the House to declare which States have not taken advantage of it and why, which areas in which States should have been declared as Disturbed Areas and at what time or when they have not taken advantage of the powers given to the States to declare any area as Disturbed Area and to set up Special Courts. He should say about that.

Then, Sir, I should say that the most fundamental feature of the Constitution is as regards the Centre-State relations. The most fundamental and the basic feature, according to me, is the power given to the States to maintain public order, police and courts in the respective States. This is the most fundamental feature of the Constitution as regards the Centre-States distribution of powers. Once this is taken away, once it is put on the Concurrent List, then you do away with one of the most basic features of the Constitution, which the Parliament is not competent to do because the Supreme Court as already said that whatever law the Parliament can pass, they cannot tamper with or tinker with the basic features of the Constitution. It is one of the most basic features as far as the Centre-State relations are concerned. Once the law and order is put on the Concurrent List as it seeks to do, then States go away. The States become so many districts of India. There are no States. There will be so many districts, you can say that India is composed of thousand districts. But India is said to be composed of the States of Indian Union. So, by introducing this feature you demolish the States altogether. The most basic function, the serious function that has been given to them in this Constitution, will be taken away. This is the second point that I would like to make. The result will be that it spells disaster for India in future because in a vast

[Shri Niren Ghosh]

country like ours composed for the States which are of different linguistic varieties, not like America where there is one linguistic variety, whatever powers the States have within the federal structure which constitute the basic and fundamental feature, if you take them away, then you suppress all the linguistic groups in this country. The result may be an explosion in future and that would be disruptive of the unity and stability of India. It runs counter to the policy of national integration. This is a Bill taken towards national disintegration. That is what I want to say, to put it most humbly and seriously before this House as far as the future is concerned. By and by many States will come to feel that their rights have been taken away. They have been suppressed. They have been denied a place in India. What is happening in North Eastern States, Jammu and Kashmir, here and there? Do you want that situation throughout India? You want to break India. I charge, by introduction, if you pass this Bill, you will be held responsible in future for the breaking up of the unity of India and national integration of India. You do not know what a dangerous step you are taking! It will run counter to the fundamental policy. You say casually that certain caste riots, communal riots are the reason for that. But actually you are responsible for that. You have ruled for thirty three years. If you have not been able to eradicate those things, put that question to yourself instead of putting a blame on others. We make bold to say, if democratic forces or socialist forces could have been in the control of the country, within five years these evils can be liquidated throughout India. You should put that question to yourself as to why the problems could not be solved. So, I would request the Home Minister to withdraw it. I am astound that such a measure has been approved by the Cabinet and the Prime Minister! I would request the Home Minister and the Prime Minister let it not be written down in his-tory that Prime Minister Shrimati

Indira Gandhi was responsible for disintegration of India. You should think on it hundred times. I would request you to withdraw this measure.

If there are communal riots, etc., generally it has got to be tackled in a democratic manner on a political understanding. This socio-economic set up has been going on. Even if we have reservation for fifty years more, unless socio-economic fundamental reforms are brought about, this caste conflict will go on. A section of Muslims feel that they are in a Hindu country. They have to look to them for protection. That is what they think. That is the culture that you have brought about in India. You have to bring about fundamental re-orientation of the policy and cultural outlook in India. If this Bill is passed it will tantamount to wiping out the States of India. India will be composed of thousands of districts. States will go. Dark days will be in for us in future. I request the Home Minister and also the Prime Minister, on this vital issue they should think hundred times. Even at this last moment, they should withdraw it and not to bring this measure.

17.18 hrs.

STATEMENT RE GOVERNMENT'S DECISION ON L.I.C. BONUS ISSUE

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I wish to make a statement regarding the LIC bonus.

The hon. Members are aware that there has been a long and chequered litigation with regard to the liability of the LIC to pay bonus to its employees. Recently, Parliament enacted the LIC (Amendment) Act, 1981 empowering the Central Government to frame rules with regard to the service conditions of the employees and agents of the Corporation. In pursuance of these powers Government framed, on 2.2.1981, the Life Insurance Corporation of India Class III and IV Employees (Bonus & D.A. Rules) 1981 placing a ceiling on the payment of bonus in the interest of policy holders and more economical administration of the Corporation.

As hon. Members are aware proceedings were initiated in the Supreme Court by a section of the employees of the Corporation challenging the validity of the said Act and the Rules and the Supreme Court thereupon passed an order staying the implementation of the aforesaid Rules.

The LIC was willing to pay bonus to its employees in accordance with the terms of 1974 settlement upto 30th June, 1979 and, thereafter, in accordance with the provision of the said Rules, but this was stayed by the Supreme Court.

On 15th April, 1981, the Supreme Court was pleased to pass an interim order directing payment of bonus according to 1974 agreement.

The Government was advised that this Order in so far as it amounted to a direction to pay bonus in contravention of the provision of law which has not been declared invalid was not legal. The order also raised far reaching issues of general importance as to the scope of the judicial power to suspend operation of a law and to issue a mandamus to make payments in contravention of the provision of a valid law.

In view of these doubts, the President of India was pleased on 21-4-81 to make a reference to the Supreme Court under article 143 of the Constitution on the several issues raised in the reference. In view of this reference and the resulting uncertainty as to whether it is open to the Corporation to make the payment, the Supreme Court was moved by the Corporation and by the Government for suspension and/or vacation of the interim order of 15-4-81. These petitions were rejected by the Supreme Court today.

Although the Government entertains doubts as to the correctness of the interim order of 15-4-81 which has necessitated a Presidential reference under article 143 of the Constitution, the Government, in order to uphold the rule of law, has advised the LIC

to make payment of bonus in accordance with the Court's order. This payment will be for the fiscal years 1978-79 and 1979-80.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Demand Harbour): Sir, I am seeking a clarification from the hon. Finance Minister...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have got a Calling Attention tomorrow. (Interruptions). No please; I do not allow. There is a Calling Attention tomorrow.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You shut out everybody.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is your opinion. No Clarification can be sought from the Minister on a statement made by him. That is the rule.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I can show you umpteen instances.... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No please. Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav.

17.23 hrs.

DISTURBED AREAS (SPECIAL COURTS) BILL—Contd.

श्री विजय कुमार यादव : (नालंदा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल के इन्ट्रोडक्शन का विरोध करता हूँ। इस बिल के विरोध में बहुत सारी संवैधानिक बातें कही जा चुकी हैं। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि यह बिल अपने पीछे बहुत ही दूरगमी राजनीतिक उद्देश्य रखता है। उन्हीं उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिए यह बिल यहाँ लाया गया है।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: On a point of order, Sir.

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

According to the List of Business and conventions and practices of the House, the Calling Attention is to be disposed of first. But, as you desired me to agree to postponement because the Minister was busy in the other House, I agreed to that. It was fixed at 4 O'clock. Again, this particular business has started. I am again sitting for that particular purpose. We have got another business at 5.30 P.M. Tomorrow morning I am leaving for Cochin. I will not be here for three or four days. I will be returning on Monday. What will happen to the Calling Attention Motion? It is half-way through. I cannot ask questions later on. Either the Half-an-Hour discussion has to be taken up at 6 O'Clock or this particular debate may be postponed to tomorrow. The Calling Attention Motion cannot be postponed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have to ascertain the wishes of the House. After this discussion, we can take up the Calling Attention.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir. I am on a point of order. Sir, the List of Business is under the Speaker's orders. Therefore, for him to deviate constantly and to deviate from assurances given from the Chair, makes it a very uncomfortable position. The question is after the comrade has finished his Speaking, you should take up the Call Attention and then the Half-an-Hour discussion will be taken up immediately.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not deviation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is deviation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When I called, there was some confusion. Therefore, Mr. Satish Agarwal could not speak. We have to go ahead. We have to make some arrangements. It is for the House to decide. Now

this is to be disposed of. You see this is to be disposed of. About Call Attention, I will ascertain the views of the House. Now Mr. Yadav. He cannot be stopped.

श्री विजय कुमार यादव : इस बिल के उद्देश्य में इस बात का जिक्र किया गया है और इस के पहले 1976 में जो यह कानून बनाया गया था, उस में भी यह बात थी कि किन परिस्थितियों में किस एरिया को अशान्त एरिया घोषित किया जाएगा और स्पेशल कोर्ट का गठन किया जाएगा । उस में जो उद्देश्य बताए गये थे, उनमें साम्प्रदायिक उपद्रवों, जातीय संघर्षों और असामाजिक कार्यकलापों आदि की चर्चा की गई थी । जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दूस्तान के जो भी राज्य है, उन राज्यों में जो हुकूमतों काम कर रही है चाहे कांग्रेस (श्राई) की हुकूमत हो और चाहे दूसरी पार्टियों की हुकूमत हो, इन सरकारों से निपटने के सिलसिले में कहीं भी कोई मतभेद का सवाल नहीं उठता । कोई राज्य सरकार ऐसी नहीं है जो साम्प्रदायिकता को नहीं मिटाना चाहती है, जो ला एण्ड आर्डर को कन्ट्रोल में नहीं रखना चाहती हो या जो जातीय संघर्षों को न दबाना चाहती हो । ऐसी परिस्थिति में परिस्थितियों की गम्भीरता का ख्याल रखते हुए अधिकारों को राज्य से अपने हाथों में लेने का कानून बनाना मैं समझता हूँ, सरासर अनुचित है, असंवैधानिक है और जो परिस्थिति मौजूद है, उस के सर्वथा विपरीत है । इस के पीछे सिवाय राजनीति के दूसरी कोई बात नहीं हो सकती है । जैसे-जैसे शासक दल का प्रभाव आम जनता में घटता जा रहा है, यह देखा जा रहा है कि यह डिकेटोरियल पार्वस से अपने को सुसज्जित कर रही है और नये-नये कानून बना कर दमनकारी नीति अपना रही है । हम लोगों को इस बात का ध्यान रखना

चाहिए कि हमारे यहां संसदीय जनतंत्र है, हमारे मुल्क का फेडरल करेक्टर है और काफी समझ-बूझ और काफी तजुबे और अनुभव के बाद हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ने इस को स्वीकारा है। यह तो राज्यों के अधिकारों को छोनने की बात की जा रही है और संविधान पर जबर्दस्त चोट की जा रही है। शासक दल की ओर से यह लगातार प्रचार किया जा रहा है कि मौजूदा जनतंत्रीय व्यवस्था असफल हो गई है और इस को तबदील करने की जरूरत है। आज राज्यों के हाथों से उन के अधिकारों को छीन कर हिन्दुस्तान के फेडरल करेक्टर को बरबाद कर के यूनीटरी टाइप आफ गवर्नरमेंट या उस तरह की शक्ति केन्द्र में लेने की बात इस बानून के जरिये की जा रही है, इससे हमारे देश को बहुत बड़ा संकट पैदा हो सकता है। अभी हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री नीरेन धोष ने जो केन्द्र राज्य सम्बन्ध बिगड़ने की बातें कहीं, उन की बातों से मैं पूरी तरह से सहमत हूँ केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस कानून के जरिये से राज्यों पर हमला बोल दिया है और उन के अधिकारों पर चोट करना शुरू कर दिया है। हिन्दुस्तान कोई मामूली मुल्क नहीं है, कोई छोटा मुल्क नहीं है 68 करोड़ आबादी वाला यह देश है। इसलिए यहां पर विभिन्नता है और इसलिए हिन्दुस्तान कई राज्यों को मिला कर एक संघ है। राज्यों की अपनी अपनी विशेषता है।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: At 5.30 we have to take up half-an-hour discussion. Now he is the last speaker to oppose the introduction of the Bill. Then Calling Attention is also there. We cannot postpone this. Is it the sense of the House....

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Sir, he has to make his speech. Then the

Minister has to reply. There will be voting; most likely there will be a division on this, as I anticipate; and maybe, a walk-out later. Anyway, in view of all this, this business will take not less than 20 to 25 minutes; it may take about half an hour. It cannot be disposed of today. After all, this discussion is a lively discussion. Let it be continued tomorrow and let it be disposed of tomorrow. That does not make any difference because the whole business has been upset. Therefore, Sir, my Calling Attention may be disposed of first. After that, the Half-an-Hour discussion may be taken up or if any of these two other items can be postponed... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it the sense of the House that we take up immediately the Half-an-Hour Discussion. Mr. Vijay Kumar Yadav will continue tomorrow and the Minister will reply tomorrow.... (Interruptions) Now, we take up the Half-an-Hour Discussion and then the Calling Attention....

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: No, Sir. Calling Attention first; then 377 fixed up for today. They could be disposed of and then any other business....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: 377 may be postponed till tomorrow....

AN HON. MEMBER: No, no.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक प्रश्न है। अब साढ़े पांच बजे हैं। साढ़े पांच बजे हाफ एन आवर डिस्कसन लिया जाना था तो उसे अब ले लीजिए, उसके बाद कार्लिंग अटेंशन ले लीजिए। 193 के अधीन चर्चा कल ले लीजिए।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Half-an-Hour discussion is not important. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Yadav does not agree.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Calling Attention, then 377, then Half-an-Hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Half-an-Hour can be completed within half an hour.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Half-an-Hour and Calling Attention today; and 193 tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Mani Ram Bagri and the Home Minister must agree to that. Mr. Bagri is the mover.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : ठीक है।
लेकिन मेरा 377 तो ले लो।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In any case it does not affect the business because it is to be taken up at 6.00/. Therefore, it can be shifted for tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up Calling Attention. It will take only 15 to 20 minutes; then the Half-an-Hour Discussion.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : मेरा 377 तो
ले लो।

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Discussion under 193 tomorrow?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes. I think, Mr. Bagri has agreed. We must complete the Calling Attention in 20 minutes.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Is the discussion under 193 being postponed for tomorrow?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes. They are agreeable. (*Interruptions*). So, first Calling Attention, then the Half-an-Hour Discussion and then 377.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: What about the introduction of this Bill? Will it be taken up tomorrow?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Tomorrow morning, we shall dispose of that.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: The hon. Member was about to conclude. The Minister would take only five minutes or so. It could be disposed of today....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him reply tomorrow morning. We shall take up the Calling Attention. Mr. Vijay Kumar Yadav, have you concluded your speech on the Bill?

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then, Mr. Vijay Kumar Yadav can continue and conclude his speech in two or three minutes. Then the Minister will reply tomorrow.

Mr. Vijay Kumar Yadav.

श्री विजय कुमार यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कह रहा था कि हमारा मुल्क बहुत विशाल है। हमारे मुल्क के अन्दर बहुत तरह की सम्यताएं हैं और बहुत तरह की संस्कृतियां हैं। यहां पर बहुत तरह की भाषाएं बोलने वाले लोग हैं। इसी प्रकार से लोगों की अपनी-अपनी समस्याएं हैं। इन तमाम बातों को देखते हुए हिन्दूतान का जो संविधान बना है वह संविधान फैंडरल बना है और स्टेट्स को बहुत भारे राइट्स दिए गए हैं, लेकिन एक जो हमारी पुरानी मन्त्रता संविधान की रही है, जो आधिकार संविधान में निरुपित किया गया है राज्यों को अधिकार देने का, इस कानून के जरिए उस पर कुठाराघात किया जा रहा है और उस अधिकार को राज्य के अधिकार क्षेत्र से लेकर केन्द्र अपने हाथ में लेने जा रहा है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने इसीलिए कहा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस कानून के जरिए, इस बिल के जरिए, राज्यों की जो समस्याएं हैं, उनके जो अपने सवाल

हैं, उन राज्यों के अन्दर जो विभिन्नताएं पाई जाती हैं, उनके अधिकारों को एक-एक करके अपने हाथ में लेने की कोशिश कर रही है। इससे जाहिर है कि राज्य और केन्द्र के जो संबंध हैं वे संबंध उग्र होंगे, ज्यादा तीव्र होंगे, उनमें विषाक्तता आएगी, उनमें कठोरता आएगी और वे संबंध टूटेंगे। यह हिन्दुस्तान की एकता के लिए कभी भी अनुकूल और सही नहीं माना जा सकता है। इसलिए उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पूरी शक्ति के साथ इस कानून का, यह जो बिल ला रहे हैं, उसका मैं विरोध करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मंत्री जी कभी भी इस बात को समझेंगे और इसको वापस लेंगे।

17.37 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—Contd.

Reported Serious power crisis in Rajasthan—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we continue the Calling Attention. Shri Satish Agarwal.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Looking to the paucity of time, I shall try to be very brief in my observations with regard to the calling attention notice regarding power shortage in Rajasthan.

I have got two statements with regard to this call attention notice made available by the hon. Minister for Energy. The first one we got in the morning and a little later we got the revised statement from the hon. Minister. Probably some facts came to his notice later on and that is why some amendments have been made.

I am really thankful to the Minister for the anxiety and concern that he has shown for the power shortage in Rajasthan and the implied assur-

ance that he has given in his statement for the early solution of this problem. But I am sorry to say that Rajasthan is being given a very step-motherly treatment and whatever necessary is not being done to help Rajasthan and to bail out Rajasthan from this power crisis. You have mentioned in your statement that the problem has arisen very recently, that the power position was quite comfortable in the first fortnight of April and that it will take just a few days to restore normalcy so far as power supply is concerned.

I am sorry to say that either full facts have not been brought to your notice or either full facts have not been brought to the notice of the Government or they try to conceal those facts...

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): On a point of order, Sir. I was listening to the call attention notice and though I made my submissions, my questions were not replied to or at least I could not hear them. I am sure the Chair also did not hear the reply. I think if Mr Satish Agarwal could be given that opportunity of being called again—I have no objection to it—and allowed to put questions, I should also be allowed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: After Mr. Agarwal finishes and the Minister's reply, I shall allow you.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Under what rule are you allowing this?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under the residuary powers of rule 389.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it was somewhere in the month of February—the date is 8th February 1981—when a huge conference of Power Engineers was held in Jaipur wherein practically 300 power engineers from the Northern Grid area participated and, at that particular conference, these engineers warned the State Govern-

ment as well as the Central Government that Rajasthan was going to face an acute power crisis hereafter. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what effective steps were taken in view of this warning to prevent the power crisis from overtaking Rajasthan?

There are certain paper cuttings with me and in all the paper cuttings, right from December, 1980 upto the month of April, 1981, for the last three to four months since 18th December, 1980, power cut was applied in Rajasthan. It was practically 60 per cent, 70 per cent or 80 per cent but for the large-scale and medium scale industries, it was hundred per cent. Even, for agriculture, power was not made available. For the small scale sectors too no power was available. For domestic consumption, due to power failure, in Jaipur City, right from the morning till late in the evening, we had no electricity whatsoever and Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma would vouch for this statement I make. Since 18th December, 1980 Rajasthan has been facing an acute power crisis. I am sorry to say that the Central Government did not come to the aid of the State Government, particularly, in view of the fact that Rajasthan Chief Minister does not enjoy that much confidence to be able to deliver the goods. This is the position, Sir, in Rajasthan. Unfortunately, Rajasthan is a drought affected area, Rajasthan is also economically a backward State with a population of five per cent of the total of the country and it has not got that much of industrialisation.

In view of famine conditions that prevail in Rajasthan as also its economic backwardness and its less industrially advanced stage, it is urgently necessary that the Central Government should have come to the aid of Rajasthan.

In this connection, I am disputing all the figures which the hon. Minister has stated in his statement. He

said that the requirement of Rajasthan is 130 lakhs units a day. According to my information and according to official sources, the daily requirement of power is 180 lakhs units a day. In view of this, the average availability is 90 lakhs units a day according to my statistics and figures. Only 75 lakhs units a day for the last three or four months is given to it. It has even gone down in certain weeks to 65 lakhs units a day. This is the power position in Rajasthan. So, the requirement is 80 lakh units a day whereas 75 lakhs units a day is available to it which is less than 50 per cent or so. Naturally, the large-scale industry has no power; medium-scale industry has no power and for agriculture there is no power. For domestic consumption, partial supply is there. In view of this, a large number of industries have been closed down. Look at Western Rajasthan, particularly, the places like Jodhpur, Barmar, Jaisalmer, Nagour or even Udaipur, Alwar, etc. In these areas, when there is no power supply, naturally, industries had to be closed down. The labour has been dislocated; people had been rendered jobless. In view of the very great problem having arisen in Rajasthan, I do not know, how to cope with the situation there. This has resulted in a loss of industrial production as well as excise duty loss to the tune of Rs. 20 crores. Also this has resulted in the loss to the tune of Rs. 20 crores in sales tax and Rs. 5 crores loss to the Rajasthan State Electricity Board and, ultimately, it resulted in a loss to the State Government as well. People were rendered jobless and industries had been closed down. Industrial production jeopardised. In this particular situation, I would request the hon. Minister to tell me as to what is happening to the Nathpa-Jhakri project. You have not mentioned anything about this particular project. Rajasthan unfortunately has got only two per cent investment in the Central sector. So far as all-

India figure is concerned, we have got only two per cent in the central sector. So far as Rajasthan is concerned, I want to know what you are going to do with regard to Jhakri project. Why don't you help Rajasthan in the matter of approval of this project? Rajasthan Government has represented to you. When did the Chief Minister write to you? When did they take up the issue? When did you discuss the issue? Why didn't you decide about this project? Why are you prepared to give Rajasthan 16.5 per cent in this particular project? You are giving 50 per cent to Haryana and 25 per cent to Punjab. I do not want to dispute but Rajasthan which is such a vast and backward State deserves only 10 per cent. Then you have earmarked 20 per cent for Uttar Pradesh. What about Rajasthan! You have not indicated about the share so far as this particular project is concerned as to how much Rajasthan is going to get out of it. So, I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to what particular share out of this Nathpa-Jhakri project Rajasthan is going to get. By what time will you decide? Why don't you give from Haryana's share because Haryana has got three times more per capita consumption than in Rajasthan? Looking to all these facts I would earnestly request particularly with regard to thermal power project Pallana. What happened to this? Rajasthan is not in a position to execute all these projects. Things are lying in railway godowns. They are not able to get them released. So financial assistance has to be provided to the Rajasthan Government. Meanwhile till these problems are solved I would request the hon. Minister to intervene in the matter and urge upon the Government of Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab and Gujarat to make available to Rajasthan the additional power that they have so that Rajasthan's problems are solved. Sir, I would particularly like to know Rajasthan's

share in the Nathpa-Jhakri project. I would also like to know about development of solar energy from desert and about Pallana lignite power project and availability from neighbouring States. What effective steps are you going to take and by what time will this problem be solved? I want a categorical reply and assurance on these matters.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Central Government is concerned about the present power situation in Rajasthan but our assessment is that it is a temporary phase. The situation in Rajasthan has been improving as compared to 1979. I have got the figures. The requirement of Rajasthan varies in different months. When the agriculture demand is high the requirement goes up and when the agriculture demand is not there then the requirement comes down. For example, in April 1980 the requirement was 12.50 million units whereas this year April our assessment is 13 million units. In May last year the requirement was only 11 million units and in June it was 10 million units. So, it is not that the requirement is the same throughout the year. It varies from month to month. In my statement I have given the factual information. The position had considerably improved in March and Rajasthan Government withdrew all the powercuts because of the improvement in the situation. I have specifically said in my statement:

"Rajasthan was having a comfortable power supply position in the beginning of April 1981 and the powercuts|restrictions imposed earlier were lifted from 30th March, 1981."

That was the situation at the end of March. In April I have specifically said:

"The energy requirement, in Rajasthan was about 130 lakh per day which was fully met during the first fortnight of April 1981."

So, improvement in power supply position has been there.

But, as the House Knows, we don't have cushion in some of these States. So, it is no use blaming A or B State. During the last 4 or 5 years, I can name a number of power units which we have got, which have been feeding Rajasthan. But not a single addition unit has come up in Rajasthan. This position is well-known to the hon. Member also. We are making various efforts to raise the generation capacity. Our efforts are two-fold: One is short-term and the other is long-term. Whenever there is deficit in any State, it has to be met by additional supply from neighbouring State. Whenever Rajasthan faces any difficulty we try to help them from Badarpur or from Bhakra. Actually Rajasthan has drawn more power from Bhakra than what it is entitled. This is how we are giving all help to Rajasthan. In November or December last, we did load-shedding in Delhi to help the farmers of Rajasthan. We are trying to raise the capacity of the machines at Bhakra. Instead of 90 M.W. they will hereafter generate 120 M.W. We are thus trying to raise the existing capacity also, and we are making provision in this regard. We hope that the country would become surplus in energy position in 1984-85. Rajasthan's deficit will be met. As I have already stated in my statement, 'Rajasthan will also get share from Dulhasti, Nathpa Jhakri and Chamera hydel power projects' in addition to Singrauli which will come into production sometime next year. We are going to give more power to Rajasthan and we hope that by 1984-85 we will meet fully the requirements of Rajasthan. As far as agricultural sector is concerned we have given power to the agricultural sector all over the country. There is a directive of the Prime Minister. If any State does not follow the directive, it will be penalised. Just as we can give assistance, so also, we can

withdraw the assistance. With the help of various directives and various firm measures taken, the agricultural sector has been provided with sufficient power and we have not received any complaint from the agricultural sector about non-availability of power. Our country now is poised to beat all previous records of food production because of the various efforts made by the Government and by the farmers, helped by God's kindness. So far as Jathpa-Jhakri is concerned, the hon. Member has conceded the point. We have tried to help Rajasthan, and we have given them share of power. There are many projects where the Central Government invests money. They will get the benefit of power. That is the advantage we are giving to Rajasthan and Rajasthan should be grateful for that.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Rajasthan Government has represented to be a partner in this project Is it not a fact?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Let me complete. As the hon. Member has conceded the point.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I have not conceded.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: You said, they have no funds to invest in the power sector. That point you raised. We know the financial position of each State. We want to help Rajasthan. When the Central Government invests its money in various projects, naturally, the benefit will go to Rajasthan. Sir, the mangoes are important and not the trees. So far as the question of quantum of share is concerned, we have asked the Member, Planning, and whatever the Member, Planning decides, will be implemented. This is a minor matter. They will get a reasonable share in power and let it be clear to the House that Rajasthan is not given a step-motherly treatment. It is a favoured child of the

Central Government and whatever be the requirements of Rajasthan, we will see that they are met. Therefore, my humble submission is that this is a temporary phase. We are not in a position to help them at present but the help can be given from outside if the atomic power goes out of order for a short time. This is only a temporary phase and it will be solved shortly and the entire problem will be over.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: According to the sense to the House taken earlier today, the Home Minister will reply to the debate on the motion for leave to introduce the Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Amendment Bill, 1981. Item regarding matters under Rule 377 will be taken up after disposal of the Calling Attention today.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: (Madhpura): How have you come to this decision? You have said previously that Half-an-Hour discussion will be taken up after the Calling Attention is over and the matters under Rule 377 will be taken up thereafter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: After Matters under Rule 377, Half-an-Hour discussion will be taken. After Half-an-Hour discussion, the Finance Minister will have the Motion for consideration of the Finance Bill and make a speech. The discussion will be resumed tomorrow. The discussion fixed under Rule 193 will be put down at 6 p.m. tomorrow.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल (कोटा) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विषय पर कोई भाषण न दे करके कुछ जानकारी लेना चाहूँगा कि जो मंत्री महोदय ने राजस्थान पर बड़ा रहम दिखाया है वह रहम किस हद तक आज की स्थिति में आप कर रहे हैं? उसके पहले कि मैं कुछ कैशनस पूछूँ, मैं जानना चाहूँगा

कि राजस्थान की जो स्वयं उत्पादन इकाइयाँ हैं उसमें आर ए ए पी पर कितना निर्भर करके आप चलेंगे? आर ए ए पी की दो इकाइयाँ हैं। एक इकाई की कहानी यह है कि सन् 1977 में एक साल के अन्दर उसमें सवा तीन सौ ब्रेक डाउन हुए। 1978 में उसकी पहली यूनिट में एक साल में ढाई सौ दिन ब्रेक डाउन रहा। 1979 में आर ए ए पी की पहली यूनिट में एक साल में 80 दिन ब्रेक डाउन रहा। आज भी स्थिति यह है कि आर ए ए पी में ब्रेक डाउन कब होने चाला है और यूनिट कब चालू हो जायगी—इसका कोई भी पता नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप स्वयं ताज्ज्ञ करेंगे जैसा कि अभी मेरे पूर्व श्री अग्रवाल जी ने कहा कि आज दो स्टेटमेंट इम्फू किए गए हैं। अगर इन दोनों को देख लिया जाए तो राजस्थान के एटामिक पावर प्रोजेक्ट की स्थिति क्या है उसको देख कर मैं समझता हूँ आप स्वयं सिर झुका कर चुप हो जायेंगे। पहला स्टेटमेंट जो इन्होंने दिया है उसमें इन्होंने बतलाया है कि आर ए ए पी की जो यूनिट नं० (2) है :

"Unit II of RAPP was commissioned on 19th April, 1981 and it is at present generating at the level of 100 to 100 MW"

यह तो पहला स्टेटमेंट था। उसके बाद फौरन खबर आई होगी कि वह बन्द हो गई तो उस स्टेटमेंट को चेंज करके कह दिया।

"Unit No. II of RAPP was re-commissioned on 19-4-81 but it went into grid disturbance yesterday night."

यह स्थिति "रूप" की है। रूप की दोनों यूनिटों की जैनरेटिंग-कैपेसिटी को कैलकुलेट कर के चलें और यह समझें कि राजस्थान

अपनी आवश्यकता की पूर्ति रैप से कर लेगा—तो यह गलत बात है।

18 hrs.

चम्बल की स्थिति यह है कि वहां पर पानी का लेवल एकदम कम हो जाने से पानी नहीं है। जब यह स्थिति है तो जैसा अप्रदाल जी ने कहा कि राजस्थान की आौसतन आवश्यकता 1 करोड़ 60 लाख यूनिट्स की है—इस से ज्यादा भी हो सकती है और कम भी हो सकती है—तो इस की पूर्ति आप कैसे करेंगे। आप भविष्य के लिये बहुत लम्बे-चौड़े ज्ञान बना रहे हैं, छठे फाइबर इयर प्लान में क्या होगा, उस पर हम बाद में बहस कर लेंगे लेकिन आज हमारे सामने जो कालिंग एटेन्शन है वह यह है कि राजस्थान आज अन्धेरे में पड़ा हुआ है, कम से कम एक-तिहाई राजस्थान में बिलकुल अन्धेरा है, वहां पर बिलकुल बिजली नहीं है, सारे कारखानों में सेन्ट-पर-सेन्ट कट कर दिया गया है—इस का उद्धार कैसे होगा ? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आज राजस्थान की बिजली की जितनी आवश्यकता है उस के मुकाबले उसे कितनी बिजली मिल रही है ? क्योंकि आज आप ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है उस में कहा है कि—
At present the availability is only about 90 lakhs against the requirement of 130 lakhs units per day.

यह बात आप ने तब कही थी जब कि रैप की सैकण्ड यूनिट चालू हो गई थी। लेकिन उस के बाद फिर वह बन्द हो गई, परन्तु आप ने यह नहीं बतलाया कि राजस्थान को उस के बन्द होने के बाद कितनी बिजली मिल रही है। अगर आप के आंकड़ों के अनुमान ही मैं देखूं तो 1 करोड़ 30 लाख यूनिट्स प्रति दिन की आवश्यकता राजस्थान की

मानें, तो आज की इस गम्भीर स्थिति के अन्दर राजस्थान को आप कितनी बिजली दे रहे हैं। मैं यहां यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि आप रैप पर ही डिपेंड कर के चलना चाहेंगे तो राजस्थान की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति नहीं कर सकते हैं।

इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि आप कहां-कहां से कितनी बिजली उपलब्ध करा रहे हैं। भाखड़ा-व्यास से कितनी दे रहे हैं, कितनी दी जानी चाहिये और कितनी वास्तव में मिल रही है। बदरपुर और मनपुड़ा से कितनी मिल रही है तथा अन्य स्रोतों से कितनी मिल रही है ? केवल हमदर्दी दिखाने भी ही काम नहीं चलेगा। राजस्थान पर आप रहम कर रहे हैं, आप के बुखरी मंत्री पर बड़ी कृपा है कि वे आप के रहम को ले रहे हैं, राजस्थान किसी का रहम नहीं चाहता है, वह अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होना चाहता है। आप यह समझ कर चलते हैं कि राजस्थान के पास पैसे की कमी है, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान से जितना पैसा बिजली के लिये शेषर का चाहिये वह उस को देने के लिये तैयार है। हमें आप का रहम नहीं चाहिये।

मैं आप से यह जानकारी भी चाहता हूं कि कोटा का जो थर्मल पावर प्रोजेक्ट है, जिस को सन् 1981 में उत्तरादेश आरम्भ कर देना चाहिये था, वह आज तक पूरा नहीं हुआ और आप के रिचर्ज-इंजिन एस्टीमेट्स के अनुमान वह 1983 में चला गया है। इस का क्या कारण है ? इस का कारण यह है कि उस के लिये पैसा नहीं है। थर्मल पावर प्रोजेक्ट की 5 करोड़ की मशीनें “गोडला” स्टेशन पर न छुड़ाये जाने के कारण, उन का पेमेन्ट न करने के कारण, पड़ी

हुई है और उन पर लगातार डेमोज लग रहा है। सरकार की सिविल कंस्ट्रक्शन की जो भूमिनी है—मैं उसका नाम भी बतलाना चाहूँगा—एन० बी० सी० सी० जिस के पास चिमनी का बर्क है, “ब्रिज एण्ड रुफ” जिस के पास मेन-बिल्डिंग और पावर हाउस का बर्क है, यह दुख है कि सरकारी एजन्सीज हेते हुए भी आज इस आधार पर कि लेबर चार्ज बढ़ाये जायें, बर्क को स्लो कर के चला रहे हैं। इस का नतीजा यह है कि थर्मल पावर प्रोजेक्ट जो सन 1981 में कमीशन होना था, वह पैमे की कमी के कारण सन 1983 में भी चालू हो जाये, तो उस पर भी मुझे शक है।

अन्त में मैं केवल यह जानना चाहता हूँ—लांग-टर्म पालिसी के बारे में तो कभी भी बहस की जा सकती है, लेकिन हमें सब से ज्यादा आवश्यकता अप्रैल, मई, जून और जुलाई में है, जब तक वारिश न हो जाये और चम्बल के तीनों प्रोजेक्ट्स में पानी न भर जाये, उस समय तक राजस्थान के सामने भयंकर संकट रहेगा—आज की स्थिति में आप कैसे आवश्यकता को पूरा करना चाहते हैं—कितने-कितने यूनिट्स कहाँ-कहाँ से सप्लाई कर के राजस्थान की आवश्यकता को मीट करना चाहते हैं। आज राजस्थान के गांवों के अन्दर अन्धेरा है, वहाँ पीने का पानी नहीं है। अगर बिजली नहीं मिली तो मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ—लोग पानी न मिलने से मरेंगे, मवेशी पानी के अभाव में तड़प-तड़प कर मरेंगे, क्योंकि वहाँ के कूंए बहुत गहरे हैं, बिजली के अभाव में पानी ऊपर नहीं आ सकेगा। इस लिये राजस्थान की इस समस्या पर मानवता के नाते विचार कीजिये तथा स्पष्ट उत्तर दीजिये।

श्री विक्रम भहाजन : मैंने जो मेन-स्टेटमेंट दिया है उस में तकसील से बतलाया है कि राजस्थान का यह जो संकट है यह एक टेम्पोरेरी फैस है। हमारा एटामिक पावर प्लांट का यूनिट नं० 1 तीन-चार दिन में चालू होने वाला है

उस से हालात ठीक हो जायेंगे। जहाँ तक शार्टेंज का सबाल है मेरे पास पिछले साल के, जब से नई सरकार आई है, हर महीने के आंकड़े हैं कि कितनी-कितनी शार्टेंज रही है। पिछले साल जुलाई में 3 परसेंट शार्टेंज थी, अगस्त में 1.7 परसेंट थी, सितम्बर में 5.9 परसेंट थी, हालांकि आल-इण्डिया में इस से ज्यादा थी। अक्टूबर में 6.7 परसेंट थी, नवम्बर में 2.3 परसेंट थी—इस तरह से शार्टेंज रही है— . . .

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : दिसम्बर और जनवरी में कितनी थी?

श्री विक्रम भहाजन : हमारे पास कुछ नहीं है, जब भी एटामिक यूनिट खराब हो जाते हैं, उसी समय राजस्थान पर संकट आता है। इस बक्त भी संकट इस लिये आया कि यूनिट फौस्ड-आउटेज में चला गया। हम ने जिस समय कल ड्राफट स्टेटमेंट तैयार की थी उस समय “रैप 2” चल रहा था, लेकिन रात पानीपत के पास टेकनीकल डिफेक्ट की वजह से सारा सिस्टम बिगड़ गया, जिस की वजह से बिजली की स्थिति भी चली गई “रैप 2” भी चला गया। जब हमने उस की रिपोर्ट मंगाई तो हमें अपन स्टेटमेंट को बदलना पड़ा। ता० 19 को वह यूनिट चालू हो गया था जिस से 9 मिलियन यूनिट्स राजस्थान को मिल रहे थे और राजस्थान की 70 परसेंट रिक्वायरमेंट पूरी हो रही थी। राजस्थान की 13 मिलियन यूनिट्स की रिक्वायरमेंट में से 6.5 मिलियन यूनिट्स दे पा रहे हैं यानी 50 परसेंट की पूर्ति हो रही है।

मैं इस बात को कन्सीड कर रहा हूँ कि यह टेम्पोरेरी शार्टेंज है। मार्च में स्थिति बहुत अच्छी थी। अप्रैल 15 तक स्थिति बहुत अच्छी रही, लेकिन उसके बाद यूनिट के खराब होने से स्थिति बिगड़ी। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ दो चार दिन में यूनिट

1 के चालू हो जाने से राजस्थान की डिकि-
कल्टी दूर हो जायेगी।

जहां तक बाहर की मदद का सवाल है हम ने गूरो रोशिश की है। बदरपुर में राजस्थान का कोई शेयर नहीं है लेकिन हर महीने हम बदरपुर से राजस्थान को पावर देते रहे हैं, चूंकि कल पानीपत के पास डिफैक्ट पैदा हुआ, उस की बजह से बदरपुर, इन्द्रप्रस्थ सब जगह स्थिति खराब हो गई। उसके बारे में मैंने सुबह स्टेट-मेन्ट दिया था, उस की कापी मैं दोबारा टेबिल पर रख दूँगा, चूंकि उस बक्त और हो रहा था, सम्भव है बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने उसको नहीं सुना होगा। जहां तक रहम का सवाल है। रहम की इस में कोई बात नहीं है, यह तो मुल्क की तरकी की बात है। हम हर स्टेट के लिये कोशिश करते हैं कि किसान को तकलीफ न हो, उसको पावर मिले। मैंने पिछले सवाल के जवाब में कहा था कि हम ने दिल्ली में लोड-सैडिंग की नवम्बर और दिसम्बर में ताकि राजस्थान की मदद की जाए। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि हम बदरपुर से पावर दे रहे हैं राजस्थान को जब भी मौका मिलता है और मेरे पास मंथनी स्टेटमेंट्स हैं कि बदरपुर से हम ने अप्रैल में पावर दी, मई में दी, जून में दी।

एक माननीय सवस्य : कितनी दी ?

श्री विक्रम महाजन : मैं पढ़ रहा हूँ। अक्तूबर में दी, नवम्बर, दिसम्बर, जनवरी, फरवरी और मार्च में दी। इन सब महीनों में बदरपुर से पावर दी हालांकि राजस्थान का शेयर नहीं था। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नर्मेंट कोशिश करती है हर स्टेट को मदद देने की जब भी उनको जरूरत होती है। इसी दृष्टि से भाखड़ा से उन को पावर का शेयर मिलता रहा और उन्होंने ओवर ड्रॉ भी किया। इन के रिजर्वायर्स ठीक हैं और ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है जिस से अगले

आने वाले महीनों में तकलीफ हो। थोड़ी बहुत कमी होगी तो पौंग में होगी और मैं समझता हूँ कि राजस्थान का शेयर अगले महीने में भी ठीक चलेगा। हमारे पास जो रिपोर्ट आई है वह यह है कि अगर कोई प्रावलम अटोमिक पावर स्टेशन में न होई, तो राजस्थान की जो रिक्वायरमेंट्स मई और जून की हैं, वे हम मीट करेंगे और इनको चंबल और सतपुड़ा से भी पावर मिलती रही है। हमने भी कोशिश की है कि बिहार में डी०बी०सी० से भी कुछ पावर मिल जाए लेकिन वह ग्रिड डिफेन्ट है इसलिए मुश्किल है वरना पावर वहां से भी दे देते।

जहां तक विहाइंड शेड्यूल की बात है, हमारे पास जो फीगर्स हैं, उनके मुताबिक हमें उम्मीद है कि एक यूनिट कोटा में 1981-82 में लगाने में कामयाव होंगे और दूसरा यूनिट भी 1982-83 में करेंगे। इस दृष्टि से हर साल ज्यादा से ज्यादा हम वहां पावर देने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : 68 लाख यूनिट आप दे रहे हैं। इस का ब्रेक-अप क्या है? कितना बदरपुर का है, कितना सतपुड़ा का है, और कितना भाखड़ा का है?

श्री विक्रम महाजन : मार्च 81 का ब्रेक-अप है लेकिन आज के ब्रेक-अप के फीगर्स मेरे पास नहीं हैं। वे मैं आप के पास मिजवा दूँगा।

श्री मोहन लाल सुखाड़िया (उदयपुर) : मैं आप के जरिये यह जानना चाहूँगा कि आप ने यह कहा कि नापथा जाकड़ी के लिए प्लानिंग कमीशन शेयर तय करेगा। अब तक शेयर का जो सवाल रहा है, वह प्लानिंग कमीशन की बजाय मिनिस्ट्री के लेबिल पर ही तय हुआ है राजस्थान के अन्दर चाहे व्यास हो, चाहे भाखड़ा हो, मिनिस्ट्री के लेबिल पर ही हुआ है। फाइनेंशियल एलोकेशन्स के मामले को तो प्लानिंग कमीशन देखता है लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में प्लानिंग

कमीशन को पिक्चर में लाने की क्या आवश्यकता पड़ गई है। मिनिस्ट्री में खुद ही यह होता है जैसे सतलुज और दूसरे जितने प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, उन में राजस्थान का 15.5 शेयर है। इसलिए इस में भी ऐसा क्यों नहीं रखा गया है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि फाइनेंशियल पोर्चीशन के बारे में आप ने कहा। जब स्टेट देने को तैयार है, पार्टीसि पेड करने को तैयार है, तो फिर कोई ऐतराज नहीं होना चाहिए, लेकिन मान नीजिए कि आप यह तय करते हैं कि स्टेट को 15.5 शेयर दिया जाएगा, तो उस की प्राइस क्या होगी, पावर की पर यूनिट प्राइम क्या होगी। जिस प्राइस के ऊपर हरियाणा, यू०पी० और हिमाचल प्रदेश को विजली मिलेगी, उसी प्राइस पर रास्तान को दी जाएगी या एज पर बेजर प्राइस को अलग से नियोजियेट करने की बात आएगी। उस के बारे में बताने की कृपा करे। एक चीज में यह भी निवेदन कर दूँ कि इस को आप टेम्पोररी फेज न समझें। कई वर्षों से आर०प०पी०पी० का जो फंक्शनिंग रहा है, उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए सोच कर चलें कि उस का फंक्शनिंग क्या होना चाहिए।

श्री विक्रम महाजन : जहां तक आर०प०पी०पी० के फंक्शनिंग का सवाल है, हर साल वह इम्प्रूव करता जा रहा है। माननीय सदस्य ने खुद ही कीगर दी थी कि 1977 में 200, 250 दिन था, 1978 में वह 200 से ज्यादा हुआ और 1979 में कम हुआ। तो मेरे पास 1980 के फोरस हैं जिन में 14 दफा गया है और दिन भी कोई 90 के करीब हैं। तो हर साल पावर स्टेशन इम्प्रूव करता जा रहा है और हमें उम्मीद है कि जिस तेजी से, जिस रफ्तार से यह इम्प्रूव कर रहा है इस से अगले साल और कम तक लीफ होगी इसकी बजह से।

जहां तक नापथा झाकड़ी का सवाल है मैं इसकी तक्सील में नहीं जाना चाहता। मगर मैं इतना कहना

चाहता हूँ कि हिमाचल प्रदेश ने और हरियाणा ने अपना एग्रीमेंट किया था। जिस स्टेट के पास आड़इल प्रोडक्शन होता है उसको हक होना है कि वह डाइवर्शन करे और आपस में एग्रीमेंट को, किसी भी स्टेट के साथ एग्रीमेंट करे। इसलिए उन्होंने एग्रीमेंट किया। हमने उनसे कहा कि बाकी की नार्दन स्टेटों को भी कुछ जेअर दे दीजिए तो उन्होंने कहा कि आप इन्वेस्टमेंट कर दीजिए। यह बेसिक एग्रीमेंट हिमाचल और हरियाणा सरकार का है। हम तो इसमें जब आये जब हमने कहा कि बाकी स्टेटों को भी पावर मिलनी चाहिए। वरना उनका हक है वे हमें भी एक्सक्लूस कर सकते हैं।

जहां तक रेट्स का सवाल है, राजस्थान को भी उसी रेट पर पावर दी जाएगी जिस रेट पर यू०पी० को दी जाती है।

18.16 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Power failure in Delhi on April 21, 1981.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, दिल्ली भारत की राजधानी है और विजली जीवन का एक जरूरी अंग है। राजधानी में 21-4-81 की रात 9-55 मिनट पर विजली फेल हुई और 2 घण्टे तक विजली नहीं आ सकी, जिससे समूची दिल्ली का लगाव समूचे देश और विदेश से कट गया। टेलीफोन व तार फेल हो गए हवाई उड़ानें रेडियो स्टेशन बन्द हो गए, अखबार (समाचार-पत्र) छप नहीं सके। अस्पताल में मरीजों के साथ क्या गुजरीं यह सोच कर दिल कांपता है। विजली फेल होने की जिम्मेवारी किस पर है और क्यों है इसकी जांच के लिये हाई कोर्ट के जज को नियुक्त किया जाये,

पाए गए दोषी अधिकारियों के खिलाफ समूचित कार्यवाही की जाये, जिससे अविष्य में इस प्रकार की अप्रिय घटनाएं पुनः न घट सकें ।

18.17 hrs.

[SHRI K. RAJAMALLU in the Chair]

कर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महजन) : माननीय चेयरमेन, साहब, मैंने दिल्ली में बिजली जाने के बारे में एक स्टेटमेंट दे दिया है। मैंने यह बताया है कि यह ब्रेकडाउन देहर से पानीपत लाइन में एक ट्रिपिंग की वजह से हुआ था। यह एक इम्पार्टेट लाइन है जो कि पंजाब, हिमाचल प्रदेश, यू०पी०, दिल्ली सभी को बनेकट करती है। इसमें पानीपत के पास एक टेक्नीकल डिफेक्ट हुआ इसकी वजह से दिल्ली में ब्लेक आउट हुआ। हमने थोड़े से समय में ही कुछ मशीनरीज के डिफेक्ट को दूर करके बिजली को रेस्टोर कर दिया।

जहां तक दिल्ली में पावर सिचुएशन का ताल्लुक है दिल्ली में पावर सिचुएशन पिछले दिनों में बहुत अच्छी रही है। मार्च, 1979 में जबकि इनकी सरकार थी सात दिन लोड शेडिंग हुआ जबकि इस साल एक दिन भी नहीं हुआ। अप्रैल, 1979 में जबकि इनकी सरकार थी 9 दिन लोड शेडिंग हुआ इस साल कोई भी नहीं हुआ। कल जो हुआ इसकी वजह प्रिड में डिफेक्ट होना था। हमने इंकावायरी आर्डर कर दी है। हमारे जितने टेक्नीकल मेम्बर हैं वे इसका पता लगायेंगे कि यह फेल्यूर क्यों हुआ। यह बात मैंने स्टेटमेंट में मैं भी कह दी है। इस बात का भी पता लगाया जा रहा है कि वहां क्या टेक्नीकल रिकवायरमेंट्स हैं जिससे कि दुबारा यह रिपीटीशन न हो। यह प्योरेली टेक्नीकल

मामला है। यह सब मैंने स्टेटमेंट में भी बताया है।

श्री मनोराम बाणजी : अगर पिछली सरकार कल करे तो आपको भी कल करने की छुट्टी है? अगर पिछली सरकार ने पाप किया तो क्या आप भी पाप करेंगे? अगर पिछली सरकार के बक्त में दस दिन बिजली नहीं आया तो आप को भी इसके लिए माफ़ा दे दी जाए? इसके लिए आपकी सरकार जिम्मेदार है, पिछली सरकार जिम्मेदार नहीं। पिछली सरकार बुरी थी इसलिए आप भी बुरा होना चाहते हैं?

(ii) HARMFUL EFFECTS OF INDISCRIMINATE USE OF POISONOUS CHEMICAL PESTICIDES

*SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA (Kalahandi) : Efforts are being made all over the country for increasing agricultural production and with that end in view the newly developed high yielding varieties of crops have been introduced extensively. Additional quantities of fertilizers and chemical pesticides are necessarily used in the fields where such high yielding varieties of seeds are sown. Proper instructions are always written on the cover of the packets and tin containers of these chemical pesticides about the method of their use in the fields. But the Indian farmers who are generally illiterate, find it extremely difficult to understand these written instructions.

A few years back one of the research organisations of San Francisco of USA had cautioned the farmers all over the country about the harmful effects of the use of chemical pesticides in farming. This organisation was of the view that the indiscriminate use of chemical pesticides was the root cause of a large number of new diseases and deaths caused there-

*The original speech was delivered in Oriya.

by. In view of the above mentioned dangers inherent in the use of such pesticides, the Government of India should send circulars to the farming communitees warning them not to use the chemical pesticides without proper precaution and care. It may be recalled that the former USA President had banned the export of chemical pesticides by the various trading companies of USA which were harmful and poisonous. He had cautioned the farmers all over the world against the use of those pesticides. In view of this, I request that the Government of India should take every precautionary measure for not using such harmful and poisonous chemical pesticides.

Even water kept in the clean tins and plastic packets earlier used for containing pesticides has been found to be contaminated. Since most of the farmers are illiterate the Government should immediately impose restrictions on use of such poisonous chemical pesticides. I demand that the Government should set up a research laboratory in each State and these chemical pesticides should be examined thoroughly in the laboratory before sending to the fields.

(iii) NEED TO ACCORD TRADE UNION RIGHTS TO THE WORKERS WORKING IN THE INDUSTRIAL BELT OF MIRZAPUR, U.P.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): In the industrial belt of Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh in places like Renukut, Benusagar, Saktinagar, big factories like Hindalco exist and also big power plants are being constructed, and big coal mines are functioning. These power projects belong to the public sector and belong to the Central Government as well as the State Government. The coal mines are owned by the Central Government. In this area there is absolutely no right for the workers to function and organise their trade unions. In the entire belt Section 144 is enforced for more than 16 months at a stretch. The union specially cannot hold any public meeting or demonstration since permission is rarely granted to them. Restrictions on meetings and demonstrations are

projects in collusion with the local administration. Even ordinary gate-meetings are not allowed to be held at the gates of Hindalco and Renusagar Power Projects. The local administration is controlled by the management and in factories and projects at their behest the police openly terrorise the workers and very often beat them and start false cases against them. The Central Government should immediately enquire into the whole matter and see that rule of law prevails there and industrial workers are not treated as bonded labourers and slaves as they are also employees of the public sector belonging to the Central Government.

(iv) Need to provide coal and lignite to brick kiln manufacturers of Gujarat.

श्री मोतो भाई आर० चौधरी (मेहसाना) : गुजरात में इंटे पकाने के लिए स्लैक कोल और लिगनाईट न मिलने की वजह से इंट उद्योग में भारी रुकावट आई है। सिर्फ अहमदाबाद में ही इंट उत्पादन में 40 प्रतिशत की कमी हो रही है। कई इंट पकाने वाले कारखाने (भट्टे) बंद हो गए हैं जिससे कि 15 से 20 हजार मजदूर बेकार हो गए हैं अर्थात बेरोजगार हो गए हैं। मिलों और कोयले से चलने वाले कारखानों से जो कोयले की राख निकलती है यह ज्यादातर इंट पकाने के उपयोग में आती है लेकिन बढ़ती हुई इंटों की मांग को देखते हुए यह राख पर्याप्त भावा में इंट पकाने वाले कारखानों को नहीं मिल रही है। राख की मांग ज्यादा होने के कारण इसके दामों में 2 से 3 गना तक की वृद्धि हो गई है जिससे इंटों के भाव भी बढ़ रहे हैं। ब्रिक मेनी-फैक्चरस एसोसिएशन ने बार बार भाग की है कि गजरान में कच्छ में जो लिगनाईट वर्तमान में मिल रहा है यह इंट उद्योग को दिया जाए क्योंकि स्लैक कोल मिलता नहीं है और लिगनाईट भी नहीं मिल रहा है। अब भानसून भी आने वाला

है तो जल्दी से जल्दी इंटे बनाने वालों को लिगनाईट और स्लैक कोल की माग रेल मंत्रालय और खान मंत्रालय से पूरी की जावे जिससे कि इंटे काफी मात्रा में तैयार हो सके और बेरोजगार मजदूरों को काम मिल सके।

(v) NEED FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO RAJASTHAN TO MEET FAMINE CONDITIONS

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Rajasthan continues to be in the grip of the worst famine that has ever visited the State. While this situation prevailing in the State continues to be grim, the availability of the funds with relief department is rather depressing. The Government of India had sanctioned Rs. 7.74 crores for the financial year 1980-81. Most of this money has already been expended for meeting the liabilities of the famine work undertaken by the State Government for the previous year and virtually no funds were available to meet the exigencies of the current famine. During the first week of November, 1980 an allocation of Rs. 3 crores was made by the State Government but this too has been fully utilised for meeting the expenditure on test-relief work, payment of wages for the previous famine work, making arrangements for transporting drinking water and fodder to the remote areas. The net result today is that the State Government's coffer is totally empty and the situation continues to be grim and a sustained relief operation is the need of the hour. Most of the test relief work started in the districts are nearing completion and this must be followed up by regular relief works. Nearly 62,926 labourers are engaged in relief work in 431 test relief centres and all these persons will be thrown out of employment unless Central assistance is forthcoming to meet their wage bills. The Central Study Teams visited the State from 27th to 30th November, 1980. Subsequently, the team sought some information which was submitted immediately. In a memorandum submitted to the Government of India on 15-11-1980, the State Government had asked for an assistance of Rs. 174 crores for various

relief measures but till today no information about the Central allocation of funds to the State Government has been furnished.

The State Government have in anticipation of the Central assistance, sanctioned a sum of Rs. 16 crores for the current year, so that no worker is retrenched and no relief work is stopped. The State Government have also taken a decision that all the relief works there were continuing on 31st of March, 1981 should continue and where the work has been completed, the labour force working there should be transferred to other places. The Centre would have to realise that the aforesaid commitments of the Government, which are just and necessary to meet a difficult situation cannot continue unless immediate Central assistance is rushed to the State Government. It is indeed strange that although the Minister of Agriculture has assured this House that he would give all possible assistance to the State of Rajasthan to meet the difficult situation, the Central assistance is yet to reach the State Government, although all the necessary information and break-up of the utilisation of the money sought from the Centre has already been furnished as late as December, 1980. Centre has already taken three months to consider this issue and any further delay to give assistance to the State will hamper all developmental activities and plan programme, because the State will have to give top priority to meet the famine conditions in the State and divert all funds earmarked for developmental activities for this purpose. I hope and trust that the Central Government would realise the gravity of the situation and act expeditiously.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the half-hour discussion.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I hope the Finance Bill will be only moved for consideration today.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): You know more than anybody else that the Finance Bill has got to be moved on the day it is set down, because it

contains certain provisions. Otherwise, there may be leakages and all that. Therefore, I will have to move it to-day itself.

18.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Compensation to passengers for late running of trains

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधेपुरा) : मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर आप ने आधे घण्टे की चर्चा देने की मंजूरी दी है। चाहे देर में ही सही अपने रूलिंग में तरमीम करके ही सही आपने बाद में जो इस चर्चा के लिए समय दिया है उसका विरोध किए वगैर मैं नहीं रह सकता हूँ।

इस विषय की महत्ता को सभी लोग जानते हैं, सारा मुल्क जानता है। आज भारतीय रेल की एक भी गाड़ी समय पर नहीं चलती है। जो प्रतिष्ठा वाली गाड़ियां हैं जैसे राजधानी, डीलक्स या मेल और एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां वे तक समय पर नहीं चलती हैं, पैसेंजर गाड़ियों के बारे में तो कहना ही क्या। सरकार इसको कितनी महत्ता देती है इसको आप इसी से समझ सकते हैं कि रेल मंत्री जी सदन में नहीं हैं, राज्य मंत्री जी बीमार हैं और जो डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब हैं वे क्या क्या करें, चैकिंग करें, फेट ओरिएंटेशन की तरफ ध्यान दें या क्या करें? मुझे उन पर दया आती है।

समय पर गाड़ियां नहीं चलने के कारण लोगों को बहुत नुकसान होता है। कोई समय पर अस्पताल नहीं पहुँच पाता है और उसकी हालत गम्भीर होती है तो उसको अपनी जान से हाथ धोना पड़ता है, किसी को अपने मुकदमे की पैरवी करने के लिए जाना होता है गाड़ी से और गाड़ी समय पर नहीं

पहुँचती है तो वह मुकदमे की पैरवी नहीं कर पाता है और हार जाता है, तो उसको जो नुकसान होता है उसका अंदाजा आप लगा सकते हैं। रेल मंत्रालय रेलें चला कर एक ओपन आफर लोगों को देता है, पैसेंजर्ज को देता है और वह यह है कि टिकट खरीद कर बैठ कर जाएं और उस आफर को पैसेंजर एक्सेप्ट करते हैं। यह कांट्रैक्ट तब पूरा होता है जब समय पर पैसेंजर्ज को निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर पहुँचा दिया जाए। समय पर नहीं पहुँचाने से रेलें इस कांट्रैक्ट को ब्रेक करती हैं और वास्तव में ऐसा करने पर उनको पैसेंजर्ज को कम्पैसेशन देना चाहिये।

सदन में बहुत बार विभिन्न रूपों में लेट रनिंग आफ ट्रेंज पर चर्चा होती रही है। रेल मंत्री जी कहने रहे हैं कि बार बार चेन पुर्लिंग होता है, राज्यों की कानून व्यवस्था अच्छी नहीं है, इसलिए गाड़ियां लेट चलती हैं। कल और आज भी हमारे गृह मंत्री ने कहा कि कानून और व्यवस्था की हालत अच्छी हुई है। तब या तो वह ठीक है, या यह ठीक है। कौन ठीक है, मैं नहीं जानता हूँ, लेकिन मैं मानता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री ठीक हैं। इस सदन में जब भी कोई चर्चा हुई, कोई डिमांड आए, तो कहा गया कि वास्तव में पहले की सरकार के समय हालत बदतर थी, हमने उसको इम्प्रूव किया। और इम्प्रूवमेंट के बाद यह हालत है।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय केवल वयतव्य ही देने रहेंगे या वह देखेंगे कि गाड़ियां समय पर पहुँच सकें। हमें पता नहीं कि रेल मंत्री

रेल से चलते हैं या नहीं, लेकिन इस देश में जितने भी लोग रेल से यात्रा करते हैं, उनका अनुभव है कि गाड़ियां दो, चार, पांच, सात घंटे और कभी कभी तो चौबीस घंटे, लेट चलती हैं, और कहा जाता है कि वे समय पर चलती हैं।

मंत्री महोदय ने ला एंड आर्डर की बात कही। अगर वास्तव में ला एंड आर्डर की समस्या हो जाए, तो शायद गाड़ियां ठीक समय पर चलने लगें। बैस्ट बंगाल में अगर गाड़ी लेट चलती है, तो रेल कर्मचारियों की पिटाई होती है, और उसके बाद गाड़ी ठीक समय पर चलती है। ला एंड आर्डर की समस्या हूई—लेकिन जिस अर्थ में उन्होंने कहा वह नहीं हूई—और गाड़ियां समय पर चलती हैं। मैं देश के और लोगों, और विभिन्न रेलों से चलने वाले लोगों, का आवाहन करना चाहता हूं कि अगर समय पर रेल चलाने का वही तरीका है, जो कि बैस्ट बंगाल में अपनाया गया है, तो वे भी वही तरीका अख्तियार करें, अगर वे नहीं करेंगे, तो और कोई चारा नज़र नहीं आता है।

मेरे विचार में गाड़ियों के देर से चलने के कुछ खास कारण हैं। मंत्री महोदय को उनकी जानकारी होनी चाहिए, जो मैं बताना चाहता हूं। पहला कारण तो यह है कि आज गुडम्सट्रेन्ज को प्रायोरी दी गई है। मंत्री महोदय कहत हैं कि आज फेट-ओरियेंटेड साइकालोजी होनी चाहिए और इस दिशा में उन्होंने थोड़ी पहल भी की है। लेकिन हम पूछना चाहते हैं कि क्या रेलवेज के बजल विजनस कनसन ही है या उसका कोई समाजिक दायित्व भी है। मेरा तात्पर्य यह है कि भारत सरकार जो रेल चलाती है वह केवल पैसे के दृष्टिकोण से नहीं चलती है। अगर

बहकेबल पैसे के दृष्टिकोण से रेल चलाए जाए तो उन भित्तिये हुए भूभागों में रेलें नहीं चलानी चाहिए जहां से रेलवेज की मान्यता के मूलाधिक एक सरटेन पारसेटेज आफ रिटर्न एक्सपेक्ट नहीं की जाती है और न आती है।

लेकिन मंत्री महोदय के प्रेडेसेसर्ज ने कहा है कि देश के लोगों को कम पैसे से समय पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर पहुंचाना हमारा समाजिक दायित्व है। तो फिर मंत्री महोदय स्पष्ट कहें कि गुडज ट्रेन्ज को प्रायोरी क्यों देते हैं। हमने देखा है कि मेल और एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां रुकी रहती हैं और गुडज ट्रेन्ज बगल से निकल जाती हैं। इनके जो अफसर हैं, जिनको शायद कुछ तबादला लेना होगा या कुछ एक्सटेशन लेना होगा—जो शायद इन्होंने दे भी दिया है—उनको देखना चाहिए कि पैसेजर गाड़ियों के साथ कुछ बेलेन्स तो मेनटन किया जाए। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यही वह विभाग है जहां लाखों लाख लोग रोज यह एग्जामिन करते हैं कि गाड़ी ठीक समय पर चलती है या नहीं।

वास्तव में इस मूलक में गाड़ियां—इकानोमी का नव सेटर हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय को अगाहा करना चाहता हूं कि उनके अफसर उनको गुमराह करना चाहत है और शायद बदनाम भी करना चाहते हैं। रेल मंत्रालय के बजट की बहस में मैंने कहा था कि माल भाड़े और पैसेजर किराये में बढ़ोतरी कर के बहुत मुश्किल से 11.40 करोड़ रुपया मिलेगा लेकिन इतने बड़े बजट ध्वनि में मंत्री महोदय ने कहीं पर थैफूट पिलफैज और क्लेम की बात नहीं की। आखिर जो रेल बजट बनाता है उसका एक तारीका बना हूआ है। पहले भी रेल मंत्री रहे हैं और पहले भी रेल बजट बनते रहे हैं। उनको देख कर बजट बनाना चाहिए।

आगर के बत उन्हें देवा गरा होता तो भाड़ा बढ़ाने को जरूर न पड़ता। जब हमने कहा तो मन्त्री महोदय ने माना कि गलती हुई। नहिं हम आज तक नहीं जान पाए कि गलती करने वालों ने कोई सजा भी मुगरी या उनमें से किसी की फिरो हुई, किंगे रेटेंशन मिला और करी को छुल और मिला।

मैं कृत्ति चहता हूं कि वे लोग मन्त्री महोदय को गुमराह करना चाहत हैं। इन्हें उन्हें देवा चाहिए कि वह अफसरों के बहकावें में न जाए। दूसरी बात मैं यह फिरो चहता हूं कि यह जो उन्होंने कहा कि हम हर महोने गुडज ट्रेन में इनी आरनिंग हुई है या तो हम उनसे यह भी आग्रह करना चाहते हैं कि वह देखें कि कित चोर को पाने के लिए उन्होंने दिखाया, या आग भी, आने वाले महोनों और सालों में भी, वह दिखायेंगे इस की भी देखने की जरूरत है।

दूसरा कारण जो लेट चलने का मैं मनता हूं वह है मजदूरों में असंतोष। आज माननीय रेन का मजदूर असंतुष्ट है? उसके दो तोन कारणों में से एक कारण तो यह है कि आज आप अफसर ग्रेड में बराबर बढ़ोत्तरी किए जारहे हैं और जो नोचे वास्तव काम करते हैं उनके पदों को उत्तर्ण न कर रहे हैं। आप देखेंगे शुरू में 16 एडोशनल जो एम आप ने बढ़ा दए। सब जगह जहा एक डी एस थे वहा दो दो तीन तोन डी एस हो गए। एक साल सवा साल इन को आए दुए हो गया आप यह देखें कि इनकी परफार्मेंस क्या है। आज आप यह मानते हैं कि डोस्टेलाइज्ड एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन हो, तो उस में यदि इन को परफार्मेंस प्रचलित हो तब तो ठोक है और यदि नहीं हो तो उन को अंग्रेजिनल पोजीशन पर रिवर्ट किया जाय और उनको हटाकर जो वास्तव में हाथ से काम करते हैं

ऐसे लोगों को और नौकरी दीजिए ताकि इसका काम आगे चल सके और मजदूरों में संतोष हो सके।

दूसरा कारण असंतोष का यह है कि आज इस मुल्क में अनडिक्लेयर्ड एमजन्सी है, ऐसा मैं मानता हूं। एमजैंसी में लोगों को परेशानी होती थी कर्मचारियों को परेशानी थी लेकिन अभी जो परेशानी है उस का कोई व्यान नहीं किया जा सकता। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि लाखों लाख कर्मचारी जो वास्तव में इन के ईशारे पर मरने के लिए तैयार हैं उनको भी इसलिए पीनलाइज किया जाता है कि लेजिटिमेट ट्रेड यूनियन राइट के तहत कहीं वह एजीटेशन करते कहीं घरना देते, आप को कोई कोप्रसंन नहीं करते काम नहीं छोड़ते लेकिन फिर भी उन को परेशान किया जाता है। उस में आल इंडिया रेलवेज एम्प्लाइज कान्फेडरेशन के लोग हैं कर्मचारी लोग यहां हैं। लेकिन चूंकि इन्होंने एक बार इशारा दिया अपने अफसरों को कि थोड़ा टफ होने की जरूरत है और उन्होंने उस का फायदा उठाना शुरू कर दिया। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह की बात न हो, आप इतना न मरोड़ें कि रस्सी ही टूट जाये। यदि आप चाहते हैं कि रेल के कर्मचारियों से वास्तव में आप मदद लें, यदि आप चाहते हैं कि उनकी सुख-सुविधा की बात हो तो उन को इस तरह से पीनलाइज न करें कि लाचार हो कर सारे रेल कर्मचारी एक साथ हो जायं और आप को या सारे देश को वह भुगतना पड़े जो न देश भुगतने को स्थिति में है और न कहती है आप चाहते हैं। इसलिए मैं इस तरफ आप का ध्यान दिनाना चाहता हूं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : लोको बारे में भी बताइए।

भी राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यात्रा : हां वह भी है। (अद्यताम)

तीसरा कारण जो मैं मानता हूं वह यह है कि कुछ केसेज में कोयले की कमी की बात वह कहते हैं कि हमारे पास कोयले की कमी है और इसलिए गाड़ियों समय पर नहीं चल सकतीं। पार्ट्स की, पुरजे की कमी खासकर इंजिन के लिए, वह बात आती है। गाड़ी तथा इंजन के प्रापर मैट्रिनेस की बात आती है। ये चार पांच कारण हैं, इनको मंत्री जी देखें ताकि जिन कारणों से ये गाड़िया लेट चलती हैं उन को दूर किया जा सके।

मंत्री महोदय ने एक बार कहा कि दो महीने में गाड़िया समय पर चलने लगेंगी। अब यह तो इसे तरह की बात हुई कि प्रथम चाइनीज आक्रमण के समय हमारे नेता ने कहा कि हम ने अपनी फौजों को कह दिया है कि चाइनीज को निकाल दे। वास्तव में क्या हुआ यह तो देखना चाहिए। एक महीना गुजर गया। इनके इस वक्तव्य का लोगों ने स्वागत किया था जिस वक्त इन्होंने यह वक्तव्य दिया था कि दो महीने में गाड़ियां समय पर चलने लगेंगी। लेकिन एक महीना गुजर गया और इसका कुछ नहीं है। आज तक कुछ हो नहीं पाया। एक भी गाड़ी समय पर नहीं चल पा रही है। इसलिए इसे भी इन को देखना चाहिए। केवल वक्तव्य देने से नहीं होगा। यह वक्तव्य तो ठीक इसी तरह का हुआ जो जनता रिजिम के प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि पांच वर्ष में हम महंगाई दूर कर देंगे और दस वर्ष में बेरोजगारी दूर कर देंगे। उन को शायद पांच या दस वर्ष रहना नहीं था। तो क्या इन को भी एक या दो महीने नहीं रहना है? यदि ऐसा है तो हमें कुछ कहना नहीं है। यदि ऐसा है तो इन्हें कुछ करने

की जरूरत है ताकि वास्तव में गाड़िया समय पर चले।

अन्त में मैं कुछ सुझाव दे कर खत्म करूँगा कि यदि इन बातों पर अमल किया जाय तो गाड़ियां समय पर चल सकती हैं। (1) गुडस तथा पसेंजर ट्रेन्स में पैरिटी रखी जाय क्योंकि रेल केवल कार्मिशयल आर्गेनाइजेशन नहीं है बल्कि सामाजिक दायित्व भी इसका है।

(2) मजदूरों को यह मान कराया जाय कि सरकार उन की वाजिब मांग मानने को तैयार है तथा शांति से काम करने वाले मजदूरों को लेजिटिमेट ट्रेड यूनियन अधिकारों के अन्तर्गत काम करने पर विकिटमाइज नहीं किया जायगा।

(3) वर्क रिव्यू होना चाहिये। जैसा मैं ने पहले कहा जो अफसरों की बहाली की है उनका वर्क रिव्यू होना चाहिए कि वास्तव में उन्होंने कितना इम्प्रूवमेंट किया है। यदि नहीं किया है तो उन को ओरिजिनल पोजीशन पर रिवर्ट करना चाहिए।

(4) जहां तक कोयले की कमी की बात है रेल मंत्रालय कह देता है कि कोयला नहीं है लेकिन अगर आप एनजी मिनिस्टर से बात करे तो वे कह देंगे कि रैक्स नहीं है। आखिर यह जो बाटिल नेक है इसको कहीं तो समाप्त होना चाहिए। एक दूसरे पर दोषारोपण से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। बजाए एक दूसरे पर दोषारोपण करने के आप उन चीजों को मोहिया करे, रैक्स और कोयला दोनों को आप मोहिया करे ताकि समय पर गाड़िया चलाई जासके।

(5) जहां तक मिनिस्टर लेबिल की बात है मैं इस सन्दर्भ में स्वर्गीय

हनुमन्तंया जो को श्रद्धाजलि देना चाहूँगा जोकि आज हमारे बीच नहीं है वे जब इस विभाग के मंत्री थे, उस समय इमर्जेंसी नहीं थी फिर भी उन्होने रेल समय पर चलाई। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनका अपना एक काम करने का तारीका था। वे हर रोज रात को दस बजे देखते थे कि 40-50 जो महत्वपूर्ण गाड़ियाँ हैं वह समय पर चल रही हैं या नहीं। आप सारे हेडक्वार्टर्स से टेलोफोन पर इस बात का पता रोज लगा सकते हैं। आपने हेडक्वार्टर्स के ऊपर यह काम छोड़ दिया है तो वहाँ से यह काम होने वाला नहीं है। हेडक्वार्टर्स तो आपको और भी बदनाम करने वाले हैं। आप हर रात को रेंयू कीजिए कि 40-50 जो महत्वपूर्ण गाड़ियाँ हैं वह समय पर चलती हैं या नहीं चलती हैं। अगर समय से नहीं चलती है तो उसके लिए कौन रेस्पांसिबल है? यह आपको देखना चाहिए।

यह बातें जो मैंने बताई हैं, इन पर मंत्री जो सही रूप से विचार करके जवाब दें।

रेल भवालय में उप मंत्री (धी मल्लिका जून): माननीय सदस्य का जो यह कथन है कि आज ट्रेन्स समय पर नहीं चल रही हैं वह सही है लेकिन जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने इस सदन में कहा है कि गुड्स ट्रैफिक को प्रायर्टी देने तथा कर्मचारियों में असतोष के कारण ऐसा हो रहा है, वैसी बात नहीं है। कर्मचारियों में कोई ऐसा असंतोष की बात नहीं है। कर्मचारियों के कल्याण के लिए सरकार हर समय अपनी तरफ से पूरा प्रयत्न करती है। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य स्वयं मानते हैं कि देश की आर्थिक स्थिति का भी हमें ध्यान रखना चाहिए। देश की आर्थिक स्थिति के पुनर्निर्माण के लिए गुड्स ट्रैफिक के मूवमेन्ट को प्रायर्टी दी गई

है और मैं समझता हूँ कि सारे सदन का सहयोग इसमें प्राप्त होगा।

कोल के बारे में जैसा आपने कहा है, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि इण्डस्ट्री और रेलवेज को रोज स्टीम कोल की तकरीबन तीन हजार वैगन्स की आवश्यकता होती है लेकिन सिर्फ दो हजार वैगन्स की लोडिंग होती है, जिसमें से हम स्वयं रेलवेज के लिए 1455 वैगन्स लेते हैं, थोड़ा सा बालंटी कट कर के, और बाकी इण्डस्ट्रीज को चलाने में मदद करते हैं, जैसे कि केमिकल इण्डस्ट्री है और पेपर इण्डस्ट्री है। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने स्वयं भी कहा है कि पसेंजर्स को समय से डेस्टिनेशन पर पहुँचाना भी आवश्यक है। किसी भी कारण से वे कहीं जाते हैं उनको ले जाने के लिए अगर समय पर ट्रेन्स नहीं चलेंगी तो काफ़ी दिक्कत होती है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि ट्रेन्स लेट होने के कई कारण रहते हैं जिनमें एक सैबटाज भी हो सकता है और एलार्म चेन पुर्लिंग भी हो सकती है। एक जगह पर कोई ट्रेन हक जाती है तो पीछे से आने वाली ट्रेनें भी रुक जाती हैं। अगर चेन-पुर्लिंग होगी तो ट्रेन की स्पीड भी कम हो जायेगी और फिर आगे स्पीड पिक-प्रप करने में टाइम लगता है। इस तरह से एक चेन पुर्लिंग हो जाने से ट्रेन आधा घंटा लेट हो जाने की सम्भावना हो जाती है। एक ट्रेन इस तरीके से पीछे होने से आने वाली ट्रेन पर इफैक्ट होता है। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने सुझाव दिए हैं, उन प्लाइट्स पर विचार ही नहीं करेंगे, बल्कि भारत सरकार भी पंक्त्यलिटी के बारे में विचार कर रही है। जो यार्ड रेल में सफर करते हैं, उनको कैसे समय पर पहुँचा सकते हैं, उसके लिए हमारे पास स्पेशल मोनेटरिंग सल आरम्भ हो गया है। 45 पेरस के बारे में माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे, बल्कि उससे बढ़कर हम जहां मेल एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन्स हो, उनको सम्पूर्ण तरीके से बक्त पर पहुँचाने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : मिनिस्टर-
सेवल पर करना चाहते हैं या नहीं ?

श्री मल्लकार्जुन : यह ठीक है कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी दो महोने पहले पंक्तुएलिटी के बारे में कहा था । वह दो-महोने या तीन महोने की बात नहीं है, हमारे जो समाज विरोधी एलीमेन्ट्स हैं वे इस में काफी नुकसान पहुंचाते हैं । मिनिस्ट्री लेवल पर हम रोज मानिटरिंग करने की कोशिश करते हैं और आगे भी करेंगे । हमारे ऊपर के लेवल पर जितनी श्री प्रेस्टोजस ट्रेन्ज़ हैं उन की मानिटरिंग हो रही है । हम रेल-गाड़ियों की समय पर गत्तव्य स्थानों पर पहुंचाने के लिये पूर्ण प्रयत्न करेंगे ।

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL (Matnurapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have heard the statement of the hon. Minister and the suggestions given by my hon friend, Shri R P. Yadav.

My point is that there is an additional charge for the super fast train because of its super fast speed and lesser time consumption to reach the destination. The question is not that the Government will not be in a position to give compensation. But my point is, when a passenger gets into the train with a proper ticket, it is the duty of the railway administration to bring him to his destination in time. It is an implied contract. If the train does not run or it does not reach the destination in time or it consumes more time than the scheduled time, then it is nothing but a breach of contract. If a passenger fails to pay the fare for his journey, he will be dealt with according to the law of the land. So, the railways are taking money from the passenger and saying that he will reach the destination within such and such a time. If they are not in a position to do their duty, they should pay a penalty for that.

The Indian Airlines is a member of the IATA where it is the custom that if the journey is delayed by one hour or more, the full ticket value is refund-

ed to the passenger. I want to know whether this can be done in the case of railways also. I want to ask the hon. Minister to think over this.

SHRI G. M. PANATWALLA (Ponani): He is accepting the suggestion.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Well and good; I welcome that.

Another Chairman of the Railway Board has communicated in a recent letter to our Chief Whip Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu that 60 per cent of the trains are running punctually. That is, punctuality is 60 per cent. So, what about the 40 per cent? They are compelled to pay extra money. This is illegal and immoral, I say.

My point is that the railway passengers should be refunded on the spot if the train runs more than half-an-hour late.

Unless this is done and unless the compensation is paid, the concerned officials responsible for this delay cannot be detected. They will remain unspotted.

The next point is that it is necessary to get incentives to employees also. You are not listening to the demands of the loco-running staff. They are to work more than 14 hours, even some times 16 hours, 20 hours. They are treated inhumanly. In no modern country, more than 6 hours are to be worked by the loco-staff, the firemen or the drivers. But, if they are not properly treated, if their demands are not met by the Government, how can the Government expect the train to run properly, punctually and efficiently?

My point is that it is due to late running of trains that there is loss of revenue. There is prolonged track occupation and dislocation of continuous movement. Consequently, national loss is taking place every day. So, the primary task of the Government is to fully ensure the punctual running of the train and should charge that much of fare only which is legitimate.

The suburban train services are very important. The suburban train service must be punctual. I would like to know what steps are going to be taken by this Government in that regard also to see that the daily passengers, the employees are benefited? that much I have to say.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :
सभापति महोदय, शार्ह राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव ने जो कहा और मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में जो आंकड़े दिये हैं—उन को दृष्टि में रखते हुए मैं आप का ध्यान राज्य सभा के एक अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 1121 की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ इस में मंत्री महोदय ने जो मेल और एक्स्प्रेस ट्रेन्ज लेट चलती हैं उनके बारे में आंकड़े दिये हैं। इनके जवाब के अनुसार मध्य रेलवे में जहाँ जनवरी, 1978 में 90.6 प्रतिशत ट्रेनें स हो टाइम पर चलती थीं, वहाँ दिसम्बर, 1980 में 84.3 प्रतिशत रह गया। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि सही टाइम पर चलने की रेशा घट गई है। इसी तरह से पूर्वी रेलवे में 89.7 प्रतिशत ट्रेनें जनवरी, 1978 में चलती थीं, जो दिसम्बर, 1980 में घट कर 77.5 प्रतिशत रह गई। उत्तर रेलवे में जनवरी, 1978 में 92.6 प्रतिशत ट्रेनें समय पर चलती थीं, लेकिन दिसम्बर, 1981 में घटकर 91.1 प्रतिशत रह गई। पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में यह 98.9 प्रतिशत था लेकिन दिसम्बर, 1980 में घट कर 96 प्रतिशत रह गया। पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे में 91.1 प्रतिशत था जो दिसम्बर, 1980 में घटकर 79.6 प्रतिशत हो गया। दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे में जहाँ जनवरी 1978 में 93 परसेन्ट गाड़ी चलती थीं पंक्तु अली, वहाँ दिसम्बर, 1980 में घटकर 91 पर सेन्ट हो गई और दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे में जहाँ 95.2 पर सेन्ट चलती थीं, वे घट कर 89.5 परसेन्ट रह गई और पश्चिम रेलवे में जहाँ 94.6 परसेन्ट थीं, वे घट कर 85.7 परसेन्ट रह गई और अभी जैसा मेरे एक साथी ने कहा, यदि वह सही बात है, अब घट कर 60 परसेन्ट पंक्तु एलटी रह गई है। ऐसी

अगर स्थिति है, तो इस देश को भगवान ही बचावे।

हम लोगों को भी इस का बिटर एक्स-परियंस है और रेलवे का ही नहीं है बल्कि प्लेन का भी है। मैंने अभी मन बनावो कि प्लेन से चलूँ। कोयला रेकेट पर मेरा कालिंग एटेंशन था और मेरा पहला नाम था। मैं रांची से चला और यहाँ पर 10 बजे प्लेन को पहुँच जाना चाहिए था लेकिन वह यहाँ पहुँचा डेढ़ बजे। तो हम ने कहा कि वहाँ दह प्लेन रेकेट तो नहीं है कोल रेकेट के बदले अभी मैं पिछले शुक्रवार को जब पार्लियामेंट का संशान नहीं था, जंग बुन्डुनवान से कालका से चला था। तो पहले तो यह कहा कि वह आधा घंटा लेट है, फिर कहा कि डेढ़ घंटा लट है और फिर वह 2 घंटे लेट हो गई और उस को जो यहाँ 7 बजे पहुँचना चाहिए था, वह यहाँ साढ़े 10 और पैम्पे 11 बजे पहुँची। उस के बाद खान-पान, रहन सहन के बारे में तो मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता क्योंकि यहाँ पर कम्पसमन का मामला है इसलिए वहीं तक अपने को सीमित रखूँगा। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि जो आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं व उम के सामने हैं। मैं आप की इन्टेंशन पर डाऊट नहीं करता हूँ कि मंत्री जी ने इंस्ट्रक्शन द दी कि गाड़ी को लट करो। एसा बात नहीं है लेकिन आप जो रेलवे एक्ट है यह इन्डियन रेलवे एक्ट सन् 1890 का बना हुआ है पता नहीं कितने उस में संशोधन हुए है लेकिन मैं ने कहीं भी इसमें यह नहीं देखा है कि जो पदाधिकारी गाड़ी को लेट करते हैं, उनको दंड देने का कोई विधान इसमें है। यदि दंड का विधान है, तो मंत्री जी अपने जवाब में बताएं कि अभी तक गाड़ी लट चलने के कारण कितने पदाधिकारियों

और कर्मचारियों को दंडित किया है। उस्टे उन को बोनस मिलता है एक्सट्रा टाइम का औबर टाइम का क्योंकि वे यह दिखाते हैं कि हम ने एक्सट्रा टाइम गाड़ी चलाई। इसलिए ओबरटाइम दीजिए। हमारा और बातों में आप से डिसएर्टमेंट हो सकता है वे आफ कंक्षणिग पर हो सकता है लेकिन गाड़ी ठीक टाइम पर चले, उस के लिए आप कानून बनाइए और जो लोग इस की लेट चलाते हैं उन को दंडित कीजिए, हम इस में आप के साथ दो कदम आग हैं। (अधिकारी) सब इस को मानते हैं। इसलिए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इन्डियन रेलवेज एक्ट में अभी तक आप ने दंड का विधान रखा है और जिन कर्मचारियों या अधिकारियों की गलती के कारण गाड़ी लट चलती है क्या उस के लिए दंड का विधान है और यदि है तो अभी तक आप ने इस बत्त तक एक साल या पिछले तीन सालों में कितने लोगों को दंडित किया है इस के आप आंकड़े बताइए। कितने अधिकारियों को आप ने लेट गाड़ी चलाने के कारण दंडित किया है और यदि नहीं किया है, तो आप ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कानून बनाया है और अभी तक अगर कोई ऐसा कानून नहीं है तो क्या अविष्य में इस तरह का कानून आप बनाने जा रह है।

19 hrs.

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि क्या आप ने कोई ऐसा एससमेट किया है कि लेट ट्रेनें चलने के कारण विगत एक वर्ष में कितने पैसम्जरों को क्षति हुई है, कितने कर्मचारियों को क्षति हुई है। आप के पास मुझावजे का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है और मैं आप की लाचारी समस्ता हूं कि मुश्किलें, का विधान आप बनायेंग तो रेलवे हमेशा ही लास में चलती है कुछ समय को

छोड़ कर, तो कैसे उस को वे पाएंगे और उस के लिए आप को रेलवे की पटरी को बेच कर पैसा देना पड़ेगा। तो आप को निश्चित रूप से ऐसा कानून बनाना पड़ेगा, जिस कानून के तहत आप हिन्दुस्तान की जनत को यह एश्योर करे। कि अगर कोई कर्मचारी कोई मेम्बर आफ पालियामेंट, कोई साधारण नागरिक रेल गाड़ी में बैठता है तो वह इतने समय में अमुक जगह पर पहुंच जाएगा। थोड़ा डिल तो हो सकता है। इस लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जाना चाहूंगा कि सरटन केसिज में कम्पेनसेशन के मामले में आप कुछ करते हैं, वैसे ही अगर आप कम्पेनसेशन के रूप में नहीं तो किसी दूसरे रूप में क्या आप इस मामले पर गौर करने को तैयार है? दूसरे रेलवे एक्ट में क्या आप संशोधन करके ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे जिससे कि गाड़ियों के चलाने में जो विलम्ब के लिए जिम्मेदार हों, उन्हें दंडित किया जा सके? तीसरे आपने अब तक कितने लोगों को दंडित किया है?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्यविभाग में उपर्युक्ती (श्री मलिकार्जुन) : जो माननीय मंडल जी ने प्रश्न उठाया सबरबन ट्रेन्स के बारे में जहां कहीं भी सबरबन ट्रेन्स चल रही हैं वे ठीक समय पर चल रही हैं। क्योंकि वे कर्मचारियों को आफिसिज में ले जाती है इसलिए चाहे वे कलकत्ता में हों या बम्बई में हों सबरबन ट्रेन्स समय पर चल रही है।

पासवान जी ने जो सुझाव दिये हैं कि हमें रेलवे एक्ट के अन्दर अमेन्डमेंट करना चाहिए जिससे कि उन कर्मचारियों को जिनके कारण ट्रेन्स समय पर नहीं चलती हैं, हम दंडित कर सकें। कर्मचारियों को जो दंडित करने

का स्वरूप सै वह अलग है। वह प्रावधान एकट में नहीं है। लेकिन जहां कहीं भी कैसिंज ऐसे आते हैं कि कोई कर्मचारी समय पर देन न चलाने के लिए जिम्मदार है तो वहां डिस्ट्रिमेंटल एक्शन लिया जाता है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप आंकड़े दीजिए।

श्री महिलकार्जुन : आंकड़े जो पासवान जी चाहते हैं वे मेरे पास नहीं हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : इन आंकड़ों पर तो हाफ एन आवर डिस्कशन है। देर से गाड़ी चलाने पर कोई कानून है या नहीं और कितने लोगों पर इन सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही की गयी है? यहीं तो क्वेश्चन है।

श्री महिलकार्जुन : यह प्रश्न कम्पन-सेशन और पक्चुएलिटी का है। मैं माननीय सदस्यों को बता रहा हूं कि जिन कर्मचारियों को सरकार ने दंडित किया है उनके आंकड़े मेरे पास नहीं हैं। इनके लिए समय चाहिए। मैं इनको बाद में बता दूंगा।

* कर्मचारियों को हड़ तो दिया जाता है यह मैं इस से पहले भी कह चुका हूं। द्वेनों को समय पर चलाने के लिए, हमारे विषय के जो नेता हैं वे भी हम से सहयोग करें। ये इस बास्ते भी लेट चलती हैं कि कहीं एजीटेशन होते हैं, कहीं फिशलेट्स निकाल दी जाती है कहीं चेन पुर्लिंग होता है, कहीं कोई और फेक्टर होता है। जब तक इन चीजों पर हम कंट्रोल नहीं कर पायेंगे तब तक यह सोचना कि देने समय से चलें तो यह नामुमकिन हो जाएगा। लिहाजा

इस में सभी को सहयोग करना चाहिए। सरकार अपनी तरफ से यत्न कर रही कि देने समय से चलें।

1903 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1981

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Finance Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1981-82, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, I had outlined the main features of the proposals embodied in the Bill in my Budget Speech. The Explanatory Memorandum circulated to hon. Members, along with the Budget papers spell out in greater detail these proposals. I do not, therefore, wish to take the time of the House in covering the same ground.

It is over seven weeks since I introduced the Finance Bill in the House. During the General Debate on the Budget, hon. Members had, among other things, made several suggestions in regard to the provisions contained in the Bill.

I have also received a number of representations from members of the public, Chambers of Commerce, professional associations and economists on the proposals contained in the Bill. While there have been the usual pleas for further concessions and reliefs, I am heartened by the general welcome accorded to the Budget by all sections of the people. I am grateful to all those who have made constructive suggestions for further improvement of the Bill.

I am glad that my proposals in regard to Direct Taxes have in particular been welcomed by all sections of the society.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

The raising of the exemption limit in the case of the generality of non-corporate taxpayers from Rs. 12,800 to Rs. 15,000, as also the reduction of Income-tax liability in the case of taxpayers with taxable income upto Rs. 30,000 will give considerable relief to middle classes in these difficult times. The reduction of the rate of surcharge on income-tax in the case of companies from 7.5 per cent to 2.5 per cent has been welcomed by industry. The other proposals, in the Bill have also generally been appreciated. I do not, therefore, propose to make any modifications in these proposals.

I shall now briefly explain the principal changes that are proposed to be made in the provisions of the Finance Bill.

To encourage the establishment of export-oriented industries in the Free Trade Zones, the Bill contains a provision to allow complete tax holiday in respect of units set up in these zones for an initial period of five years in lieu of other concessions. As hon. Members are aware, the Income-tax Act contains several provisions for encouraging the establishment of new industries, such as investment allowance, partial tax holiday, export markets development allowance and special concessions in the case of new industries set up in backward areas. It has been represented that the new Scheme may prove to be less advantageous in the case of some capital-intensive units with long gestation period as compared to the benefits available in the case of new industrial undertakings in the rest of India. I accordingly propose to give an option to tax-payers deriving income from industrial undertakings in the Free Trade Zones to choose between the complete tax holiday proposed in the Bill and the existing tax concessions, whichever they find more attractive.

At present, resident individuals and Hindu Undivided Families incurring expenditure on medical treatment of

handicapped dependents are entitled to a deduction of a specified amount in the computation of their taxable income. The deduction specified in this behalf is Rs. 2,400 in a case where such dependent has been hospitalised for not less than 182 days during the previous year and Rs. 600 in any other case. The Finance Bill seeks to raise the monetary limits from Rs. 2,400 to Rs. 4,800 and from Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,200. The Bill does not, however, envisage any modification of the existing conditions that the quantum of deduction would be reduced by the income of the handicapped dependent in the previous year and that the deduction will be admissible only with reference to one chosen handicapped dependent in a case where the tax-payer has to maintain more than one such dependent. I propose to liberalise the provision in order to secure that the quantum of deduction for medical treatment of handicapped dependent will not be reduced by the income of such dependent and the expenditure for hospitalisation of all physically handicapped dependents will be admissible as deduction. In the Bill, I have provided for one person. If there are more than one person, they will also be entitled to deduction. Under a provision made in the Bill, the Central Government has been empowered to relax or modify the provisions of the Income-tax Act with a view to enabling the Government to make on exemption, reduction in rate or other modification in respect of income-tax in favour of certain classes of persons including those rendering technical services in connection with any business consisting of the prospecting for or extraction or production of mineral oils carried on by that Government or any person specified by that Government in this behalf by notification in the Official Gazette.

It was originally considered that the activities of the persons in connection with the business of prospecting for or extraction or production of mineral oils in the off-shore areas partake of the character of technical

services. It has now been brought to the notice of the Government that some of the services rendered by them will not fall within the well understood connotation of the expression 'Technical Services'. Since it is intended to make the provision applicable to all types of contracts entered into with the authorised persons operating in the off-shore areas, it is proposed to extend the scope of the relevant provision in the Bill so as to cover persons providing any services or facilities or supplying any ship, aircraft, machinery or plant, whether by way of sale or hire, in connection with the business consisting of prospecting for or production of mineral oils carried on by the Central Government or any person specified by that Government in this behalf by Notification in the Official Gazette. A similar amendment is also proposed to be made in the provision relating to the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1984.

On many occasions hon. Members have voiced their concern about the problem of black money and its investment in immovable property. The Income Tax Act already contains provisions empowering the Central Government to acquire immovable properties in certain cases of transfer to counteract evasion of tax. These provisions are, however, applicable only in cases of transfer of immovable properties by way of sale or exchange and do not cover cases of other types of transfer. It is proposed to introduce a Bill to extend these provisions to cover transfer of flats or premises owned through the medium of co-operative societies and companies, agreements of sale followed by part performance as visualised in Section 53A of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 and long-term leases. Sir, I understand that copies of the Bill have already been placed on the Publications Counter for circulation to the hon. Members. These provisions will curb the widespread practice of understating the value of immovable properties in case of transfer with the

purpose of avoiding proper tax liability and check the circulation of black money.

As regards Indirect Taxes, as hon. Members will recall we had not virtually proposed any significant change in the excise duty structure for raising revenue. It has been sought to mobilise resources mainly through increased levy of auxiliary duties of customs. In framing our proposals we had kept uppermost in our mind the imperative need to avoid hardship to the middle and poorer sections of society and to provide a large measure of relief to the small scale sector of our industry.

The levy of 15 per cent custom duty on newsprint has understandably attracted a good deal of comment both within the House and outside. As it has been explained in the Budget Speech, this levy is intended to promote a measure of restraint in the consumption of imported newsprint and thus help in conserving foreign exchange. In the light of the observations made by the hon. Members in the course of the General Debate on the Budget I had assured the House that I would try to work out a scheme of providing relief to small and medium newspapers about which Members had voiced their special concern. We have now worked out the modalities of a scheme for affording relief to small and medium newspapers. Under this Scheme, the State Trading Corporation would sell imported newsprint to small newspapers at a price which would not include any amount relatable to import duty. Medium newspapers will get their newsprint at a price which would include an amount relatable to import duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem*. Big newspapers would, however, pay a price which will reflect the full duty burden of 15 per cent *ad valorem*. There is a definition of small, medium and big newspapers in the Press Council. At the moment the present definition is that those which have a circulation of 15,000 or less are classified as small; those with a circulation

of more than 15,000 but less than 50,000 are classified as medium and those with a circulation of over 50,000 are called big newspapers. Therefore, the small newspapers with a circulation of 15,000 and less will not pay any customs duty; those with a circulation between 15,000 and 50,000 will pay customs duty of 5 per cent and with a circulation of over 50,000 will pay 15 per cent. Suitable financial arrangements will be worked out as between Government and the State Trading Corporation to enable the STC to give effect to these concessions. As hon. Members are aware, the categorisation of newspapers as small, medium and big in terms of circulation is already well understood in the industry and is being followed by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for purposes of determining initial allocation of newsprint and for setting the rates of growth of consumption of newsprint by various newspapers from year to year. The State Trading Corporation will, for purposes of the present scheme, follow the same categorisation of newspapers into small, medium and big. These arrangements will, in effect, provide a relief of about Rs. 5.86 crores to small and medium newspapers.

As part of the Budget proposals, we had sought to bring into the Excise Duty net units producing goods assessable to duty under Item 68 of the Central Excise Tariff if they did not come within the purview of the Factories Act when their production exceeded the exemption limit of

Rs. 30 lakhs p.a. year. In response to representations made to Government against the change, Government have, with a view to avoiding any hardship to the small entrepreneur, decided to restore the position as obtaining prior to the presentation of the Budget. In other words, units producing goods of classifiable under Item 68 which do not fall within the definition of Factories under the Factories Act will not have to pay any Excise Duty.

The changes, both substantive and procedural, which we have made in the proposals outlined in the Budget, should demonstrate that Government is responsive to all reasonable demands and would be ever ready to redress genuine grievances. I request Hon. Members to lend their support to the Finance Bill with the modifications now proposed.

Sir, I move:

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1981-82, be taken into consideration."

19.16 hrs.

The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 A.M.

The Lok Sabha adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 23, 1981/Vaisakha 3, 1903 (Saka).

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