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Phalguna 26, 1903 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eighth Session



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XXV Contains No. 11 to 20)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 17, 1982 | Phalguna
26, 1903 (Saka)

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने नियम 388 के अन्तर्गत आपको एक नोटिस दिया है कि मणिपुर में 9 फौजियों को आसाम राइफल्स के सिपाहियों ने मार दिया है। अगर हिन्दुस्तान के फौजी विदेशियों से लड़ते हुए मारे जाएं, तो वह बात तो समझ में आ सकती है। लेकिन हमारी फौज के सिपाहियों को अपने देश में ही इस तरह से मारा जाए, इसको कैसे बर्दाश्त किया जा सकता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक तो इस वक्त ब्वेस्चन आवर है। दूसरे यह मसला ऐसा है, जिसका सम्बन्ध हमारी सेना के साथ है। हमारी सेना के प्रति हम सब की श्रद्धा और प्यार है। वह तो हमारी जान है। उसके बारे में इस तरह मामले को उठाना ठीक नहीं रहेगा। मैं पता कर लेता हूँ। मुझे इसका पूरा खयाल है। जो करना होगा, हम करेंगे। मैं आपको बता दूंगा।

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : माननीय सदस्य इतनी जल्दी संतुष्ट हो गए।
4149 LS—1

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उन्हें क्यों उकसाते हैं ? स्वामी का काम तो शान्त करना होता है, ज्वाला भड़काना नहीं होता।

Setting up of Manpower Export Corporation.

+

*329. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

SHRI SUBHAS YADAV:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up a Manpower Export Corporation for the export of manpower to foreign countries;

(b) main features of the proposal; and

(c) the time by which it will be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) No, Sir.

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

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: The fact has been acknowledged by not one survey but by various surveys made that India has a reservoir of technological talent which can be used gainfully in other countries, most particularly, West Asia and Africa which have set up highly sophisticated industrial plants as well as power and tele-communication plants. In order to tap the potential that is there in such a great measure outside our own country for our manpower and for our technological power over and above what we can use within our own country, what is the agency the Government have in mind to identify those areas, to identify their requirements and then trying our own personnel to fit into that category of requirements? Is there any agency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: It is true that we have a reservoir of talents and skilled persons in the country and they can be gainfully employed in foreign countries where there is a demand for it. At present the Government are trying to control and regulate it through administrative orders which have now been set aside by the Supreme Court. Therefore, the Government propose to bring an emigration Bill in which we would like to rely more on the regulatory powers for the various reasons that the foreign markets are sensitive and there is a great competition from other countries also of the world along with India, for sending their own manpower. Therefore, it is a question of assessing the advantages and disadvantages of the regulatory powers and a manpower corporation. At Present, Maharashtra, Orissa, Kerala and Tamil Nadu have got their own manpower corporations. We propose to strengthen them and help them by the proposed legislation that we want to bring in the House and having the power of regulation in that.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Is it not a fact that the Centre had set up a 12-member Working Group sometime early this year to conduct an overall study of the trends in the overseas markets with particular reference to the present job requirements and further employment opportunities and potentials in the Middle-East? Is it also a fact that the Government of India have a crash programme up their sleeves in order to further give a thrust to this particular problem?

Sir, the Minister said that various States have these Man power Corporations. All of us know that there is a severe limitation imposed on the State Manpower Export Corporations. Now, I would like to impress on the Government, particularly, on the hon. Minister, the desirability of creating an agency at the national level, so that some of the spurious agencies which crop up every now and then and which provides dubious technical manpower to outside the country thereby bringing a bad name to this country can be stopped.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Sir, it is true that we have constituted a Working Group on overseas employment.

MR. SPEAKER: You did not answer whether you were impressed upon or not.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I have been very much impressed. I wanted to say that at the end after giving my justification why I was impressed. Sir, this Working Group which the hon. Member mentioned—he has got the correct information that we have got the Working Group—is under the chairmanship of the Labour Secretary to review the extent of Indian participation in the overseas job markets from time to time and to identify the sectors inhibiting the increase in the level of participation and to suggest remedial measures as also to suggest the methods for productive channelisation of the immigrants' remittances and to locate the employment avenues for rehabilitation of the emigrants returning from abroad for the effective utilisation of their skill and experience.

It is true. But, how we propose to have it is an important point. Our men power required outside needs reorientation as also some training for some time. They are both skilled and unskilled. We want skilled workers and want to train them to suit the foreign markets. Therefore, the hon. Member is right in saying that it is necessary. We have proposed this and the Cabinet has approved of this. In the Ministry we would have three programmes—(1) we will have the planning side; (2) we will try to see how we can have reorientation of those who are required outside according to their capabilities and certify them also and (3) after having the regulatory power, besides the agencies that are in four States have the Manpower Corporations, there may also be private agencies some of which have got notoreity and we want to punish them all. That is why we want to have the regulatory powers under the proposed legislation.

That is how we propose to deal with the problems at present.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने अपने प्रश्न के जवाब में कहा है कि नहीं, नहीं। विदेश मंत्रालय को 1980-81 की रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि :—

“Another proposal to set up a Man-power Corporation in the private sector at the Central level to assist Indian job-seekers in obtaining jobs abroad is also under active consideration of the Government. These proposals aim at bringing the activities of unscrupulous recruiting agencies under an effective regulatory control.”

विदेश मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में लिखा हुआ है कि :—

“It is under the active consideration of the Labour Department to set up a Man-Power Export Corporation.”

He now said 'no, no'.

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिम्मेदारी किस की है ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नहीं, नहीं जो मैंने कहा है, यह बहुत पुरानी बात हो गई है। उसके बाद मैंने दो प्रश्नों का जवाब दिया है। उस प्रश्न के जवाब के बाद हम काफी आगे चले आए हैं। मैंने यह कहा है कि कारपोरेशन सरकारी स्तर पर स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता अभी महसूस नहीं की जा रही है। लेकिन जो कृष्णा साहब ने प्रश्न पूछा कि अगर आप नहीं चाहते हैं तो आल्टरनेटिव क्या है तो मैंने विकल्प बताया कि सरकार चाहती है कि विभिन्न चार कारपोरेशन्स हैं और हम जो प्रस्ताव ला रहे हैं, एमीग्रेशन विधेयक में उसमें सरकार के लिए पावर्स लेना चाहते हैं कि किस तरह से प्राइवेट एजेंसीज को कंट्रोल किया जाए, उसमें हम इन दोनों का समन्वय करेंगे—यह हमने बताया है।

DR. KARAN SINGH: Sir, it is a good thing that Government is thinking in terms of trying to regulate the export of manpower but, Sir, when people go abroad they also learn certain new skills and

capabilities and ultimately they return back to the country. It is not a simple export. So, in their whole planning process is the Government also considering how these people when they return back to the country their additional capabilities and skills can be utilised for national development?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Sir, one of the three important references made to the Working Group which we have constituted is to locate employment avenues for the rehabilitation of migrants returning from abroad for the effective utilisation of their skills and experience which they had gained in foreign countries.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : अध्यक्ष महोदय शायद मंत्री जी को मालूम ही है। कि हमारे देश का जनबल निर्यात होता है। उसमें भारी लूट मची हुई है। अरब कन्ट्रीज को जो जनबल जाता है उसमें प्रति व्यक्ति 15-15 हजार रुपया पासपोर्ट इत्यादि के नाम पर वसूल किया जाता है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन बातों की रोक-थाम के लिए कौन से प्रभावकारी कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : अभी अभी मैंने एक प्रश्न के जवाब में बताया है कि ऐसी एजेंसीज पकड़ी गई हैं जिनपर कार्यवाही हो रही है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी कहा है कि रेग्युलेटरी पावर्स अधिक नहीं ले सकते हैं इसलिए हम बिल लाना चाहते हैं जिसमें सरकार शक्ति प्राप्त करेगी और उनका दमन करेगी।

Pension and other Amenities for Agricultural Workers

*331. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to give pension and other

basic amenities for agricultural workers after they attain the age of 50 years or when they become ineffective in working;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The question of giving pension and other amenities for agricultural workers cannot be viewed in isolation from the general question of providing such facilities to all categories of workers. Given the magnitudes involved and the resources position, it is not possible to consider such a comprehensive proposal.

However, most of the States and Union Territories now have old age pension schemes through which a pension usually ranging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 per month is given to destitute old person 60 to 65 years and above without any means of support.

श्री चिस महाटा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने प्रश्न के उत्तर में बतलाया है कि कुछ राज्यों में 60-65 की उम्र के लोगों को, जिनको देखने वाला कोई नहीं है, ओल्ड-एज पेन्शन दी जाती है लेकिन ऐसे लोगों की संख्या बहुत कम है। मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि खेतिहर मजदूर और छोटे छोटे किसान अपना खून-पसीना बहाकर हमारे लिए अन्न उपजाते हैं लेकिन उनको फिर भी दो जून की रोटी नहीं मिलती है। वे लोग आज तक कष्ट भोगते चले आ रहे हैं और उनके कल्याण के लिए आज तक सरकार ने कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया है। दूसरी ओर सरकारी कर्मचारियों, पब्लिक एण्डरटेकिंग के कर्मचारियों, मजदूरों एवं संसद सदस्यों को भी पेन्शन दी जा रही है फिर खेतिहर मजदूरों ने क्या कुसूर किया है कि उनको इसमें वंचित रखा गया है? इस सन्दर्भ में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या सरकार भविष्य में खेतिहर मजदूरों

को पेंशन देने की व्यवस्था करेगी? यदि हां, तो उसके लिए कितनी राशि व्यय की जायेगी।

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत शर्मा आजाद) : यह बात सही है कि आज हमारे देश में जो असंगठित मजदूर हैं वे सबसे नीचे के स्तर पर हैं। संगठित श्रमिकों को भी संगठित मजदूरों की स्थिति पर लाने के सम्बन्ध में हमने एक निर्णय लिया है जिसको लागू भी कर दिया है और हम चाहते हैं कि उसका ठीक तरह से कार्यान्वयन हो। न्यूनतम मजदूरी कानून, 1948 के अन्तर्गत हमने विभिन्न सरकारों पर इस बात के लिये जोर दिया। बहुत सी सरकारों ने इस सम्बन्ध में संशोधन कर दिया है और बहुत सी कर रही हैं। पहले मिनिमम वेज कानून के अन्तर्गत रिवीजन 5 वर्ष के बाद था, लेकिन अब लेबर मिनिस्टर्स कान्फरेन्स ने निर्णय किया है कि 50 प्वाइन्ट होने के बाद या 2 वर्ष में एक बार उसमें संशोधन किया जाय। यह संशोधन अधिक राज्यों ने कर लिया है लेकिन कुछ ने इस से डेविएट किया है। जहां तक भारत सरकार का सम्बन्ध है प्राबल्म के मैगनीचूड को देखते हुए यह सम्भव नहीं है कि हर श्रमिक मजदूर के लिये भारत सरकार पेन्शन की व्यवस्था करे, मगर उसको किस प्रकार किया जाय इसके लिये एप्रोप्रियेट गवर्नमेंट राज्य सरकारें हैं। उन में से बहुतों ने केवल डेस्टीचूट्स के लिये नहीं, बल्कि श्रमिक मजदूरों के लिये भी अपने यहां पेन्शन की व्यवस्था की है। मैं उदाहरण सिर्फ एक ही देता हूँ—सोशल सिक्योरिटी पेन्शन स्कीम बिहार सरकार ने लेण्डलेस लेबर के लिये ही नहीं बल्कि जिन के पास एक एकड़ जमीन है, जो प्लेन में बालू वाली जमीन है, उन के लिये भी व्यवस्था की है। इसके

अन्तर्गत बिहार सरकार 72 करोड़ रुपये
21 लाख लोगों को एक वर्ष में दे रही है।

इस लिये हम चाहते हैं कि न्यूनतम वेतन लागू कर के विभिन्न योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत श्रमिक मजदूरों की आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारने का काम किया जाय तथा राज्य सरकारों से मेरा विशेष आग्रह है कि वे अपनी सीमा के अन्तर्गत इस पर विचार करें।

श्री चित्त महाटा : मंत्री महोदय ने न्यूनतम वेतन के बारे में बतलाया लेकिन एक कठिनाई यह है कि मजदूरों को वर्ष में 50 दिन काम मिलता है उनको 365 दिन काम मिले इस के बारे में आप क्या व्यवस्था करेंगे ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने किन-किन राज्यों से आंकड़ें मंगाये हैं तथा उनके यहां पेन्शन पर कितना रुपया खर्च होगा स्टेट वाइज बतलायें ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : यह सही है कि यह एक बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न है कि श्रमिक मजदूरों को साल भर तक नौकरी नहीं मिलती है। कहीं पर 6 महीने, कहीं 7 महीने, कहीं 3 महीने ही काम मिलता है। हमारी कई योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत बहुत सी स्कीमें चल रही हैं जैसे रूरल डेवलपमेंट इन्टीग्रेटेड, सड़क बनाना, मछली पालन, आदि, इनमें काम दे कर उन की बेरोजगारी को किसी हद तक दूर किया जा सकता है।

जहां तक पेन्शन वाली बात है, यदि राज्य के ब्यौरेवार पढ़ूंगा तो उस में काफी वक्त लगेगा। मैं उस को सदन में रख दूंगा कि कहां पर वह लागू है और कितनी पेन्शन वे लोगों को देते हैं।

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:
The information may be laid on the Table of the House.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : राज्य सरकारों ने जो योजना बनाई है उस में 65 वर्ष की आयु पर दी जाती है। क्या भारत सरकार राज्य सरकारों को इस प्रकार की सलाह देगी कि वे आयु को घटा कर 50 वर्ष कर दें तथा जिस प्रकार बिहार में सिक्थोरटी पेन्शन मुकर्रर कर रखी है उसी तरीके से जमीन या औलाद के सम्बन्ध में जो रोक लगा रखी है उस रोक को हटा कर 50 वर्ष की आयु में पेन्शन मिल सके, इस प्रकार की सलाह देंगे ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : आप ने दो सुझाव दिये हैं, दोनों महत्वपूर्ण हैं, इन पर विचार किया जा सकता है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : माननीय मंत्री जी ने मजदूरों की दशा को सुधारने के लिए बहुत सी बातें कहीं हैं उन के लिए मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। इसी सम्बन्ध में मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि खेतिहर मजदूरों की दशा को सुधारने के लिए रेल मंत्रालय की काफी जमीन पड़ी हुई है तथा अन्य स्थानों पर भी काफी सरकारी जमीन खाली पड़ी रहती है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह प्रश्न इस में नहीं आता है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : इस में आता है, आप हमारी बात सुनिये। इन सब जमीनों के बारे में प्रायः आदेश भी हैं कि वे सत-हर मजदूरों को दी जायेंगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में यह प्रश्न नहीं आता है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : कुछ उन को बैंकों से लोन मिलता है। ग्रामीण विकास बैंक और समाज कल्याण विभाग वगैरह उन को ये सुविधायें देते हैं। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या समय-समय पर आप इन बैंकों से अथवा रेल मंत्रालय से अथवा राज्य सरकारों से कोई विवरण प्राप्त करते रहते हैं कि खेतिहर मजदूरों को जो सुविधायें दी जा रही हैं, वे ठीक तरीके से दी जा रही हैं या नहीं ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने ठीक ही कहा कि पहले प्रश्न का मुझ से सम्बन्ध नहीं है और रेल मंत्रालय इस का जवाब दे सकता है लेकिन बाकी के जो दो प्रश्न हैं कि ऐसे मजदूर जो बेरोजगारी के वक्त में कुछ काम करना चाहते हैं और अभी जो बैंकों ने दर घोषित की है कम रेट पर ऋण देने के लिए, उस के लिए और राज्य सरकारें जो समय-समय पर उन को सुविधायें देती हैं इन्टेग्रेटेड रूरल डेवलपमेंट स्कीम में, दूसरी डेवलपमेंट स्कीमों में और खादी एण्ड विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज बोर्ड द्वारा लाइव-स्टॉक प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत, इन सब सुविधाओं के बारे में हम समय-समय पर लिखते रहते हैं और हाल ही में मैं ने एक पत्र राज्य सरकारों को लिखा है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : भूमि के बारे में मैंने पूछा था कि क्या आप रेल मंत्रालय से कभी जांच करते हैं, आप कभी उन से इस बारे में पूछते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का इस प्रश्न से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Is it a fact that some of the State Governments have proposed old age pension to the farmers and the agricultural labourers, and they have asked for Central assistance? If so, what are the names of those States. Further, all categories of workers are covered by the increase in price index. If the price index goes up, they get an increment regularly, but the agricultural labourers are not covered by that. What is the reaction of the Government towards this? Is it not a fact that the agricultural labourer gets isolated?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He needs a notice for this.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I do not need a notice for that.

MR. SPEAKER: Have you got a brief for him?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: As I gave an example of the social security pension scheme of the State of Bihar, similarly, there are certain other Governments which have got some schemes. The Maharashtra Government, for example, has got the Employment Guarantee Board. Such programmes are there in certain States. We cannot give pension from the Central level to such a large number of old people in the country; they are about 5 crores according to the 1981 census. We are trying to compensate them and are asking the State Governments to help them through the social security pension programme and other pension schemes. We are trying to organise them through the voluntary organisers at the block level. About eight Governments have agreed to this programme, and we are trying to give them assistance from our side.

It is true that whereas the increase in price index is linked to the wages of the organised labour it is not linked to the wages of the unorganised labour. This is an important question. At present, we are revising their wages every two years, or at 50-point increase; that is what the Labour Ministers' Conference has decided. This is an important point which we would like to discuss at the Labour Minis-

ters Conference, and see whether it is possible to link the wages of agricultural labourers also to this.

MR. SPEAKER: There should be no discrimination between labour and labour.

श्री राम नगीना मिश्र : मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी जो प्रश्न उठा है वह यह है कि 50 साल से ऊपर के जो लोग गांवों में रहने वाले हैं, जो खेतिहर मजदूर हैं, उन को अपनी जीविका के लिए पेंशन दी जाए लेकिन मैं तो यह देखता हूँ कि 50 साल नहीं बल्कि 12 साल से लेकर 70 साल तक के लोगों को जोकि गांवों में रहते हैं, अगर सिर्फ शासन की तरफ से यह हो जाए कि उन को काम मिलेगा, शासन की तरफ से काम की गारन्टी हो जाए, केवल उन को मजदूरी मिल जाए, तो यह उन के लिए स्वर्ग बन जाएगा। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे गांवों में रहने वाले हजारों, करोड़ों ऐसे नौजवानों के लिए काम की व्यवस्था करेंगे जिन को काम नहीं मिलता और जो काम की तलाश में इधर-उधर भटकते रहते हैं? क्या माननीय मंत्री जी ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था करेंगे जिससे उन को काम की गारन्टी मिल जाए और अगर काम न मिल सके, तो क्या कोई ऐसा जरिया अपनाया जाएगा, जिस से उन को रोटी मिल सके।

श्री भागवत शर्मा अजिब : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने उन लोगों की बात कही है, जो बेरोजगार हैं। उन के लिए भी मेरा वही जवाब है, कि बहुत सी ऐसी स्कीमें चल रही हैं, बहुत सी योजनायें देहातों में चल रही हैं, जिन के अन्तर्गत उन को काम दिया जा सकता है।

जहां तक श्रमिक मजदूरों का प्रश्न है, मैं ने इस प्रश्न का उत्तर विस्तार में दे दिया है।

Shortage of cement in Kerala

*332. PROF. P. J. KURIEN:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that construction and developmental works in Kerala are at standstill due to non-availability of cement;

(b) whether Government of Kerala have requested to increase the quota of cement to the State; and

(c) if so, Governments reaction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) (a): There is a general scarcity of cement in the country and to this extent, it is possible that construction and developmental works in Kerala might have been affected due to cement shortage.

(b) Government of Kerala have requested for an increase in their quarterly allocation of cement from 1.69 lakh tonnes to 5.00 lakh tonnes.

(c) Allocation of levy cement to the State Governments including Kerala will be made in the context of the new policy effective from 28th February 1982.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Sir, I am very sorry to say that the Minister has given an evasive answer to my question. It appears that there is not only dearth of cement but also the dearth of heads his department and that his department is not capable of collecting sufficient material.

My specific question is on the fact that in Kerala developmental works, irrigation works, public works, all are at a standstill because of the shortage of cement. I have specifically asked the Minister whether his Ministry is aware of that fact. But he has not answered that.

Secondly, I have asked him whether the Government of Kerala has asked for a special increase of cement quota to Kerala. That also he has not answered.

So, I should get three Supplementaries, the first one because he has not answered my questions. I repeated the questions because he has not answered.

Then I come to my Supplementaries. Whether he is aware that the Government of Kerala last year asked for 18 laks tonnes of cement and he has allotted only 11 lakh tonnes. Indians residing abroad are coming back to Kerala and they like to settle there. So, there is a heavy demand for cement due to the construction of houses that is going on there. But all these works are at a standstill and lakhs of workers both skilled and unskilled are unemployed. Keeping this in view and also the fact that the quantity allotted to Kerala compared to the quantity required and also compared to the ratio of quantity supplied to other regions of the State, is low, I would like to ask him whether he will consider specially the request of Kerala?

MR. SPEAKER: Is this the way to put a question?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, he has got cement in his head. How cannot he put like this?

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: In his head is only mud. And cement is better than mud. I am sure. And everybody knows also that it is not the Indian, but American and Chinese mud. But mine is Indian.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: My mud is Pakistani mud, Sir. So, he should correct it.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: So, I would specifically like to ask the Hon. Minister whether he will consider the special request of Kerala to enhance the allotment of cement in view of the special considerations?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Sir, the Hon. Member's stratification of cement into development and non-development has not been the consideration for the distribution of cement in the country. In fact the stratification the Government of India has done for the distribution of cement (1) Irrigation and power projects; (2) Central Government departments and corporations; (3) Large and medium scale in-

dustries; (4) State Governments. The Government considers all cement which is used here leads to developmental growth:

Secondly, as the Hon. Member has talked about employment aspect, Government does consider that cement production and increase in cement production would definitely generate more employment.

Now, as far as the Hon. Member's question of allocation of cement to Kerala is concerned, well I would refer to that part of the developmental requirement of the State Government that relates to irrigation. The allocation to all the States is, in fact, equitable. Secondly, the basic allocation of cement to Kerala has increased from the third quarter of 1981 to fourth quarter and the first quarter of 1982 from 169,300 tonnes it has increased to 195,300 tonnes.

As far as reservation for irrigation and small scale industries is concerned, the same has increased from 42,980 tonnes in the second quarter of 1981 to 64,950 tonnes per quarter in the third quarter of 1980-81; and that, in fact, has continued. But in addition to that, from the third quarter of 1981, the quota for small scale industries to the extent of 16,930 tonnes was made in the third quarter of 1981; it has been 19,530 in the fourth quarter of 1981 and 19,530 tonnes in the first quarter of 1982.

As far as the hon. Member's question relating to the requirement of cement for other consumer varieties is concerned, the latest scheme, in fact, gives them a large scope for importing as much as they can, with special reference to Kerala where the hon. Member has mentioned, they have the plus factor of foreign exchange earning. Details of the new policy has been laid on the Table of the House separately. If the hon. Member goes through it, he would be enlightened about that particular aspect and about greater supply of cement to Kerala, and to all other States which would be a non-levy one. 66.6 per cent of cement is reserved still which is levy cement; I am using your word—for developmental utilization of cement.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: It appears that the quantity of cement also has increased. But there is another aspect. There was a

system by which Indians residing abroad could get cement on remittance of foreign exchange. In that system, a special quantity was allotted to Kerala also, because most of the applications were from Kerala. I am sorry to say that that system has been stopped. In the present cement policy, that is not at all envisaged. I think that it is not in the interest of the country also, because if we can allot cement on foreign exchange itself, especially when we are trying to import cement, what is the reason for stopping that allotment on foreign exchange? I would like to know this specifically and also whether Government would re-consider their stand and start allotting cement on foreign exchange. That is the practice which was already there. Will Government continue it? The total requirement in that sector can be imported also. Will Government consider this favourably?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I would like the hon. Member to study the details of the policy on cement separately laid on the Table of the House but even at the cost of repetition, I would like the hon. Member to know that the system of the foreign exchange earners getting levy cement has, in fact, been withdrawn. It has not been stopped.

There is another avenue also now. The cement, according to the requirements in the building industry, i.e. by all such builders where they have a plinth area higher than 80 sq. meters, can be had by them. It is more so in the case of foreign exchange earners. They can have this import from a new agency which has been recognised by the Government of India and which will be the State Trading Corporation at the Central level, and the State Corporation at the States level—which would be entitled to import cement against foreign exchange for actual users. The only thing is that individuals may have difficulty in importing themselves. So, we have created an agency in each State. Through the Corporation in the States, they can import as much cement as they want to. This will help the building industry in Kerala.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Kerala today needs a lot of cementing. (Interrup-

tions) In the first place, a clarification is wanted. The Government has said in its answer to part (b) that the quarterly allocation is 1.69 lakh tonnes. But, in addition to the basic allocation of 1.69 lakh tonnes, Kerala has also been allotted an *ad hoc* allocation of 26,000 tonnes in the fourth quarter October-December 1981. Therefore, why is the quarterly allocation taken merely at 1.69 lakh tonnes and not at 1.69 lakh tonnes plus 26,000 tonnes? What is the discrepancy in these two figures? The Government, it is quite clear, has made no study, whatsoever, of the specific requirement of cement by Kerala. The result is that various hydro projects and so on are totally at a standstill. Therefore, will the Government make a specific study of the deficiency that is there in Kerala for cement and see to it that its needs are fulfilled. Finally, by what time will the Government decide about the new allocations for the various States, according to the new policy that is to come into force?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Since the hon. Member wants a clarification on data, I would like him to kindly note the correct figures of the basic allocation and the *ad hoc* allocation made to the State Government of Kerala. It is not 46,000 tonnes; in fact, this *ad hoc* allocation was made in lieu of the power supplied by the Government of Kerala to Tamilnadu Government cement units. But if he wants me to read out all the quarterly data, I can do that. In the second quarter 1981, it was 168,000 tonnes in addition to their basic allocation. In the first quarter 1981, 174,000 tonnes were given. In fact Kerala got 342,300 tonnes which is basic plus the *ad hoc* one whereas whatever I have said is in fact in the current year; and for the next quarter, it was 377,300 tonnes. So, this clarification is all right.

Now the second clarification that the hon. Member wanted was by what time would the new allocation be decided. The new distribution pattern would be decided before the next quarter. In the current quarter, allocation has already been decided; for the second quarter, much before that it will be decided.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Has the hon. Minister seen the

newspaper report that the Cement Producers' Association has declared that the price of a bag of cement containing 20kg. will be Rs. 68, which is the prevailing blackmarket price. If that is so, what is the reaction of the Government to the price of this cement and what is the relationship between the cost of production and the price that they are going to charge for a 20 kg. bag cement?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: As far as the price of cement is concerned, the statistics that we have given, according to the new policy, about levy and non-levy price, but the data about the white cement or black cement price, the hon. member would know better. But, as far as the cost of production is concerned, there is a Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, which has in fact conducted a regular cost analysis study into the cost of production per unit of the cement plant. Thirdly, the hon. Member has asked about the price declared by the Cement Manufacturers Association. In fact, the non-levy cement price would be decided on the basis of the strength of the forces of supply and demand and we are sure that the hon. Member would correct his figures. From Rs. 68/- it has now come down to Rs. 65/-. This would indicate that with the increase in production the prices are coming down.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Arising out of the reply and as the new cement policy has been announced on 28th of February, may I know from the Minister whether any guidelines have been issued by the Centre for the distribution of the levy cement so that the agricultural sector and weaker sections of the society, which require cement in smaller quantity do not suffer and have not to pay higher costs? That is part (a), and part (b) of the question comes out of the reply as the Minister has referred to the developmental projects. I would ask a question, on humanitarian grounds, whether Rajasthan which was affected by floods and....
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Not allowed.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: This is very important. On humanitarian grounds, (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. I cannot allow. You cannot ask.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: He has mentioned developmental projects. I would request you to.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No question. Mr. Nawal Kishore Sharma, you are an old parliamentarian. This question does not call for that.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: I only want to know whether the cement allotted for Rajasthan for flood relief purposes has been given to them or not, and if not, why? (Interruptions)

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I can answer the question.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. That is irrelevant.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: First part of the question may be replied.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why should you mix the irrelevant things with the relevant ones? No adulteration of questions.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: This is not adulteration This is out of the reply. The Minister has got to give a reply.

MR. SPEAKER: No. Shri Ram Pyare Panika.

राष्ट्रीय अल्युमिनियम अनुसंधान संस्थान
स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव

*333. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार राष्ट्रीय अल्युमिनियम अनुसंधान संस्थान स्थापित करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान संस्थान को स्थापित करने का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या है तथा इस संस्थान को स्थापित करने से अल्युमिनियम उद्योग को किस प्रकार लाभ पहुंचेगा; और

(ग) इस संस्थान को कब तक स्थापित किए जाने की सम्भावना है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Steps have been taken by the Government for the preparation of a Feasibility Report for setting up of a Research, Development and Design Centre for Aluminium.

(b) The main purpose of setting up the Centre is to establish within the country the capability to undertake the required applied research, development and design work related to bauxite processing and subsequent production of alumine and aluminium. Setting up of the Centre would go a long way in building up indigenous expertise in alumina and aluminium technology thus contributing to increase the degree of self-reliance of the aluminium industry in the country which is still by and large dependent on foreign technology and expertise.

(c) The time by which this Institute is likely to be set up can be known only after the Feasibility Report is received and approved by the Government.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: As we are aware, there is a paucity of non-ferro as metals, including aluminium and huge amounts are being spent to import aluminium. May I know from the hon. Minister what steps have been taken by the Government to set up a research centre and whether any cost estimates have been prepared in this regard and whether any provision has been made in the Sixth Five Year Plan?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA: During 1980, Bharat Aluminium Company Limited had got prepared through Soviet Experts a report on establishment of a Research, Development and Design

Complex for aluminium. The report indicated broadly the state of R&D and design activities in the Indian aluminium industry and the main long-term programmes of the proposed Aluminium Research and Design Complex. However, the Soviet report did not cover the necessary details including cost estimates, capital and recurring expenditure and phasing of the setting up of the Institute, etc., which are essential for taking a decision by the Government regarding setting up of the Centre.

Therefore, it was decided that a feasibility study has to be undertaken before a decision on setting up of the centre can be taken.

Regarding the second supplementary, a proposal was formulated for obtaining UNDP assistance for the project. A provision has been made in the Second India UNDP Country Programme for Aluminium Centre for funding by UNDP to the extent of US \$ 1.32 million. In the first phase, it has been decided that a feasibility report would be prepared through the assistance of United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), the cost of which will be met by UNDP input of US \$ 3,92,000. The cost of Indian counterpart staff and other local costs will be met by the Government of India.

As regards the hon. Member's supplementary with regard to the sixth Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 4.15 crores has been made for the Aluminium Research, Development and Design Centre. The UNDP project document for preparation of the feasibility report has been signed between the Government of India and UNDP in June 10, 1981.

MR. SPEAKER: You could have laid it on the Table of the House.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: The hon. Minister has accepted that this country is still dependant on foreign technology. Who has been asked to make the feasibility report? What progress has been made in preparing the feasibility report so far? How much time will they take to submit the report?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA: The feasibility report would be prepared by the foreign consultancy firm, Messrs. Alutervy-FKI Research, Engineering and Prime Contracting Centre of the Hungarian Aluminium Corporation, Hungary, selected by the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation. Messrs. Metallurgical Engineering Consultants Limited (MECON) have been selected as the Indian consultant firm, who will be associated with the foreign consultants in this task. The preparation of the feasibility report will be carried out under the supervision and guidance of the Chief Tikhonov, a foreign expert of the VAMT the Centre. The name of Mr. N. N. Tikhonov, a foreign expert of the VAMT Institute of the Soviet Union has been recommended as the candidate for this post by the Department from the panel of Names of six candidates received from the UNIDO. UNDP/UNIDO have been requested to expedite the appointment of the Chief Technical Adviser so that work on preparation of the feasibility report can commence.

MR. SPEAKER: Is there something more, which is left

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA: Dr. B. C. Datta, Manager (Technical) of Korba Aluminium Plant of Bharat Aluminium Company Limited has been nominated as the Project Co-ordinator from the Indian side during the stage of the preparation of the feasibility report. From the date of appointment of the Chief Technical Adviser for the Centre (to be done by UNIDO/UNDP) the estimated time for completion of the feasibility report is about ten months.

SHRI D P YADAV: Aluminium is one of the core elements for nation-building. In view of that may I know from the hon. Minister the future programme for expanding our indigenous production of aluminium to meet the required demands.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA: The hon. Member should know that there are three future projects proposed and they are:

1. Orissa Aluminium Complex: National Aluminium Company Ltd. is setting up the Orissa Aluminium Complex. Alumina plant of the project will have an annual capacity of 8 lakh tonnes and the aluminium smelter 2.18 tonnes. About 4.25 lakh tonnes of alumina would be converted to aluminium and the balance of 3.75 lakh tonnes would be exported. Fifty per cent capacity of the smelter, i.e., 1.09 lakh tonnes would go into commission in 1986 and full capacity production of 2.18 lakh tonnes of aluminium metal would be achieved in 1978.

2. Andhara Alumina Project: Feasibility Report for the Andhra Alumina Project in the district of Visakhapatnam at Gudem has been prepared by the Soviets for an alumina plant of 6 lakh tonnes to 8 lakh tonnes annual capacity. Investment decision on the Andhara Alumina Project has not been taken as the issue with regard to finding resources for financing the project and trying up a long-term export outlet for the alumina to be produced, have yet to be sorted out. The Soviets are preparing a report on the stages of construction of the project and the possible means of financing. The report is expected to be received in April/May 1982, after which further discussions will be held with them regarding setting up of the alumina plant.

3. Kutch Alumina Project: Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation have got a feasibility report prepared for setting up of 3 lakh tonnes per year alumina plant in Gujarat based on Kutch bauxite deposit. The feasibility report was pre-gary. Investment decision on the project pared by M/S. Chemokomplex of Hungary has not yet been taken as sources of financing the project and establishing a long-term export outlet for the alumina are to be sorted out. These aspects are being pursued by the Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation which is a State Government undertaking of Gujarat.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप हिम्मत करेंगे सवाल पूछने की ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
Sir, you must not allow Mr. Ram Pyare to put a question to Mrs. Ram Dulari.

MR. SPEAKER: You have seen the results of the combination.

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : श्री भागवत झा ने टोका उनको, लेकिन उन्हें भी डांट दिया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यादव जी तसल्ली हुई कि नहीं आपकी ?

Expansion of Durgapur Steel Plant

*334. SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

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

(a) whether Government have any proposal to modernise and expand the Durgapur Steel Plant;

(b) if so, specific steps taken in that direction;

(c) whether a team of experts from the Consortium of the British Steel Industry made a study of the Plant and Submitted its report;

(d) if so, salient features of the report; and

(e) action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (e). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (e). British Steel Corporation (Overseas Services) Limited prepared a development plan for modernisation export recommended revamping/modernisation of the existing iron and steel making facilities and installation of additional facilities like basic oxygen process of steel making to replace the open hearth process, continuous casting and a wire rod mill. No offer of financial assistance for implementation of this programme has been re-

ceived. Steel Authority of India Ltd. appointed an expert committee to examine that report. Apart from endorsing the above recommendations, the Committee also recommended installation of an additional 2000 M³ blast furnace with all necessary facilities for raw-materials, storage, handling, coke making, sinter making, pig casting and auxiliaries etc. and installation of new Steel Melting Shop (SMS) with L.D. Convertors with a provision for expending the SMS at a later stage. In the light of these recommendations, a plan for restoring the health of this plant and for its phased development is being prepared. Implementation of this programme will be taken up after it has been considered by Government.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, the British Consortium in its report submitted that about Rs. 900 crores would be required for the modernisation and expansion of the capacity of the Durgapur steel plant from 1.4 million tonnes to 2.5 million tonnes. An Expert Committee from the Government of India side had been appointed and according to them, the estimate goes up to Rs. 1,100 crores. May I know from the hon. Minister in this context what has been the final estimate of the cost for the expansion and modernisation of the steel plant at Durgapur and whether the Government had sought any financial assistance or technological collaboration from any foreign country in this regard?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: We want Mrs. Ram Dulari to answer this question.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): No, we won't oblige you this time.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: As far as the plan for development is concerned, the report has two parts of the proposed investment. One is long term which involves Rs. 900 crores. The second one is short term which is for a period of four years i.e., from 1983-84 to 1987-88. That involves an investment of Rs. 236 crores. So, the total would be Rs. 1136 crores.

As far as the requirement of the financial assistance is concerned, the report is still under consideration of the Steel Authority of India Limited. The hon. Member has rightly said that an expert Committee was appointed. The expert committee has examined the report of the British Consortium and the final consideration is being given now to the whole report by the Steel Authority of India Limited.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I specifically asked if the Government had sought any financial assistance or technological collaboration from any foreign country? Would you kindly enlighten?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I have submitted to the hon. Member that both these questions will come up after the total report is finally accepted by the Government. In fact the type of technology that we would like to have and the type of capital renewal that modernisation would require, will decide the collaboration that we seek for.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Is it a fact that some other foreign sources—

(a) the CIDA, the soft loan window of the Canadian Govt.

(b) U.S. Steel Corporation.

(c) Metchem, the Canadian subsidy of the US Steel have shown interest in the project? If so, has there been comparative evaluation of the offers being made?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: As far as the specific question of the hon. Member is concerned, I shall need time. But the hon. Member and the House should know that we are getting offers from various parties from various countries. But the detailed offers have not yet come. We will definitely welcome any offer that is worth while technological as well as financial. Only when they come, I can tell the hon. Member and the House the details and the reaction of the Government thereon.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: At last the British Steel Corporation admitted

Durgapur Steel Plant born as a sick child of the Steel Industry of India. They suggested some immediate measures. They identified some points which need immediate attention:

(a) the installation of new hearth furnace with necessary additional facilities for blooming mills and billet mill,

(b) the forge shop should be equipped with oil hydraulic system,

(c) change is necessary to set up a basic oxygen process to replace open hearth process and wire rod mill, etc.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister the reaction of the Government thereto. What is the immediate action that has been taken and what is the reaction of the Public Investment Board thereto?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I would repeat information given to the hon. House and the Member that the report is still under consideration at the level of the Steel Authority of India Ltd.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: It is for immediate action.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The hon. Member should note—

Number one is the balancing facilities for W & A, that is wheel and axle plant. The estimates cost is Rs. 4.06 crores. No. 2, is coke cutting facilities at a cost of Rs. 4.10 crores. No. 3, replacement of hammer mills and coke oven at Rs. 4.80 crores. No. 4, additional equipment for managing over mill. No. 5, additional facilities for central engineering and maintenance shop at Rs. 3.99 crores.

Actually, the hon. Member does not have to worry about this job at all. This is an in-house investment and an in-house organisation which is going on.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

विभिन्न स्कूटरों की मांग

*330. श्री: कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में विजय सुपर स्कूटर की उतनी मांग नहीं है जितनी प्रिया और बजाज स्कूटरों की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या यह भी सच है कि विजय सुपर स्कूटर अन्य दो स्कूटरों की तुलना में घटिया किस्म का होने के कारण अधिक लोकप्रिय नहीं है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा विजय सुपर स्कूटर की किस्म में सुधार करने के लिए क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री: चरणजीत चानना) :

(क) से (ग) : प्रिया और बजाज मेक के स्कूटरों के लिए अधिक बाजार मांग है। इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि इन मेकों का नमूना सुस्थापित ब्रांड का है जिनका उत्पादन विदेशी तकनीकी सहयोग से किया गया था। स्कूटर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड ने मेसर्स इन्नोसेंटी लिमिटेड का पुराना संयंत्र खरीद कर 1975 में विजय सुपर स्कूटर का निर्माण प्रारम्भ किया और उसे तकनीकी सहयोग का लाभ नहीं मिला। इस उत्पाद को अनुकूल बनाना पड़ा था और संशोधित करना पड़ा था ताकि यह भारतीय परिस्थितियों से मेल खा सके। तकनीकी रूप से कुछ मामलों में विजय स्कूटर अन्य स्कूटरों से उत्तम है। तो भी इसमें और आगे सुधार लाने और उन्नयन करने के लिए कम्पनी द्वारा सम्मिलित उपाय किए जा रहे हैं। ग्राहकों से प्रति-पुष्टि के आधार पर संशोधन भी किए जा रहे हैं ?

Infiltration of rebels into Assam and Nagaland

*336. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it was reported that about 100 armed men of the pro-Phizo Brigadier has joined the pro-Chinese group in Northern Burma;

(b) if so, whether these groups are planning to infiltrate into Nagaland and Assam;

(c) if so, steps Government have taken to prevent them from entering into Indian territory;

(d) whether the activities of Mizo and Naga rebels for the last two months in the States have created a serious situation and resulted in deterioration of law and order situation;

(e) whether security forces have been alerted in this regard; and

(f) whether borders connected with Burma and Bangladesh have been sealed; if not, the main reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) (a) to (c). Government are aware of the presence of the some Naga hostiles in Burma across our borders. There have been reports of clashes between different groups and some attempts to resolve differences. Strict vigilance is maintained by the security forces to prevent infiltration.

(d) MNF and its allied bodies were declared unlawful associations under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 on 20th January, 1982. The law and order situation in both Mizoram and Nagaland is under control.

(e) and (f). Security arrangements along the international borders have been tightened.

Demand for Elected Assembly in Delhi

*337. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the demand for an Elected Assembly in Delhi;

(b) whether there was any discussion with leaders representatives of political parties in Delhi; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). No body has met the Home Minister specifically in connection with the demand for Assembly for Delhi. But some of the Members of Parliament and other leaders who met him in connection with other matters had incidentally mentioned about this subject also.

उत्तर प्रदेश में नियोजित विकास के लिये प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय

*338. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छठी योजनावधि के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में नियोजित विकास के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति कितना व्यय किया जायेगा; और

(ख) क्या इस योजनावधि के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए धन का आवंटन करते समय इस राज्य के पिछड़ेपन को ध्यान में रखा गया था ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस. बी. चव्हाण) :

(क) 662 रु० ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

"Pollution of rivers by Bailadila Iron Ore Project"

*339. SHRI BHEEKHA BHAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bailadila Iron Ore Project situated between two rivers Dakim and Sakhim has a polluting effect on the waters of either of the rivers;

(b) if so, the steps taken so far in this connection by Government in consultation with project authorities and State authorities;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government consider this water pollution as a health hazard, more especially to tribal villages of Bastar; and

(e) if so, the reasons why Government are not asking Madhya Pradesh Government and project authorities to come to an acceptable formula?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (e). River water in which untreated wastes are discharged is polluted. The Project authorities have set up a full-fledged treatment plant in one of the two mines and a clarifier to settle the particles in the other Mines. Efforts are being made to set up effective pollution abatement device for this mine also. They have also provided safe drinking water to 22 villages which were identified early as falling in the affected category.

News item "Tihar has another Charles Sobhraj"

*340. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item which appeared in the "Indian Express" dated 20 February, 1982 under the heading

"Tihar has another Charles Sobhraj" revealing that Tihar Jail after a brief spell of normalcy is again plagued by lawlessness and corruption with rich prisoners cornering privileges and prison administration sliding back into inaction;

(b) if so, the facts thereabout; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUB-BAIAH): (a) to (c) Government has seen the news item.

The Delhi Administration have reported that there was neither any conspiracy to harass the medical staff nor were they manhandled by the prisoners. However, the prisoners had spoken to the Medical Officer in an agitated manner on the supply of medicines. The matter was settled on the intervention of the jail staff. The medical staff are being provided necessary protection during their round in the jail. The report that the DIG (Prisons) insulted any Medical Officer is denied.

2. The Administration has denied that any Warder has been attached to the former Deputy Superintendents.

3. Prisoners are shifted to other wards/cells as and when felt necessary on security or other administrative grounds.

4. It has been found that one of the N.S.A. Detenus was taken out of the jail to the Hospital on a number of occasions on the recommendations of the Medical Details are as follows:—

Officer of the Jail. The Administration has gone into the matter and has suspended 1 Head Constable, 4 Constables, 2 Assistant Superintendents and 2 Warders. A detailed inquiry has also been conducted and the matter is under consideration of the Delhi Administration.

Setting up of Mini Cement Factories in Uttar Pradesh Hills

*341. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any adequate studies in the Research Institute with regard to the setting up of mini cement factories in U.P. hills have been made;

(b) whether such plants in these places have been found economically viable units; and

(c) if so, by when such units are likely to be established and at what places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c) The Cement Research Institute of India have identified two sites (Jhiroli and Someshwar) in District Almora as potential sites for establishing Mini Cement Plants. In addition, Regional Corporations and individual entrepreneurs, based on their own studies, had applied for industrial licenses/letters of intent/D.G.T.D. registrations, which have been considered favourably.

Name of the Unit	Location	Capacity (in lakh tonnes)
1. A.R.C. Cement Ltd. (Indl. Licence)	Dist. Dehra Dun (Gunial Gaon)	0.66
2. Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam (Letter of Intent)	Do. (Purkulgaon)	0.66
3. U.P. State Cement Corpn. Ltd. (Letter of Intent)	Do. (Dehra)	0.66
4. Shri J. P. Jain (D.G. T.D. Regn.)	Do. (Kulhan)	0.50

Of these, Messrs A.R.C. Cement Ltd. are expected to commence production during the course of the year.

Three more applications for setting up mini cement plants in Districts Almora and Dehra Dun are at various stages of consideration.

Viability of mini cement plants is expected to improve with the announcement of the Government decision according to which such plants will be free from distribution and price control.

Technological Development of Japan

*342. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the technological development achieved by Japan and the different processes that they have developed, suit our industrial needs better than those we get from West Germany, France and England;

(b) if so, what is the participation of Japanese technology in our Industry, vis-a-vis Western technology;

(c) whether Government would try to increase this participation; and

(d) the particular spheres where this will be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Foreign collaborations are approved on the applications made by the entrepreneurs. Before approving foreign collaborations, technology evaluation is carried out.

(b) Out of the 1182 foreign collaborations approved in the three years, 1979 to 1981, 73 were approved for collaboration with Japanese companies.

(c) and (d). Since foreign collaborations are approved on the applications made by the entrepreneurs, no specific steps could be taken by the Government towards increasing Japanese participation as such.

Revision of List of SC and ST

*343. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for revising the list of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The question of revising the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been under active consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c). In view of Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution amendments in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes require an Act of Parliament. In this context all the proposals and suggestions for the revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been referred to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations concerned for comments. The comments of some of them are yet to be received and they are being regularly reminded. After the comments from all the State Government/Union Territory Administrations are received, the matter will be further processed.

Busting of Antiques Smuggling Gang by Delhi Police

*344. SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Police had busted an antiques smuggling gang on 9 February, 1982 and recovered some idols stolen from temples;

(b) who are the persons involved in these operations; and

(c) the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH): (a) to (c). On 1st February, 1982, the Special Staff of the Central Police District organised a raid and arrested one Vidhya Sagar of Delhi when he came to Raj Ghat to sell 3 idols/antiques. 6 more idols/antiques were recovered from his house and another idol was recovered from one of his associates. A case u/s 411 IPC and 25(3) of the Antiquities & Art Treasures Act, 1972 has been registered.

Further interrogation of the accused has led to the recovery of some more antiques in raids in Delhi, Jaipur and village Agheri in Distt. Sawai Madhopur (Rajasthan). Efforts are being made to arrest 2 others involved in the theft of antiques.

राजस्थान में खनिजों का खनन

345. श्री दौलत राम सारण : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में अजमेर तथा नसीराबाद के बीच क्वार्टज तथा सल्फर के बड़ी मात्रा में निक्षेप पता चले हैं; उन अन्य स्थानों के क्या नाम हैं जहां ये खनिज उपलब्ध हैं तथा क्या वहां क्वार्टज के उत्पादन को देखते हुए अजमेर में इलैक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरणों के उत्पादन के लिए उद्योगों की स्थापना करना संभव होगा ;

(ख) क्या जिला अजमेर में किशनगढ़ के निकट तीन खानों में मणियों का भी पता चला है तथा मणियों की अन्य खानें कहाँ हैं;

(ग) क्या चुरु, बीकानेर तथा गंगानगर जिलों के बड़े क्षेत्रों में पोटाश, नमक तथा

बहुत से अन्य खनिज भी मिले हैं तथा राजस्थान में वे अन्य स्थान कौन से हैं जहां ये खनिज पाए जाते हैं ; और

(ग) इन खनिजों के खनन तथा विकास की योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा): (क) राजस्थान में अजमेर और नसीराबाद के बीच अश्रक पट्टियों में क्वार्टज धारियां पाई गई हैं। सीकर जिले के सलादीपुर में पाइराइट-पाइरोटाइट के 111.62 म० टन सम्पन्न भंडार होने का अनुमान है, जनमें औसतन 21.63% गन्धक है। राजस्थान में इलाक्ट्रॉनिक उद्योग के उपयुक्त क्वार्टज क्रस्टल्स होने की अभी तक कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ख) मणियां (एमरल्ड) अजमेर जिले के भुवानी, राजगढ़ तथा गुदास में पाई जाती हैं। उदयपुर जिले के जेखी तथा कालीगुमान क्षेत्रों में भी मणियां पाई जाती हैं।

(ग) पोटाश पोली-हेलाइट के रूप में लघु मात्रा में पाया जाता है, अभी तक आर्थिक उपादेयता वाले किसी सम्पन्न पोटाश भंडार का पता नहीं चला है। हेलाइट प्रायः पहाड़ी नमक कहलाता है, चुरु, बीकानेर और गंगानगर जिलों में पोटाश की खोज हेतु विशाल क्षेत्र में किए गए बोर-होलों में पाया गया है। राजस्थान में प्राप्त अन्य खनिजों का ब्यौरा अनुबंध में है।

(घ) सरकार उन सभी ज्ञात और खोजे गए खनिजों के खनन और विकास के लिए आवश्यक उपाए कर रही है, जिनके पर्याप्त भंडार और ग्रेड हैं।

विवरण

खनिज	क्षेत्र (जिला)
1. एस्बेस्टस	अजमेर, अलवर, भीलवाड़ा, डूंगरपुर, सिरोही, उदयपुर और पाली ।
2. ग्रेनाइट्स	अलवर और भरतपुर ।
3. बॉक्साइट	कोटा ।
4. बैरिल	अजमेर, उदयपुर और भीलवाड़ा ।
5. वेन्टोनाइट	बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर ।
6. तांबा अयस्क	झुंझनू, अलवर, भीलवाड़ा और सिरोही ।
7. फल्लर्स अर्थ	बीकानेर, बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर ।
8. जैमस्टोन्स	अजमेर, उदयपुर, भीलवाड़ा और पाली ।
9. जिप्सम	नागौर, बीकानेर, जैसलमेर, गंगानगर, बाड़मेर और पाली ।
10. हैलाइट (रॉक साल्ट)	बीकानेर और चुरू ।
11. लौह अयस्क	उदयपुर, जयपुर, झुंझनू और सीकर ।
12. सीसा-जस्ता अयस्क—चांदी की थोड़ी-सी मात्रा से सम्बद्ध	उदयपुर, अजमेर, भीलवाड़ा और सिरोही ।
13. चूना पत्थर	अजमेर, अलवर, बांसवाड़ा, बुन्दी, सिरोही, चित्तौड़गढ़, जयपुर, झुंझनू, जोधपुर, नागपुर, पाली, सवाई-माधोपुर, और सीकर
14. मारबल	नागौर, जयपुर, अलवर, जैसलमेर, उदयपुर, पाली और सिरोही ।
15. मैंगनेसाइट	अजमेर, पाली और उदयपुर ।
16. मैंगनीज	बांसवाड़ा ।
17. अम्रक	मेवाड़, अजमेर पट्टी, अजमेर जिला, भीलवाड़ा डूंगरपुर-बांसवाड़ा पट्टी, टोंक और उदयपुर ।
18. मोलिब्डेनम	सीकर ।
19. पाइराइट/पाइरोटाइट	सीकर ।
20. फास्फोराइट	उदयपुर और जैसलमेर ।
21. टाल्क/स्टीटाइट/सोपस्टोन	भीलवाड़ा, उदयपुर, जयपुर सवाई-माधोपुर, डूंगरपुर, बांसवाड़ा और अजमेर ।
22. टंगस्टन, फ्लोराइट सहित	सिरोही ।

Reservation for SC and ST in Central Services

*346. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to increase the percentage of reservation in Central Services for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes keeping in view the proportion of their population to General population as per latest census figures; and

(b) if so, when the proposal is likely to be materialised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). As the relevant final census figures are still not available, there is presently no proposal to revise the percentage of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Foreign Expertise for Energy Schemes

*348. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the detailed schemes in the Sixth Plan for intensifying research and development in renewable sources of energy and the allotment therefor; and

(b) whether any foreign experts have been invited to assist India in undertaking these studies including those on tidal energy?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The Commission for Additional Sources of Energy has taken up an integrated and coordinated programme of research, development and demonstration. The main objectives of the R&D programme are to develop efficient and reliable devices and system based on renewable energy sources, to bring down the initial costs of such devices and systems and to explore newer areas where renewable energy sources can contribute to national development. The R&D projects are being executed under the sponsorship of the Commission

in a number of research laboratories, institutions and public sector organisations. Some important schemes to intensify R&D in relation to specific renewable energy sources are listed below:—

1. SOLAR ENERGY: In solar thermal applications the main thrust has been towards development of systems for low and medium temperature applications. These include solar flatplate collectors and water heating systems, solar cookers and solar dryers. R&D efforts are continuing on materials, selective coatings, advanced collectors and concentrators, prime movers, refrigeration systems, power plants, etc. In solar photovoltaic devices, solar cells, modules, photovoltaic pumps and other systems are being manufactured on a pilot plant scale. R&D work relating to silicon and other materials, solar cell fabrication techniques, applications etc. is in progress to reduce the cost and improve the efficiency of solar cells.

2. BIOENERGY: An All-India Coordinated Project on Biogas is in progress with the research work covering microbiology, plant design, feed material, construction materials, utilisation of biogas etc. Among the projects being implemented in the biomass area are those relating to fast-growing species, photosynthetic efficiency, utilisation of bio-degradable materials etc. Biomass energy centres have been set up at Lucknow and Madurai. Other areas where work is being intensified are draught animal power, efficient utilisation of food, briquetting, producer gas, biomass conversion and utilisation of fuels from biomass.

3. WIND ENERGY: R&D projects on low cost multi-blade and twin turbine vortex low cost multi-blade and twin turbine vortex tors are in progress. The technology development effort is being directed towards low and medium power applications, materials, aerodynamics etc.

4. OTHER ENERGY SOURCES: R&D projects already initiated cover other renewable sources such as chemical sources, geothermal energy, hydro power and ocean energy. Projects relating to the production and storage of hydrogen, newer

types of batteries, battery powered vehicles, power generation from geothermal energy, hydro power applications, ocean thermal energy conversion and tidal power are in progress.

Rs. 40 crores have been allocated in the Sixth Plan for the development and demonstration of renewable sources of energy. This allocation will be reviewed at the mid-term plan appraisal. Rs. 2.18 crores and Rs. 2.74 crores have been made for investigations and studies on tidal power development and geothermal energy respectively to be undertaken by the Ministry of Energy.

(b) No foreign experts have been invited specifically to assist in programmes relating to solar energy, bioenergy and wind energy. There are, however, joint R&D projects with some foreign countries which are being implemented on the basis of mutual cooperation under the aegis of the bilateral Science and Technology Agreements with these countries. These joint projects involve exchange of scientists, exchange of information and exchange and testing of equipment. In the area of tidal energy, some experts have been invited from France by the Ministry of Energy to assist in the planning of the investigations and in identifying the broad areas and methodology for data collection. One foreign expert under the auspices of UNDP is also expected to assist in the drilling operations for geothermal investigations undertaken by the Ministry of Energy.

Shortage of Cement in the Country

*349. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that acute shortage of cement is leading the country to larger dependence on imports;

(b) whether a high level committee had made study on infrastructure causing the bottlenecks;

(c) the production losses in the cement plants due to shortage of power and inadequate availability of coal;

(d) the capacity utilisation in the cement industry during the last two years and the reason for a depressed level in the industry in recent months;

(e) whether any projection study of cement production by the end of the Sixth Plan had been made; and

(f) the steps proposed to improve capacity utilisation and reduce imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No, Sir. Import of cement into the country has been only marginal and was around 10 per cent of the indigenous production of cement. With materialisation of additional capacities and increase in production of cement, it is expected that it may not be necessary to import cement by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(b) Infra-structural constraints affecting production of cement are reviewed by Government from time to time with a view to removing the bottlenecks to the extent possible.

(c) Loss of cement production due to inadequate availability of coal and power during 1981, as reported by cement factories, was 8.06 lakh tonnes and 27.27 lakh tonnes respectively.

(d) Capacity utilisation in cement industry during the last two years has been as under:—

1980	1981
69%	74%

Imposition of power cuts in major cement producing States has been mainly responsible for lower level of production during the months of January and February, 1982.

(e) Yes, Sir. The Working Group on Cement Industry has assessed that the production of cement by the end of the Sixth Plan would be of the order of 37 million tonnes per annum.

(f) Every effort is being made to make available infrastructural inputs to the industry to the extent possible to improve the capacity utilisation.

Manufacture of Colour T. V. sets

*350. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China is going ahead with the manufacture of colour TV sets in a long way;

(b) whether it is also a fact that India has been hesitating and has kept the final decision to go in for colour TV dangling for too long;

(c) what are the reasons for not finalising the proposal to manufacture colour TV set in the country;

(d) whether it is also a fact that there is a big scope for export of colour TV sets; and

(e) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken and when the colour TV sets will be produced?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) China has started manufacturing Colour TV sets but exact details on capacity are not available.

(b) No decision has yet been taken to go in for colour TV in India. However, Colour TV coverage in a limited way will be provided for Asiad 82.

(c) and (e). The decision to manufacture colour TV sets in India will depend upon the decision to introduce colour TV broadcasting.

(d) This will depend on the quality of the colour TV sets produced in the country and how their cost of production and prices will compare with that of the major foreign companies already active in the highly competitive international market.

Medical Amenities Available in ESI Hospital Coimbatore (T.N.)

*351. SHRI ERA MOHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of beds, operation theatres and such other medical amenities available in the E.S.I. hospitals for more than a lakh of workers in the textile mills and other industries in Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu);

(b) the details of arrears due from textile mills and others in Coimbatore to the E.S.I. Corporation towards their ESI contribution; and

(c) action taken against the defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) There are 500 beds and six operation theatres in the ESI Hospital at Coimbatore. The insured persons and their families are provided indoor treatment, pathological and radiological services, specialist consultation and out-patient treatment at the hospital.

(b) Upto the contribution period ended May, 1981, the Textile Mills are in arrears of Rs. 34,50,251.83, while the other industries are in arrears of Rs. 34,74,365.23.

(c) A sum of Rs. 14,42,994.06 is due from Textile Mills taken over by N.T.C. and claims for this amount have been filed with the Claim Commissioner appointed under the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Act, 1974. For the remaining amount of Rs. 54,81,623.00 necessary certificates for recovering the amount as arrears of land revenue have been filed with the District Collector.

Location of Cable Research and Development Institute at Rupnarayanpur

*49. DR. SARADISH ROY:

SHRI NIREN GHOSH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided not to locate Cable Research and Deve-

lopment Institute at Rupnarayanpur which was recommended by the World Bank;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) on which ground Government changed the decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Government have decided to locate the Central Cable Research and Development Institute at Hyderabad as it has various locational advantages. There was no suggestion from the World Bank that it should be located at Rupnarainpur and not at Hyderabad. It may, however, be stated that Rupnarainpur Unit has its own regional R&D unit attached to it.

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

Arrest of hijacker of Indian Airlines Boeing to Lahore

3707. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the person who claimed to have engineered the hijack of an Indian Airlines Boeing to Lahore last September has been arrested by the Punjab Police;

(b) whether he is a Prominent Dal Khalsa leader who has been an active worker of Dal Khalsa; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). One Harsimran Singh, Mukh Panch of Dal Khalsa who claims to have engineered the hijack of Indian Airlines Boeing to Lahore in September last and is also involved in several criminal cases has recently been arrested by the Punjab Police.

Setting up of Industries in Keonjhar, Orissa

3708. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken decision to give top priority in setting up industries in the backward areas of various States;

(b) if so, the total number of industries proposed to be set up in Keonjhar, which is a backward district of Orissa in near future;

(c) what type of industries have been proposed to be set up in that part of Orissa; and

(d) the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) An important objective of Sixth Plan is to bring about a progressive reduction in regional inequalities in the place of development. Central policies have been designed to attract industries to selected backward areas by way of providing incentives like concessional finance, investment subsidy, tax relief etc.

(b) to (d). The Annual Plan 1982-83 proposals of the Orissa Government include a joint sector project in district Keonjhar viz., Sponge Iron Project. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 2415 lakhs.

According to the Keonjhar District Industries Centre Action Plan, a target of establishing 468 small scale units during a span of 4 years i.e. 1979-80 to 1982-83 has been fixed, apart from promoting 6484 artisan based units. The new industries proposed to be set up relate to Agro Based industries, wood and forest based Industries, chemical & allied industries, engineering and metal based industries, glass & ceramics industries, leather industries, etc.

The progress achieved through implementation of DIC Programme in Keonjhar

district during 1979-80, 1980-81 is given below:—

Items	1979-80	1980-81
No. of New Units Estt.		
(i) Artisans	810	1019
(ii) S.S.I.	105	85
Total	915	1104
Credit Assistance provided by Financial Institutions (Rs. in lakhs)	40.46	22.20
Additional employment generated (No. of persons)	2523	1961

Non-Percolation of benefits of economic development to tribals

bal majority States, viz., Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli).

3709. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Third Indian Geography Congress in its session in New Delhi held in December 1981, have said that the benefits of economic development had not percolated to the tribal community and that haphazard development has led to destabilisation of society;

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

(c) the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The facts regarding the observations made at the Third Indian Geography Congress held in New Delhi in December, 1981 are being collected. It is not known, at present as to who made this observation and on what basis.

It may, however, be mentioned that it is not correct to say that benefits of economic development had not percolated to the tribal community. With a view to accelerating the pace of the development of the tribals, Tribal Sub-plans were launched from the Fifth Five Year Plan in the States having concentration of tribal population. The Tribal Sub-plans are in operation in 19 States/UTs (excluding tri-

There has been a substantial step-up in outlays for the Tribal Sub-plans. From a level of Rs. 856 crores in the Fifth Plan the flow from the State Plans to the Tribal Sub-Plans during the Sixth Plan is expected to be more than Rs. 3000 crores. In addition, against a provision of Rs. 187 crores as Special Central Assistance for implementation of Tribal Sub-plans during the Fifth Plan, a provision of Rs. 470 crores has been made in the current Plan period.

Shortage of Chassis in North Eastern States

3710. DR. R. ROTHUAMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Tata chassis allotted to the States of Mizoram, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura per year;

(b) how many applications so far registered are in the waiting lists in these States; and

(c) any proposal to increase allotment of Tata chassis in view of severe transport bottlenecks in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The number of Tata

chassis supplied to the States|Union territories in question during the current financial year as reported by the manufacturers (upto 20-2-82) are:

States	Nos. allotted
Mizoram	151
Nagaland	224
Manipur	203
Meghalaya	264
Arunachal Pradesh	199
Tripura	328

(b) The details, as reported by the manufacturers are:—

States	Nos. pending deliveries
Mizoram	233
Nagaland	260
Manipur	391
Meghalaya	268
Tripura	1032
Arunachal Pradesh	112

(c) The manufacturers of commercial vehicles have been advised to accord priority in allotment to applicants from these States and also to further augment supplies.

Indian nationals sent abroad by bogus agents

3711. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Nationals sent abroad by bogus travel agents have been detained by the Government of that country;

(b) if so, the number of those persons detained in each country who were sent

abroad by bogus travel agents for employment purpose during 1981; and

(c) the action taken by Government to get these persons, who are victims of fraud, released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Indian Nationals going abroad without complying with the legal requirements of foreign countries are likely to be detained by them.

(b) It is not possible to compile this information.

(c) It has been endeavour of Government to help such Indian Nationals, as and when such a case is identified or reported.

Number of Indians repatriated from West Asian Countries

3712. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons were repatriated during the years 1980 and 1981 at Government expenses from West Asian countries;

(b) the details of such persons from countries and the amount spent on that account; and

(c) whether the amount spent by Government under this item has been recovered from the parties concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Indian Missions and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

दिल्ली में परिवहन समस्याओं के लिये स्थायी समन्वय समिति

3713. श्री भीकू राम जैन : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार राजधानी में परिवहन समस्याओं के

समाधान के लिए एक स्थायी समन्वय समिति गठित करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो समिति के निदेश पद क्या हैं और इसका गठन कब तक किए जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) तत्संबंधी अन्य ब्यौरे क्या हैं ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस. बी. चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग.) योजना आयोग ने दिल्ली प्रशासन को यह सुझाव दिया है कि परिवहन के विभिन्न साधनों के बीच उचित समन्वय सुनिश्चित करने के लिए परिवहन के लिए स्थायी समन्वय समिति बनाई जाए । इसके फलस्वरूप दिल्ली के परिवहन निदेशक की अध्यक्षता में वर्तमान यातायात परिवहन समन्वय समिति में रेल मंत्रालय और दिल्ली रिंग रेलवे परियोजना के प्रतिनिधियों को अब शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव है । इस समिति में इस समय लोक निर्माण विभाग, दिल्ली नगर निगम, नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण, दिल्ली परिवहन निगम, यातायात पुलिस, दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान तथा टाउन एंड कंट्री प्लानिंग आर्गनाइजेशन के प्रतिनिधि शामिल हैं । यह समिति दिल्ली में परिवहन और यातायात से संबंधित सभी समस्याओं को देखती है ।

Iran to buy Iron ore from Kudremukh

3714. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE

SHARMA:

SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP
SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Iran would buy iron ore from Kudremukh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b) According

to the existing contract supplies of Kudremukh iron ore concentrate to Iran should have commenced from August, 1980, at the rate of 3 million tonnes in the first year 5 million tonnes in the second year and 7.5 million tonnes annually thereafter. However, Iran has not commenced purchase of the concentrate. At this stage it cannot be said with certainty what quantity of concentrate Iran will purchase and when it will start lifting it.

Performance of States in additional resource Mobilisation

3715. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which have shown better performance in additional resources mobilisation in 1981-82;

(b) what were the targets of additional resource mobilisation fixed for those States and the progress made by them in 1981-82;

(c) the reasons for the failure to mobilise resources up to the target by the States;

(d) the target for additional resources mobilisation proposed to be fixed by Government for 1982-83; and

(e) the details about the guidelines proposed to be sent by Government to the States have not achieved their target in 1981-82 to make efforts in 1982-83 to show better performance in additional resources mobilisation?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The required information is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Some States have not found it feasible to realise the agreed targets of additional resource mobilisation due to their own particular circumstances.

(d) The required information will be furnished in the Annual Plan document (1982-83).

(e) No specific guidelines are proposed to be sent to State Governments. However, all States will be requested to raise maximum resources so as to maintain the financial viability of the Plan.

Statement

Additional Resource Mobilisation by States in 1981-82

								(Rs. crores)		
States								Annual Plan 1981-82 Target	Estimated yield from measures under-taken decided to be under-taken in 1981-82*	Variation Col. 2 over Col. 1
								1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	.	.	.	.	.	.	15.00	40.32@	+25.32
2.	Assam	.	.	.	.	.	.	25.00	9.05	-15.95
3.	Bihar	.	.	.	.	.	.	55.00	50.78	-4.22
4.	Gujarat	.	.	.	.	.	.	40.00	122.95	+82.95
5.	Haryana	.	.	.	.	.	.	35.38	18.53@	-16.85
6.	Himachal Pradesh	.	.	.	.	.	.	5.70	4.67	-1.03
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	.	.	.	.	.	.	6.50	16.97	+10.47
8.	Karnataka	.	.	.	.	.	.	25.87	25.36	-0.51
9.	Kerala	.	.	.	.	.	.	20.00	4.92	-15.08
10.	Madhya Pradesh	.	.	.	.	.	.	27.31	53.43@	+26.12
11.	Maharashtra	.	.	.	.	.	.	110.00	127.80	+17.80
12.	Manipur	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.44	0.50	-0.94
13.	Meghalaya	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.50	0.46@	-1.04
14.	Nagaland	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.21	0.34	+0.13
15.	Orissa	.	.	.	.	.	.	35.00	39.53	+4.53
16.	Punjab	.	.	.	.	.	.	40.00	64.70	+24.70
17.	Rajasthan	.	.	.	.	.	.	71.42	54.73	-16.69
18.	Sikkim	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.50	0.42	-1.08
19.	Tamil Nadu	.	.	.	.	.	.	120.00	126.71@	+6.71
20.	Tripura	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	0.14	+0.41
21.	Uttar Pradesh	.	.	.	.	.	.	75.00	57.26	-17.74
22.	West Bengal	.	.	.	.	.	.	40.00	24.29	-15.71
Total (STATES)								751.83	843.86*	+92.03

@Provisional.

*As estimated during the Annual Plan (1982-83) discussions.

मध्य प्रदेश के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री के विरुद्ध
सी० बी० आई० जांच

3716. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :
क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य
प्रदेश के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री के विरुद्ध
सी० बी० आई० द्वारा एक जांच की
जा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा
क्या है ?

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

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) चल रही जांच के विवरण
बताना लोक हित में नहीं होगा ।

Export of Colour T.V.

3717. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the
PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a
decision to start manufacturing colour
T. V.;

(b) whether it is a fact that China is
flooding world market with colour TV;
and

(c) whether the colour TV is meant for
export?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS
(SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) No
decision has so far been taken by Govern-
ment for introduction of colour TV broad-
casts in the country and hence no decision
has been taken so far by Government to
start manufacture of colour TV receivers.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Entry of big Houses into banned list

3718. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state:

(a) whether during 1981 Government
had permitted the big houses to enter into
the banned list if the entire production was
earmarked for export;

(b) if so, the names of the industrial
units which had taken advantage of this
relaxation and the quantum of exports that
were really effected by each and the value
of exports;

(c) whether these very firms have now
appealed to Government that they be al-
lowed to dump a part of their produce in
the domestic market and they have sugges-
ted the limit being 25 per cent; and

(b) if so, the number of firms who have
asked for this further relaxation and what
is Government's reaction to their sugges-
tion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL
AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHA-
NANA): (a) In order to boost exports,
Government had announced on 31.12.80
a scheme for setting up of 100 per cent
export oriented units vide the Ministry of
Commerce Resolution No. 8/15/78-EP
dated 31-12-80. This Resolution contains
an illustrated list of products which would
be eligible for special facilities on the
ground of 100 per cent exports. All com-
panies including those registered under
MRTP Act are eligible to participate in
this scheme. As the scheme is 100 per cent
export oriented, the applicability of the
banned list (i.e. reservation for small
scale) to the scheme does not arise.

(b) Letters of intent/permission have been issued during 1981 to six MRTF houses as per details:

- | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. M/s. Wheels India Ltd. Madras | . | . | . | . | Wire wheels |
| 2. Indian Metals & Ferro Alloys Ltd. Bhubaneswar | . | . | . | . | Silicon metal |
| 3. Aegis Chemical Industries Ltd. Bombay | . | . | . | . | Fatty alcohols |
| 4. Roussel Pharmaceuticals, Bombay. | . | . | . | . | Calforan |
| 5. Nuddea Mills Co. Ltd. Calcutta | . | . | . | . | Jute decorative wall coverings. |
| 6. Shri B.K. Modi, New Delhi | . | . | . | . | Xerographic equipments & systems. |

These letters of intent/permission are yet to be converted into industrial licences and the undertakings are yet to go into production.

(c) and (d). Under the scheme for 100 per cent export oriented units, rejects upto 5 per cent or such percentage as may be fixed by the Special Board for approving these schemes, are allowed to be sold in the domestic tariff area on payment of customs duty on imported inputs and central excise duty on the indigenous inputs and also central exercise duty on the rejects or an amount equal to the aggregate of such duties. There has been no change in this condition.

Conversion of Hides into Industrial Raw Materials

3719. SHRI GHULAM MOHD KHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to consider a scheme for conversion of hides of dead animals into industrial raw materials; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No Sir. Hides of dead animals like cattle and buffalo are already being used as raw material by the leather industry, cut piece of hides are also used as raw material by glue industry.

(b) Does not arise.

Changes in Trade Union Act

3720. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether drastic changes in the Trade Union Act, 1926 are contemplated;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the time by which a legislation will be brought in the Parliament?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) to (c). Some proposals for amendment to the Trade Union Act, 1926 are under consideration. It is hoped that the Amending Bill will be introduced as early as possible.

Survey Regarding Mining Lease

3721. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by Government regarding the proportion of active mining lease but virtually idle lease, not contributing to mineral productions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). No comprehensive survey as such has been

conducted for the whole country. However, according to information compiled by the Indian Bureau of Mines so far in respect of eight States of 2738 leases

in force in these States, the Working leases number 772 only and the balance 1966 leases are idle as on 1-1-1980. The detail of these leases is given below:

State/Union Territory	No. of leases in force	No. of working leases	No. of idle leases
Andhra Pradesh	1,493	333	1,160
Delhi	6	3	3
Haryana	43	10	33
Himachal Pradesh	45	18	27
Jammu & Kashmir	8	2	6
Madhya Pradesh	859	328	531
Maharashtra	282	78	204
Punjab	2	..	2
TOTAL	2,738	772	1,966

Reported Crime

3722. SHRI A. K. ROY:

SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the crime like murder, rape, dacoity, burglary etc. reported in the different States in the country for the years 1979-80 and 1981, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether the crimes are on the increase; and

(c) if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). No details in regard to the comparative figures of the total number of crime cases as a whole is compiled on all-India basis as crime is a State subject. The crime situation is, however, under constant review and appropriate action is taken as and when it is required in this regard.

Setting up of pig Iron Plant in Karnataka

3723. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's pig iron plant using the revolutionary inred process is being set up at Bellary-Hospet in Karnataka with Swedish assistance;

(b) if so, the details regarding the assistance provided by the Swedish Government and the details regarding the agreement; and

(c) the time by when it is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No, Sir.

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

Registration of Bidi Workers

3724. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no registration of the Bidi Workers has been under-

taken by Government in the country causing great loss to them in getting benefit out of the Bidi Workers Welfare Funds;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to register all the Bidi Workers in the country within specified time; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) to (c). In so far as Bidi establishments registered under the Factory Act are concerned, the employees in such establishments are required to be registered under the said Act. In so far as Home Workers are concerned, every employer is required to maintain an employment register containing names and particulars of all home workers employed under him, as prescribed in the Model Bidi and Cigar-Workers (Conditions of Employment) Rules. In addition, under the Bidi Workers Welfare Fund Rules, 1978, employment registered of bidi workers are required to be maintained by the local bodies. Certificates issued by the local bodies are also accepted for the purpose of extending the welfare facilities to bidi workers. Instructions have recently been issued to the authorities concerned that registration of the workers in accordance with the aforesaid provisions should be completed within six months.

Legislation for protection of small Scale Industries

3725. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for a comprehensive legislation to protect the small scale industries has been revived by Government;

(b) if so, whether this proposal was under consideration of the Union Government for the last 10 years; and

(c) if so, by what time the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c): The pro-

posal for enacting a suitable Legislation for the protection of small scale industries has been under active consideration since the receipt of the Bhat Committee in 1972. A Working Group has been set up by the Standing Committee of the All India Small Scale Industries Board to look at it more closely, consider the pros and cons of such statutory protection and update the relevant data.

अपराध रोकने के लिये कार्यवाही

3726. श्री कुम्भाराम आर्य : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि कानून, पुलिस कर्मचारियों तथा न्यायालयों की संख्या में बराबर हो रही वृद्धि के बावजूद भी अपराधों की संख्या बढ़ रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो बढ़ते हुए अपराधों को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) और (ख) अपराध के मामलों की कुल संख्या के तुलनात्मक आंकड़ों के संबंध में अखिल भारतीय आधार पर कोई आंकड़े संकलित नहीं किए जाते क्योंकि अपराध राज्य का विषय है। परन्तु अपराध की स्थिति का निरंतर पुनरीक्षण किया जाता है और इस संबंध में जब जरूरी होता है उचित कार्रवाई की जाती है।

Migration of Labour to Capital

3727. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that labourers from various parts of the country are

persuaded to come to the Capital with the lure of an advance payment and forced to bake bricks on meagre and arbitrary payment and the Inter-State Migrant Labour Act is not applicable to these helpless labourers including women and children; and

(b) the steps taken to help these workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) and (b). Labourers from adjoining States come to Delhi during lean period in search of employment and are engaged in various jobs. They come on their own and also through Contractors who make advance payments. The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979, is applicable in the Union Territory of Delhi, Brick kilns are inspected periodically by the Inspectorate Staff of the Labour Department of Delhi Administration under the provisions of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act and the Minimum Wages Act. In the Central sphere too Rules have been framed under the Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act in the Union Territory of Delhi and are applicable in respect of migrant workmen.

Production of Electronic Watches

3728. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) when electronic watches are expected to be made available in the markets;

(b) the names of the public sector undertaking units which have been given the charge of manufacturing such electronic watches; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) to (c). The names of the public sector undertaking units manufacturing Digital Electronic Watches (DEWs) and Analogue Electronic Watches (AEWs) are given in Statements I & II respectively. Three of the State Electronic Corporations to whom

industrial approvals for assembly of Digital Electronic Watches have been issued, have indicated that they will be introducing their DEWs in the market between July 1982 and March 1983.

Statement-I

PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKING UNITS APPROVED FOR MANUFACTURE OF DEWs

1. M/Hindustan Machine Tools, 36, Cunningham Road, Bangalore-560052.
2. M/s. Electronics Corporation of Tamilnadu Limited, LLA Building, 3rd Floor, 735, Anna Salai, Madras-600002.
3. M/s. Punjab State Electronics Development and Production Corporation, Bank of India Building, Sector-17, Chandigarh-160017.
4. M/s. West Bengal Electronics Industry Development Corporation Limited, 225-E, Acharya J.C. Bose Road, Calcutta-700020.
5. M/s. Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation Limited, SCO-40-41, Sector-17-A, Chandigarh-160017.
6. M/s. Karnataka State Electronics Development Corporation Limited, 'Emlyn Haven', 30, Race Course Road, Bangalore-560001.
7. M/s. Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Limited, 3A, Satyanagar, Bhubaneswar-751007.
8. M/s. Hyderabad Allwyn Metal Works Limited, (Watch Division), P.B. No. 1927, Sanatnagar, Hyderabad-500018.
9. M/s. Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Limited, KELTRON House, Vellayambalam, Trivandrum-695001.
10. M/s. Maharashtra Electronics Corporation Limited (MEI.TRON), Air India Building, 8th Floor, Nariman Point, Bombay-400021.

11. M/s. J & IND.,
Haft Chinari, P.B. No. 26,
Srinagar, Kashmir.
12. M/s. Bihar State Electronics
Development Corporation Limited,
Prabhat Kunj, Patliputra Colony,
Patna-800013.
13. M/s. Uttar Pradesh Electronics
Corporation Limited,
Lucknow.

Statement—II

PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKING UNITS MANUFACTURING ANALOGUE ELECTRONIC WATCHES

1. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.,
30, Cunningham Road,
Bangalore-560052.
2. M/s. Hyderabad Alwyn Metal
Works Limited,
P.B. No. 1927, Sanatnagar,
Hyderabad-500018.

Steel City Beautification Scheme

3729. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken the steel city beautification scheme;

(b) if so, the name of the steel cities which have been identified for beautification;

(c) the name of the steel cities where such beautification programme have been launched so far;

(d) which steel cities are expected to be brought under the beautification scheme before the end of the Sixth Plan period;

(e) whether Rourkela Steel city has also been brought under the beautification scheme; and

(f) if so, the progress made so far in the implementation of the above programme there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (f). No specific proposal for beautification of steel cities is under consideration of the Government at present. However, while drawing up plans for construction of townships and implementing them attention has always been bestowed upon the aesthetic values and ecological needs, including plantation of trees, provision of open space and parks etc. Beautification of steel townships is a continuing process.

Conversion of Organic Wastes into Pelletiser Fuels

3730. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi has recently developed processes and equipment to convert organic wastes into convenient pelletised fuels; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). Under a project the Department of Chemical Engineering, IIT, Delhi has developed technology for converting agricultural and forestry wastes into convenient pelletised fuels. The technology consists basically of charring biomass to break the fibre so that it is easier to briquette them without resorting to high pressure. The char is mixed with moisture and suitable binders. The charring is carried out in a horizontal retort continuously placed over the furnace. The furnace is initially heated by any convenient fuel and later on gases produced from charring are recycled and burnt in the furnace.

Contracts for Import of Coking Coal in 1980-81

3731. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various contracts entered into for the import of coking coal during 1980-81; and

(b) what has been the actual import, port-wise, during 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Steel Authority of India Limited had entered into contracts for import of 0.56 million tonnes of coking coal from Canada and Australia during 1980-81. The following quantities were received during that year against these orders:—

(in tonnes)

Port	Total
Vizag	353,427
Haldia	16,824
Paradeep	73,315
TOTAL	443,566

Conversion of P.F. into Social Security

3732. SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal is under consideration with the Government to convert provident Fund into a Social Security; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) and (b). The Employees' Provident Fund Scheme introduced under the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 is one of the important Social Security measures presently in operation. The

question of rationalisation of the various social security schemes, including Provident Fund, and replacing them, if possible, by a comprehensive social security scheme has been receiving attention of the Government but no formal proposal has yet been worked out.

Crime Incidents in South Delhi

3733. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last six months there was considerable increase in the crime incidents in South Delhi, specially in the Madangir Area;

(b) if so, the total number of such incidents and the number of cases solved by the police till date and in how many cases the stolen property has been restored to the owners;

(c) whether complaints regarding non-registration of reports and inadequate delay in supplying the copy of FIR by the concerned Police Officials have been received by the higher authorities; and

(d) what action has so far been taken against such defaulting Police Officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH): (a) Compared to the corresponding period of the last year, there has been substantial decline in reported crimes in South Delhi including the Madangir area during the last six months.

(b) Out of the total 2946 cases, reported in South District during the period 1st September, 1981 to 28th February, 1982 challans have been filed in 270 cases, 1367 are under investigation, 1254 have been filed as untraced and 55 were not admitted. The number of cases in which stolen property has been restored to the owners is being ascertained.

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

स्वतंत्रता सेनानी सरकारी कर्मचारियों की सेवा निवृत्ति की आयु

3734. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार और कुछ अन्य राज्यों ने अपने अधीन सेवारत उन अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की सेवा निवृत्ति की आयु बढ़ाने का निर्णय लिया है जो स्वतंत्रता सेनानी हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या भारत सरकार का विचार भी इस प्रकार के अपने कर्मचारियों की सेवानिवृत्ति की आयु बढ़ाने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसा कब तक किया जाएगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पं० बेंकटसुब्रह्मण्यम्) : (क) और (ख). इस समय केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास इस संबंध में कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। फिर भी, राज्य सरकारों से स्थिति का पता चलाया जा रहा है।

(ग) अभी तक ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Declaration of Manaparai as industrially Backward

3735. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Tamil Nadu have sent report to declare Manaparai Taluk in Tiruchirapalli district as a most industrially backward area; and

(b) under new 20 point Programme to give more employment for the rural

poor, whether Government would declare the Manaparai Taluk as industrially most backward area and recommend one or two spinning mills, one flour mill and one Public Sector Industrial Undertaking there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Tiruchirapalli district has already been identified as one of the industrially backward districts eligible to qualify for concessional finance from financial institutions.

(b) During 1982-83, it is proposed to set up one Growers' and one Weavers' Co-operative Spinning Mill in Tamil Nadu with a capacity of 25,000 spindles each, in addition, it is proposed to take up the expansion of two existing Weavers' Co-operative Spinning Mills already sanctioned during 1981-82.

Apart from the above Co-operative Spinning Mills, BHEL has established in Tiruchirapalli district two major units for production of boiler equipment and auxiliaries and seamless steel tubes. Besides, a Welding Research Institute and Occupational Health Centre with UNDP assistance have been established. In fact considerable investment has already taken place in the Tiruchirapalli district in the Central Sector and substantial outlay has been provided in the Sixth Plan also for the expansion and modernisation of plants of BHEL units at Tiruchirapalli.

Tiruchirapalli District has also been brought under the Central sponsored District Industries Programme since March, 1979. The DIC, Tiruchirapalli has already prepared an Action Plan wherein special emphasis has been laid on giving more employment to the rural poor in the small scale sector of industries. Under the DIC programme training is imparted to upgrade the skills of the existing artisans and the rural poor are trained in crafts etc. to supplement their income. Incentives in the shape of stipend, free tool kits, subsidy for purchase of machinery as well as construction of sheds are given to the trainees to settle them in industrial pursuits.

Manufacturing of T. V. Janata Sets.

3736. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Electronic Corporation of India is manufacturing T.V. sets valuing Rs. 1800]-and popularly known as Janata sets;

(b) if so, the details;

(c) whether it is a fact that Central Excise Collectorate at Hyderabad is not satisfied with the cost structure submitted by them for approval for Encore II model of T.V. set; and

(d) if so, the details and reasons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) and (b). Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. (ECIL) has been manufacturing Janata sets over the period July 1978 to March 1981, as part of its total range of TV sets. However, ECIL has temporarily suspended the manufacture of this model.

(c) and (d). The matter is under consideration.

Representations Received Against Pending cases of D.M.C.

3737. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many of the pending cases under Section 126 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act against which Government and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi have received representations were finally disposed of upto December, 1981.

(b) how much time the Municipal Corporation propose to take in disposing of the remaining cases;

(c) what are the reasons for slow disposal of pending cases of Section 126 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act by the Corporation; and

(d) the reasons why the Municipal Corporation is particularly slow in disposing of pending cases of Section 126 for the years 1975 to 1977?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUB-BAIAH): (a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that during the period from 1-4-1981 to December, 1981, cases disposed of under section 126 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 are 13314 out of the total pendency of about 88,000 as on 1-4-1981.

(b) The assessment of such cases is a quasi-judicial matter which has to be done in accordance with the procedure prescribed by law and hence no time limit can be laid down for disposal of the remaining cases.

(c) and (d). According to the Corporation, the pace of disposal of cases under section 126 cannot be considered to be slow. The disposal of cases is not with reference to the year of assessment. However, efforts are being made to achieve

Requirement of Coking coal for Steel Plants

3738. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

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

(a) the total requirement of coking coal of different steel plants of the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that the due to the non-availability of coking coal as per the requirement and the sharp deterioration of quality of the coking coal supplied in 1981-82 have upset the steel output;

(c) if so, the programme proposed to be undertaken by his Ministry to get coking coal according to the demand of each steel plant and also to get good quality coal in 1982-83; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARAN-JIT CHANANA): (a) The coking coal re-

quirements of the six integrated steel plants in 1981-82 is 16.5 million tonnes, at an average ash content of 19 per cent.

(b) during part of the year, coal supplies did not match the consumption with the result that stock with the steel plants got depleted to low levels. Recently there has been increase in the rate of supply and stocks have been built up. The quality of coal has, however, been below the standard norms. This, no doubt, had some effect on production and reduced output to some extent.

(c) and (d). In the year 1982-83, the requirement of coking coal for the six integrated steel plants will be around 18.4 million tonnes at an ash content of 19.5 per cent. Availability of about 16.9 million tonnes has been indicated from indigenous sources and another 1.2 to 1.6 million tonnes are expected to be imported. The Department of Coal have undertaken several measures to improve the quality of washed coal supplied to steel plants, such as, ensuring better quality of raw coal feed to washeries, improving the operation of Dugda I and II washeries, commissioning of new washeries etc.

Promotion of Section Officers to Grade I of Central Secretariat Services

3739. SHRI RAMAYAN RAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that directly recruited Section Officers become eligible for promotion to Grade I of CSS in about 6 years from the year of examination, while the other categories of Section Officers take 10 to 15 years.

(b) the reasons why Government have fixed two different eligibility conditions with reference to number of year of service i.e. one for the directly recruited Section Officers and the other for the remaining Categories of Section Officers; and

(c) what action Government propose to take to bring uniformity in the number of years of qualifying service for promotion to Grade I of CSS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). In accordance with rule 12 (2) of the CSS Rules, 1962, the vacancies in Grade I are filled by Promotion of permanent officers of the Section Officers' Grade who have rendered not less than eight years approved services in the grade:

Provided that if any person appointed to the Section Officers' grade is considered for promotion to Grade I all his seniors with not less than six years approved service in the grade shall also be considered. However, this condition of six years service shall not apply in the case of officers belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes.

(c) In view of the reply to parts (a) and (b) above, question does not arise.

Promotional Avenues for Assistant Librarian in Ministry of Home Affairs

3740. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 494 on 24 February, 1982 regarding promotional avenues for Assistant Librarian in Ministry of Home Affairs and state:

(a) number of posts of Librarian and other higher posts in Home Ministry Library;

(b) details regarding duties and responsibilities of Librarians in Home Ministry Library before and after ungradation of pay scales for the post as recommended by the staff inspection unit;

(c) whether there has been a corresponding increase in the responsibilities of Assistant Librarian and other Technical Staff in the Library;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether there are any rules barring introduction of Selection Grade etc. for isolated post if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) There is only one post of Librarian and there is no other post higher than that of Librarian in the Home Ministry Library.

(b) The Librarian is overall in-charge of the Library and is responsible for its efficient functioning regarding procurement of books and publications, issue and distribution of books and periodicals, physical verification, payment of bills, documentation and other services rendered by the Library. The increase in the pay scale of the post of the Librarian was recommended by the Staff Inspection Unit taking into account the magnitude of the responsibilities of the post.

(c) and (d). The Staff Inspection Unit did not recommend any increase in the pay scale of the post of Assistant Librarian and other technical staff in the Library. The Ministry of Finance have also not accepted the view that there has been an increase in the responsibilities of these posts of a magnitude so as to justify any increase in the pay scale.

(e) The rules in force at present do not envisage the introduction of a Selection Grade for an isolated post.

Retirement Policy for CSIR Staff

3741. SHRI NAND KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per general policy of CSIR all scientific and technical staff including the draftsmen retire at the age of 60 years and will get assesment w.e.f. 1 February, 1981;

(b) if so, the reason why only the draftsmen are being singled out and are not getting their pay scales as per III Pay Commission as accepted by other Government offices; and

(c) the action being taken on the representation by the affected class?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND

ENVIRENMENT AND OCEAN DEPARTMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Draughtsmen working under CSIR were given the pay scales in conformity with the recommendations of the III Pay Commission w.e.f. 1-1-1973.

(c) Does not arise.

Recruitment of Instructors by Grih Kalyan Kendra New Delhi

3742. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Grih Kalyan Kendra, Mahadev Road, New Delhi recruits Instructors (Teachers) proficient in the Trade of Cutting and Tailoring for posting them at their various Training Centres in Delhi;

(b) if so, number thereof recruited from January, 1981 to date; and

(c) the criteria and method being adopted in the course of such recruitment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two; one of them was appointed on a purely temporary basis for three months from 19-5-81 to 18-8-81 for conducting special classes. The other teacher who was also appointed on a purely temporary basis against an existing vacancy is still continuing in service on the base of appointments which are being renewed after regular intervals.

(c) The scheme of employment in the Grih Kalyan Kendra including those of Craft Teachers aims at providing employment to the dependents of Government servants who possess the minimum required vocational qualifications on the basis of their financial needs without any entry test or examinations. The intention is not so much to provide them with a regular career but only to help needy dependents or relatives of low paid Govt. Servants to gain some skill and experience and to improve their career prospects elsewhere.

Central Government Industrial Tribunal

3743. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no body to look after the Central Government Industrial Tribunal after the transfer of the Presiding Officer from there; and

(b) the reasons therefor and the time by which the post will be filled up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARAMVIR): (a) and (b). It is presumed that the question refers to Central Government Industrial Tribunal, New Delhi. Consequent on the reversion of Shri Mahesh Chandra, Presiding Officer, Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, New Delhi to his parent Department, the post of the Presiding Officer has been lying vacant since 5th January, 1982. The post is expected to be filled up shortly.

Collection of Royalty by NRDC for Rendering Know-how Services

3744. SHRI VISHWANATH SHARMA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Indian firms given know-how by NRDC, New Delhi for manufacturing TV deflection components;

(b) whether these firms have paid any premium and signed agreement for purchase of know how; if so, are they required to pay any regular royalty to NRDC;

(c) the names of firms who have gone and who have not gone into production and the reasons for their not utilizing to know-how;

(d) whether any firm complained about the know-how being defective and have stopped paying royalty; if so, names of such firms and steps being taken by NRDC to collect royalty; and

(e) whether Winding Machines made by some of the licences as per NRDC designs/know-how are not being used by them

due to defective design and Government have allowed them to import; whether NRDC is compensating the licensees and refunding royalty so collected; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) The know-how for the manufacture of T. V. deflection components given by NRDC to the firms are:—

1. M/s. Electronics & T.V. Components, Delhi.

2. M/s. The Scientific Instruments Co. Ltd., Allahabad.

3. M/s. Special Steel Co. of India, New Delhi.

4. M/s. Jai Electronics Raipur.

5. M/s. V. V. Rama Rao & Co., Hyderabad.

6. M/s. Sumati Electronics & Electricals, Meerut.

7. M/s. Simplex Electronics, Ahmedabad.

8. M/s. Veeco Pvt. Ltd., Kerala.

9. M/s. Matto Enterprises, Srinagar.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). The Winding Machines Technology was licensed by NRDC as developed at CEERI, Pilani for manual and semi-automatic machine. There was no apparent defect in design. However, some parties who were not licensees of the Corporation imported Winding Machines. The product produced with these machines was cheaper than those produced by manual machines as bulk production could be adopted. In order to cope with this some of the licences of the Corporation also have imported Winding Machines. The question of refunding the premium and royalty collected does not arise.

M/s. V. V. Rama Rao & Co., Hyderabad, M/s Sumati Electronics and Electricals, Meerut and M/s. Simplex Electronics, Ahmedabad had gone into production.

M/s. The Scientific Instruments Co. Ltd., Allahabad and M/s. Veeco Pvt. Ltd., Kerala are hoping to go into production. The others have not go into production for different reasons like the party having started manufacturing other items, not obtaining licences in the areas they desired or not being able to proceed beyond trial production stage.

Arbitration proceedings are in progress to recover royalty from M/s Sumati Electronics and M/s. Rama Rao & Co. Legal Notice has also been served on M/s. Simplex Electronics, Ahmedabad.

China's Offer to Sell Enriched Uranium to Third Countries.

3745. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has offered to sell its enriched uranium and heavy water to third countries through Japanese trading houses;

(b) if so, whether India has also got any such offer; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). Government of India have seen a Japanese report on the subject. Exploratory enquiries of this nature are frequently received from many Trading Houses including those from Japan, but they have not been acted upon.

Promotion of IDCs to UDCs in Ministry of Home Affairs

3746. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Lower Division Clerks have been promoted as on 7 April, 1980 to the post of Upper Division Clerks in the Ministry of Home Affairs consequent upon increase of ratio of LDCs and UDCs;

(b) how many LDCs were working in the ex-cadre posts at the time of their promotion to the post of UDCs;

(c) how many promotees working in the ex-cadre posts have been granted proforma promotion under next below rules;

(d) whether any discrimination has been done with the promotees in granting the proforma promotion, viz. giving proforma promotion to juniors and seniors leaving few promotees in between; and

(e) if so, whether such action is in consonance with extant rules/orders on the subject?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) 215

(b) 29

(c) 28 persons have been granted proforma promotion under "Next Below Rule". The remaining one person was not granted the benefit as he did not apply for it.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

प्रतिबन्धित अवकाशों की सूची में हिन्दू त्यौहारों को जोड़ना

3747. श्री दया राम शाय्य : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वर्ष, 1982 के लिए जारी की गई अवकाश सूची में महाशिवरात्रि, होलिका दहन, रक्षाबन्धन, राम नवमी और वैसाखी जैसे हिन्दुओं के पांच त्यौहारों को अवकाशों की प्रतिबन्धित सूची में रखन के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार इस मामले पर पुनर्विचार करेगी; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकट-सुब्बया) : (क) सरकार ने यह निर्णय किया है कि नीति-विषयक मामले के रूप में केवल 16 मात्र छुट्टियां ही केन्द्रीय सरकारी कार्यालयों में रखी जानी हैं। इनमें 11 अनिवार्य छुट्टियां होंगी (3 राष्ट्रीय छुट्टियां और 8 अल्प संख्यक समुदायों से संबंधित छुट्टियां अर्थात् गणतंत्र दिवस, स्वतंत्रता दिवस तथा महात्मा गांधी जन्म दिवस और ईद-उल-जुहा, मुहर्रम, गुड फ्राइडे, बुद्ध पुर्णिमा, ईद-उल-फितर, गुरु नानक जन्म दिवस, क्रिसमस दिवस तथा महावीर जयंती); और बाकी पांच गैर-अनिवार्य छुट्टियां सन् 1982 से आगे सदा के लिए निर्धारित की जानी हैं।

बन्द अवकाश दिनों की सीमा को ध्यान में रखते हुए, महा शिवरात्रि, होलिका दहन, रक्षा बंधन, राम नवमी और वैशाखी जैसे त्यौहारों का दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली स्थित सरकारी कार्यालयों में रखी जाने वाली राजपत्रित छुट्टियों की सूची में शामिल नहीं किया जा सका। अन्य स्थानों पर स्थित केन्द्रीय सरकारी कार्यालयों में, केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी कल्याण समन्वय समितियों को यह विवेकाधिकार प्राप्त है कि वे त्यौहारों के स्थानीय महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए कोई पांच गैर-अनिवार्य छुट्टियां चुन लें जिनमें उपर्युक्त अवसर भी शामिल हैं।

(ख) और (ग) उपर्युक्त स्थिति को देखते हुए इस मामले पर पुनर्विचार करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है।

West Bengal Annual Plan

3748. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the month of January, 1982 the Chief Minister of West

Bengal met the Planning Minister and had discussions over the Annual Plan for West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The discussions with the West Bengal Government were held, but in the absence of the requisite information from the State Government regarding expenditure/State's resources and at the request of the State Government, the discussions were postponed.

Gantry Cranes for Container Handling

3749. SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAVA:

SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is capable of manufacturing gantry cranes which are used in container handling; and

(b) if so, details of the units where such cranes are manufactured with details of capacity and other aspects of the industry?

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

(b) Major manufacturers of container handling cranes in the country are Jessop & Co. Ltd. and Braithwaite & Co. Ltd. Both the companies manufacture various types of cranes like gantry, floating, tower, EOT etc. Licensed annual capacities of Jessop & Braithwaite for all these types of cranes are 7000 tonnes and 7700 tonnes respectively.

Criteria for distribution of Central Assistance

3750. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa have urged upon Central Government that

while distributing Central Assistance, due weightage should be given not merely to spill over of continuing major irrigation and power projects but also to backwardness of the State in irrigation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, sir. The Chief Minister of Orissa made this suggestion in the meeting of the National Development Council held in February, 1981.

(b) After taking into account the views expressed by the Chief Ministers of different States, the National Development Council at its meeting held in August, 1980 decided to drop the criteria of allocating 10 per cent of the Central Assistance to non-special category States on the basis of continuing irrigation and power projects as stipulated in the Gadgil Formula as originally formulated. The Council further decided to allocate 20 per cent of the Central assistance to non-special category States whose per capita income was below the national average, instead of 10 per cent allocated earlier. The N.D.C. at its meeting held in February, 1981 approved the Sixth Plan outlays for different States which had been fixed on the basis of agreed estimates of State's own resources and the Central assistance allocated to them on the basis of Modified Gadgil Formula.

Effective catalyst to speed up progressing of ethyl alcohol

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian student of the Oil and Chemistry Institute in Azerbaidzhan has developed an effective catalyst to speed up the progressing of ethyl alcohol;

(b) whether the discovery hold out good promise for Indian Industry as ethyl alcohol used in the chemical and textile industries is available in plenty in India as a by product of sugar mills; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to acquire the technology for use in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c). An Indian research worker at Oil Technology Institute, Baku has reported development of a catalyst to speed up the processing of ethyl alcohol. Potentially this could be of interest to the alcohol production industry in India. Through the Science Counsellor of our Embassy in Moscow, the Department of Science and Technology is in touch with the concerned scientist to get the relevant details.

विभिन्न किस्म के 'माइनर' खनिजों की रायल्टी की दरों में परिवर्तन करना

3752. श्री काली चरण शर्मा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच सालों से 31 दिसम्बर, 1981 तक के दौरान विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों ने विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के लिए विभिन्न किस्म के 'माइनर' खनिजों की रायल्टी की दरों में तथा निर्धारित छूट में क्या परिवर्तन किए हैं ;

(ख) सरकारी निर्माण कार्यों और मकान बनाने के लिए अपेक्षित 'माइनर' खनिजों की रायल्टी में की गई वृद्धि का अलग अलग क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि राज्य सरकारों को निर्माण सामग्री के मूल्यों में हुई वृद्धि के कारण उनको मिलने वाली रायल्टी से अधिक खर्च करना पड़ता है ; और

(घ) क्या केन्द्र सरकार निर्माण सामग्री के मूल्यों में हुई तीव्र वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए रायल्टी निर्धारित करने और जांच के बाद मात्र इन

खनिजों की वसूली करने की प्रक्रिया को युक्तिसंगत बनाने के लिए कार्यवाही करेगी ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रामकुलारी सिन्हा): (क) राज्य सरकारों से जानकारी मांगी जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) से (घ) गौण खनिज भारी किन्तु कम मूल्य के होते हैं, जिनका स्थानीय महत्व होता है और जो देश भर में पाए जाते हैं । इन खनिजों का विनियमन और विकास करने और उनकी रायल्टी तय करने का अधिकार संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को है । गौण खनिजों की खुदाई आमतौर पर छोटे खान/स्वामियों द्वारा अल्पकालीन परमिटों और ठेकों के आधार पर की जाती है । इन खनिजों के मूल्य निर्धारण में प्रमुख कारक हैं—हुलाई भाड़ा दरें और मजूरी; रायल्टी दरें जो चार साल की अवधि में कभी भी बढ़ाई जा सकती है, इन खनिजों के मूल्य निर्धारण में अपेक्षाकृत कम महत्वपूर्ण कारक है । अतः इन खनिजों के बाजार मूल्य में रायल्टी का अंश नाम-मात्र का होता है और इस कारण रायल्टी ढांचे को युक्तिसंगत बनाने का इन खनिजों की संसाधन प्रक्रिया पर कोई विशेष अपेक्षित प्रभाव नहीं होगा ।

News-item "IAS officers aliens in Kashmir"

3753. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA:
SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item under the

caption "IAS officers aliens in Kashmir" published in 'Indian Express' dated 31st January, 1982;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that an important reason for resentment among IAS, IPS, and IFS officers who are from outside the State, is that they are denied the rights enjoyed by the State subjects;

(c) whether they cannot acquire immovable property in the State, their wards are not assured admission to professional institutions in the State and there are no employment opportunities for their dependents;

(d) whether any such officers served the State and on superannuation had to go back to their native places as strangers; and

(e) if the answer to part (b), (c) and (d) be in the affirmative, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remedy the situation, if the answer be in the negative, what is the actual position?

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

(b) and (c). The term "Permanent Residents" of the State of Jammu and Kashmir is defined in the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir. The permanent residents enjoy certain rights and privileges, like acquisition of immovable property in the State, getting employment under the State Government, etc., which are not available to non-permanent residents. This being the constitutional position, the officers of All India Services allotted to Jammu and Kashmir State and who are not permanent residents of the State are not entitled to the same rights and privileges as are enjoyed by the permanent resident.

(d) No officer borne on the cadres of the Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service or Indian Forest Service of Jammu and Kashmir, who is not a permanent resident of the State, has so far retired from service on superannuation.

(e) Does not arise.

News captioned 'Left out in cold'

3754. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether her attention has been drawn to a news-item appeared in Indian Express dated 6 February, 1982 captioned 'Left out in cold' mentioning the unhappiness of an experienced scientist's not being considered for inclusion in the Antarctica expedition; and

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

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

(b) The scientist being on leave it has not been possible to verify the statement attributed to him.

Indian brain drain

3755. SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of qualified and intellectual Indians who go abroad is on increase day by day; and

(b) if so, steps taken to prevent the Indian brain from going abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Government is aware that some of the country's scientific and technical personnel go abroad. No precise information is available regarding the exact number of such persons. However, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research maintains an Indian Abroad Register for enrolling persons engaged in study/training/research/employment. The registration is voluntary and as on 1st January, 1982, the number of Indian scientists, technologists, engineers and medical personnel registered under

this scheme was 22,467. Of them, 10,830 have reported that they have returned to India.

(b) A number of measures have been taken by the Government to help keep the existing scientific talent within the country. Some of these are:—

(1) The Scientists' Pool scheme operated by CSIR provides temporary placement to scientists, technologists, doctors etc. with high academic achievement while they are looking for permanent employment.

2. Scientists, engineers and technologists are encouraged to set up their own enterprises. The public sector banks provide the total capital needed for such ventures.

3. Industrial cooperatives formed by scientists, engineers, technologists etc. with specific projects in view would be entitled to a Government contribution to the equity capital to the extent of three times the capital subscribed by the partners. In addition, State Governments also provide facilities like infrastructure, rent subsidy in the deserving cases, incentives like exemption for a period from Sales Tax, Octroi, electricity duty etc.

4. Total outlay on S&T during the Sixth Plan amounts to Rs. 3367 crores (Plan and Non Plan) as compared to Rs. 809 crores for the period 1947-5 to 1978-79. The increased allocation is expected to generate greater employment opportunities for S&T personnel.

5. The Sixth Five Year Plan envisages several measures such as intensification of research in high priority areas, formation of a rural crops of young professionals, schemes for S&T for weaker senior, special programmes for women and young scientists, utilisation of expertise in professional and scientific bodies, setting up of State Councils for S&T and Information System for S&T.

6. Research Fellowships/Associations are offered by the CSIR, UGC, ICMR etc.

7. Research Schemes in Universities and other institutions are financed by

different agencies and thus generate employment and suitable satisfying opportunities for scientific work.

8. The scheme of supernumerary posts is in operation in some of the departments for quick absorption of highly qualified scientists and technologists.

9. Science Advisory Committee to the Cabinet has looked into the question of employment and manpower planning amongst scientific personnel. On the basis of its recommendations the Government has set up a National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board as an institutional mechanism to promote gainful self-employment in the country with the help of institutional finance. A directive has also been issued to all the scientific departments to fill up the existing vacancies.

Amount paid to Central Government employees on LTC

3756. SHRI R. R. Bhole: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount paid by Central Government to its employees by way of L.T.C. during the last block year 1978—81;

(b) the number of employees who preferred to travel on L.T.C. by private buses; and

(c) the number of cases detected by Government for producing false receipts for L.T.C. advance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH): (a) to (c). L.T.C. claims of individual Government servants are considered by the appropriate Controlling Authorities in various Central Government offices located throughout the country. If there is any false claim, it is open to them to take suitable action against the Government servants concerned. In the circumstances, information in regard to these matters is neither available nor maintained centrally.

दिल्ली में सीमेंट की कमी

3757. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनवरी और फरवरी, 1982 के महीनों में दिल्ली में सीमेंट की कमी हुई है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वर्ष 1980-81 और 1981-82 के दौरान नगर निगम के अधिकांश निर्माण कार्य अपेक्षित सीमेंट की मात्रा उपलब्ध न होने के कारण पूरे नहीं हो सके ;

(ग) नगर निगम के पास इस समय कितना सीमेंट उपलब्ध है; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि सीमेंट न मिलने के कारण अनेक स्थानों में चूना और राख का प्रयोग करते हुए कोटा पत्थर का काम किया जा रहा है;

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) :

(क) जी हां । राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश में सीमेंट कारखानों द्वारा दिल्ली के लिए अधिक मात्रा में सीमेंट का आवंटन किया जाता है । इन राज्यों में बिजली की कटौती होने के कारण सीमेंट के उत्पादन और दिल्ली को की जाने वाली पूर्ति पर प्रभाव पड़ा है ।

(ख) देश में सीमेंट की सामान्य कमी रही है और यह सम्भव है कि इस सीमा तक दिल्ली नगर निगम के निर्माण कार्य पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा होगा ।

(ग) 862 बोरियां ।

(घ) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि उसके पास इस सम्बन्ध में ठीक-ठीक जानकारी नहीं है। फिर भी हो सकता है कि कुछ मामलों में फर्श पर कोटा पत्थर जमावे के लिए चूना और राख का उपयोग किया गया हो।

Annual Plans set for Jammu and Kashmir

3758. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir has pointed out to the Union Government that Annual Plans set for Jammu and Kashmir during 1982-83 are not sufficient to meet the minimum needs of the State;

(b) if so, whether Jammu and Kashmir State is the only State where over-drafts have not been registered;

(c) whether Jammu and Kashmir Government feels that sufficient funds have not been allotted to the State during the last financial year 1981-82;

(d) whether in view of the States complaint, Government have agreed to provide more funds to the State during the next financial year; and

(e) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Jammu and Kashmir does not bank with Reserve Bank of India and hence the question of their registering any overdraft does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. The Annual Plan outlay for 1981-82 was raised from Rs. 160 crores to Rs. 165 crores to meet the essential requirements of few on-going projects.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

News item captioned "Crime thrives as protection"

3759. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA:

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:

DR. A. U. AZMI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Crime thrives on protection" and 'Drive to trace proclaimed offenders' appearing in the Times of India of 5 and 10 February, 1982 highlighting (i) meeting with senior officers to protest against protection to notorious criminals and involving innocent persons in their places; (ii) payment of Rs. 5 lakh per month for the protection of underworld bosses; (iii) failure to arrest 3500 proclaimed offenders by the police; (iv) dressing down of a sub-inspector by a senior police officer on the hauling and catching of a notorious charas dealer in July, 1980; (v) stricter control over police officers specially those posted in important field;

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

(c) the action taken, with details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The Delhi Administration is looking into the matter contained in the Press report.

Faquir Chand Committee report on E.P.F.

3760. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recommendations made by Faquir Chand Committee, set up by Government in 1979 have not been implemented so far in

the case of PF employees though the recommendations beneficial to the officers have been implemented; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in the implementation of the recommendations pertaining to the P.F. employees and the steps contemplated by Government to implement the recommendation giving them benefits from the date as in the case of officers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) and (b). There are altogether 131 recommendations in the Faquir Chand Committee report. Of these, decision has been taken in respect of 74 recommendations including the following major ones:—

Payment of Bonus:

It has been decided to pay Productivity Linked Bonus to the employees of the organisation and a scheme is being drawn up. In the meantime the employees have been paid ad hoc bonus for the year 1979-80 and 1980-81 for 15 days and 10 days respectively.

Encashment of leave:

The employees have been allowed to encash earned leave upto a maximum of 1 month at a time in a period of two years.

Washing allowance:

Rate of washing allowance has been enhanced from Rs. 3/- to Rs. 6/- p.m.

House Rent Allowance:

It has been decided to pay House Rent Allowance to employees in Hyderabad at the same rate as applicable to other 'A' class cities.

Special pay to Upper Division Clerks:

It has also been decided to grant special pay of Rs. 35/- p.m. to 10 per cent of the Upper Division Clerks working in the Regional Offices.

Besides, a large number of recommendations of administrative nature have

been approved. The other recommendations with financial implications relating mainly to revision of scales of pay are under examination in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

Migration of people from Eastern U.P.

3761. DR. A. U. AZMI:

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that large number of people from Eastern Uttar Pradesh have migrated to Delhi and other metropolitan cities in search of employment;

(b) if so, whether Government are not giving serious consideration to locate some bigger size industries there in the public sector to help check the rise in population in big cities; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) Yes, Sir. It is a general phenomenon that the labourers migrate during lean period from rural areas to the cities in search of employment.

(b) and (c). The Ministry of Industry have no proposal at present to set up any new Public Sector Undertaking under the Department of Heavy Industry in Eastern Uttar Pradesh during the VIth Plan, 1980-85. Location of Public Sector Undertakings is decided by the Government on techno-economic consideration.

Requirement of cement for West Bengal

3762. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum requirement of cement for West Bengal per quarter;

(b) the allocation and actual supply of cement per quarter since 1980;

(c) the per capita consumption of cement allowed for different States; and

(d) the all India average?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The State Government of West Bengal had indicated that

their requirement of cement is 5 lakh tonnes per quarter.

(b) A statement indicating allocations and despatches of cement to West Bengal quarter-wise is attached (Annexure-I).

(c) and (d). A statement indicating State-wise per capita consumption of cement during 1981 and the all India average for 1980 is attached at Annexure-II.

Statement—I

Despatch to West Bengal during 1980 and 1981

Year	Allocation inclusive of Adhoc-allocation	State quota Despatches (In '000 tonnes)
1980		
Qr. I	286.0	237.3
Qr. II	298.0	245.1
Qr. III	300.3	246.5
Qr. IV	311.3	310.1
TOTAL	1195.6	1039.0
1981		
Qr. I	315.6	247.4
Qr. II	324.3	262.4
Qr. III	313.3	265.6
Qr. IV	360.3	313.5
TOTAL	1313.5	1088.9
Qr. I/82	357.3	150.6 upto 15-2-82

Total despatches to West Bengal State during 1981...

Central Category 325 lakh tonnes

State Category 10.89 lakhs tonnes

TOTAL 14.14 lakh tonnes

Statement—II

STATE-WISE PRODUCTION AND PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF CEMENT DURING
1980

Sl. No.	Region/State	Consumption (In '000 tonnes)	Per Capita Consumption 1980
1	2	3	4
N O R T H			
1.	Chandigarh	100	177.50
2.	Delhi	767	127.16
3.	Haryana	588	46.41
4.	Himachal Pradesh	108	25.80
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	218	37.04
6.	Punjab	736	44.64
7.	Rajasthan	617	18.39
8.	Uttar Pradesh	1785	16.29
TOTAL		4919	26.03
E A S T			
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	22	36.45
2.	Assam	323	16.16
3.	Bihar	1110	16.09
4.	Manipur	34	23.19
5.	Meghalaya	55	42.11
6.	Mizoram	17	34.84
7.	Nagaland	48	63.32
8.	Orissa	450	16.35
9.	Sikkim	34	108.63
10.	Tripura	22	10.44
11.	West Bengal	1367	24.14
TOTAL		3483	19.33

1	2	3	4
W E S T			
1. Dadra Naga: Haveli		8	78.43
2. Goa Daman & Diu		125	102.29
3. Gujarat		1669	50.49
4. Madhya Pradesh		1059	19.89
5. Maharashtra		2368	38.20
TOTAL		5229	34.95
S O U T H			
1. Andaman & Nicobar		24	125.00
2. Andhra Pradesh		1859	35.18
3. Karnataka		1104	30.17
4. Kerala		1058	40.34
5. Lakshdweep		2	50.00
6. Pondicherry		48	80.54
7. Tamil Nadu		1713	35.76
TOTAL		5807	35.32
All India Average		19438	28.45

Agencies to prevent water Pollution in Rivers

3763. SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: LOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): The be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): The Central and State Boards set up under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and several Departments, agencies and local bodies, both in the State as well as in the Central Government, are responsible for the prevention and control of water pollution.

"Monitoring of D.C.M. Chemicals for Pollution"

3764. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the stack monitoring of DCM Chemicals carried out by the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution; and

(b) the salient reasons for showing leniency to big industrial houses in polluting the environment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) The Central Board for the Prevention and

Control of Water Pollution has not carried out the Stack monitoring of DCM Chemicals.

(c) As soon as the preliminary action for the implementation of the provisions of the Air(P&CP) Act, 1981 is finalised, suitable action will be taken by the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution against the polluting industries.

Toilet Soap

3765. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether toilet soap is a milled for plodded soap which not only cause a smooth finish but also is a guarantee against moisture content;

(b) whether water moisture content is permissible under the standards of weight and measures (packaged commodities) rules in toilet soap;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the qualification when packed is permissible in toilet soap so as to avoid giving its real net weight;

(e) whether Lifebuoy is a toilet soap in the above context; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) According to the requirements of Indian Standard Specification for toilet soap, IS:2888-1974 (first revision), toilet soaps are required to be milled soap or homogenized soap, or both, white or coloured, perfumed, and compressed in the form of firm smooth cakes and shall possess good cleaning and lathering properties.

(b) to (d). Under the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977, the net weight of such commodities, including toilet soaps, which are likely to undergo significant variation in weights or measures on account of environmental or other conditions, may be qualified by the expression

"when packed." The loss in weight/measure in such commodities depends on a number of factors such as temperature, humidity, storage conditions, etc., and in a country like India these conditions vary widely. It is, therefore, difficult to determine precisely the loss in weight with the passage of time. It is, therefore, not correct to say that the qualification "when packed" is permissible in toilet soap with a view to avoid giving its real weight.

(e) Both for statistical purposes as well as for payment of excise duty, Lifebuoy is treated as toilet soap.

(f) Does not arise.

Use of Regional Languages by Courts in States

3766. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many States have adopted their regional languages as the language of Civil and Magistrate Courts;

(b) how much additional expenditure would be incurred by each such State for this purpose; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to have language uniformity in courts throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The requisite information is furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-3661 82]

(b) and (c). According to the Section 272 of Criminal Procedure Code and the Section 137 of Civil Procedure Code, decisions regarding the languages to be used in the proceedings of Civil and Magistrate Courts have been left to the discretion of the State Govts. The State Govts. are, therefore, concerned with the additional expenditure for the work of use of regional language(s) in the Civil and Magistrate Courts. This matter does not fall under the purview of the Central Government.

The State Govts. are concerned with bringing uniformity in the Civil and Magistrate Courts also.

New Energy Programmes

3768. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that demand for energy was so great that the research and development efforts in the use of solar, wind, bio-gas and other new forms of energy required to be intensified;

(b) if so, new energy programmes envisaged by the Ministry during 1982-83 as also in the Sixth Plan period; and

(c) details of the programme with annual outlay proposed for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir; accordingly research and development efforts are being intensified.

(b) and (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(b) and (c). The Commission for Additional Sources of Energy was set up in March, 1981, to coordinate and implement policies and programmes for the development of new and renewable sources of energy. These programmes have been greatly accelerated by the Commission during the past year. R&D in the area has already resulted in the development and production of various devices and systems based on renewable energies. These include solar water heating systems, solar crop driers, solar timber kilns, solar pump, solar cookers, solar distillation units, wind pumps, family-type and community/institutional type biogas plants, battery powered vehicles, and new designs of microhydro energy units. R&D work is continuing to improve efficiencies and bring down costs. R&D is also being intensified in newer areas, such as energy plantations, liquid fuels from biomass, use

of hydrogen as a source of fuel, ocean energies (including ocean thermal energies and wave energies), etc.

2. In accordance with the approach for the Sixth Five Year Plan, the Commission for Additional Sources of Energy has given major impetus to the implementation of countrywide field-testing and demonstration programme of mature renewable energy technologies; several installations have been completed during the past year. It is proposed to cover energy district of the country with at least one pilot demonstration unit based on renewable energy devices and systems during the Sixth Plan. In addition, it is expected that many times this number will be installed under Government's stimulus by State, corporate and private users.

3. An amount of Rs. 40 crores has been allocated for New and Renewable Sources during the Sixth Plan. During the current year, 1981-82, the budget estimate for this area is Rs. 7.67 crores as compared with the amount of Rs. 2.4 crores spent during 1980-81. This indicates the rapid (three fold over the previous year) increase in physical activities, particularly actual pilot plants set up in the field. Over 100 demonstration field trial units, covering 50 districts have already been installed. The budget estimates for 1982-83 indicate a requirement of about Rs. 13.7 crores for this area. In view of the need for additional funds over and above the Sixth Plan allocation, the annual outlays for the remaining years of the Plan, would be finalised in due course in consultation with the Planning Commission.

4. Some of the major solar thermal installations set-up during the current year include large solar water heating systems at Textile Mills, a Bakery, a Brewery, a Dairy Complex, a Leprosy Hospital and an Industrial Canteen. A dryer for tobacco curing and drying has been installed, and another large grain dryer is nearing completion. A large solar cold storage is under construction, and solar power plants to meet a part of the energy requirements, of a village are under installation. Solar desalination plants are

under construction at a few locations. These solar thermal applications are showing economic viability also.

5. During the past one year, the installation of demonstration photovoltaic systems for various applications such as water pumping, community lighting, community radio and television, etc. has been greatly expanded. Among other installations, photovoltaic demonstration units have been installed at the SOS Children's Village at Tambaram in Madras for lighting and TV and at an orphanage at Thapovanam in Chittoor for operating a solar powered television system. Several State Government organisations have placed orders for the purchase of photovoltaic pump sets at a subsidized cost. An order has been received for the supply of telemetry power units for 5 off shore platforms of the ONGC. Orders from the P&T and Railways for telecommunication and signalling and from Space Department for satellite powerpacks, are under discussion.

6. Work on large community and institutional biogas plants was initiated during the year; nine have been completed, and twenty three orders are nearing completion. These include multiple waste and water hyacinth feeding, and provision of engines so that cooking as well as motive power and electricity is produced. Larger numbers are being taken up in 1982-83 as sites are further selected. The construction of large sewage gas plants in some medium and large cities is also being taken up. The construction of one such plant is under way and proposals for construction in various other cities are being finalised.

7. A major demonstration programme for water pumping wind mills is being implemented; thirty six of these windmills have already been installed at various locations in actual field conditions during the year; 300 are under fabrication for early installation. The performance of the water pumping windmills that have been installed at a large number of locations have been satisfactory, and in fact, additional crops have been raised at some locations. The windmills have been installed mainly for micro-irrigation,

drinking water supply or for pumping brine into salt pans.

8. Prototypes of battery powered vehicles in the range 1½-11½ ton capacity were fabricated during the year, and are currently undergoing performance trials. Several more prototypes are under fabrication.

9. Integrated energy projects based on renewable energies are being implemented at selected locations with a view to meeting a substantial portion of the total energy requirements of a village. Further sites are being identified in consultation with the State Governments. In Salojipally, an unelectrified village in Medak District of Andhra Pradesh, a project is underway for providing power from solar thermal, solar photovoltaic and biogas sources.

10. Two Biomass Research Centres at Lucknow and Madurai, one Wind Energy Centre at Allahabad, and a small Hydro Technologies Centre at Roorkee, have been established to act as focal points in these areas, and undertake mission-oriented research, development and prototype, systems development activities leading to commercial production. Production has commenced in the pre-commercial photovoltaic pilot plant project (NASPED) at Central Electronics Ltd., Sahibabad. It is proposed to achieve a 1MW level of production of photovoltaic panels and modules by 1985. Projects for setting up of a Solar Thermal Energy Centre (STEC) and another Wind Energy Centre at Bangalore are at the stage of finalisation.

11. Industrial production activities in this area are being given major impetus. Fiscal and promotional incentives that have been announced include an enhanced depreciation allowance, exemption from excise duty, soft term loans at the Central level, and exemption from sales tax and octroi in the States of Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, U.P. Subsidies to various categories of users, particularly in rural areas, are available for biogas plants, solar cookers, water pumping devices etc. The production of renewable energy equipment has been de-licensed, and industrial production

of any renewable energy device or system can now be taken up after simple registration only. Government is also providing a 33-1/3 per cent subsidy (subject to a maximum of Rs. 150) for the distribution of 25,000 solar cookers in the country, initially. During the past one year, there has been significant growth in industrial activity in this area and a number of manufacturing units have now commenced development, manufacture and installation of renewable energy devices and systems.

Unemployment of Educated Persons

3769. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL:

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:

SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how many educated persons are unemployed as on 1st January, 1982 and their classification;

(b) what were the unemployment ratio from 1970 to 1981 and the employment ratio;

(c) what are the reasons for such an enormous ratio of educated unemployment; and

(d) steps taken by Government to tackle the problem of unemployed educated in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) and (b). The information available relates to educated unemployed persons (Matric and above) estimated at the beginning of 1980 at the time of formulation of Sixth Five Year Plan and the same is furnished hereunder along with the corresponding percentages of unemployed persons in labour force:—

Educational level	No. of unemployed persons (in lakhs)	Percentage of unemployed persons in labour force
Matric/Hr. Secondary passed.	24.63	15.15
Graduates & above including diploma holders.	10.09	15.76
TOTAL EDUCATED	34.72	15.32

(c) Apart from the reasons of faster growth in the labour force and limited employment opportunities, possible reasons which are specific to educated unemployment could be:—

(i) Many persons continue with higher education not because of strong academic urge but rather because they are neither able to get jobs nor are fit for self-employment.

(ii) the problem of educated manpower is different from that of uneducated

manpower because of the need for proper utilisation and matching of jobs with qualifications and expectations in the case of the former.

(d) The Sixth Five year Plan lays emphasis on different programmes to be taken up for creation of employment potential in the educated unemployed. The plan envisages that the programmes which are to be taken up on the different sectors, will provide considerable potential for the employment of the educated.

Import of Pig Iron From Pakistan

3770. SHRI CHITTA MANATA:
SHRI A. C. DAS:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that plans have been finalised for the import of pig iron from Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the terms and conditions of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). SAIL have placed orders for import of 2 lakh tonnes of pig iron from Pakistan. Supplies from Pakistan have already started coming in. The terms and conditions of the agreements for these imports are by and large in line with the usual terms and conditions for orders placed by SAIL on other foreign suppliers e.g. establishment of performance Guarantee-Bond/Payment through Letter of Credit etc.

Availability of Buffalo and Cow Skins in India

3771. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of buffalo and cow skins available in India on an average annually; and

(b) what quantity is processed and manufactured into finished items indigenously for (i) consumption, (ii) export purposes, and (iii) the quantity exported as raw material for further processing and manufacturing finished items with estimated cost country-wise for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The availability of buffalo, cow, buff-calf and cow-calf hides vary from year to year. The estimated availability of this material during 1980

and 1981 was 32.68 million numbers and 33.4 million numbers respectively.

(b) Export of raw hides is banned. It is, therefore, assumed that the available raw hides are converted into semi-finished leather. The approximate quantity of semi-finished hides exported during 1979-80 and 1980-81 was 3.40 million numbers and 2.35 million numbers respectively. The balance semi-finished leather is deemed to have been converted into finished leather and leather goods for export as well as for internal consumption. Separate country-wise figures of export of semi-finished hides, in terms of quantity and value are not maintained. However, the value of exports of semi-finished hides during the last three years is as follows:—

1979-80	— Rs. 344.43 million
1980-81	— Rs. 161.04 million
1981-82	— Rs. 135.62 million
(Apr. to Nov.)	
(estimated)	

Female Prisoners in Jails

3772. SHRI N. E. HORO:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of female prisoners is increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the number of female prisoners in jails in different States. State-wise at present and during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the number of undertrial female prisoners who are below 16 years and above, State-wise, at present; and

(d) whether Government have studied or made any study regarding the nature of crimes against women and exploitation of children for anti-social purposes which is posing a serious problem, both for the policy maker as well to the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a)

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

Consultancy Contracts awarded to Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited

3773. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the consultancy contracts so far awarded to Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. in foreign countries for setting up of manufacturing plants for turbines generators, motors and transformers etc.;

S.L. No.	Country	Customer	Scope of work	Value
1.	Turkey	Turkish Electro Mechanics Industries Corporation	To advise the Turkish Government on the feasibility report on setting up a plant to manufacture switchgears and transformers.	US \$ 80,000
2.	Turkey	Turkish Electro Mechanics Industries Corporation	To advise the Turkish Government on the feasibility report on setting up a plant to manufacture rotating machines.	US \$ 100,000

BHEL has submitted proposal to the Government of Algeria for providing consultancy services to set up a Transformer factory and a repair workshop for power equipment which is under consideration of that Government.

Anti-Defection Bill

3774. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring forward an anti-Defection Bill in the Budget Session of Parliament; and

(b) if not, what are the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b).

(b) the names of countries and value of each contract; and

(c) the names of countries in which such plants have already been set up by Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). BHEL have, so far been awarded two consultancy contracts in foreign countries as per details given below:

The question of undertaking legislation to deal with the problem of defections has been engaging the attention of the Government of India. The issue forms part of the larger subject of Electoral Reforms.

National Wage Policy

3775. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:
SHRI R. N. RAKESH:
SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:
PROF. RUPCHAND PAL:
SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 996 on 29 April, 1981 and state:

(a) whether the National Wage Policy has since been finalised;

(b) if so, to what extent and details thereof; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). No, Sir, the National Wage Policy has not yet been finalised. It is proposed to be finalised in consultation with the representatives of employers, workers and other interests concerned at the next Tripartite Labour Conference.

Repayment of Iranian Loan for Kudremukh Project

3776. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has stopped repayment of Iranian loan for the Kudremukh Project;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same;

(c) whether some instalments and the interest thereof have already been paid;

(d) if so, what is the total amount paid back so far;

(e) whether some Indian delegation went to Tehran to negotiate in the matter keeping in view the future of the project; and

(f) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRIES AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). The question of repayment of Iranian loan is at present linked up with the settlement of outstanding issues, including the release of balance amount of the contracted loan and the preparedness of Iran to lift Kudremukh concentrate.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A total amount of 36,627,71 US dollars has been paid so far.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The talks were inconclusive.

Arrears of Provident Fund in Exempted and Unexempted Establishments

3777. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of arrears that are due from the exempted establishments having their own Provident Funds and from the unexempted establishments as on date;

(b) whether it is a fact that the rate of arrears from the exempted establishments are far more than the unexempted establishments; and

(c) if so, will it not adversely affect the interest of the workers if more establishments are given exemption as recommended by Ramanujam Committee and accepted by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARAMVIR): (a) According to available information, the amount of contributions to the Employees Provident Fund assessed and in arrears as on 30-9-1981 was as follows:—

Unexempted establishments

Rs. 28.15 crores

Exempted establishments

Rs. 17.19 crores

(b) The percentage of arrears in relation to the total contributions received in respect of the exempted establishments is less as compared to unexempted establishments.

(c) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में पेट्रोल पम्पों पर इकैतियां

3778. श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन सालों के दौरान अलग-अलग दिल्ली में पेट्रोल पम्पों पर कितनी इकैतियां पड़ीं ;

(ख) इन्हें रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए; और

(ग) डकैतियों की बढ़ती हुई संख्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस बारे में क्या विशेष उपाय किए गए हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. वेंकटसुब्बय्या) :
(क) आंकड़े नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

1979	.	2
1980	.	4
1981	.	4

(ख) और (ग). निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गए हैं :—

1. नाजुक स्थानों पर सशस्त्र टुकड़ियां तैनात की जाती हैं ।
2. राज मार्गों पर स्थिति पेट्रोल पम्पों पर विषम समय में सशस्त्र गाड़ तैनात किए जाते हैं ।
3. बाकी-टाकी सेटों और वायरलेस युक्त मोटर-साइकिलों के साथ सशस्त्र गश्त समेत पैदल और चलती फिरती गहन गश्त । गश्ती दलों को अपने क्षेत्र के पेट्रोल पम्पों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अनुदेश दिए गए हैं ।
4. अपराध करने वाले व्यक्तियों का पता लगाने के लिए वाहनों की अभिज्ञान जांच करना ।

5. ज्ञात अपराधियों पर निगरानी कड़ी करना ।

Import of Cobalt

3779. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that valuable cobalt worth crores of rupees is being sold as slag by the Ghatsila Copper Plant in Bihar;

(b) whether India imports cobalt from foreign countries and if so, the quantity and value of cobalt imported during 1979, 1980 and 1981;

(c) whether the Regional Research Laboratory in Bhubaneswar has developed an efficient method of recovering cobalt, nickel and copper from slag;

(d) the total quantity of slag sold by the Ghatsila Copper Plant during 1979, 1980 and 1981 and to which parties; and

(e) the policy of Government on the above matter in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRIES AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. A statement showing import of cobalt and its alloys during the years 1978-79 to 1980-81 (upto October, 1980) is given in the Annexure.

(c) The Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubaneswar has developed a method for recovery of cobalt, nickel and copper from the Ghatsila Copper converter slag. Hindustan Copper Limited is examining this process for its commercial feasibility.

(d) No quantity of slag was sold by the Ghatsila Copper Plant during 1979, 1980 and 1981.

(e) The investigations on the problem of cobalt recovery from the slag is still in a preliminary stage. Policy decision regarding cobalt production can be taken only after conclusive results are obtained and the feasibility for commercial scale production is established.

Statement

Import of Cobalt and its alloys etc. in terms of quantity and value

Quantity in thousand kgs. Value . in l akhs

S. No.	Description of item	Indian Trade Classification Rev.2 Code No.	1978-79		1979-80		1980-81	
			Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	(upto Oct.1980)	
							Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Cobalt and Cobalt base alloys, unwrought .	689-9911	130	223.03	125	520.61	68	288.73
2.	Waste and scrap of Cobalt and Cobalt alloys, u.e.s. .	689-9912	1	3.01	7	42.00	3	8.40
3.	Cobalt, wrought .	699-9905	15	34.69	17	71.88	6	28.91

Limca

3780. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the users of trade mark Limca are making misleading publications 'special formula of Bisleri Italy' or being unable to substantiate the claim of the above product being of foreign formula;

(b) if so, whether Limca is a product of Italian Company; and

(c) whether any permission was obtained by the above company for using the above formula or trade mark and if not, whether Government are going to prosecute them under Trade and Merchandise Act, 1958?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). 'Limca', a soft drink, is reported to be a product based on a formula of Bisleri, Italy. The bottles of Limca, bear a legend "SPECIAL FORMULA OF BISLERI,

ITALY." Limca was introduced by M/s. Bisleri (India) Private Limited, a small scale unit registered with the Government of Maharashtra.

(c) The Trade Mark of Limca was originally registered in the name of M/s. Bisleri (India) Private Limited as registered proprietors thereof. It was subsequently assigned to Parley Exports (Private) Limited by virtue of an assignment deed dated 22nd December, 1977.

Recruitment of SC/ST in CISF

3781. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons recruited to the Central Industrial Security Force after January 1980 till date, State-wise; and

(b) the number of them recruited from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Scheduled Tribes, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). Requisite details have been indicated in the Statement annexed.

Statement

S. No.	Names of States	Total number of persons recruited	Out of figures in Column (3) number belonging to : Scheduled Caste.	Scheduled Tribes.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh.	243	62	18
2.	Assam	55	5	9
3.	West Bengal	330	69	15
4.	Gujarat	113	46	5
5.	Kerala	67	5	—
6.	Karnataka	45	10	2
7.	Maharashtra	278	50	5
8.	Orissa	71	18	7
9.	Tamil Nadu	226	84	4
10.	Bihar	598	98	206
11.	Delhi	67	9	1
12.	Haryana	441	25	2
13.	Himachal Pradesh	700	65	2
14.	J & K	35	18	—
15.	Madhya Pradesh	209	61	41
16.	Punjab	148	38	3
17.	Rajasthan	182	56	19
18.	Uttar Pradesh	961	121	5

Note : In addition to the above figures, 7 persons were recruited from Nepal during the period 1-2-1980 to 28-2-1982. None of these belonged to Scheduled caste or Scheduled Tribe.

Torture by Police Alleged in India

3782. SHRI DAULATSINH

JADEJA:

PROF. MADHU DANDA-

VATE:

SHRI N. E. HORO:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR

SINGH:

SHRI TRILOK CHAND:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to report prepared by

U.S. Administration's human rights survey alleging torture by police in India;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether Government have issued rejoinder to that effect; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The report has been just received and is under scrutiny.

Commissioning of Vellur Newsprint Factory in Kerala

3783. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a inordinate delay in commissioning the Vellur newsprint factory in Kerala;

(b) if so, the factors responsible for the delay; and

(c) the probable date of commissioning the said factory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) As compared to the original schedule of commissioning the completion of the Kerala Newsprint Project has been delayed.

(b) The main reasons for delay were,

(i) arrangements for foreign consultancy services could not be tied up in time;

(ii) frequent strikes and labour unrest at the project site by workers of construction and erection contractors and

(iii) failure on the part of certain vendors to adhere to the contractual delivery schedule.

(c) The mill is undergoing trial runs and is expected to commence commercial production from April, 1982.

Amendment to Indian Boilers Regulation

3784. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

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

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

(c) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(d) when the said examination of the regulations will finally be over and the decision taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The objections were considered by the Central Boilers Board from 29th to 31st December, 1981.

(c) Does not arise in view of answer to part (b).

(d) The Central Boilers Board have decided to promulgate the amendment to Regulations No. 7 and 391 of the Indian Boiler Regulations and further action in this regard is being taken.

Licences for L. P. G. Cylinders

3785. SHRI SUNDER SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences for the manufacture of L.P.G. Cylinders issued;

(b) the names of the factories which started the production; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The L.P.G. Cylinder is a non-schedule item registerable with D.G.T.D. The total number of units registered by D.G.T.D. so far is 106.

(b) The following units have started production:—

(1) M/s. Kosan Metal Products Ltd., Bombay.

(2) M/s. Kosan Metal Products Ltd., Nagpur.

(3) M/s. Gannon Dunkerley & Co. Ltd., Bombay.

(4) M/s. Hyderabad Allwyn Metal Works Ltd., Hyderabad.

(5) M/s. Indian Gas Cylinders, Faridabad.

(6) M/s. Ambica Cylinder Mfg. Co.,
Ahemedabad.

(7) M/s. Hindustan General Industries, Delhi.

(8) M/s. Appejay Structural Ltd.,
Burdwan.

(9) M/s. Unicarsal Cylinders Ltd.,
Alwar.

(10) M/s. Standard Cylinders Ltd.,
Gurgaon.

(c) The remaining units are at various stages of implementation.

केन्द्रीय मूल संयंत्रों की स्थापना

3786. श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में राज्यवार उन औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें भारत सरकार के नए औद्योगिक नीति वक्तव्य के अनुसार केन्द्रीभूत संयंत्र स्थापित करने का निर्णय लिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या भारत सरकार ने इन औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में ये संयंत्र स्थापित करने के संबंध में एक कमी दल का गठन किया है ;

(ग) क्या संबंधित कमी दल ने सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है ;

(घ) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के सीधी तथा झाबुआ जिलों के लिए नियुक्त कमी दल ने सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तथा सरकार ने इस रिपोर्ट पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) : (क) सूचना विवरण में दी जा रही है ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) पंजाब के गोइंदवाल, उड़ीसा के चण्डक, आंध्र प्रदेश के मेडक, हिमाचल प्रदेश के कांगडा, सोलन और सिरमूर जिले, केरल के एलेप्पी, महाराष्ट्र के औरंगाबाद, रत्नागिरी और चन्द्रपुर जिले, राजस्थान के जोधपुर और बिहार के मधुबनी और पालामऊ जिलों के सम्बन्ध कृतिक बल की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो गई है ।

(घ) जी, नहीं ।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

विवरण

केन्द्रस्थ संयंत्र कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत समेकित औद्योगिकीकरण का प्रारम्भ करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों द्वारा पता लगाए गए जिलों/क्षेत्रों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण ।

राज्य	सूझाये गये जिले/क्षेत्र	टिप्पणी
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1. अन्तपुर** 2. मेडक** 3. श्री काकुलम	सभी जिलों के लिए कृतिक दल स्थापित केवल मेडक की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है ।
2. असम	4. गोलपारा* 5. कामरूप*	दोनों जिलों के लिए कृतिक दल स्थापित ।

राज्य	सूझाये गये जिले/क्षेत्र	टिप्पणी
3. बिहार	6. मधुबनी*	दोनों जिलों के लिए कृतिक दल
	7. पालामऊ*	स्थापित ।
4. गुजरात	8. कच्छ (क)	कृतिक दल स्थापित ।
	9. अमरेली (क)	
	10. साबर कंठा (क)	
5. हरियाणा	11. महिन्दरगढ़*	कृतिक दल स्थापित कर दिया
	12. हिसार जिले के भाग*	गया ।
	13. जींद जिले के भाग*	
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	14. कांगड़ा*	तीनों जिलों के लिए कृतिक दल
	15. सोलन*	स्थापित ।
	16. सिरमूर*	रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो गई ।
7. जम्मू और काश्मीर	17. बारामूला*	दोनों जिलों के लिए कृतिक दल
	18. ऊधमपुर (क)	स्थापित ।
8. कर्नाटक	19. तुमकुरक	सभी जिलों के लिए कृतिक दल की
	20. साऊथ कनारा	स्थापना की जा चुकी है ।
	21. गुलवर्ग	
	22. बेलगांव	
9. केरल	23. एलेप्पी*	दोनों जिलों के लिए कृतिक दल
	24. मालापुरम*	स्थापित एलेप्पी की रिपोर्ट
		प्राप्त हो गई है ।
10. मध्य प्रदेश	25. सीधी**	दोनों जिलों के लिए कृतिक दल
	26. झबुआ**	स्थापित ।
11. महाराष्ट्र	27. औरंगाबाद*	तीनों जिलों के लिए कृतिक दल
	28. चन्द्रपुर*	स्थापित ।
	29. रत्नागिरी*	रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो गई है ।
12. मेघालय	30. पूर्वी गारो हिल्स*	सभी जिलों के लिए कृतिक दल
	31. पूर्वी खासी हिल्स*	स्थापित ।
	32. जयन्तिया हिल्स*	
13. नागालैंड	33. मोन*	दोनों जिलों के लिए कृतिक दल
	34. त्वेनसांग*	स्थापित ।
14. उड़ीसा	35. पुरी (चांडक क्षेत्र)*	सभी जिलों के लिए कृतिक दल
	36. बोलनगीर*	स्थापित ।
	37. कालाहांडी*	केवल चांडक की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त
	38. डेंकानल*	हुई है ।
	39. मयूरभंज*	

राज्य	सूझाये गये जिले/क्षेत्र	टिप्पणी
15. पंजाब	40. अमृतसर (गोविन्दवाल साहिब) 41. होशियारपुर	दोनों जिलों के लिए कृतिक दल स्थापित । गोविन्दवाल साहिब के लिए कृतिक दल की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है ।
16. राजस्थान	42. जोधपुर 43. चुरु* 44. भीलवाड़ा* 45. नागौर	सभी जिलों के लिए कृतिक दल स्थापना ।
17. सिक्किम	46. गंगटोक* 47. मनगांव* 48. ग्यालशिग* 49. नामची*	कृतिक दल स्थापित ।
18. तमिलनाडु	50. पुडुकोट्टै जिले पुडुकोट्टै** 51. मदुराई में डिंडीगुल	दोनों क्षेत्रों के लिए कृतिक दल स्थापित ।
19. त्रिपुरा	52. उत्तरी त्रिपुरा 53. दक्षिणी त्रिपुरा	कृतिक दल स्थापित ।
20. उत्तर प्रदेश	54. बलिया* 55. झांसी* 56. अल्मोड़ा* 57. बस्ती* 58. फैजाबाद* 59. रायबरेली* 60. ललितपुर*	सभी जिलों के लिए कृतिक दल स्थापित ।
21. पश्चिम बंगाल	61. जलपाई गुड़ी 62. बाकुंठा	दोनों जिलों के लिए कृतिक दल स्थापित ।
22. पांडिचेरी	63. पांडिचेरी*	कृतिक दल स्थापित ।
23. मिजोरम		

टिप्पणी :— *संपूर्ण जिला पूंजीगत निवेश राजसहायता का पात्र है ।

**जिले के अन्दर नामित क्षेत्र पूंजीगत निवेश राजसहायता के पात्र है ।

(क) रियायती वित्त पाने के लिए अर्ह जिला ।

Persons living below Poverty line

3787. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIR-
WAR:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-
PAYEE:

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be
pleased to state:

(a) what are the poverty norms as
laid down by the Planning Commission;

(b) what was the percentage of per-
sons below poverty line at the beginning
and end of each five year plan;

(c) has the survey work for this pur-
pose not been done for the last three
years; if so, reasons thereof; and

(d) when the next survey will take
place?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING
(SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) For iden-
tification of the poor, Planning Commis-
sion constituted "A Task Force on Pro-
jections of Minimum Needs and Effec-
tive Consumption Demand" in 1977 which
defined the poor as those whose per
capita consumption expenditure was
below the mid-point of the monthly per
capita expenditure class having a per
capita daily calorie intake of 2400 in
rural areas and 2100 in urban areas. The
estimate of calorie intake is derived from
food consumption pattern of the corres-
ponding classes and the calorie content
of the food items. This per capita con-
sumption expenditure is then named as
the poverty line. Calorie norms as cho-
sen above are estimated after taking into
consideration the age, sex and occupa-
tional differentials in the total popula-
tion. The poverty line for these calorie
norms as estimated from the per capita
monthly expenditure and the estimated
calorie content of food items from Na-
tional Sample Survey data on consumer

expenditure of 1973-74 works out to be
Rs. 49.09 and Rs. 56.64 per capita per
month in rural and urban areas respec-
tively in the year 1973-74. In 1979-80
prices these are Rs. 76 in rural areas
and Rs. 88 in urban areas.

(b) No information regarding percen-
tage of people below the poverty line at
the beginning of the each Five Year
Plan are available. However, the estima-
tes at the beginning of the Sixth Five
Year Plan are placed at 50.70 per cent
in rural areas, 40.31 per cent in urban
areas and 48.44 per cent at the aggregate
(i.e. rural and urban combined).

(c) The last survey on household
consumer expenditure was carried out in
the year 1977-78 (July, 1977 to June,
1978) by National Sample Survey Or-
ganisation. This survey is not carried out
regularly on annual basis.

(d) According to National Sample
Survey Organisation, the next survey is
scheduled to be carried out during 1983.

**Scheme for Integrated Development of
Harijans and Tribals in M. P.**

3788. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCIN-
DIA: Will the Minister of HOME
'AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Madhya
Pradesh have submitted any schemes for
the integrated development of the Hari-
jans and Tribals in that State for the year
1982-83;

(b) if so, the cost and details thereof;
and

(c) whether the same has been appro-
ved by Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR):
(a) to (c). The requisite information is
being collected from the Government of
Madhya Pradesh and will be laid on the
table of the House.

Number of Closed Textile Mills in the Country

3789. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how many textile mills are closed in India due to the strike of the workers;

(b) what is the effect of the strike on the production of the cloth;

(c) whether it is a fact that textile workers continued to remain on strike in spite of the call given by R.M.M.S., the recognised union in Bombay to resume the work; and

(d) if so, will the Government direct the State Government to amend Industrial Relations Act so as to give recognition to the union by secret ballot?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) According to the information received from the Ministry of Commerce, at the end of January 1982, 66 textile mills in the country were closed due to strike.

(b) Complete information with regard to the effect of the strike on the production of cloth is not available. However, according to the Government of Maharashtra, the estimated loss in production in 60 textile mills in Bombay which were strike-bound was estimated at Rs. 4 crores per day.

(c) Following the call given by the recognised union and the Bombay Mill Owners Association about 28 textile Mills have re-opened until 15th March 1982 and workers and staff of the mills have started reporting for work.

(d) The Maharashtra Recognition of Trade Union and Prevention of Unfair Labour Practices Act, 1971 does not provide for recognition of unions through secret ballot.

Business Given to a Private Firm by Rourkela Steel Plant

3790. SHRI R. P. SARANGI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a private firm M/s. Ispat Loha Udyog of no commercial standing were given business worth about Rs. 38 lakhs between August 1975 to May 1976 by Rourkela Steel Plant;

(b) whether the firm at (a) above was blacklisted for three years in June, 1976 by Rourkela Steel Plant;

(c) whether it is also a fact that within six months of expiry of the black listing period, the above firm was registered by Rourkela Steel Plant as their approved steel trader; and

(d) if so, reasons therefor?

The MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Welfare of Indian Workers Abroad

3791. SHRI RAJESH PILOT:
SHRI GHULAM MOHD.
KHAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state what steps have Government taken to ensure Welfare of the Indian workers abroad who are recruited and employed by private firms and agencies in terms of:—

(i) their working conditions contracts;

(ii) their living conditions in western Countries;

(iii) enforcement of the terms of contract specially about remittance of wages to India;

(iv) just and proper treatment by employees; and

(v) arrangements to settle the disputes between these helpless workers and their established employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (i) Contracts laying down the working conditions of emigrant workers are filed with the Protector of Emigrants as a pre-condition to the issue of emigration clearance. Any violation of the contract when brought to the notice of the Government is dealt with, by withholding further clearance to the erring parties, namely, the Recruiting Agent and its foreign principal and by taking up the matter with the foreign Government through our Missions abroad.

(ii) Provision of certain basic amenities is incorporated as a term in the contract signed between the employee and employer and non-provision of these amenities is reckoned as a violation of the contract. In addition, steps have been taken to educate prospective emigrants about prevalent living conditions in the country of employment so as to bridge the gap between expectation and reality.

(iii) In so far as the remittance of wages to India is concerned, the matter is governed by the local law of the country of employment and this also is incorporated as a condition in the contract.

(iv) Any term of the contract which is not conducive to just and proper treatment of the employees is not accepted at the stage of its filing with the Protector of Emigrants and any instance of unjust and improper treatment of the employees, in deviation from the established contract, is taken note of by the Missions abroad with a view to ensuring just and proper treatment.

(v) Disputes between the workers and their employers are settled, whenever such instances are reported, through the good offices of our Missions abroad.

With a view to protecting and furthering the interests of emigrant workers, particularly in countries where there is large concentration of Indian workers, specified officers of the Indian Missions

in those countries have been designated as functionaries responsible to ensure implementation of these matters.

ESI Medical Facilities

3792. SHRI A. K. BALAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how many employees are getting the benefit of E.S.I. medical facilities; and

(b) how many employees are registered under that scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) and (b) 63,78,550 employees are registered under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme and all of them are getting full medical care i.e. all facilities including hospitalisation.

National Development Council Programme and Priority of Sixth Plan

3793. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Development Council has recently re-examined the programmes and priorities of the Sixth Plan with a view to ensure achievement of an annual growth rate of 5.2 per cent;

(b) if so, what are the details of the proposals considered and decision arrived at by N.D.C.;

(c) whether Government considered the modifications needed in the inter sectoral priorities and in the allocation of funds; and

(d) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The National Development Council reviewed *inter alia* the progress in the implementation of the Sixth Plan in the first two years of the Plan and expressed satisfaction at the overall performance.

(c) and (d). It is proposed to undertake a mid-term review of the Plan during the course of 1982-83. The inter-sectoral priorities and allocation of funds would also come up for review as part of this exercise.

Non-Submission of Membership Record by A.I.T.U.C. and C.I.T.U.

3794. SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the AITUC and CITU have declined to submit their membership records to Government for verification;

(b) if so, how is the representative character of Union decided or proposed to be decided; and

(c) what specific reasons have been advanced for non-submission of membership records?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Both AITUC and CITU have failed to submit their Membership claims as on 31-12-80 to the Government. Membership strength of the central trade union organisations which have failed to submit claims of their membership to Government by due date shall be determined on the basis of annual returns submitted by the Trade Unions affiliated to them to the Registrars of Trade Unions under the Trade Unions Act, 1926 after they have been subjected to the prescribed scrutiny.

(c) No specific reasons have been furnished.

Manufacture of Wheel and Axles

3795. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether facilities for the manufacture of wheel and axles sets will be augmented at Durgapur;

(b) whether new facilities for the manufacture of these products will be set up at Rourkela also; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that a new plant is proposed to be set up to fabricate wheel sets and axles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Railway are setting up a Wheel and Axle Plant in Karnataka.

Manufacture of Mini Television Sets in Public Sector

3796. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to manufacture small Television sets in Public Sector at relatively low cost to make it available within the reach of common man; and

(b) if not, what are the reasons therefore?

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

(b) There is no felt need for Government to take up such a programme.

डाकुओं को समाप्त करने हेतु आदेश

3797. श्री नरसिंह भक्तवार्ता : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डाकुओं को समाप्त करने सम्बन्धी अभियान को सफल बनाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को जारी किए गए आदेशों का ब्यौरा क्या है और ये आदेश कब जारी किए गए ;

(ख) बिना लाइसेंस के हथियार बरामद करने के सम्बन्ध में क्या आदेश

जारी किए गए हैं और इन आदेशों के अन्तर्गत कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए हैं ;

(ग) कितने अवैध हथियार बरामद किए गए हैं तथा उन सरकारी एजेंसियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनकी सुरक्षा में इन हथियारों को इस समय रखा हुआ है ; और

(घ) अवैध हथियार रखने वाले व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और इस अपराध के लिए गिरफ्तार व्यक्तियों में से कितने व्यक्तियों को जमानत पर छोड़ दिया गया है ?]

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) भारत सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को कोई विशिष्ट आदेश देने की जरूरत नहीं है क्योंकि विधि व व्यवस्था बनाये रखना और अपराधों की रोकथाम करना राज्य सरकारों का उत्तरदायित्व है।

(ख) जून, 1980 में राज्य सरकारों को पत्र लिखा गया था कि वे गैर-कानूनी हथियारों/गोलाबारूद का पता लगाने और यह जांच करने के लिए अभियान शुरू करेंगे कि कारबाइन तथा अध स्वचालित हथियार के लाइसेंस जारी करने की पद्धति किस प्रकार नियमित की जा सकती है। राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए भी अनुरोध किया गया था कि अध स्वचालित अग्नेय-अस्त्र और गोला-बारूद के लाइसेंस रखने की अनुमति केवल ऐसे व्यक्तियों को दी जाए जो वास्तविक जरूरत की परिस्थितियां बता सकें और जिनके मामले में पुलिस कोई सुरक्षा आपत्ति न करे।

इन आदेशों के अधीन गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या के बारे में

अखिल भारतीय आधार पर कोई आंकड़े संकलित नहीं किये जाते।

(ग) और (घ). अखिल भारतीय आधार पर कोई आंकड़े संकलित नहीं किये जाते। शस्त्र अधिनियम के अधीन अपराधों से संबंधित कानून लागू करने के लिए राज्य सरकारें उत्तरदायी हैं।

Term and Soft loans for setting up of Industries in Backward Areas

3798. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are aware that present policies of Government for industrialisation of backward areas are inadequate and incentives in form of concessional terms and soft loans from the Financial Institutions and Banks and withdrawal of excise and other duties are needed so that the backward area can compete with other industrial sector of the country; and

(b) if so, whether Central Government have any proposal to allow the industries in the backward areas concessional terms and soft loans from the Financial Institutions and Banks on lesser interest and also to withdraw the excise duties from these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Government are of the view that in order to promote industrialisation of backward areas, a variety of measures, including fiscal concessions and incentives, are needed. Thus the present package includes, apart from concessional finance, Central Investment Subsidy, Transport Subsidy, tax concessions, special facilities for import of raw materials etc. Besides, Central programmes exist for assistance in hire purchase of machinery, technical consultancy and extension support through District Industries Centres.

As regards concessional finance, the table below indicates the thrust given by

IDBI, for example, to backward areas:—

Year	Assistance sanctioned backward areas (in crores)	Percentage of co- lumn 2 as compared to total assistance sanctioned
1	2	3
1978-79	361.4	39.4
1979-80	577.3	47.9
1980-81	744.8	47.1

Soft loans for five selected industries are given by the financial institutions for the purpose of modernisation/renovation. There is no distinction under the soft loan scheme operated by the financial institutions between units located in backward areas and others.

No excise concessions are allowed to such industries set up in the backward areas on the recommendations of the National Development Council at its meeting on 26-9-1969 since in lieu of this, other pecuniary reliefs such as subsidy and concessions in direct taxes and tax holidays etc. have been preferred.

गुजरात में रुग्ण एकक

3799. श्री छोटू भाई गामित : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में कितने औद्योगिक एककों ने 1978 से 1981 तक की अवधि के दौरान अपने आप को रुग्ण घोषित करने की मांग की है और उनके क्या नाम हैं ;

(ख) इस तरह की मांग करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) उनमें से कितने औद्योगिक एककों को रुग्ण घोषित कर दिया गया है और औद्योगिक एककों को रुग्ण एकक घोषित करने के क्या मानदण्ड निर्धारित हैं ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) :

(क) से (ग). ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है जिसके अंतर्गत औद्योगिक एककों को केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा रुग्ण घोषित किया जाए। किन्तु भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा निर्धारित मापदण्ड के अनुसार बैंकों द्वारा पता लगाए गए रुग्ण एककों के आंकड़े भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक एकत्र करता है। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा दिये गये नवीनतम आंकड़ों के अनुसार दिसम्बर, 1980 के अंत में गुजरात में स्थित 39 बड़े औद्योगिक एकक रुग्ण (प्रत्येक की ऋण सीमा एक करोड़ रुपये या अधिक) थे और दिसम्बर, 1979 के अंत में 856 लघु एकक रुग्ण थे।

Criteria for Recognition of Trade Union

3800. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding fixing criterion for Trade Union recognition; and

(b) whether it is a fact that majority of Trade Unions have been demanding that trade union recognition should be made through secret ballot only?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no unanimity of views among the various Workers' Organisations on the criteria to be followed for recognition of unions and the procedure to be adopted for ascertaining the representative character of trade unions.

Industrial Development in N. E. Region

3801. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India have formulated a scheme for speedy industrial development of the North Eastern region;

(b) whether any projects in the region have been identified and extended financial assistance and if so, what are the details;

(c) the steps being taken to promote entrepreneurial development and provide training;

(d) the priority industries selected based on local resources in the N.E. region;

(e) whether any study had been made about the location of these projects; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India recently opened its development office for the

North Eastern Region at Gauhati to assist project identification in cooperation with North Eastern Industrial and Technical Consultancy Organisation Ltd. (NEITCO) of which ICICI is one of the promoters. The Development Office would look after training needs and diagnosis of sick industrial units in the region.

(b) ICICI actively participated in the preparation of industrial potential surveys for Assam & Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura and Manipur. It has sanctioned so far a total assistance of Rs. 8.38 crores for 15 projects in the North Eastern region.

(c) NEITCO which has been promoted by ICICI alongwith other financial institutions has been carrying on entrepreneurial development and related training programmes. ICICI proposes to provide suitable support to the efforts made in this field.

(d) to (f). Potential surveys referred to in (b) above deal at length with various project possibilities in the region.

Steel Production During 1981

3802. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether it is a fact that total crude steel production in our country during 1981 is estimated to cross 10.5 million tonnes mark the highest ever produced in a year so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): In 1981, the production of crude steel was 10.76 million tonnes. This was the highest level of production in a year so far.

ट्रक तथा स्कूटर बनाने वाले कारखाने

3803. श्री कृष्णदत्त सुल्तानपुरी: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कितने कारखाने ट्रक तथा स्कूटर बनाते हैं और इनमें से कितने

कारखानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया है तथा उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता क्या है ;

(ख) ऐसे व्यक्तियों की राज्यवार संख्या क्या है जिन्हें इन कारखानों ने एजेंसियां दी हैं और इसके लिए इन्होंने क्या मानदण्ड अपनाया है ;

(ग) क्या टूकों के सम्बन्ध में हिमाचल प्रदेश की किसी फर्म के विरुद्ध अनियमिततायें करने की कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है और उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) चैसिस माडल के अनुरक्षण के बारे में क्या नीति निर्धारित की गई है ।

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) :

(क) वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियों के उत्पादन के लिए 8 एककों को लाइसेंस दिया गया है और वे उत्पादन कर रहे हैं । स्कूटरों के उत्पादन के लिए 16 एककों को लाइसेंस दिया गया है जिनमें से 7 एककों ने 1980-81 में कुल 2,26,132 नग उत्पादन होने की सूचना दी है । इनमें से एक एकक, स्कूटर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड, लखनऊ, केन्द्रीय सरकारी क्षेत्र में है जिसकी लाइसेंस प्राप्त क्षमता प्रतिवर्ष 1,00,000 स्कूटरों और 30,000 तिपहियों के निर्माण की है । अन्य एकक गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र, राज्य क्षेत्र और संयुक्त क्षेत्र में हैं ।

(ख) एजेंटों की नियुक्ति का माप-दण्ड और नियुक्त किए गए एजेंटों की संख्या का निर्धारण संबंधित कम्पनियों द्वारा अपनी वाणिज्यिक नीतियों के अनुसार किया जाता है । इस मामले में सरकार जानकारी नहीं रखती है ।

(ग) डीलर और निर्माण करने वाली कम्पनी के नाम के बारे में जानकारी

के अभाव में प्रश्न के इस भाग का उत्तर देना सम्भव नहीं है ।

(घ) यह निर्णय लेना निर्माताओं का काम है कि उन्होंने किन माडलों का निर्माण करना है ।

हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड के खेतड़ी कापर काम्पलैक्स में पूंजी निवेश

3804. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड के खेतड़ी कापर काम्पलैक्स में अभी तक कितनी पूंजी निवेश किया गया है और क्या यह सच है कि इस कम्पलैक्स में 1972-73 से 1979-80 के बीच 71.80 करोड़ रुपए का घाटा हुआ है, इतना अधिक घाटा होने के क्या कारण हैं और इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है और उनके विरुद्ध अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ख) खेतड़ी ताम्बा परियोजना में अब तक कितनी प्रतिशत क्षमता का उपयोग किया गया है तथा 1981 में कितना किया गया है तथा 1981 में कितना लाभ हुआ है अथवा घाटा हुआ है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रामबुलारी सिन्हा) :

(क) खेतड़ी कापर काम्पलैक्स में 31-3-1981 तक कुल पूंजी निवेश 136.42 करोड़ रुपए है । यह सही है कि काम्पलैक्स को 1972-73 से 1979-80 की अवधि में 71.86 करोड़ रुपए का घाटा हुआ इसके निम्नलिखित कारण हैं :—

(1) प्रद्रावक में स्थापना के समय से प्रौद्योगिकी की कठिनाइयां ।

(2) 1978 में मध्य में बिस्फोटकों की कमी।

(3) 1979-80 से बिजली की अत्यधिक कमी।

(4) औद्योगिक संबंध की समस्याएं।

(5) खानों में प्रोसेस संयंत्रों की क्षमताओं में असंतुलन।

(6) आदान सामग्री की लागतों में वृद्धि होना लेकिन उसके अनुरूप तांबे के मूल्य में वृद्धि नहीं होना।

चूंकि यह भूमिगत धातु खनन की सरकारी क्षेत्र में पहली बड़ी परियोजना थी अतः प्रारम्भ में व्यावहारिक अनुभव के अभाव की भूमिका रही। प्रद्रावक को भी प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ा। इस प्रकार कंपनी को जो घाटा हुआ वह अनिवार्यतः और पूरी तरह सामान्य कार्यकलापों के दौरान हुआ और उसके लिए किसी व्यक्ति विशेष को जिम्मेदार नहीं ठहराया जा सकता।

(ख) खेतड़ी कापर काम्प्लैक्स में 1975-76 से 1980-81 के दौरान ब्लिस्टर तांबे के उत्पादन में क्षमता उपयोग इस प्रकार रहा :—

यूनिट टन

वर्ष	प्रतिशत क्षमता उपयोग
1	2
1975-76 . . .	30
1976-77 . . .	25

1

2

1977-78 . . . 22

1978-79 . . . 34

1979-80 . . . 38

1980-81 . . . 46

खेतड़ी कापर काम्प्लैक्स को 1980-81 में 7.71 करोड़ रुपए का घाटा हुआ।

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

3805. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL
SHARMA:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of matching grant assistance given to the State Governments for implementing approved schemes for the rehabilitation of 13,000 freed bonded labour in 1981-82; and

(b) amount to be spent on the rehabilitation, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) A matching grant assistance of Rs. 2,31,36,125 was released, during 1981-82, to the State Governments for 18,620 bonded labourers, upto 15-3-1982.

(b) A Statement showing the position, as on 15-3-81, is attached.

Statement

Centrally Sponsored for the rehabilitation of Bonded Labour Position relating to the release of Central financial assistance to the State Government upto 13-8-82

STATE	CENTRAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	
	No. of bonded labour covered for rehabilitation	Funds released to State Government
		Rs.
1. Andhra Pradesh	1724	24,14,175
2. Bihar	361	5,41,500
3. Karnataka	6418	69,34,950
4. Kerala	152	1,52,000
5. Madhya Pradesh	120	1,71,000
6. Orissa	6045	90,62,500
7. Rajasthan	36	36,000
8. Tamil Nadu . . . . .	..	..
9. Uttar Pradesh	3764	38,24,000
TOTAL :	18,620	2,31,36,125

Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the rehabilitation of Bonded Labour Position relating to the release of Central financial Assistance to the State Governments—upto 15.3.82.

Transfer of Central Finger Prints Bureau from Calcutta to Delhi

3807. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to transfer the Central Finger Prints Bureau from Calcutta to Delhi;

(b) if so, what are the reasons;

(c) whether the employees of this unit have expressed concern about their transfer to Delhi; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to reconsider transfer of this unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The Government has yet to consider such a proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such representation has been received by the Government. On the other hand representative of the Central Finger Print Bureau in the Staff Council held in November 1981 requested for such a transfer.

(d) Does not arise.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों, सुरक्षा कर्मचारियों और डाइवरों के लिए टेरीकाट की बर्दियां

3808. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार केन्द्रीय सरकार के चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्म-

चारियों, सुरक्षा कर्मचारियों, ड्राइवरो आदि को, जो ऐसी वर्दियां पाने के हकदार हैं, टेरीकाट की वर्दियां देने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी वर्दी कब तक दी जायेगी और कितनी अन्तरावधि के बाद ऐसी वर्दी दी जायेगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) और (ख). समूह ग के पात्र कर्मचारियों और समूह के कतिपय वर्गों के कर्मचारियों को टेरीकाट की वर्दियां दिए जाने के लिए एक प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ था। कोई औपचारिक निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

Existence of Bogus Units

3809. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether survey done by the Economic and Scientific Research Foundation of the FICCI has revealed the existence of a number of bogus units in case of dye stuffs, synthetic resins, handloom china-ware, rubber and its products and also porcelain; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The FICCI issued such a publication which is a non-official document.

(b) The performance of small scale industrial units registered with various Government agencies is reviewed by the registering authorities from time to time to eliminate from list any units which may have ceased to function.

Allotment of sheds in Okhla Phase-II New Delhi.

3810. SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) in which year the sheds in Okhla Phase-II, New Delhi were allotted to entrepreneurs;

(b) on what terms and conditions those sheds were allotted;

(c) was there any assurance, regarding selling the sheds on hire purchase basis and payment of the price of sheds on easy instalment by entrepreneurs, given by Government;

(d) whether the price of sheds has been fixed by Government so far; and

(e) if not, the reasons why the cases initiated by the previous Government are pending in the courts resulting in harassment to the entrepreneurs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) 1974-75.

(b) Monthly rent basis.

(c) No, Sir. However, it was announced on 8-3-1977 that these sheds would be given to the entrepreneurs on hire-purchase basis.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation has initiated proceedings under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised occupants) Act, 1971 against the entrepreneurs who are not paying the rent/hire-purchase instalments.

Statehood to union territories

3811. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to grant statehood to any one of the Union Territories viz. Pondicherry, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa and Mizoram; and

(b) if so, the likely date by which the decision would be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b) Suggestions for grant of statehood to these Union territories are being received from various quarters from time to time. These are considered keeping in view the totality of circumstances and other relevant factors.

Revision of plan Priorities based on 20 point Economic Programme

3812. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are reconsidering plan priorities in view of the new 20 point Programme announced by Prime Minister; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The new 20 point Programme focusses on some of the most important social and economic programmes included in the Sixth Five Year Plan and, therefore, does not call for reconsideration of the basic priorities of the Plan. However it is proposed to undertake a mid-term review of the Plan during the course of 1982-83 and the priorities would also come up for review as part of this exercise.

Private Housing Societies Houses on Land of Salt Department at Chheda Nagar and Chembur, Bombay

3813. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the land belongs to the Salt Department;

(c) if so, how many private residential buildings have come up on this land;

(d) whether it is true that when the Private Housing Societies purchased Public land from the Chhedas, they were issued Public Notice as required by the law and the Central Government did not raise objections;

(e) whether it is true that now the Central Government have raised objection which has brought construction to a standstill and also the Civic amenities have been stoped due to this objection and

(f) if so, the action Government proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Quite a large number of buildings have been constructed on the lands at Chembur, Bombay.

(d) No, Sir. Government of India did raise objections.

(e) and (f) The question of ownership of these lands is presently pending in Bombay High Court and the matter is sub-judice.

Officials of Hindustan Coppers who left for Zambia

3814. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that seventy five officials working in Hindustan Coppers have left for Zambia;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken by Government to revitalise and make Hindustan Coppers a profitable venture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c) During 1979-80, 99 personnel left Hindustan Copper Ltd. of these 56 have reported to have gone abroad and the exodus was mainly to Zambia. There is a global shortage of skilled personnel in certain disciplines and a certain amount of movement of personnel is inevitable. The matter had been taken up with the Zambian authorities and steps have been taken to ensure that in future the Zambian Copper Mining

Companies would refrain from direct recruitment and notify their requirements to the Government of India so that the latter could decide in consultation with the undertakings as to the number of persons who could be spared. The problem of exodus of personnel from Hindustan Copper Ltd. has since been contained by and large. The main problem of Hindustan Copper Ltd. has been inadequate power supply as a result of which mine development has suffered necessitating import of copper concentrates. With the commissioning of a new project viz. Malanjkhand Copper Project during 1982 indigenous concentrate would be augmented which would enable the smelter to work to capacity if power supply could be ensured.

Atomic Power Generation Capacity of Kota

3815. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that maximum capacity of Power generation of Unit No. 1 and 2 of the Atomic Power Project, Rawat Bhata (Kota) is of 200 MW each;

(b) what are the figures of the power generation from the above each unit in every month from January 1981 to January, 1982; and

(c) what steps Govt. propose to take to rectify the faults being experienced in working of the above units?

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

(a) The rated capacity of the two units of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station is 220 MWe (Gross) each.

(b)	Month	Gross Generation Unit I	Unit II
	January 1981	4.256	54.180
	February 1981	101.694	25.165

Month	Gross Generation Unit I	Unit II
March 1981	66.135	77.651
April 1981	82.171	58.551
May 1981	90.283	69.951
June 1981	35.298	43.708
July 1981	48.321	63.841
August 1981	26.992	94.534
Sept. 1981	48.981	76.421
October 1981	Nil	79.597
November 1981	Nil	61.461
December 1981	Nil	86.822
January 1982	3.204	41.823

*Unit II Commenced Commercial Operation w.e.f. 1-4-81.

(c) Continuous and ongoing review of operational problems is undertaken and necessary modifications in the systems/equipment are carried out.

Authenticity of Hindi versions of Constitution

3816. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided that original Hindi version of the Constitution of India bearing signatures of the President of the Constituent Assembly should be treated as authentic; and

(b) if so, whether this will set at rest the controversy about authenticity of the Hindi version of the Constitution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). This matter is under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Law, Justice & Company Affairs. On receipt of the advice of that Ministry, further action in the matter will be taken.

देश में कागज की मांग

3817. श्री सज्जन कुमार : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में कागज के कारखाने देश में कागज की मांग को पूरा करने में असमर्थ हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समय देश में कागज की अनुमानित मांग क्या है ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा बढ़ती कागज की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने हेतु क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानन्दा) :

(क) और (ख) वर्ष 1981-82 की कागज और कागज गत्ते की देशी मांग का अनुमान लगभग 12.60 लाख मी० टन लगाया गया है। यदि पूर्ण रूप से विचार किया जाये तो मांग पूरी करने के लिए देश में होने वाला उत्पादन काफी था तथा केवल थोड़ी सी मात्रा का ही आयात किया गया था।

(ग) सरकारी क्षेत्र में कागज परियोजनाएं चलाने के अलावा सरकार ने कागज के उत्पादन के लिए क्षमता की वृद्धि को बढ़ावा देने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं :—

(1) द्वितीय कच्चे माल पर आधारित ऐसी कागज की मिलों की स्थापना को बढ़ावा देना, जिनमें विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय निहित नहीं है उनको लाइसेंस मुक्त कर दिया गया है।

(2) 30 मी० टन प्रतिदिन की क्षमता वाले पुराने कागज संयंत्रों के आयात की सुविधा 31-3-81 तक की गई थी तथा इसके परिणामस्वरूप

काफी अतिरिक्त क्षमता स्थापित हो गई। चूंकि पर्याप्त क्षमता स्थापित हो गई थी तथा देशी क्षमता का विकास करने की दृष्टि से यह योजना 31-3-81 के पश्चात् वापिस ले ली गई थी।

(3) लुगदी के आयात को उदार बना दिया गया है।

(4) कागज बनाने के लिए उपयोग का जाने वाली रद्दी पर से आयात शुल्क हटा दिया गया है।

(5) गैर परम्परागत कच्चे माल का उपयोग करने वाली छोटी कागज मिलों को उत्पादन शुल्क से छूट दे दी गई है।

(6) कागज बनाने के लिए खोई के उपयोग करने पर विशेष प्रोत्साहन दिए गए हैं।

इन कदमों के परिणामस्वरूप वर्ष 1984-85 तक अधिष्ठापित क्षमता के लगभग 25 लाख मी० टन के स्तर तक बढ़ जाने की आशा है जबकि छठी योजना में 20.5 लाख मी० टन का लक्ष्य रखा गया है।

Possibility of Using N-Energy in Steel Industry

3818. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the near possibility of using N-Energy in the Steel Industry as is being developed in Japan, USA and some European Countries, whether any decision in this regard has been taken so far; and

(b) whether Durgapur is on the cards for the developing Nuclear Energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY OF STEEL

AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No such decision has been taken.

(b) No, Sir.

भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों के लिये नौकरियों में
आरक्षण

3819. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार उन परिवारों के सदस्यों के लिये जिनके पास एक "बीघा" भूमि भी नहीं है और जो भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों की श्रेणी में आते हैं और शिक्षित हैं परन्तु बेरोजगार हैं, सरकारी सेवाओं में नौकरियों के आरक्षण के लिये कोई कानून बना रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी विस्तृत रूप रेखा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

ISI and EPI Benefits

3820. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY:

SHRI R. P. YADAV:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the benefits to the employees of Employees State Insurance Corporation and Provident Fund Organisation are the same;

(b) if so, why the bonus issue to the employees of Provident Fund Organisation has not been finalised when the issue of bonus to the employees of E.S.I.C. stands decided; and

(c) how much time Government will take to decide the bonus for Provident Fund Employees as paid to the employees of E.S.I.C.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARAMAVIR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). It has already been decided to pay Productivity Linked Bonus to the employees of both the Organisations and they were asked to draw up Schemes for the purpose. In the case of the E.S.I.C., the National Productivity Council was requested to prepare the scheme and the scheme has since been approved with certain modifications. In the case of Employees' Provident Fund organisation, the CPFC had prepared a scheme. The Government, however, felt that it was desirable to have the scheme vetted or prepared anew by the National Productivity Council. The Council has undertaken this job and is expected to complete it soon.

Total capacity of Atomic Energy

3821. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total installed capacity of atomic energy in the country by now; and

(b) whether setting up of an atomic power station in certain region is being considered by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) The total installed capacity of nuclear power stations is 860 MWe at present. In addition three nuclear power plants with 2 x 235 MWe capacity are presently at different stages of construction.

(b) It is proposed to take up construction of two more plants in the Sixth Plan period. A Site Selection Committee has been set up by Government to recommend suitable sites for locating them.

**Setting up of a Plant near Valsad Gujarat
Pure Drinks Co.**

3822. SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI:

SHRI R. N. RAKESH:

SHRI A. NEELA LOHITHA-
DASAN NADAR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pure Drinks Co. is
putting up a Plant near Valsad in Gujarat
as mentioned at the Press Conference on
30th December, 1981 by the Chairman
of Gujarat Agro Industries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND
STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARAN-
JIT CHANANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Licence for manufacture of finished
Leather in West Bengal**

3824. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of
West Bengal had asked the Centre for a
licence to manufacture finished leather at
the common facility centre at Tangra set
up earlier by West Bengal Leather Indus-
tries Development Corporation;

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

(c) when the licence would be issued
to the State Government of West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND
STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARAN-
JIT CHANANA): (a) The West Ben-
gal State Leather Industries Development
Corporation submitted an application for a
licence under the provisions of Industries
(Development and Regulation) Act, 1951,
to manufacture finished leather at the
common facility centre set up by it at 6,
Pagladanga Road, Calcutta.

4149 LS—6

(b) Government do not find themselves
in a position to consider the request
favourably, and a *prima facie* rejection
letter has been issued to the applicant.

(c) Question does not arise.

**Task Force for Industrial Potential in
Karnataka**

3825. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India
have set up a Task Force to study the
industrial potential in the backward
Taluku of Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND
STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARAN-
JIT CHANANA): (a) and (b) In the
Karnataka State, Districts of Belgaum,
Tumkur, South Kanara and Gulbarga
have been identified at the instance of
State Government for initiating inten-
sive industrialisation under the Nucleus
Plant Programme. The Central Gov-
ernment have constituted a Task Force
consisting of Central and State Govern-
ment officials to report on project possi-
bilities that can be taken up in these
districts. The Task Force is presently
at work.

कोल माइन्स रेस्क्यू कमेटी, धनवाद के चेयरमैन
द्वारा नियमों का उल्लंघन

3826. श्री डी० पी० यादव : क्या
श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सेन्ट्रल कोल माइन्स रेस्क्यू
स्टेशन कमेटी, धनवाद के भूतपूर्व चेयरमैन
(वर्तमान निदेशक माइन्स सेफ्टी धनवाद)
के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार, शक्तियों के दुरुपयोग
सरकारी नियमों के उल्लंघन सरकारी
रिकार्ड के साथ छेड़छाड़ आदि के स्पष्टतः
52 मामलों की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इन शिकायतों की कोई जांच कराई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार किया गया है?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री धर्म वीर) : (क) से (ग). केन्द्रीय कोयला खान बचाव केन्द्र समिति के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष के विरुद्ध अभिकथित भ्रष्टाचार/अधिकारों के दुरुपयोग, सरकारी नियमों के उल्लंघन आदि के बारे में 52 आरोपों की एक सूची माइन्स रेस्क्यू स्टेशन्स कर्मचारी संघ से प्राप्त हुई है। खान सुरक्षा महानिदेशक, धनबाद से इन आरोपों की प्रारम्भिक जांच करने के लिये कहा गया है। अपेक्षित जांच पूरी हो जाने पर, सम्बद्ध नियमों के अन्तर्गत जो भी कार्यवाही आवश्यक समझी जायगी, की जायगी।

राष्ट्रीय पुलिस आयोग की रिपोर्ट

3828. प्रो० सत्य देव सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय पुलिस आयोग की शेष रिपोर्टों में दी गई सिफारिशों तथा उन पर लिये गये निर्णय को सभा पटल पर अब तक न रखने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा इन सिफारिशों को कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) और (ख). राष्ट्रीय पुलिस आयोग की शेष 7 रिपोर्टों

में की गयी सिफारिशों की जांच की जा रही है। सरकार शेष 7 रिपोर्टों को लोक सभा के पटल पर रखने के संबंध में निर्णय उनकी जांच पूरी हो जाने के बाद लिया जा सकेगा।

Gratuity to Workers

3828. SHRI ERA MOHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the entitlement for gratuity for the labour is determined on compulsory attendance for 240 days in a year;

(b) if so, whether a worker enjoying 52 weekly holidays, 12 days of national holidays, earned leave of 14 days and E.S.L. leave of 90 days (totalling 168 days) is entitled to gratuity; and

(c) if not, whether the gratuity is denied to all such-workers enjoying these holidays?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) to (c). Sub-Sections (1) & (2) of Section 4 of the Payment of Gratuity Act read as follows:—

4(1) Gratuity shall be payable to an employee on the termination of his employment after he has rendered continuous service for not less than five years,—

(a) on his superannuation, or

(b) on his retirement or resignation, or

(c) on his death or disablement due to accident or disease.

Provided that the completion of continuous service of five years shall not be necessary where the termination of the employment of any employee is due to death or disablement:

Provided further that in the case of death of the employee, gratuity payable to him shall be paid to his nominee or, if no nomination has been made, to his heirs.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, disablement means such disablement as incapacitates an employee for the work which he was capable of performing before the accident or disease resulting in such disablement.

4(2) For every completed year of service or part thereof in excess of six months, the employer shall pay gratuity to an employee at the rate of fifteen days' wages based on the rate of wages last drawn by the employee concerned:

Provided that in the case of a piece-rated employee, daily wages shall be computed on the average of the total wages received by him for a period of three months immediately preceding the termination of his employment, and, for this purpose, the wages paid for any overtime work shall not be taken into account:

Provided further that in the case of an employee employed in a seasonal establishment, the employer shall pay the gratuity at the rate of seven days wages for each season.

2. The terms 'completed year of service' and 'continuous service' have been defined in the Act as follows:—

"Section 2(b) completed year of service" means continuous service for one year;

Section 2(c) "continuous service" means uninterrupted service and includes service which is interrupted by sickness, accident, leave, layoff, strike or a lock-out or cessation of work not due to any fault of the employee concerned, whether such uninterrupted or interrupted service was rendered before or after the commencement of this Act.

Explanation I.—In the case of an employee who is not in uninterrupted service for one year, he shall be deemed to be in continuous service if he has been actually employed by an employer during the twelve months immediately preceding the year for not less than—

(i) 190 days, if employed below the ground in a mine, or

(ii) 240 days, in any other case, except when he is employed in a seasonal establishment.

Explanation II.—An employee of a seasonal establishment shall be deemed to be in continuous service if he has actually worked for not less than seventy-five per cent of the number of days on which the establishment was in operation during the year.

3. Recently in the 'Lalappa Lingappa and others and Laxmi Vishnu Textile Mills' case the Supreme Court has ruled that the:—

"Permanent employees are not entitled to payment of gratuity under subsection (1) of Section 4 of the Act for the years in which they remained absent without leave and had actually worked for less than 240 days in a year."

मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री के विरुद्ध आरोप

3829. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :

श्री सत्यनारायण जाटिया

क्या गृह मंत्री मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री के खिलाफ आरोप पत्र के बारे में 9 दिसम्बर, 1981 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2949 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री के विरुद्ध ज्ञापन में लगाये आरोपों पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और जांच के क्या निष्कर्ष हैं; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में विस्तृत ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. जे. वेंकटसुब्बय्या) :

(क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री की टिप्पणियों की जांच करने के बाद मामले को समाप्त मान लिया है। इस सम्बन्ध में विवरण बताना लोकहित में नहीं होगा।

राजस्थान में खनिजों पर आधारित उद्योगों की स्थापना

3830. श्री चिरदी राम कुलवारिया : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के जैलौर और सिरोही जिलों में अनेक खनिजों जैसे टंगस्टन, ग्रेनाइट, लड सीमेंट पत्थर, चूना पत्थर आदि की उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार का वहां इन खनिजों पर आधारित बड़े उद्योग स्थापित करने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक और प्रस्तावित उद्योगों पर भी अनुमानित लागत क्या होगी ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि प्राइवेट फर्मों का इन खनिजों पर आधारित उद्योग स्थापित करने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां तो वे फर्म कौनसी हैं जिन्होंने उनके लिए पंजीकरण किया हुआ है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रामबुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) से (घ) . राजस्थान सरकार के अनुसार सिरोही जिले में टंगस्टन निक्षेपों की खोज, भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा अभी भी की जा रही है । इसलिए इस खनिज पर आधारित कोई उद्योग स्थापित करने का अभी कोई विचार नहीं है । जालौर जिले में ग्रेनाइट भंडार हैं, जहां पर मै० राजस्थान राज्य खनिज विकास निगम के अधीन ग्रेनाइट पालिश कारखाना पहले से है । इन ग्रेनाइट भंडारों पर आधारित ग्रेनाइट चिराई और ग्रेनाइट पालिश के दो संयंत्र हेतु जोधपुर में पहले से है, एक गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में और दूसरा

सरकारी क्षेत्र में है । सीमेंट का चूना पत्थर सिरोही जिले में मिलता है जहां 5 लाख टन वार्षिक क्षमता का एक सीमेंट कारखाना बनाया जा रहा है । सिरोही जिले में निकट भविष्य में दो और सीमेंट कारखाने किवरली और कुणाल क्षेत्र में लगाए जाएंगे तथा सफेद सीमेंट के भी दो कारखाने खोले जाने की आशा है । इनकी साध्यता रिपोर्ट बन रही है । साध्यता की पुष्टि के बाद ही समय और लागत का अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है । उपर्युक्त सभी सीमेंट कारखाने गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में होंगे । रजिस्टर्ड फर्मों की संख्या का ब्यौरा तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

Additional Pair of Railway Lines between Bandra and Andheri, Bombay

3831. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra have requested that an additional pair of Railway lines between Bandra and Andheri in Bombay be sanctioned; and

(b) if so, whether necessary funds have been allotted for the same in the Sixth Five Year Plan?

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

(b) No, Sir. It has not so far been possible to allot any funds for this scheme in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

Sponge Iron Steel Complex in M.P.

3832. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the stage of the sponge Iron-Steel Complex which was to be opened in Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh by joint venture of Government and private party;

(b) what will be the process and quantity of production; and

(c) whether it will be direct reduction process like that of Mexico?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). Presumably, the question refers to the application submitted by the Madhya Pradesh State Industries Corporation Limited in 1978 for an Industrial Licence for manufacture of 1,20,000 tonnes per annum of Sponge Iron in Madhya Pradesh. The application was finally rejected by the Government since the Corporation could not furnish essential information on the process proposed to be adopted and foreign collaboration envisaged for the manufacture of sponge iron.

Pillage at Paddar Mine

3833. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the pilferage of the best quality sapphires from Paddar mines;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any inquiry into the matter and an assessment with regard to the annual loss due to the pilferage of sapphire pieces; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) The State Government of Jammu & Kashmir have reported that they are unaware of any pilferage and that the State Police are looking after the security of the mine site.

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

Arrest of Assam Student Leaders under N. S. A.

3834. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: SHRI HARISH RAWAT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after the decision of the Government was announced at the meeting of the Prime Minister with the Opposing leaders on 10 December, 1981 to hold a tripartite meeting on 'foreigners issue' in Assam, student leaders from Assam were detained under the National Security Act;

(b) if so, whether these detentions frustrated the purpose of the tripartite meeting; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to normalise the situation in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR):

(a) According to the information furnished by the Government of Assam, 12 students were detained under the provision of Sec. 3(2) of the National Security Act between 10.12.81 and 7.1.82, for acting in a manner prejudicial to the security of the State or the maintenance of public order or the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the community. All of them have since been released.

(b) No, Sir. Two rounds of the combined meeting were held in January and February, 1982.

(c) Efforts to find a satisfactory solution to the foreign nationals issue in Assam, are continuing. The next round of the combined meeting is proposed to be held shortly. Besides, the Assam Government have taken all necessary measures to maintain law and order in the State.

Standing Committee on Small Scale Industries

3835. SHRI AJIT BAG: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Small Scale Industries Board has set up a standing committee in the recent past;

(b) if so, the recommendation of the said committee; and

(c) the policy practised by Government with regard to allocation of raw materials to small scale industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Its major recommendations are:—

(1) That a working group be appointed to update the data and information contained in the report of the committee for drafting legislation for Small Scale Industries submitted to the Government in 1972, in view of the growth in size and range of the small scale sector.

(2) that funds should be made available to the State Small Industries Corporations by the commercial banks on the same terms as to the small scale units.

(3) that a periodical meetings of the State Small Industries Corporations be convened by the Development commissioner, Small Scale Industries to monitor the distribution of raw materials to the small scale industries.

(4) that an assessment of the raw material availability should be made so that relaxation of the informal ban on as many types of units as possible could be considered.

(c) Critical raw materials are released to the State Governments/State Small Industries Corporations on the basis of demands received from various States related to their past off-take and pro-rated to the availability of these raw materials.

Industrial Relations Bill

3836. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken decision to bring a comprehensive industrial relations Bill in the Budget Session of Parliament; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Condition of Automobile Industry and Rise in Prices

3837. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the condition of automobile industry in India in regard to manufacture of cars;

(b) the scale of rise in prices during the last one year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The present models of cars manufactured in India are not contemporary with those manufactured in the developed countries.

(b) The retail prices of the Ambassador and Premier cars in Delhi as on 1-1-81 and 1-1-82 are given below:

	Price on 1-1-81	Price on 1-1-82
	Rs.	Rs.
Ambassador	57,864	73,525
Premier Padmini	63,492	69,427

(c) Government have established Maruti Udyog Limited with the objective of manufacturing fuel efficient passenger cars at economical prices employing the latest technology. This project will assist in upgrading of the Indian automotive industry. Government have also impressed upon the existing manufacturers the need to curb price increases and the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has been asked to look into the matter and report.

Discontentment in Police Force

3838. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the prevailing discontent in the police force in various parts of the country, and the agitations launched by policemen in several States;

(b) if so, what are the issues that have been raised by the policemen;

(c) whether Government would consider any improvement in the wages and service conditions of the policemen; and

(d) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR):

(a) There is no prevailing discontent in the police forces in the country. However, occasional instances of discontent and agitations have been observed in certain States.

(b) The issues raised by the policemen are mainly recognition of their Associations, better living conditions, removal of anomalies of the Pay Commission reports and better pay and allowances.

(c) and (d). State Governments are expected to look into the grievances of their Policemen and take appropriate remedial measures to redress their grievances and consider steps to improve their service conditions keeping in view their overall resources position.

Ban on Stainless Steels in Salem District, Tamil Nadu

3839. SHRI K. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the industries with stainless steels as raw materials are banned in Salem district in Tamil Nadu where Salem Steel Plant is situated and producing stainless steels; and

(b) whether Government would consider to lift the ban to start stainless steel

oriented small scale and medium scale industries at least in Mettur Taluk in Salem district because both Mecheri and Kola-thur Pirkas in Mettur Taluk are very backward areas in all aspects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Further setting up of new capacity for producing certain items utilising stainless steel had been discouraged since there was inadequate supply of stainless steel within the country. Policy regarding such restrictions is based on supply and demand within the country as a whole and no relaxation is possible merely because the raw material is produced in the vicinity of any area. However, the position of stainless steel production and availability within the country has since improved and continuance of restriction is being reviewed in consultation with concerned authorities.

Revision of Jail Manual for Tihar Jail, Delhi

3840. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jail Manual for Tihar Jail, Delhi has been revised, up-dated and published; and

(b) if so, whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). At present the provisions contained in the Punjab Jail Manual are applicable to the Tihar Jail. The Delhi Administration have entrusted the task of revision of Jail Manual to a Committee constituted in October, 1981 for the purpose of reviewing the existing procedures and suggesting ways and means to improve the functioning of the jail.

Industries Identified in Districts under DICs

3841. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) in how many districts of the country under the DICs, the block authorities have identified the industry which is relevant to the block and communicated them to the Centre; and

(b) whether he would also state that in the areas in which DICs are not built up how much amount has been spent for setting up rural industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries as the National Coordinator of the DIC programme has so far received Action Plans from 275 DICs. These Action Plans outline the resources and identify likely candidate industries of the district.

(b) Programmes for setting up rural industries are undertaken by State Governments concerned and details are not available with the Central Government on this subject separately in respect of areas not covered by DIC programme.

Bridge at Bhomoraguri Across Brahmaputra

3842. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the length, date of completion and cost of the bridge at Bhomoraguri across the Brahmaputra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): The length of the road bridge consisting of 28x120 M spans and 2 shore spans of 67.5 M each is about 3.5 kms. The road bridge is expected to be completed by 1987. The latest estimated cost of this bridge is Rs. 67.04 crores.

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अस्पताल, दिल्ली के नर्सिंग होस्टल में चोरी

3844. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 23 जनवरी, 1982 को पश्चिम दिल्ली में बसई दारापुर स्थित कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अस्पताल के नर्सिंग होस्टल के कमरों में सेंध लगा कर चोर घुस गये थे और बहुमूल्य वस्तुओं को चुरा लिया था और बाद में एक डाक्टर को उसके घर में चोरी करते समय घायल कर दिया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत पांच वर्षों में कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अस्पताल के होस्टल में कितनी बार चोरी की गई और कितने मूल्य की वस्तुएं चुराई गयी और अब कितने चोरों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है; और

(ग) इस अस्पताल में चोरी की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये गये हैं?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्म वीर): (क) जी, हां। चुराई गई सम्पत्ति को अस्पताल के परिसर में छोड़ दिया गया था और कोई नुकसान नहीं हुआ। एक चोर को दबोचते समय एक डाक्टर को मामूली चोटें आईं।

(ख) 23-1-1982 को हुई चोरी सहित दो चोरियां हुईं। यह सूचित किया गया है कि 15/16-10-81 को हुई पहली चोरी में 5,000/- रुपये और अन्य कीमती वस्तुएं चुराई गईं। तथापि, चोर को अभी तक पकड़ा नहीं गया है।

(ग) निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गए हैं:—

- (1) मोती नगर पुलिस स्टेशन से पुलिस की गश्त नियमित रूप से कराने की व्यवस्था की गई है।
- (2) कम्पस में एक पुलिस बोट बाक्स स्थापित किया जा रहा है।
- (3) रात्रि के समय नर्सों/डाक्टरों के होस्टलों के पिछवाड़े निगरानी रखने के लिए एक ग्रीर चौकीदार की नियुक्ति की गई है।
- (4) कम्पस के सभी चौकीदारों को टाचें, सीटियां तथा लाठियां दी गई हैं।
- (5) कम्पस में समय-समय पर आकस्मिक जांच-पड़ताल की जाती है ताकि यह पता लग जाय कि चौकीदार ड्यूटी पर है अथवा नहीं।
- (6) डाक्टरों के होस्टल के पिछले गेट को बन्द कर दिया गया है।
- (7) फलड लाइटों की व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

Help to Ghana with Regard to Exploitation of Gold and Diamond Mines

3845. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND
MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ghana had sought India's help to sort out the problems with regard to the exploitation of the Gold and Diamond Mines of that country;

(b) if so, the help extended by India to Ghana so far;

(c) whether Government propose to extend technical know-how to Ghana and also to exploit those mines;

(d) if so, whether any collaboration is proposed to be started by India at Ghana for this purpose; and

(e) the details about the programme of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND
STEEL AND MINES. (SHRIMATI
RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c).
As a follow-up of discussions, during the
State Visit to India of the President of
the Republic of Ghana, in October, 1981,
an Indian delegation visited Ghana in
December 1981 to explore the areas of
cooperation between Ghana and India
in the mining industry, and identified
mineral investigation, gold and diamond
exploration and exploitation, technical
assistance and training as possible fields
of cooperation between the two coun-
tries.

It was agreed that a team of geologists
and mining experts of Ghana will visit
India for further discussion and to ac-
quaint itself with the technology avail-
able and employed in the mining and
mineral industry in India. This visit is
expected to take place at a time con-
venient to Ghana authorities.

Intensive Search of Gold in the Country

3846. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND
MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had made
intensive search for gold in the country;

(b) the name of the institution or or-
ganisation which have undertaken the
survey work in the Sixth Plan period so
far;

(c) whether Geological Survey of
India has also conducted survey for gold;

(d) if so, the name of the gold fields
discovered in the year 1981-82;

(e) whether any such gold mine has
been discovered in Orissa; and

(f) the details about the steps taken by
Government for exploration of gold
mines of Telkoi and other places of
Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND
STEEL AND MINES. (SHRIMATI
RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) A syste-

matic search for gold is being made in the country under a Five Year (1980—85) Gold Exploration Programme drawn up by the Government.

(b) The exploration is being carried out by the Geological Survey of India, Mineral Exploration Corporation, Ltd. Bharat Gold Mines Ltd., Hutti Gold Mines Ltd. and Directorates of Mining & Geology of various State Governments namely Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

(c) and (d). Geological Survey of India parties are carrying out exploration for gold in Southern Extension areas of Kolar Gold Fields in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh and in Hutti-Maski Schist Belt in Raichur District and in Gadag Gold Field in Dharwar District in Karnataka as well as in Singhbhum District of Bihar and Keonjhar District of Orissa.

(e) and (f). No new gold mines have been discovered in 1981-82 in Orissa; however, occurrences of gold have been found in parts of Keonjhar District of the Orissa State. The Geological Survey of India commenced exploration in Telkoi area of Orissa in 1979-80 and so far has carried out reconnaissance survey of 60 sq. km., detailed mapping of 130 sq. kms., plane-table mapping of 2.80 sq. KMS, apart from carrying out pitting, sampling and drilling operations.

Extension of ESI Scheme

3847. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to extend Employees State Insurance Scheme to some other departments both the public and private sectors;

(b) if so, what are those new departments which are proposed to be covered under the ESI Scheme;

(c) whether necessary guidelines have been sent to various State Governments for covering those departments under the ESI scheme; and

(d) the details of programmes of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHAR-
MAVIR): (a) and (b). The ESI Sche-
me is being extended area-wise in a
phased manner, depending on comple-
tion of necessary medical arrangements
by the State Governments. The Scheme,
which was initially applicable to non-
seasonal power using factories employing
20 or more persons, is now being gradua-
lly extended to the following new classes
of establishments:—

(i) power using non-seasonal fac-
tories employing 10 or more persons
and non-power using factories em-
ploying 20 or more persons;

(ii) shops, hotels, restaurants, cine-
mas including preview theatres, road
motor transport, and news paper estab-
lishments employing 20 or more per-
sons.

The ESI Corporataion have also recent-
ly decided, in principle to extend the
scheme to the folowing two categories
of establishments in Madhya Pradesh,
subject to the State Government mak-
ing suitable arrangement to provide full
medical care to insurable persons and
their families:

(a) Slate Pencil manufacturing esta-
blishments employing one or more per-
sons; and

(b) beedi manufacturing establishments
employing 10 or more persons and loca-
ted in the areas where the ESI Scheme
has already been implemented.

(c) and (d). The Employees' State In-
surance Corporation have drawn up a
tentative phased programme for implemen-
tation/extension of the ESI Scheme to new
areas and classes of establishments during
1982-83 and forwarded the same to
State Governments recently. The pro-
gramme envisages implementation of the
Scheme in new areas, as well as exten-
sion of the scheme to new classes of
establishment in the various centres in
the country.

Irrigation Project under ITDPs in Orissa

3848. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AF-
FAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names and the number of the irrigation projects which are under im-
plementation in Orissa under the various
Integrated Tribal Development Projects
and Tribal Development Agencies;

(b) the expected time of the comple-
tion of those irrigation projects;

(c) whether any such irrigation project
is to be completed by the end of the
1982-83; and

(d) the details about the progress
made so far in completing these pro-
jects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR):

(a) There are 69 minor irrigation pro-
jects under implementation in the areas
of different ITDA. Some of the impor-
tant minor irrigation projects under ex-
ecution are listed in the Statement at-
tached.

(b) and (c). Out of the above men-
tioned projects, 31 projects are expected
to be completed in 1981-82 and 25 in
1982-83.

(d) These projects are at various
stages of execution and required funds
are being provided to complete the ongo-
ing projects taken up with special Central
assistance during 1982-83. As indicated
above, 31 projects are expected to be
completed in the current year, 25 next
year and only 13 will spill over beyond
next year.

Statement**LIST OF MINOR IRRIGATION PRO-
JECTS**

1. Fania
2. Paravadi
3. Chatanjore
4. Kutugaon

5. Laxmipur

6. Bainabasa

7. Pratap pur

8. Ichha

9. Banksul

10. Dhamandmar

11. Kubudajore

12. Tikilipara

13. Nanumantia

14. Hatimunda

**Production and Capacity utilisation of
Cement Plant**

3849. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state:

(a) what was the production and
capacity utilisation of plants engaged in
the production of cement, during 1981;

(b) the names of the units which have
shown increase in production and capa-
city utilisation during this period as
compared to the figures of 1980;

(c) whether Government have analy-
sed the constraints in increasing produc-
tion in these units and whether Govern-
ment propose to set up a Central organi-
sation so that a periodic assessment is
made and the difficulties are attended
properly; and

(d) if so, when such an organisation
is to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND
STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARAN-
JIT CHANANA): (a) Production and
capacity utilisation in cement industry
during 1981 were as follows:

Production (in million tonnes) 20.87
Capacity Utilisation 71.4 per cent.

(b) Names of cement factories which
have achieved both increase in capacity
utilisation and increase in production in
1981 as compared to 1980 are given in
the statement attached.

(c) and (d). Constraints affecting production of cement are reviewed from time to time and remedial action taken wherever found necessary. No such organisation for cement industry is proposed to be set up.

Statement

1. A.C.C. Ltd., Bhupendra
2. Cement Corporation of India Ltd., Rajban.
3. Birla Cement Works, Chittorgarh.
4. A.C.C. Ltd. Lakheri.
5. J.K. Synthetics, Nimbahera.
6. Jaipur Udyog Ltd., Sawaimadhopur.
7. U.P. State Cement Corporation, Churk.
8. Cement Corporation of India Ltd., Bokajan.
9. Rohtas Industries Ltd., Rohtas.
10. A.C.C. Ltd., Chaibasa.
11. A.C.C. Ltd., Sindri
12. A.C.C. Ltd., Sevalia.
13. Hira Cement Works, Bargarh.
14. Orissa Cement Ltd., Rajgangpur.
15. Durgapur Cement Works, Durgapur.
16. Shree Digvijay Cement Co., Ahmedabad.
17. Cement Corporation of India, Ltd., Akaltara.
18. A.C.C. Ltd., Banmore.
19. Cement Corporation of India Ltd., Mandhar.
20. Cement Corporation of India Ltd., Neemuch.
21. Mahar Cement Ltd., Maihar.
22. A.C.C. Ltd., Chanda.
23. A.C.C. Ltd., Kistna.
24. K.C.P. Ltd., Maoharla.

25. A.C.C. Ltd., Mancherial.

26. Panyam Cement Ltd., Paniyam.

27. Andhra Cement Ltd., Vijayawada.

28. Mysore Cement Ltd., Ammasandra.

29. Bagalkot Udyog Ltd., Bagalkot.

30. A.C.C. Ltd., Shahabad.

31. A.C.C. Ltd., Wadi.

32. Tamilnadu Cement Ltd., Ariyalur

33. Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd., Dalmiapuram.

34. Chettinad Cement Corpn. Karur.

35. India Cement Ltd., Sankari Durg.

36. India Cement Ltd., Talaiyuthu.

37. Cement Corporation of India Ltd., Charkhi Dadri.

News Item Captioned "Key Industries in grip of Recession"

3850. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Financial Express' dated 21 February, 1982 to the effect that the National Council on Applied Economic Research has warned Government that even though the overall state of economy appears satisfactory some industries are showing signs of recession;

(b) if so, the industries which are thus suffering and the views of the NCAER; and

(c) Government's reaction to the above views and steps taken to deal with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). According to the NCAER, what their review basically reflects is the feedback from the industrial sector which is apprehensive about the demand for a number of products. The

NCAER have observed that reference in their review is only to certain signs in the market which may indicate recessionary conditions in some industries and while this needs to be taken note of, it does not amount to a recession in the economy or even the possibility of its necessarily emerging in any significant way. They have also mentioned that while signs have been visible mainly in textiles, steel and some less important industries, it can be argued that the state of textile industry may not necessarily represent a recessionary situation because it has been subject to ups and downs for a variety of reasons over a fair long period of time. Similarly, it is their view that the appearance of recessionary conditions in the steel industry may well have resulted from an overestimated forecast of the demand.

With the cotton prices having stabilised, the cotton textile industry should be able to get over the situation by suitable price adjustments. Some remedial measures have been taken by Government in respect of the jute industry. Distribution procedures for most steel items have been relaxed.

Visit of Swedish Delegation of Industrialist to India

3851. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of industrialists for Sweden visited India during the month of February this year to discuss with the Indian counterparts about the increase in industrial cooperation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government, reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir. Coinciding with the visit of the Swedish Prime Minister to India in February, 1982, a Swedish Industrial Delegation led by Mr. Arne Westerberg, Chairman, General Export Association and Member of the

Board of Swedish Trade Council also visited India and had discussions with the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry on the scope for expanding industrial cooperation and bilateral trade between the two countries.

(b) The discussions specifically related to the need for enlarging the base of Indian exports to Sweden particularly in the manufactured and value added products, the scope for increased Swedish investment in India and the possibilities of Indo-Swedish cooperation in third countries were discussed. The other possibilities identified related to technology transfer from Sweden in high technology areas, cooperation in joint research and development, joint marketing, greater inter-action between the small and medium sized enterprises in India and Sweden, utilisation of the capacity of Indian industry for the manufacture of products required by Sweden and third markets.

(c) Government considers that there is potential for increased Indo-Swedish collaboration in the fields of industry and technology which could be pursued to the mutual advantage of both the countries.

Stay Orders Against Transfer Taken from Courts by Central Government Employees

3852. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the employees of the Central Government who have taken stay from the court against their transfer during the last three years;

(b) whether Government are aware that due to the stay against transfers is a great loss to the nation because the work suffers;

(c) whether Government propose to bring some legislation to amend the service rule that stay can be provided only after the employee join his new post after transfer; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Transfer of Government employees is an administrative matter within the powers of the concerned Ministries/Departments/Organisations and therefore, such information is not monitored centrally.

(b) When a transfer order is stayed it may, sometimes, affect the availability of the desired man power at some places.

(c) The service rules applicable to Government servants cannot override the powers of a court of Law. Therefore, no such amendment is contemplated.

(d) Does not arise.

News Captioned 'New Power Generation Technology'

3853. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards news item captioned 'New Power Generation Technology' in Hindustan Times dated 8 February, 1982;

(b) if so, whether this wood based power technology with a view to provide employment opportunities contemplated to be extended to the remote rural areas particularly hilly areas where the raw material required for the wood chips, saw-dust, logging waste etc. are found in abundance;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether this latest power technology will be introduced in the hilly forest areas of Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh?

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

(b) to (d). The Commission for Additional Sources of Energy has taken up technology development and is planning to set up a number of pilot projects based on such technologies. Further extension of these technologies would depend on the results of these projects.

Wiping out of Excise Expenditure

3854. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have advised the State Governments and Union Territories to wipe out excise expenditure before the end of the financial year and failing this the remaining expenditure would be considered on their respective outlays of the 1982-83 plan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Member would like to know whether in the event of excess Plan expenditure in 1981-82 leading to increase in the deficit at the end of the current year, such increased deficits would be adjusted against the next year's annual Plan. The State Governments had been advised to close the year without deficit and in case of some States, to restrict the deficit to agreed amounts.

Suspension of Employees of DMC

3855. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some officers of the Delhi Municipal Corporation were dismissed and several others suspended during 1981 on charges of corruption;

(b) if so, the details and their names;

(c) whether investigation is being made into the charge of corruption against some of the officers; and

(d) if so, the details for the years 1980 and 1981?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (d). Two statements giving requisite information so far as the General Wing of the Municipal Corporation, Delhi, is concerned, are laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3662/82]

Indo-Bangladesh Border Talks

3856. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Bangladesh border talks concluded in February, 1982 had agreed to cooperate in curbing border crimes including smuggling, infiltration and trespass;

(b) if so, whether any agreement in this regard has been reached;

(c) the steps that will be undertaken by both the Governments to check the above mentioned crimes; and

(d) the extent to which this agreement has been implemented by both Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). Indo-Bangladesh border talks held in February 1982 at Dacca are part of the periodical meetings which take place between officials of the Border Security Force and the Bangladesh Rifles for promoting better understanding and eliminating areas of misunderstanding and conflicts to effectively curb border crimes such as smuggling, infiltration and trespass. Both the delegations exchanged relevant information on these subjects and stressed the need to strengthen liaison at various levels to curb border crimes. These talks are held in an informal atmosphere and no agreements are signed or drawn up.

(c) and (d) Both the sides decided to monitor closely the developments on

their own side of the border and intensify border vigilance and patrolling, where necessary. Implementation of these measures is a continuing process.

Delay in Clearance of Industrial Licences

3857. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether procedure and bureaucratic delays in clearing industrial ventures in India has been reduced;

(b) if so, whether the application for setting up of an industrial venture in any part of the country will now be decided within 60 days; and

(c) if so, what are the proposals made which reduced the delays and how many applications pending before Government have so far been cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). The previous time limits for disposal of industrial licence applications of 150 days for applications by MRTP and FERA Houses, 120 days for composite applications and 90 days for other applications have been reduced in October, 1980 to 90 days for applications from MRTP and FERA Houses and for composite applications, and 60 days for other applications. It is the constant endeavour of the Government to clear applications for industrial licences within the prescribed time limits.

Out of 561 industrial licence applications pending at the commencement of 1981, 446 applications were disposed of during the year. In addition, out of 1649 industrial licence applications received in 1981 and due for disposal upto 31-12-1981, 1217 applications were disposed of during the year.

पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना के आरम्भ होने के समय बेरोजगार और निर्धनता की रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले व्यक्ति

3858. श्री कुम्मा राम आर्य : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना के आरम्भ होने के समय कितने व्यक्ति बेरोजगार थे तथा कितने निर्धनता की रेखा से नीचे रह रहे थे तथा छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के समय उनकी संख्या क्या है ; और

(ख) प्रत्येक पंचवर्षीय योजना में बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों और निर्धनता रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या में कितना परिवर्तन आया है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) :

(क) पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना के शुरू में समग्र अर्थ-व्यवस्था में बेरोजगारी का कोई अनुमान नहीं लगाया गया था । तथापि दूसरी और तीसरी योजना के शुरू में बेरोजगारी के स्तर का अनुमान लगाने के लिए प्रयत्न किया गया था । योजना आयोग द्वारा 1968 में स्थापित की गई विशेषज्ञों की एक समिति (दांतवाला समिति) ने इन अनुमानों की जांच की थी । इन अनुमानों की कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस समिति ने यह सुझाव दिया था कि योजना आयोग द्वारा अपनाई गई अनुमान लगाने की कार्यप्रणाली छोड़ दी जाए । संगत सूचना के अभाव में, चौथी और पांचवी योजना में बेरोजगारी का कोई अनुमान नहीं लगाया गया । दांतवाला समिति की सिफारिश के अनुसरण में राष्ट्रीय प्रतिशत सर्वेक्षण संगठन ने पांच वर्ष में एक बार रोजगार और बेरोजगारी के संबंध में सर्वेक्षण किया था । वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए

राष्ट्रीय प्रतिशत सर्वेक्षण द्वारा किए गए सर्वेक्षण के अद्यतन परिणामों के आधार पर योजना आयोग ने मार्च, 1980 में 120.20 लाख (आयु वर्ग 5+) की दीर्घावधि बेरोजगारी के स्तर का अनुमान लगाया था ।

हरेक पंचवर्षीय योजना के शुरू में गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे रहने वाले लोगों के प्रतिशत के अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । तथापि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के शुरू में यह अनुमान ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 50.70 प्रतिशत, शहरी क्षेत्रों में 40.31 प्रतिशत और कुल मिलाकर (अर्थात् ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों को मिलाकर 48.44 प्रतिशत है ।

(ख) इस प्रश्न के भाग (क) के उत्तर में बताए गए तथ्यों की दृष्टि से बेरोजगारी और गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे रहने वाले लोगों के योजनावार तुलनीय आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

नए सीमेंट संयंत्र स्थापित करने के लिए अनुमति :

3859. श्री कुम्मा राम आर्य :

श्री रात बिहार बहेरा :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि सीमेंट की कमी के कारण कई योजनागत कार्य पूरे नहीं किए जा रहे हैं सरकार का विचार और अधिक नए सीमेंट संयंत्रों की स्थापना की मंजूरी देने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह मंजूरी कब तक दी जाएगी ;

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्रालयों के राज्य मंत्री श्री चरणजीत चानन) : (क) और (ख) सीमेंट उद्योग में अतिरिक्त क्षमता की स्वीकृति

देने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार उदार नीति अपना रही है तथा आशा की जाती है कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक देश में सीमेन्ट की उपलब्धता सुधर जायेगी।

Mining Lease in various States

3860. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of mines which have been given leases to the private companies from various States in last two years;

(b) the name of those private companies who have taken lease of those mines;

(c) the name of the places in various States where those mines are situated; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Performance of Heavy Industries

3861. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the heavy industries which have shown better performance in production in 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) how many of them have crossed their target in industrial production as on 31 December, 1981;

(c) the target of production of those heavy units in the above years; and

(d) the details about their achievement in industrial production during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (d). A statement giving the unit-wise details of production performance and growth achieved in 1980-81 and 1981-82 (April-December, 1981 period) by public sector undertakings under the Department of Heavy Industry is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3663 182].

The following public sector undertakings have exceeded their targets of production during the period April-December, 1981;

(a) Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd.

(b) Burn Standard Co. Ltd.

(c) HMT Ltd.

(d) Lagan Jute Machinery Co. Ltd.

Criminal offenders evading arrest in Delhi

3862. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of criminal offenders have been evading arrest in Delhi for the last so many years;

(b) if so, the details about their number and the year from which they have not been traced out; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to arrest them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH): (a) and (b). The figures are mentioned below:—

No. of offenders evading arrest	The year since when the arrest is being evaded
1	2
1	1950
3	1954
3	1955

1	2
1	1956
1	1957
5	1959
4	1960
4	1961
5	1962
7	1963
8	1964
17	1965
13	1966
27	1967
33	1968
51	1969
101	1970
181	1971
254	1972
221	1973
244	1974
284	1975
425	1976
351	1977
407	1978
403	1979
329	1980
273	1981
28	1982

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(c) The following steps have been taken to apprehend them:—

(i) Sources are deployed to trace their whereabouts and on receipt of information surprise raids are organised.

(ii) Publicity is given through police media and the concerned police authorities are periodically reminded to effect arrest of the offenders.

(iii) Persons who stand sureties for the offenders are asked to help in production and arrest of the offenders.

(iv) Suitable awards are announced for any information leading to the arrest of the offenders.

(v) Help of Finger Print Bureau is obtained.

Development of Steel Industry

3863. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Planning Commission have set up a Working Group on iron and steel to prepare a broad long term profile of steel demand and the development programme of steel industry till 2000 A.D.;

(b) if so, what is the composition of the Working Group; and

(c) what are the terms of reference of the Group ?

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

(b) and (c). A statement containing the composition and terms of reference of the Working Group is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

COMPOSITION

1. Secretary, Department of Steel Chairman
2. A representative of Deptt. of Heavy Industry. Member
3. A representative of Deptt. of Industrial Development. Member

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 4. Representatives of the Planning Commission, I&M Division and P. P. Division. | Member |
| 5. A representative of Ministry of Railways. | Member |
| 6. A representative of Deptt. of Power. | Member |
| 7. A representative of Deptt. of Coal. | Member |
| 8. A representative of SAIL | Member |
| 9. A representative of DGTD | Member |
| 10. A representative of BICP | Member |
| 11. A representative of Deptt. of Steel. | Member-Secretary. |

The Working Group may co-opt any additional member(s) and set up any sub-group(s) as considered necessary.

II. Terms of Reference

1. To formulate a perspective plan for the development of steel industry in the country upto the turn of the century, taking into account, among other factors, particularly the following :—

- (i) the demand and its pattern that is likely to develop;
- (ii) the need to provide infrastructural support to other sectors of economy;
- (iii) the infrastructural support, viz., raw materials, power, transportation facilities that would be required and the financial resources necessary for implementation of the development plan;
- (iv) the technological options that may be available and the strategy most suited to Indian conditions.

2. To suggest measures that may be adopted for development of such manufacturing, technological and managerial capabilities as may be required for implementing the development plan.

Refixation of Production Capacities

3864. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose a scheme for refixing production capacity which is designed to stimulate and sustain higher production; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Following the declaration of 1982 as 'Productivity Year', certain proposals for enabling the industrial undertakings to step up production are being formulated.

Slump in Airconditioning Industry

3865. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the airconditioning industry in the country is facing a slump;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken to remove the causes thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Government is not aware of any slump in the airconditioning industry.

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

Induction Test Passed in Grade 'D' of Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service

3866. SHRI BHOGENDEA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1657 on 2nd December, 1981 regarding induction test passed in Grade 'D' of Central Secretariat Stenographers Service and State:

(a) details of 192 persons who lost seniority;

(b) whether some of the aforesaid persons, prior to any of the 619 persons, have been promoted on long term basis, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) date of confirmation in Grade 'D' of C.S.S.S. in the zone of promotion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH): (a) to (c). 619 persons qualified within the prescribed number of chances in the induction tests held upto 1.8.1971 and were confirmed in Grade 'D' of the C.S.S.S. with effect from the same date. 192 persons qualified thereafter and were confirmed from the dates of their passing the tests. Since the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service is decentralised, details about individual promotions etc. are Administrative Reforms.

News Item "Hundreds of B.J.P. Workers Court Arrest"

3867. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Indian Express dated 7 February, 1982 captioned "Hundreds of BJP workers court arrest";

(b) if so, the reasons why these workers courted arrest;

(c) the details and the figures with regard to the arrests effected so far;

(d) the action taken by Government in this regard; and

(e) the further steps likely to be taken to meet the demands of the workers?

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

(b) The demonstrators demanded holding of early elections in Delhi and the abolition of the Essential Services Maintenance Act.

(c) 1789 demonstrators were detained/arrested u/s 65 of the Delhi Police Act, Section 107/151 Cr. P.C. and Section 188 IPC.

(d) and (e). The persons arrested/detained have since been released.

As regards the demands voiced, the stand of the Government has been made clear on several occasions.

Inclusion of steel Industry in the Purview of N.S.A.

3868. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Steel industry has been included in the purview of National Security Act;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government have got complaints from the trade unions in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). The maintenance of supplies and services in any establishment or undertaking dealing with the production, supply or distribution of steel have been considered essential to the community and have, *inter-alia*, been notified as such for the purposes of Section 3(2) of the National Security Act, 1980.

(c) Government have not received any specific complaints against the notification of Steel Industry for the purposes of Section 3(2) of the National Security Act, 1980.

Setting UP of National Biotechnology Board

3869. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Biotechnology Board has been set up;

(b) if so, the budget provision made therefor for 1982-83; and

(c) the function and objective of the Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. National Biotechnology Board has been set up under the Department of Science & Technology on 18th January, 1982.

(b) The participating agencies have agreed to earmark a sum of Rs. 25 crores for programmes under the Biotechnology Board as indicated below for the remaining period of the current five year plan:

CSIR—10 crores;

ICAR—5 crores; IICMR—5 crores; and

DST—5 crores.

(c) The function and objectives of the Board are given in the Government of India Resolution No. F. 20019/2/82-Adm. 1 dated the 18th January, 1982—a copy of which has already been placed on the Table of the House on 19.2.1982.

Members of Parliament and State Legislature arrested due to strike

3870. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) list of Members of Parliament and State Legislatures arrested throughout the country, Particularly in Bihar on 19 January, 1982 in connection with the strike call given by the trade unions;

(b) the sections under which they were arrested; and

(c) the conditions of their release?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). The Governments of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Punjab, Tripura, Sikkim and Administrations of all Union Territories have intimated that no Member of Parliament or State Legislature was arrested in connection with the strike.

Information in respect of the remaining States is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Number of Officers in Steel Plants and Mines

3871. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of senior officers in the steel plants and mines under the Ministry indicating the details of their present scales of pay and grades;

(b) the names of such officers who have been re-employed during the last three years in these institutions after retirement from Government service; and

(c) the action being taken by the Ministry to remove disparity in the scales of pay of all senior officers under them?

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

Collaboration by Electronic Corporation of India Ltd. for TV Manufacturing

3872. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) how many technical-cum-marketing collaboration ECIL (Electronic Corporation of India) have with Public Sector undertakings and private parties;

(b) the details of such collaboration and purchases from them during last two years and prices offered to them;

(c) what are the reasons for ECIL not collaborating with small scale sick units in T. V. industries;

(d) if done so, what are their terms of collaboration;

(e) whether Government are aware that ECIL is earning high profit by exorbitantly charging the consumers for T.V. sets; and

(f) if so, the details?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) ECIL has entered into technology transfer arrangements for TV with 7 State Government companies and 5 small-scale units. Of the 7 State Companies, 2 (viz. Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation and Rajasthan Industrial and Investment Corporation) have operated beyond the agreement period and so agreements

with them are not in force now. The agreement is identical for all agencies and stipulates ECIL giving the party technical expertise and marketing the sets through ECIL network.

(b) The details of the quantities purchased by ECIL from the collaborating companies in the last two years are given below:

Sl. No.	Name	Qty. of Sets
<i>Government Units</i>		
1	U. P. Electronics Corporation (UPTRON India Ltd.) Allahabad	9,000
2	Himachal Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Solan	5,100
3	Goa Electronics Ltd. Panaji, Goa.	7,000
4	Kashmir Electronics, Srinagar	1,300
5	Keonics Video Systems, Bangalore	1,600
<i>Private Small Scale Units</i>		
6	Acharya Electronics Ltd., Nagpur	6,300
*7	Anadigi Instruments (P) Ltd., Hyderabad	1,100
*8	V.V. Rama Rao and Co., Hyderabad	800
*9	Duke Arnics, Hyderabad	600
*10	Aptro Electronics (P) Ltd., Hyderabad	600

*Arrangements with these firms are only from April, 1981.

The ex-factory price paid to the collaborating companies by ECIL for the Ap-sara Model is Rs. 2,400/- and the price for the current Encore (Janata) Model is Rs. 1,700/-

(c) ECIL had chosen its associates/collaborators after an objective review of their capabilities and capacities. ECIL has no specific policy about not selecting small scale sick TV units as associates/collaborators. In fact, M/s. Acharya Electronics Limited, Nagpur, which is one of the ECIL's associates/collaborators, had been earlier considered a sick units.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The profit for ECIL from sales of TV Sets manufactured by associates/col-

laborators is between 2 & 3 per cent. Such a profit level is considered quite low for such a major consumer product. It needs to be pointed out, that on one hand, prices are fixed by the market/excise rules and, on the other, the material content decides the cost. The slim difference between these two has to cater to both added labour and profit. Hence, there cannot be any question of ECIL earning high profits on this item. In fact, ECIL had gone in for associates/collaborators to manufacture TV receivers because of the limited in-house production capacity for which ECIL had been issued an industrial licence for, on the one hand, and the increasing demand for ECIL TV sets on the other.

(f) Does not arise.

Production of H.E.C. Ranchi

3873. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of different units of Heavy Engineering Corporation have gone up in 1981 calender year as compared to 1980;

(b) if so, the total production of machinery and value of equipments of the Heavy

Engineering Corporation of Ranchi in 1980 and 1981; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The unit-wise totals of finished production during the calender years 1980 and 1981 are as follows:—

	Rs in crores	
	1980	1981
Heavy Machine Building Plant (HMBP)	39.90	61.30
Foundry Forge Plant (FFP)	19.17	29.14
Heavy Machine Tool Plant (HMIP)	8.71	16.11
	68.32	106.55

Guidelines for Accelerating Development of SC & ST

3874. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sent guidelines to various State Governments for accelerating programmes for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the names of welfare Programmes which are under implementation in various States for the development of SC & ST;

(c) whether any assessment has been made by his Ministry to know the progress made in implementing these programmes in those States; and

(d) the details about the assessment as reported to his Ministry?

(b). State Governments have been addressed on various occasions regarding the formation and implementation of the Special Component Plans for Scheduled Castes and the Tribal sub-Plans. The Reports on the Working Group on the Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the VI Plan have also been sent as guidelines to the State Governments. The Special Component Plan and Tribal sub-Plan document prepared by the States contain the details of the various programmes under implementation for the development of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

(c) and (d). A periodic review of the progress of the Special Component Plans for the Scheduled Castes and of the Tribal Sub-Plans is made at the time of Plan discussions with which the Ministry of Home Affairs is also actively associated. Studies are also sponsored by the Ministries from time to time. As a result of the approach of Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plans some impact on the development of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes is beginning to be made.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and

Representation by Bokaro Progressive Front

3876. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the rule of the musclemen of the canteen owners within the Bokaro Steel Plant assaulting employees and intimidating inconvenient officers for the last three months;

(b) whether several representations were given to the Managing Director Bokaro Steel Plant by the Union Bokaro Progressive Front in the same period on the gangsterism within the plant by the canteen owners;

(c) whether the same musclemen connected with the canteen owners and politicians attached the Managing Director, B.S.L. at the Bokaro airport in June, 1981; and

(d) if so, steps taken against the canteen owners using the musclemen within the Bokaro Steel Plant?

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

Distribution of Cement manufactured at Jatni in Orissa to Public

3877. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that spurious cement manufactured at Jatni in Orissa was distributed to public;

(b) whether any godown was raided in this connection;

(c) the names of the persons involved in this racket; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (d). Under the system of distribution of cement, bulk

allocations are made by the Central Government to the State Governments who make sub-allocations to the various sectors other than irrigation and power, at their discretion. Cement being an essential commodity, action under the provisions of Essential Commodities Act can be taken by the respective State Government for violation, if any, of the provisions of the said Act. Details in regard to violation of the provisions of the Act, as stated, are not available with the Ministry.

Misusing of Funds by Orissa State Government

3878. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item appeared in the Indian Express dated 3 February, 1982 explaining how Orissa State Government are misusing funds earmarked for rehabilitation of the poor under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have made any enquiry as to the authenticity of this report;

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

(e) whether Union Government has taken any action thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): a) to (e). Yes, Sir, Government has seen the item. The matter was taken up with the State Government of Orissa who have denied the allegation of misuse.

A sum of Rs. 49.33 lakhs out of the total Central share was released for rehabilitation of 4938 bonded labourers in Cuttack (4886) and Puri (52) towards 1st and 2nd instalments, during 1981-82. Third instalment of Rs. 24,69,000/- has also been released.

Further a sum of Rs. 16,60,500/- comprising 1st, 2nd and 3rd instalments has

been sanctioned for rehabilitation of 1107 freed bonded labourers belonging to Puri, Mayurbhanj and Phulbani districts.

The Government of Orissa have reported that the State Government are taking steps to fully utilise the rehabilitation assistance, strictly in accordance with the terms and conditions stipulated by the Government of India, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme launched in 1978-79. Instructions have been issued by the State Government to the Collectors to furnish accounts of utilization in respect of Central assistance. As the total amount of Rs. 4,000/- fixed for rehabilitation of bonded labour under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, on 50 : 50 basis, is considered inadequate the State Government is providing the balance funds required, to ensure permanent rehabilitation of bonded labourers, in the component programme for the Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor (ERRP).

Uneconomic Agricultural Land Holding in Hilly Regions

3879. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there are uneconomical agricultural land holdings in the hilly regions where traditional methods of cultivation only are employed as a result of which the cultivators are unable to get proper remuneration for their labour; and

(b) if so, what effective schemes are proposed to be framed in this regard to solve the above problems?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Due to the very nature of the terrain in the hill areas, the land holdings are generally small and the methods of cultivation are traditional. However, with a view to making the cultivation in hill areas more remunerative the policy advocated in the Sixth Five Year Plan is to encourage farmers to replace annual crops with perennial shrubs and trees, horticultural crops and other high value-low-volume crops. Cultivation of legumes both for fodder and grain purposes together with suitable rhizobial culture on forest canopies has also been advocated. Animal Husbandry, Dairying, bee-keeping and other cottage industries will be encouraged to provide supplemental income to farmers.

Cement to Madhya Pradesh

3880. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cement allotted and supplied by the Central Government to Madhya Pradesh during 1981-82, month-wise; and

(b) the quantity demanded by the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Allocation of cement to States is done on a quarterly basis. The quantity of cement allotted and despatched to Madhya Pradesh during 1981-82 is given in the table below:—

Quarter	Quantity of Cement allotted	Quantity of Cement despatched
	(tonnes)	(tonnes)
Qr. II/81 (April-June, 1981)	2,55,500	2,11,473
Qr. III/81 (July-Sept, 1981)	2,05,000	2,23,535
Qr. IV/81 (Oct.-Dec., 81)	2,83,000	2,60,643
Qr. I/82	2,83,000	74,727 (upto 15-2-82).

(b) The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has indicated that their quarterly requirement of cement is 4,50,000 tonnes.

Steel Supplied to Madhya Pradesh during 1981-82

3881. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of steel allotted and supplied by the Central Government to Madhya Pradesh during 1981-82, month-wise; and

(b) the quantity demanded by the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES. (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Under the present system of distribution of iron and steel, demand is not registered state-wise. Priority sectors like Defence, irrigation, Small Scale Industries Corporations, Railways etc., are given direct allocations by the Joint Plant Committee; other consumers register their demands with the main producers. Supply of iron and steel to the stockyards and consumers in Madhya Pradesh from SAIL steel plants during April-December '81 amounted to 1.57 lakh tonnes.

Setting up of an Organisation to impart Training to Combat Natural Calamities

3882. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have thought of setting up an organisation which in addition to imparting training to combat natural calamities like floods and drought are also plunge into action when needs arise in any part of the country;

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

(c) by what time this will come into operation?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) A Group on Disaster Preparedness and Management set up by the Planning Commission has, *inter alia*, recommended in its Report certain organisational arrangements including the establishment of a National Institute for Disaster Training and Management. The recommendations of the Group are still under consideration of the Government of India.

(b) and (c) Do not arise at this stage.

Foreign Ships Anchored in Andaman & Nicobar Islands

3883. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some foreign ships anchored at Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the last two years and the foreigners stayed there along with their families for eight or nine months;

(b) if so, whether any action was taken against them and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether many other ships and big boats also came there and stayed during 1981 and some persons from amongst those who came in them were apprehended; and

(d) if so, the special arrangements made for checking the unauthorised entry of such foreigners in these islands from the security point of view?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH): (a) to (d). No foreign ship has been reported to have anchored in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the last 2 years when the foreigners stayed along with their families for eight to nine months in those Islands. However, one such incident was reported in 1978. In that case all the 74 foreigners were arrested on 31st January 1978, prosecuted and convicted by the Court. They were repatriated on 7th August, 1978.

2. During 1981, 9 boats and 2 dinghies with 121 foreigners abroad, which intruded into Andaman and Nicobar Islands waters were apprehended.

3. The Andaman & Nicobar Administration and the Defence Services are keeping strict vigilance to detect and apprehend foreign vessels intruding into these Islands. Vigil is being maintained by police lookout posts established at various outlying islands of this Union territory.

Facilities of Computer and IBM Key Punching Training in Industrial Training Institutes

3884. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are no facilities for training in the computer and IBM Key punching fields in the Industrial Training Institutes in the country as a result of which candidates opting for careers in this field have to pay fees in thousand of rupees for merely a couple of months or so, to the private institutes for the training;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide facilities in the ITIs for training in this field from the next year; and

(c) whether there is any information bureau providing information for training and employment in the field of computer and IBM key punching; and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) Yes, Sir. There are no facilities for training in the computer and IBM Key punching in the Industrial Training Institutes. The amount of fees being charged by the private Institutes for this training is, however, not known.

(b) Possibilities are being explored for starting training in this field in the ITIs.

(c) Career Information and Career Counselling Services giving all relevant information about training, scholarship and employment opportunities are provided through a network of 263 Vocational Guidance units functioning at Employ-

ment Exchanges and 71 University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux.

Central Institute for Research and Training in Employment Services, a training institute under Directorate General of Employment and Training has brought out a booklet "Careers in data processing" (Computer Occupations). This booklet contains information about institutions/organisations which provide courses/training in computer science and card punching.

Exploration of Submerged Ports and Ships

3885. SHRI KRUPASINDHU BHOI:
SHRI K. PRADHANI :

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

(a) whether submerged ports and ships along the country's coasts are to be explored to compile ancient India's navigational history;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the National Institute of Oceanography in this direction ;

(c) the outcome of the survey of archival records made for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the expenditure likely to be incurred on this operation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Indian National Science Academy (INSA) has approved a Research Project in July 1981 entitled "Marine Archaeological Studies in Indian Waters". The project is being implemented at the National Institute of Oceanography (NIO), Goa. The project envisages exploration and excavation of submerged ports of Dwarka and Kaveripatnam and prospecting for, identification and salvage of ship-wrecks in Indian waters. Literary sources and archival records are being examined to collect more specific infor-

mation. The NIO, Goa in collaboration with the Department of Archaeology, Tamil Nadu has also taken up archaeological survey off the Tamil Nadu coast with Kaveripatnam and Tranquebar as the target areas selected for the surveys.

(c) Detailed analysis of the information and data is still in progress.

(d) The Project sponsored by the Indian National Science Academy for a period of two years involves a total outlay of Rs. 1,76,800/-.

Iranian Students in India

3886. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Iranian students who are studying in the country;

(b) the period of their stay in India;

(c) whether it is a fact that their visas have not been renewed so far for staying in India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (d) The number of Iranian students in India as on 31-12-1980 was 6804. The data in regard to the number of Iranian students as on 31-12-1981 is yet to be received and compiled. The period of their stay depends on the duration of the course which they have been attending. No genuine students, satisfying the requirements for admission into Educational Institutions, has been refused extension of stay for pursuit of his studies.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme in Orissa to Organise Rural Workers

3887. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have sponsored a Scheme to organise rural workers in certain States;

(b) if so, whether the State of Orissa has also been covered under this Scheme; and

(c) if so, the names of such districts of Orissa where such scheme has been introduced ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Scheme is being introduced in the districts of Balasore, Bolangir, Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Ganjam, Kalahandi, Koraput, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Phulbani, Puri, Sambalpur and Sundergarh.

Import of Technology by a Commercial Vehicles Co.

3888. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an upper limit under the Technical Development Fund for according approval for purchase of technology without reference to the Foreign Investment Board;

(b) if so, a FERA company manufacturing commercial vehicles has been accorded approval for the import of technology involving recurring payments of royalty and huge lumpsum payments under the TDF schemes; and

(c) if so, the special circumstances under which the established procedure for examining payments for foreign collaboration in respect of FERA companies has been bypassed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARAN JIT CHANANA) : (a) to (c) Imports of technology are permitted under the Technical Development Fund Scheme to enable the existing industrial establishments to upgrade their manufacturing and product technology; achieve quality control, effect economies in production cost and enhance the export capacity involving annual payments up to a level of US \$ 250,000. M/s. Ashok Ley-

land, Madras were permitted import of drawings and designs for the manufacture of Synchromesh Gear Boxes for captive use on the commercial vehicles manufactured by them on the basis of lump-sum and royalty payments within the scope of the Technical Development Fund Scheme.

Per Capita Income

3889. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) per capita income for each of the last three years for which figures are available;

(b) the real per capita income after setting off the increase in the cost of living during the periods; and

(c) to what extent this real per capita income is being remedied and by which steps?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Estimates of Per capita income at current prices for the Latest three years and the corresponding real per capita income at 1970-71 prices are given below :

Per capita income (in Rs.)

Year	at Current at Prices	constant (1970-71) prices
(1)	(2)	(3)
1978-79*	1249.9	714.6
1979-80*	1316.0	661.0
1980-81@	1536.9	696.3

*Provisional estimates

@Quick Estimates

(c) The decline in real per capita income in 1979-80 was due mainly to unprecedented drought in the country. Per capita income in real terms rose by 5.3 per cent in 1980-81 and is expected to show a further increase in 1981-82. The Sixth Plan indicates the development programmes and other measures envisaged for increasing the total national income as well as per capita income in real terms during the five-year period 1980-85. The programmes and measures for each year are indicated in the Annual Plans.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme to organise Rural Workers in Andhra Pradesh

3890. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULLU MALLU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State of Andhra Pradesh has approached the Union Government to include that State in the Centrally Sponsored Scheme to organise rural workers in that State; and

(b) if so, the names of the districts in Andhra Pradesh in which the Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been introduced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) The State of Andhra Pradesh is one of the eight States to which the Scheme for organising rural workers has been extended.

(b) The Scheme is being introduced by the Government of Andhra Pradesh in the districts of Srikakulam, Vijayanagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool, Mahaboobnagar, Ranga Reddy, Medak, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Nalgonda, Khammam and Prakasam, in 40 Blocks.

Cement Allotted to Gujarat during 1981-82

3891. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quota of cement allotted to State for the year 1981-82;

(b) the criteria adopted for allotting cement quota;

(c) the details of cement allotted to Gujarat State for the year 1981-82, district-wise;

(d) whether it is a fact that in Gujarat certain factories are not releasing quota even after payment due to which quota for the last three months have been lapsed; and

(e) if so, the districts suffered and the action taken against those factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : (a) 15.07 lakh tonnes.

(b) Allocation of Cement is made quarterly on the basis of past consumption and expected availability of cement in the relevant quarter. From Quarter IV/81, Government have decided to give weightage to population and also to plan schemes such as minimum needs programmes, water supply schemes in rural areas and housing schemes for slum dwellers and the needs of Harijans, Adivasis and other poorer sections of society in respect of allocation of cement.

With a partial de-control of cement, it has been decided that levy cement will be given for use of State and Central Government Departments, State and Central Government Corporations, large medium and small scale industries for factory construction and to small consumers constructing dwelling units having a plinth area of upto 80 sqms. as also those requiring small quantities for repair of residential houses. A Press Note issued by the Government detailing the policy of the Government in this regard is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3664 1823].

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

(d) and (e). There have been no such complaint of general nature and any specific instance if brought to the notice of the Government could be looked into.

Housing Projects by EPI at Kuwait

3892. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the EPI has nearly completed the Housing Project in Kuwait;

(b) whether the EPI has bagged any more such projects;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, in what way Government propose to utilise the man power which will be made surplus with the completion of the Kuwait project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Ain Baghze Housing Project in Kuwait is nearing completion.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) EPI has submitted a number of tenders in India and abroad and is hopeful of securing some more jobs.

Implementation of 20 Point Economic programme of P.M.

3893. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee has been set up by Government to monitor speedy implementation of the 20 point Programme announced by Prime Minister recently;

(b) if so, whether Civil Supply Departments of States and Union Territories will also be asked to attend such meetings of the Committee; and

(c) what will be the main purpose of the proposed committee and to what extent this will help Government to see that sufficient supplies are maintained in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). A Cell is being set up in the Planning Commission to monitor the progress in the implementation of the 20-Point Programme. There is no proposal to set up a Committee to monitor the overall progress in the implementation of the Programme. The Ministry of Civil Supplies has, however, constituted a Standing Committee to review periodically the progress in respect of the points concerning that Ministry, suggest necessary measures for further improvement in this regard and ensure speedy implementation of the points. It has been decided that Secretaries/Commissioners of Civil Supplies from two States/Union Territories would be invited to attend, by rotation, the meetings of that Committee.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme in Karnataka to Organise rural Workers

3894. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government has sponsored a Central Scheme to include certain States to organise Rural Workers; and

(b) if so, the names of the districts which have been included in this Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the State of Karnataka?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To begin with the Scheme is being extended to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The Scheme has not yet been extended to the State of Karnataka.

Shortage of Cement in the Capital during 1981

3895. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was acute shortage of cement in the Capital during the year of 1981 and it was not easily available to the consumers for repair and small works and the consumers had to pay exorbitant prices;

(b) if so, what are the requirement and supply of cement in the capital during the current year 1982; and

(c) whether Government propose to increase the cement quota for the capital to meet the demand of cement in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No, Sir. In 1981, supplies of cement to Delhi against allocations were of the order of 96 per cent. Cement was a wholly controlled item during the year 1981 and permit-holders obtained supplies of cement at the controlled price.

(b) Delhi Administration have indicated that the requirement of cement in Delhi is estimated at 2.32 lakh tonnes per quarter. An allocation of 1,18,400 tonnes was made in favour of Delhi Administration during Qr.II/82 (January-March, 1982). Supply of cement against this allocation was 50,534 tonnes upto 15-2-82.

(c) In the light of the recent decision of the Government to partially de-control the distribution and price of cement, the allocations of cement to the States and Union Territories for the quarter beginning April, 82 being worked out.

"Increase in Air Pollution in Delhi"

3896. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether air pollution has increased in the Capital considerably during the last 5 years;

(b) whether some institutions of Delhi have investigated the pollution levels in the Capital and if so, their names; and

(c) whether any steps have since been taken by Government to minimise the pollution of air in the Capital and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI CHANDER PRATAP NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes Sir. The School of Environmental Sciences, Jawahar Lal Nehru University, New Delhi.

(c) The Government of India have enacted the Air (P&CP) Act, 1981 to provide for the prevention and control of air pollution.

The Delhi Administration has entrusted the School of Environmental Sciences, J.N.U. to study the problem of air pollution in the capital and to suggest plan of action for its prevention and control.

सीमेंट के मामले में जमाखोरी और मुनाफा-खोरी:

3897. श्री राम पशारे पत्रिका : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो महीनों के दौरान सीमेंट में जमाखोरी और मुनाफाखोरी के कितने मामले सरकार के नोटिस में लाये गये थे ;

(ख) सीमेंट कितनी मात्रा में पकड़ा गया और इन मामलों में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये ;

(ग) गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ऐसे मामलों में गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों को कठोर दण्ड देने पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग तथा खान और इस्पात मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) :

(क) से (ङ). सीमेंट वितरण प्रणाली

के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को थोक आबंटन किया जाता है जो सिंचाई तथा बिजली को छोड़कर विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में स्वविवेक से उसका उप आबंटन करती है। सीमेंट एक आवश्यक वस्तु होने के कारण आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के अन्तर्गत आती है। यदि इसके प्रावधानों का कोई अतिक्रमण होता है तो राज्य सरकारें उन्हें प्रत्यायोजित शक्तियों के अन्तर्गत उन पर कार्यवाही कर सकती है। अतएव यथावांछित ब्यौरे केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

Scheduled caste rally at boat Club

3898. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether thousands of people staged a rally at the Boat Club on 16 December, 1981 under the auspices of Delhi Scheduled Castes Welfare Association (Regd). Ambedkar Bhawan, New Delhi and a memorandum was presented against the massacre of Scheduled Castes, particularly the Jatavs in Deoli village of Mainpuri District of Uttar Pradesh, alleging apathetic attitude of State and Central Government to the situation; and

(b) if so, the details of the memorandum and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). A representation dated 16th December, 1981 of the Delhi Scheduled Castes Welfare Association (Regd.), addressed to the President, was received in the Ministry of Home Affairs and a reply was sent to the Association. The representation mainly related to the killing of Harijans in village Deoli, Mainpuri District (U.P.)

According to the report of the State Government the case relating to Deholi incident is still under investigation. Out of a total of 24 accused, 18 accused persons have been arrested/surrendered/killed in the police encounters. Moreover, the

State Government have undertaken schemes for the benefit of the Scheduled Caste families.

It is not correct to say that the attitude of the Government is apathetic.

News item/Suspended I.A.S. Man to be prosecuted'

3899. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA:

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item under the caption "Suspended IAS man to be prosecuted", as published in *Indian Express* dated 4th February, 1982.

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the IAS officer who has been suspended by the Madhya Pradesh Government for 'breach of conduct' will be prosecuted under Section 354 IPC for allegedly trying to 'outrage the modesty' of a woman M.P.;

(c) if so, whether the State Government had sought the opinion of the Union Law Ministry and it has recommended IAS officer's prosecution; and

(d) if so, the answer to Part (c) be in the affirmative, what were the materials before the Ministry in agreeing to the suspension and prosecution of the officer?

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

(b) and (c). The Government of Madhya Pradesh informed the Central Government on 12th February, 1982, that as a result of investigation of the case by the State Police, two offences under Section 354 IPC and Section 120 Indian Railways Act against the officer were established; and that, after obtaining the opinion of the Attorney General of India, the case was ready for presentation in the Court.

(d) Under the relevant rules applicable to members of All India Services, the

State Governments are competent to place a member of an All India Service employed in connection with the affairs of the State, under suspension. The State Governments are also competent to prosecute a member of an All India Service except in respect of offences for which sanction for prosecution under Section 6 of the Prevention of Corruption Act is required. As such, there was no question of Central Government agreeing to the suspension and prosecution of the officer in this case.

Non-Implementation of Palekar Award by Hitwada

3900. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state whether it is a fact that employees of Hitwada and of A.E.P. Press, where Hitwada is printed have not implemented Palekar award?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): The Govt. of Maharashtra has informed that Hitwada, Nagpur has implemented the Govt. orders on Palekar Tribunals' recommendations. According to a report received from the Govt. of Madhya Pradesh, Hitwada, Jabalpur has implemented the orders but Hitwada published from Bhopal has not yet done so. No information regarding M/s. A.E.P. Press is available.

Opportunities to Indians Abroad for their return of India

3901. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI HARINATH MISRA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that highly qualified Indians working abroad want to return to their motherland and use their knowledge here;

(b) whether any efforts have been made about the Indians abroad who have outstanding merits and exceptional talents who could be offered suitable opportunities to work here; and

(c) whether it is proposed to set up an organisation in the country to maintain any such contracts with such Indians abroad and find them opportunities which suited their specialisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) There are a large number of highly qualified Indian scientists and technologists working abroad. Many have indicated that they would be glad to come to India, some permanently and others for short visits to use their knowledge for national development.

(b) and (c). Government has been examining on a priority basis the whole question of utilising the expertise of Indian scientists and technologists abroad. The Science Advisory Committee to the Cabinet (SACC) had discussed this issue in detail and a task force prepared a set of recommendations which have been approved. Based on these, an Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of the Minister of State for Science and Technology has been set up to keep under review on a continuing basis, and to act as the focal point for, all issues related to the return of Indian scientists and technologists from abroad. This committee will deal with short term visits of Indian scientists and technologists from abroad as also with them who wish to return on a long term basis including those who wish to set up industrial ventures. The committee will help in analysing and solving problems and removing bottlenecks that come in the way of these efforts. A complete "package programme" is being prepared to simplify procedures and to provide relevant information to Indian nationals who are abroad. Details relating to scientists and technologists in various categories and disciplines have been obtained by CSIR, under their programme "Indians abroad Register", and

under several other schemes of various Departments, particularly of the Department of Science & Technology.

अरुणाचल प्रदेश के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों की सुरक्षा और विकास

3902. श्री बोलत राम सारण : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चीन समर्थक छिपे हुए विद्रोही नागाओं द्वारा अमानवीय उत्पीड़न से भयभीत होने के पश्चात् उत्तरी बर्मा से जुड़े अरुणाचल प्रदेश के तीरप क्षेत्र के टंगसा, नोम्हे बांचू आदि आदिवासियों जिनका तीरप क्षेत्र के लोगों से खून का संबंध है, के तीरप क्षेत्र में आने से वहां अशांति का वातावरण छा गया है और इस क्षेत्र में अस्थिरता की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि चीनी एजेंट भूमिगत विद्रोही तथा ईसाई चर्च अथवा संगठन इस क्षेत्र में असुरक्षा का वातावरण उत्पन्न कर रहे हैं और इस प्रकार भारत-विरोधी भावना को उत्तेजित कर रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र की सुरक्षा और विकास के लिये क्या विशेष कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) नवम्बर, 1981 में 199 बर्मी राष्ट्रीय सीमा पार करके अरुणाचल प्रदेश के तीरप जिले में आए। उनके अनुसार उन्होंने निकटवर्ती बर्मी क्षेत्र में सक्रिय भूमिगत नागाओं की धमकियों से बचने के लिए भारत में शरण ली। 10 शरणार्थी वापस चले गए हैं।

(ख) सरकार के ध्यान में ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं आयी है।

(ग) शेष शरणार्थियों की वापसी के प्रश्न के बारे में भारत सरकार द्वारा बर्मा सरकार के साथ बातचीत की गयी है। आवश्यक सतर्कता बरती जा रही है। क्षेत्र के त्वरित विकास के लिए भी उपाय किए गए हैं।

तिहाड़ जेल दिल्ली के निकट नारी निकेतन से भागी महिलायें

3903. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1980 से 31 जनवरी, 1982 की अवधि के दौरान तिहाड़ जेल, दिल्ली के निकट नारी निकेतन से कितनी महिलायें भागी हैं;

(ख) उन में से कितनी महिलाओं की खोज की जा चुकी है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस बात का पता लगाने के लिए कि ये महिलायें नारी निकेतन से क्यों भागी; कोई जांच कराई है; और

(घ) क्या नारी निकेतन के प्रबंधकर्ता और कर्मचारियों द्वारा की गई किसी अनियमितता का पता चला है और यदि हां, तो उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बया) :
(क) और (ख). आंकड़े नीचे दिये गये हैं:—

वर्ष भागी हुई महिलाओं की संख्या
उनमें से जिन महिलाओं का पता लगाया गया उनकी संख्या

1980 2 शून्य

1981 22 9

1982 शून्य शून्य
(31-1-82 तक)

(ग) और (घ). उन लड़कियों को या तो पुलिस अथवा न्यायिक अधिकारियों के कहने पर नारी निकेतन में रखा गया था क्योंकि यह खतरा था कि उनका शोषण किया जा सकता है। अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ नारी निकेतन के कार्यकलाप में कुछ खामियों के विषय में दायर रिट याचिका में उच्चतम न्यायालय ने एक जांच पैनल नियुक्त किया और पैनल ने अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है। उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा दिये गये अंतरिम निर्देशों का पालन किया गया है। विभिन्न अतिरिक्त सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराई गई हैं और गैर सरकारी प्रतिष्ठित महिला सदस्यों सहित बोर्ड आफ विजिटर्स स्थापित किया गया है।

Non supply of cement quotas to Haryana Government

3904. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Haryana Government has not so far been supplied its latest quota of cement as a result of which construction work of various projects has been stopped; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Bulk of cement supplies to Haryana State are from cement factories located in Haryana and nearby States of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Owing to imposition of power cuts in these States, there has been a shortfall in production which has affected the supplies to all the States served by these factories, including Haryana. It is, therefore, possible that construction work in various projects in Haryana might have been affected. State Governments concerned have been requested to exempt cement factories from imposition of power cuts.

Working of TISCO

3905. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that 46 per cent shares of TISCO belong to Government and their financial organisations;

(b) whether it is a fact that at present there is only one Director on the TISCO Board nominated by Government out of the 17 sitting Directors and he too attended only 3 meetings out of 19 held in the last two years;

(c) whether there is any relation between the share and the number of Directors on the Board regulating the affairs of the industry; if so, facts in details; and

(d) reasons why this usual norm of representation is not being followed in the case of TISCO?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) 42.61 per cent of the total equity capital and 35.12 per cent of the total preference capital of TISCO

are held by the public financial institutions, Nationalised Banks and the Government.

(b) In addition to the two Directors on the Board from the financial institutions, there is one Director nominated by the Government. During the last two years (March 17, 1980-March 16, 1982), 18 meetings of TISCO Board were held, of which 4 were attended by the Government Director, 14 by one Director from financial institution and 11 by the other.

(c) and (d). The number of Directors on the Board is governed by the Articles of Association of the Company. The Articles of Association of TISCO provide for two Directors from the financial institutions and one Director to be nominated by the Government of India.

राज्यों द्वारा संसाधनों का जुटाया जाना

3906. श्री दौलत राम सारण : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) योजनाओं के लिए संसाधन जुटाने के संबंध में राज्यों की क्या स्थिति है; और

(ख) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए संसाधन जुटाने के संबंध में प्रत्येक राज्य ने कितनी-कितनी प्रगति की है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख) छठी योजना के पहले 2 वर्षों में 1980-81 और 1981-82 में किए गए उपायों से अनुमानित प्राप्ति राज्यवार संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है । राज्य सरकारें वर्ष 1982-83 में और भी उपाय करने के लिए सहमत हुई हैं जिनसे होने वाली प्राप्ति वर्ष के अन्त में मालूम होगी ।

विवरण

वर्ष 1980-81 और 1981-82 में राज्यों द्वारा जुटाये / गये जुटाए जाने वाले अतिरिक्त संसाधन†

(करोड़ रुपए)

राज्य	1980-81		1981-82 (अद्यतन अनुमान) ‡	
	(आरम्भिक वास्तविक)		1980-81 के उपायों से प्राप्ति	1981-82 के उपायों से प्राप्ति
	वर्ष 1980-81 के उपायों से प्राप्ति			
1	2	3	4	
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	32.84	71.87	40.32	अ
2. असम	2.59	15.84	9.05	
3. बिहार	28.23	69.26	50.78	
4. गुजरात	20.72	23.24	122.95	
5. हरियाणा	12.01	33.09	18.53	अ
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	2.50	3.14	4.67	
7. जम्मू और कश्मीर	5.10	8.59	16.97	
8. कर्नाटक	47.69	87.10	25.36	
9. केरल	11.73	23.69	4.92	
10. मध्य प्रदेश	34.25	73.16	53.43	अ
11. महाराष्ट्र	15.16	56.94	127.80	
12. मणिपुर	—	0.98	0.50	
13. मेघालय	0.38	0.83	0.46	

1	2	3	4
14. नागालैंड	0.10	0.40	0.34
15. उड़ीसा	19.23	26.06	39.53
16. पंजाब	8.20	26.66	64.70
17. राजस्थान	12.69	16.68	54.73
18. सिक्किम	0.02	0.15	0.42
19. तमिलनाडु	8.32	39.57	126.71
20. त्रिपुरा	0.07	0.47	0.14
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	52.88	82.70	57.26
22. पश्चिम बंगाल	35.05	50.71	24.29

जोड़ (राज्य) : 349.76 711.13 843.86

† 1982-83 की वार्षिक योजना के लिए संसाधनों से संबंधित विचार-विमर्शों में लगाए गए अनुमानों के आधार पर।

अ अंतरिम

Cement allotted to States and Union Territories from 1977 to 1982 and Distribution for Unauthorised Persons

3907. SHRI AMAR ROY-PRADHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the cement allotted to all States and Union territories by Central Government from 1979-to 1982-year wise figures;

(b) whether Central Government have received any complaint from any State about the distribution of cement to those persons, institutions or organisations for whom it was not meant;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and Union Territory-wise; and

(d) the action taken thereon by Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARAN-JIT CHANANA): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) to (d). In a situation of shortage of cement, malpractices as stated cannot be ruled out. However, no statistics of such complaints are centrally maintained and it is, therefore, difficult to indicate details thereof. Central Government have delegated powers under the Essential Commodities Act to the State Governments to deal with violations of the provisions of the Act.

Statement

Statement showing the allocation of cement (including an-hoc allocations if any made to the States/Union Territories during the year 1979 to 1981 & Qr. I/82

(Figures '000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/ Union Territories	Allocation			
		1979	1980	1981	Qr.I/82
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Assam	253.5	219.0	227.8	71.2**
2	Bihar	1109.1	914.6	1031.8	232.7***
3	Orissa	394.1	431.9	408.4	108.9
4	West Bengal	1419.6	1195.6	1313.5	357.3
5	Manipur	43.0	46.5	70.0	15.0
6	Nagaland	43.0	46.5	53.0	15.0
7	Arunachal Pradesh	45.0	52.0	52.0	13.0
8	Tripura	43.0	49.0	64.0	16.0
9	Meghalaya	64.5	66.0	73.0	20.0
10	Sikkim	43.0	44.6	56.3	15.0
11	Mizoram	25.8	26.4	26.4	6.6
12	Gujarat	1692.5	1539.3	1531.0	379.5
13	Madhya Pradesh	784.1	746.1	990.0	200.0*****
14	Maharashtra	2213.5	2103.5	2119.1	519.4
15	Goa, Daman & Diu	127.3	120.2	112.0	35.9****
16	Dadra, Nagar Haveli	10.9	11.6	12.0	3.0
17	Haryana	689.5	619.5	674.3	141.4*
18	Rajasthan	629.3	571.7	631.8	163.7
19	Uttar Pradesh	2238.5	1952.3	2194.3	589.0
20	Himachal Pradesh	135.3	118.0	126.5	31.9
21	Jammu & Kashmir	196.0	184.4	186.0	47.6
22	Punjab	985.1	911.9	917.0	224.5

*12700 MT increased from Qr. IV/81 has been withdrawn due to imposition of power cut by the State Government of Haryana during Qr. I/82.

**An advance allocation to the extent of 5,000 tonnes has been made to Assam during Qr. I/82 which is to be adjusted against Qr. II/82.

***60,000 MT increased from Qr. IV/81 has been withdrawn due to imposition of power cut by the State Government of Bihar during Qr. I/82.

****7,000 tonnes advance allocation made to Goa in Qr. I/82 will be adjusted against Qr. II/82 allocation.

*****53,000 tonnes withdrawn on account of imposition of power cut on cement factories by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh.

1	2	3	4	5
23 Chandigarh	84.9	83.6	100.0	25.6
24 Delhi	536.5	527.2	474.1	118.4
25 Andhra Pradesh	1533.5	1551.5	1499.2	371.8
26 Tamil Nadu	1523.8	1529.9	1497.1	389.4
27 Karnataka	1232.1	1025.7	1050.5	208.0*****
28 Kerala	886.9	983.7	1045.2	195.3
29 Pondicherry	43.0	45.0	48.0	12.0
30 Andaman & Nicobar	12.9	18.3	20.0	5.0
31 Laccadives	6.7	7.6	7.6	1.9

362500 tonnes of increased allocation has been withdrawn during the quar ter for imposition of power cut on cement industry by the State Governme nt of Karnataka.

दिल्ली में हरिजनों को सीमेंट का आवंटन

3908. श्री दया राम शास्त्र्य :
क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में अपने मकान बनाने और उनमें मरम्मत करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा हरिजनों को सीमेंट उपलब्ध कराई जा रही है; और प्रत्येक मामले में सीमेंट की मात्रा दर्शाते हुए यह बताया जाये कि राशन कार्ड के बिना और राशन कार्ड पर कितने हरिजनों को सीमेंट दिया गया है; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली के हरिजनों और गरीब झुग्गी निवासियों को सीमेंट उपलब्ध कराने की भी कोई योजना है जो अपनी झुग्गियां बनाना चाहते हैं;

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानूना) : (क) तथा (ख). सीमेंट के

आंशिक विनियन्त्रण के फलस्वरूप, देहली प्रशासन सहित सभी राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को इस प्रकार के निदेश दे दिये गये हैं कि समाज के कमजोर वर्गों सहित उन सभी लोगों को स्वीकृत नक्शों के अनुसार 80 वर्ग मीटर तक के कुर्सी क्षेत्र (प्लिन्थ एरिया) वाली आवासीय इकाइयों के निर्माण हेतु लेवी सीमेंट दिया जाएगा । मांग की वास्तविकता की जांच करने के पश्चात् आवासीय इकाइयों की मरम्मत के लिए भी परमिट पर अल्प मात्रा में सभी को सीमेंट दिया जाएगा जिसमें हरिजन भी शामिल हैं । चूंकि निर्धारित आवेदन फार्म में आवेदक के हरिजन होने या न होने के संबंध में कोई जानकारी नहीं होती है इसलिए यह हिसाब नहीं लगाया जा सकता कि सीमेंट के आवंटन के लिए आवेदन देने वालों में कितने आवेदक हरिजन थे और उन्हें कितना सीमेंट जारी किया गया था ।

Excess Capacity Utilisation

3909. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some large industrial undertakings are producing more than their licensed capacities;

(b) if so, the name of the companies with excess production;

(c) whether Government propose to take some legal action against these companies; and

(d) if so, whether such action will be against the declared policy of increasing production in 1982-83?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Government are aware that certain units have been producing more than their licensed capacities.

(b) Detailed data regarding names of companies who have exceeded production are not centrally available in the Ministry of Industry.

(c) and (d). In recognition of the fact that the excess production need not necessarily be a result of additional capacity and also that the capacity licensed might not have conformed to the installed capacity, Government have taken the following steps:—

(i) regularisation of excess capacity in respect of 34 selected industries.

(ii) endorsement of productive capacities on registration certificates issued under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act.

(iii) endorsement of productive capacities on Carrying-on-Business licences.

Each case will be considered on its own merit keeping in view all the facts and circumstances and also Government's policy for increasing production in 1982-83.

ऊर्जा के वैकल्पिक साधन

3910. श्री दौलत राम सारण : क्या विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वैकल्पिक ऊर्जा स्रोतों तथा सौर ऊर्जा, वायु ऊर्जा और भू-तापीय ऊर्जा, के दोहन को बढ़ावा देने के विचार से केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इन ऊर्जा साधनों के दोहन के लिए प्रयुक्त उपकरणों पर से लाइसेंस छूट दे दी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, इलेक्ट्रानिकी और पर्यावरण तथा महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० एन० सिंह) :

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) इस संबंध में सरकारी अधिसूचना की एक प्रतिलिपि सदन के पटल पर प्रस्तुत की जा रही है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखी गयी] देखिए संख्या LT—3665/82]

Setting up of a Valve Division of BHEL at Tiruvalla, Kerala

3911. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposed Valve division of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd;

(b) whether Government of Kerala have represented to set up the Valve Division in Tiruvalla in Alleppy; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) BHEL manufactures

valves at its Boiler Plant at Tiruchy. The company has formulated a proposal to augment its capacity of valve production at an estimated cost of Rs. 827 lakhs, which has not so far been submitted to Government for approval.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The points raised by Government of Kerala will be considered while taking a decision in the matter.

..Employment to all Educated Youth

3912. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the ever-increasing unemployment among the educated youth in the country; and

(b) whether any special scheme is under consideration to provide employment to all within a specified period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) and (b). Government are aware of the unemployment among the educated youth. The steps being taken to tackle the problem are indicated in the Annexure.

Statement

Steps taken and proposed to be taken by Government to tackle the problem of Unemployment

One of the important objective of the Sixth Five Year Plan is a progressive reduction in the incidence of unemployment and poverty. The Sixth Plan includes a number of programmes which have a large employment potential for the educated. Some of these are, the expansion of the agricultural extension system, agricultural research programmes, the schemes for agricultural census and farm management studies, the technical and infrastructural aspects of the Operation Flood II Project, the inland fishery project, the survey, planning, monitoring etc. activities in Block level Planning etc.

2. The most important feature of the Sixth Plan is the decentralised strategy for manpower planning and employment generation, being adopted to facilitate a disaggregated approach to the problem of unemployment. District Manpower Planning and Employment Generation Councils being set up in all the districts to function as focal points for employment planning at the district level, would prepare employment strategies and plans relevant to each district and monitor their implementation. 10 States and 5 Union Territories have already set up such Councils in their Districts.

3. As part of the new deal for the self-employed proposed in the Sixth Plan, a National Level Guidance Committee has been set up to advise Government on the ways and means of encouraging self employment in all sectors of the economy. A Scientific and Technical Entrepreneurship Development Board has also been set up to assist the unemployed Scientific and Technical personnel to take to a career of gainful self-employment.

Atomic Power Plant in Kerala

3913. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to consider setting up of Atomic Power Plant in Kerala; and

(b) whether any investigation has been made in this regard and if so, details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). A Site Selection Committee has been appointed by Govt. to select suitable sites for the location of atomic power plants in the Western, Northern and Southern Electricity Regions of the Country. Report of the Committee on the Southern Region of which Kerala forms a part is awaited.

Declaration of Mirzapur Distt. as Industrially Backward

3914. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria to declare a district or block industrially backward area and how many districts and blocks have been declared industrially backward in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether it is also a fact that norms which have been accepted for declaring a block or district industrially backward area are found in Mirzapur district but this district has not been declared industrially backward till now;

(c) if so, the action Government are going to take to declare Mirzapur district as industrially backward area; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The criteria laid by Planning Commission to be adopted as guidelines by the State Governments for the purposes of identifying industrially backward districts were:

(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.

38 districts were identified as industrially backward in Uttar Pradesh. Out of these districts, 6 districts have been further identified eligible for Scheme of Central Investment Subsidy (lists of such backward areas/districts are available in the Parliament House Library).

(b) to (d). Mirzapur district in Uttar Pradesh has not been identified as an industrially backward district to qualify for concessional finance facilities from term lending institutions. A decision to declare this district as industrially backward would be taken only after the Government have taken a view on Sivaraman Committee's recommendations on 'Industrial Dispersal'.

भारत एल्युमिनियम कम्पनी के मुख्य कार्यालय का स्थानान्तरण

3915. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत एल्युमिनियम कंपनी के मुख्य कार्यालय को दिल्ली से बाहर स्थानान्तरित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार निम्न-लिखित कारणों से सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के पंजीकृत और मुख्य कार्यालयों को दिल्ली से बाहर रखना चाहती है :-

(i) राजधानी में भीड़-भाड़ कम करना; तथा

(ii) उपक्रमों के कार्यालयों को उनके परियोजना स्थलों पर या उसके निकट स्थापित करके उपक्रमों के कार्यचालन पर निकट से निगरानी सुनिश्चित करना ।

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों के लिए निदेश

3916. श्री राम धारे पनिका : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने उद्योग विभाग के अधीन सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योग को 1982-83 में अपना उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए निदेश जारी किये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें किस सीमा तक उत्पादन बढ़ाने को कहा गया है;

(ग) क्या औद्योगिक इकाइयों को ये निदेश प्राप्त हो गये हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इन इकाइयों ने उत्पादन बढ़ाने में होने वाली किसी कठिनाई की ओर ध्यान दिलाया है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और उनके द्वारा महसूस की गई कठिनाइयां दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

उद्योग तथा खान और इस्पात मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) औद्योगिक विकास विभाग के अधीन सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्योगों को वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान अपने उत्पादन में कम-से-कम 15 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि करने की सलाह दी गई है ।

(ग) जी, हां ।

(घ) जी, नहीं ।

(ङ) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के एककों से क्षमता का बेहतर उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने और अड़चनों को यदि कोई हों, दूर करने के लिए कहा गया है । उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए यदि और अधिक शक्तियों के प्रत्यायोजन की आवश्यकता हो तो उसके विषय में भी सूचित करने के लिए उनसे कहा गया है ।

Memorandum from GSI Employees

3917. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since received a memorandum from the Geological Survey of India Employees Association regarding the issue of regionalisation and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme of regionalisation of Group C and D cadres in the Geological Survey of India has been challenged in the Calcutta High Court by one of the G.S.I. Employees Associations. The High Court has stayed the order of the Government and the matter is therefore sub-judice.

Conference of State Registrars of trade Unions

3918. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of the State Registrars, of Trade Unions was recently held to discuss the question of implementation of the Trade Unions Act of 1926; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the Conference?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) A meeting of the Registrars of trade unions was held on the 6th February, 1982 under the Chairmanship of Labour Secretary. The main objective of the meeting was to assess the problems faced by the Registrars of Trade Unions in administering the Trade Unions Act, 1926.

(b) Government have set up a Working Group of Registrars of Trade Unions to examine the various suggestions made in the meeting and submit its Report to Government by 30th June, 1982.

Inclusion of certain castes of Bihar in list of Scheduled Castes

3919. SHRI BHOGENDRAS JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the job of conducting rapid survey in the districts of Darbhanga, Madhubani and other places to determine the claims of the Khatwa, Tantwa and Tanti Communities for inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes was proposed to be taken up after the census operation; and

(b) if so, whether the rapid survey has been done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). The Registrar General of India who was addressed in the matter suggested that it may not be appropriate for his

organisation to undertake another Survey, since they had already conducted an objective survey in the matter. The Registrar General of India further stated that their field investigations substantiated the information available from published literature that these communities are not "Untouchables".

In the meanwhile, in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, this proposal, along with other proposals, is being considered in consultation with the concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The comments of some of them are yet to be received and they are being regularly reminded.

Persons Killed in Encounters with Decoits

3920. SHRI R. N. RAKESH:

SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI:

DR. A.U. AZMI:

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed under the Head "encounters with the decoits" throughout the country during 1980 and 1981;

(b) whether Government have received several complaints of killings innocents or motivated killing under the so called "encounters" in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Maharashtra; and

(c) whether Government propose to change the norms and conditions of killings under the head "encounters" which gives a free hand to the State authorities to kill persons under the head "killed in encounter"; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are responsible for the maintenance of law and order, prevention

of crimes and for enforcing laws relating to offences. Hence, no data in regard to the number of persons killed under the Head "encounters with the dacoits" is compiled on an All-India basis. Complaints against Police and other related criminal matters are primarily within the purview of State Governments. Hence, it is for the State Governments to look into all complaints about alleged killing of innocent persons by Police in fake encounters and take appropriate action against the guilty persons. The State have, however, been advised to exercise due care and prudence in apprehending or otherwise dealing with dacoits.

दिल्ली में अपराध

3921. श्री हरेश रावत : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में, सितम्बर, 1981 में तथा जनवरी-फरवरी, 1982 में हत्या, लूट-पाट और डकैती की कितनी-कितनी घटनाएँ हुई; और

(ख) इनकी रोक-थाम के लिए उनके मंत्रालय ने क्या उपाय किए हैं ?]

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संतुष्टि कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकट-सुब्बय्या) : (क) आंकड़े नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

	हत्या	लूटपाट	डकैती
सितम्बर, 81	15	14	2
जनवरी, 82	24	15	1
फरवरी, 82	15	17	1

(ख) दिल्ली की व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए सरकारी उपायों के अतिरिक्त दिल्ली पुलिस ने अपराध रोकने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं :—

(1) पुलिस सतर्कता में वृद्धि ।

(2) वाकी-टाकी सैटों और वायरलेस युक्त मोटर साइकिलों के साथ पैदल और चलती-फिरती गहना गश्त ।

(3) बदमाशों और अपराधियों के विरुद्ध प्रक्रिया संहिता की सामान्य निवारक धाराओं के अधीन कार्रवाई ।

(4) आसूचना में वृद्धि करके डाकुओं, लुटेरों और अन्य बदमाश व्यक्तियों का पता लगाने के लिए जिलों के विशेष दस्तों द्वारा निरन्तर अभियान चलाना ।

(5) अपराध करने में अन्तर्ग्रस्त वाहनों का पता लगाने के लिए वाहनों की आकस्मिक जांच करना ।

(6) ज्ञात अपराधियों पर कड़ी निगरानी रखना ।

(7) पुलिस की गश्ती टुकड़ियों के समन्वय से स्थानीय निवासियों और निजी चौकीदारों द्वारा टिकरी पहरा और गश्त का आयोजन ।

(8) छोड़े गए अपराधियों पर विशेष निगरानी ।

(9) असुरक्षित स्थानों पर पुलिस टुकड़ियाँ तैनात करना ।

(10) चुनिन्दा और सामरिक महत्व के स्थानों पर अवरोध खड़े करना ।

(11) निष्कासन की कार्रवाई को रोकना

(12) अन्य पड़ोसी राज्यों के पुलिस अधिकारियों के साथ अंतर-जिला बैठकें करना ।

उत्तर प्रदेश और अन्य राज्यों को सीमेंट आवंटन

3922. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या
उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में 1980-81
तथा 1981-82 में कितना सीमेंट
आवंटित किया गया था और 1982-
83 के दौरान अनुमानतः कितना मीट्रिक
टन सीमेंट आवंटित किए जाने की
संभावना है ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान अन्य
राज्यों को विशेषकर कितना सीमेंट
आवंटित किया गया था और चालू वर्ष
में कितना आवंटित किए जाने की
संभावना है ; और

(ग) क्या राज्यों को सीमेंट का
बंटवारा करते समय आबादी के मानदण्ड
को ध्यान में रखा गया था और यदि
नहीं, तो इस आवंटन में क्या क्या मान-
दण्ड अपनाया गया था ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्रालयों
में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) :

(क) और (ख) वर्ष 1980-
81 और 1981-82 के दौरान उत्तर
प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र सहित सभी राज्यों
को किए गए सीमेंट के आवंटन को
दर्शाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है । 1982-
83 के दौरान सीमेंट का कितना आवंटन
किया जायेगा इस समय यह सूचना देना
समय पूर्व है ।

(ग) जी, हां । 4/81 की तिमाही
से सीमेंट के आवंटन के मामले में जन-
संख्या को ध्यान में रखा जा रहा है ।

विवरण

राज्य/संघ प्रशासित क्षेत्रों के नाम	आर्कड़े 1000 मी० टन में	
	1980-81	1981-82
1	2	3
चण्डीगढ़	83.5	103.6
दिल्ली	534.9	467.6
हरियाणा	651.8	624.3
हिमाचल प्रदेश	124.0	125.7
जम्मू और कश्मीर	191.4	187.0
पंजाब	909.5	905.0
राजस्थान	586.1	627.8
उत्तर प्रदेश	200.1	2207.9
आसाम	222.2	241.8
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	52.0	52.0

1	2	3
बिहार	944.7	1011.8
मेघालय	66.0	76.5
मिजोरम	26.4	26.4
मणिपुर	50.5	70.0
नागालैंड	47.5	56.0
उड़ीसा	435.6	395.6
सिक्किम	44.9	60.0
त्रिपुरा	54.0	64.0
पश्चिम बंगाल	1225.2	1355.2
दादरा और नागर हवेली	11.8	12.0
गोवा दमन और द्वि	121.5	120.0
गुजरात	1579.8	1507.0
मध्य प्रदेश	824.2	943.5
महाराष्ट्र	2148.3	2093.1
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1629.7	1455.2
अण्डमान और निकोबार	20.0	20.0
कर्नाटक	1016.5	1008.5
केरल	1125.9	897.2
लक्षद्वीप	7.6	7.6
पाण्डिचेरी	46.0	48.0
तमिलनाडु	1586.3	1469.6

Agreement of Bailadila Iron ore Project With Japanese Company

3923. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bailadila Iron Ore Project Kirandul in Madhya Pradesh under a long term agreement is

marketing iron ore to a Japanese company;

(b) if so, whether Government will lay a copy of long term agreement on the Table;

(c) whether that agreement stands in perpetuity;

(d) if not, how long his Ministry will continue to export raw iron ore;

(e) whether Government intend in near future to instal smaller plants for smelting and beneficiation; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (c). A long term agreement was concluded between Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. (MMTC) and the Japanese Steel Mills (JSM) on 3rd April 1979 for supply of 61.26 million dry long tonnes of Bailadila iron ore from 1st April 1971 to 30th April 1980. By mutual consent, this agreement was treated to have expired on 31st March, 1980. Actual exports during the period of the agreement were 42.11 million metric tonnes. The quantities remaining undelivered as on 31st March 1980 were treated as lapsed without any obligation on either side.

A further agreement was concluded by MMTC with JSM in February 1980 by which it was agreed that the supply of Bailadila iron ore to Japanese Steel Mills will continue for a further period of five years from 1st April, 1980. The actual quantity and price of iron ore is to be determined at the commencement of each delivery year.

(b) It will not be in our commercial interest to lay a copy of the agreement on the Table of the House.

(d) It is envisaged in the Sixth Five-Year Plan that iron ore exports from India will increase from the level of about 24 million tonnes in 1979-80 to 30 million tonnes in 1984-85. In addition, about 5 million tonnes of iron ore concentrates from the Kudremukh Project are also expected to be exported. The policy on export of iron ore is reviewed by the Government from time to time taking all relevant factors into consideration.

(e) and (f). A proposal made by National Mineral Development Corporation Limited (NMDC), which operates the Bailadila mines, to put up a 2 million tonnes

iron ore pellet plant is being reviewed by the Corporation from the angle of marketability of the pellets. Bailadila mines will also meet the iron ore requirements of the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant. There is no proposal with the Government for setting up an ore beneficiation or smelting plant in Bailadila.

Allotment of I.T.D.Ps

3924. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Integrated Tribal Development Projects were allotted in 1970 by Central Government to certain areas though they were not declared as Scheduled areas;

(b) the basis of this policy of allotment of ITDPs to certain areas ignoring the Scheduled areas;

(c) whether it is a fact that backwardness of Scheduled areas has come to Government in heritage; and

(d) if so, the areas why Scheduled areas were not given more weightage than tribal areas of States under Schedule V of Constitution of India through State Governors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No, Sir. The tribal sub-Plan approach for integrated tribal development under which Integrated Tribal Development Projects are formed, was introduced in 1974-75 only. Integrated Tribal Development Projects are not allotted by the Central Government.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) Generally, most of the Scheduled Areas and tribal sub-Plan areas are backward.

(d) In States having Scheduled Areas, the Scheduled Areas have been, with minor exceptions, included in the tribal sub-Plan areas.

**News Item 'Bogus Freedom Fighters
Major Pension Claimants'**

3925. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news which appeared in the Indian Express dated 22 February, 1982 under the heading 'Bogus freedom fighters major pension claimants';

(b) if so, the details and facts thereabout;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto;

(d) what action has been taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENT AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH):

(a) to (d). The Government is aware of the report in the Indian Express under caption 'Bogus freedom fighters major pension claimants'. It is not correct to say that a large number of bogus claimants have been enjoying the benefits of freedom fighters' pension on the basis of false documents and political patronage, while hundreds of genuine freedom fighters have not been granted pension. Care is taken, by close scrutiny of each individual case to ensure that pension is granted only to genuine freedom fighters who satisfy the criteria laid down in the Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme now renamed Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme. However, 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. Such complaints are examined promptly and in doubtful cases, a reference is made to State Govt. 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. 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. There is however, no fool-proof official machinery to detect the bogus pensioners and the possibility of a few wrong persons getting the Freedom Fighters Pension cannot be ruled out. Action to cancel pension has been taken in 650 cases so far.

Extension of E.S.I. Scheme to Employees of E.S.I.C.

3926. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that employees of Employees State Insurance Corporation are not covered under the Employees State Insurance Scheme;

b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is proposed to cover the employees of the Employees State Insurance Corporation in the country under its scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 do not at present apply to the establishments like ESI Corporation. However, the medical attendance and treatment facilities available in the ESI Dispensaries/Hospitals were extended to the employees of the Corporation in Andhra Pradesh in July, 1973, on an experimental basis. It was extended to the employees in U.P. w.e.f. 1-2-1982. The Corporation has now decided, in principle, to extend the ESI medical facilities gradually to their employees in other States also.

Starting Training Centres in Backward districts of U.P.

3927. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh are industrially Backward districts; and

(b) whether Government will consider starting these centres for training in various trades like carpentry, electronics, radio repairs etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Of the eight hill districts of Uttar Pradesh, six districts of Garhwal, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Almora, Tehri Garhwal and Uttar Kashi are covered under the concessional finance scheme. Almora district is eligible also for Central Investment Subsidy.

(b) Starting of new Industrial Training Institutes or adding new trades in the existing ITIs is the concern of the res-

pective State Governments/Union Territories.

The hilly districts of U.P. already have 19 Government ITIs who are imparting training in various trades. Out of these, trade of carpentry is being imparted at 4 ITIs located in Hamirpur, Pauri Garhwal and Nainital Districts. Similarly trade of Electronics is being imparted at ITIs located in Almora, Garhwal, Chamoli and Nainital Districts. The trades of mechanic (Radio & TV) is being imparted at 7 ITIs located at Almora, Uttar Kashi, Garhwal, Chamoli and Pithoragarh districts. The list showing the names of ITIs where training in the trade of carpentry, electronics and mechanic (radio & TV) is being imparted is given in the attached statement.

Statement

List of ITIs situated in Hill Area of Uttar Pradesh, where the training in the trades of Carpenter, Electronics and Mechanic (Radio & TV) is being imparted:

Sl. No.	Name of ITI	Trade	Sanctioned Strength
1.	ITI, Almora	1. Electronics	16
		2. Mech. & (R. & T.V.)	16
2.	Govt. Industrial Trg. Centre, Charkari Hamirpur	1. Carpenter	16
3.	ITI, Barkote	1. Mech. (R. & T.V.)	16
4.	ITI Phokra Pauri Garhwal	1. Carpenter	16
5.	ITI, Tihari Garhwal	1. Electronics	16
6.	ITI, Dugadda, Garhwal	1. Mech. (R & TV)	16
7.	ITI, Karanprayag Chamoli	1. Mech. (C R & TV)	16
		32. Electronics	16
8.	ITI, Tanakpur Nainital	1. Carpenter	16
		2. Mech. (R & TV)	32
		3. Electronics	32
9.	ITI Pithoragarh	1. Meh. (R & TV)	32
10.	ITI, Kashipur Nainital	1. Electronics	16
		2. Mech. (R & TV)	32
11.	Govt. Technical Training Centre, Nainital	1. Carpenter	16

Gold and other mineral in Uttar Pradesh

3928. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that traces of precious metals like gold have been found recently in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the areas where the Geological Survey of India have spotted them and the details of such minerals;

(c) whether plans have been drawn up for their mining; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Based on the earlier record of the Geological Survey of India, the Directorate of Geology and Mining, Government of Uttar Pradesh reported occurrences of gold in the conglomerate formation around Koluchaur in Kotdwar area in Pauri Garhwal District and between Kalagarh and Kaladhungi in Pauri Garhwal and Nainital Districts. Extension of the Kotdwar occurrences has also been traced near Hardwar. Preliminary estimates have placed the concentration of gold to be up to 0.4 grammes per tonne from these finds. The Geological Survey of India is planning to assist the State Government for early completion of the evaluation programme

(c) and (d). The areas are still under investigation and no plans have been drawn up for their mining so far.

Replacement of foreign glass lenses by plastic lenses

3929. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in foreign countries glass lenses are being replaced by plastic lenses;

(b) whether the firms now engaged in the production of glass lenses particularly those meant for export, will be placed in difficult position in a couple of years to come;

(c) if so, whether Government have discussed the issue with the manufacturing units and give them suitable technical and financial assistance to switch over at least partially to the production of plastic lenses so that we are not thrown out of the export market completely; and

(d) if so, the particulars of the steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) It is reported that ophthalmic quality plastic lenses are also being used in place of glass lenses for ophthalmic purposes in America and some other European countries.

(b) Since main exports of the units engaged in the production of ophthalmic lenses are to the Middle East countries, they do not apprehend any difficulty in the exports in the near future.

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

किसी भाषा को राजभाषा घोषित करने के
मानदंड

3970. श्री दौलत राम सारण :
क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में किसी भाषा को राजभाषा घोषित करने के लिए क्या मानदंड निर्धारित किये गये हैं ;

(ख) संविधान के अन्तर्गत मान्यता प्राप्त राजभाषा के अतिरिक्त ऐसी भाषाओं के नाम क्या हैं जिनके संबंध में राजभाषाएं घोषित करने की मांग है और ऐसे कौन से स्वीकृत मानदंड हैं जिन्हें ये भाषाएं पूरा नहीं करती ;

(ग) क्या राजस्थानी भाषा संविधान के अंतर्गत राजभाषा घोषित किये जाने के सभी अपेक्षित अर्हताओं, स्वीकृत मानदण्डों और शर्तों को पूरा करती है ;

(घ) क्या देश अथवा बाहर के अनेक भाषा विज्ञानियों ने राजस्थानी को समृद्ध, सक्षम और महत्वपूर्ण भाषा स्वीकार किया है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो राजस्थानी को राजभाषा कब तक घोषित करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) संघ सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों की राजभाषाओं के बारे में प्रावधान संविधान के अनुच्छेद 343 और 345 में दिये हुए हैं। अनुच्छेद 343 के अधीन देवनागरी लिपिक में हिन्दी को संघ की राजभाषा घोषित किया गया है। जहां तक राज्यों की राजभाषाओं का प्रश्न है, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 345 के अधीन राज्यों के विधान मण्डलों को यह अधिकार है कि वे विधि द्वारा उस राज्य में प्रयुक्त किसी एक या अनेक भाषाओं को या हिन्दी को उस राज्य की राजभाषा या भाषाओं के तौर पर अपना लें। राजभाषा घोषित किये जाने के लिए और कोई मानदण्ड नहीं है।

(ख) सरकार के पास इस प्रकार की कोई मांग विचाराधीन नहीं हैं।

(ग) और (घ) सामान्य तौर पर भाषाविदों का यह मत रहा है कि

भाषा विज्ञान एवं भाषाशास्त्र की दृष्टि से राजस्थानी, जिसके कई उपरूप जैसे मारवाड़ी, जयपुरी, मेवाती तथा मालवी इत्यादि हैं, स्वयं में एक अलग भाषा नहीं है, बल्कि यह आधुनिक हिन्दी की स्रोत बोलियों में से एक है। इसीलिए राजस्थान वासियों ने हिन्दी को ही साहित्य तथा शिक्षा की भाषा माना है। इसी प्रकार राजस्थान विधान सभा ने हिन्दी को राज्य की राजभाषा घोषित किया है।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Tribal Projects started in 1970

3931. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of districts and States in which tribal projects were started in the year 1970;

(b) the reasons why other States were not allotted these Integrated Tribal Development Projects which had exclusively backward scheduled areas;

(c) whether it is a fact that tribal sub-plan areas have been delineated but no ITDPs have been started in Rajasthan till today; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR):

(a) Tribal Development Agencies (TDAs) on pilot scale were established in various districts and States as under:

Name of TDA	District	Name of State	Year of starting
Singhbhun	Singhbhum	Bihar	1971-72
Srikakulam	Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh	1971-72
Dantewara	Bastar	Madhya Pradesh	1971-72

Name of TDA	Direct	Name of State	Year of Starting
Konta	Bastar	Madhya Pradesh	1971-72
Parlakhamdei	Ganjam	Orissa	1971-72
Korapur	Koraput	Do.	1971-72
Keonjhar	Keonjhar	Do.	1973-74
Phulbani	Phulbani	Do.	1973-74

(b) The Tribal Development Agencies were started on pilot scale for the economic development of the selected tribal and contiguous areas of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. All the 8 TDA Projects were terminated on 31 March 1979. During the Fifth Five Year Plan 1974—79, Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) were started in 16 States and 2 Union Territories and these covered all tribal concentrated areas.

(c) Tribal sub-Plan areas have been delineated and five ITDPs viz. Banswara, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Udaipur and Sirohi in Rajasthan have been implementing programmes since the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(d) Does not arise.

Hydrological Potential in Himalayan Terrians

3932. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Geological Survey of India has prepared an inventory of Glasiars in the Himalayan terrains to ascertain the hydrological potential;

(b) whether any assessment has been made about the availability of melted water and its use for power generation; and

(c) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Geological Survey of India is engaged in the studies of Glaciers and preparation of inventory of Glaciers in the Himalayan region.

(b) and (c). Assessment with regard to the availability of melted water from the Glaciers for use for power generation has been made in respect of a few glaciers. Studies carried out on Gara Glacier of Himachal Pradesh and Changme Khangpu Glacier in Sikkim have indicated negative mass balance that is that the total fall of snow in a year is less than the total melting that is taking place in these glaciers.

Setting up Drinking Water Kiosks in Public Places in Delhi

3933. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the water vendors have started charging 10 paise per glass in the D. M. C. area;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for this increase in the price; and

(c) whether Government have any scheme to set up drinking water kiosks in

public places and markets etc. for the convenience of the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have reported that reports about increase in the sale of refrigerated water by the Water vendors of the Corporation area have been received by them. The Water vendors are however, not subject to any control by the M.C.D. in the matter of sale price of the cooled water. Water Piasos at some of the important roads and public places have already been provided by the New Delhi Municipal Committee. There is, however, no such scheme with the M. C. D.

Production and Capacity Utilisation of Steel Plants

3935. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of STEEL & MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what was the production and capacity utilisation of plants engaged in the production of steel during 1981;

(b) the names of the units which have shown increase in production and capacity utilisation during the period as compared to the figures of 1980;

(c) whether Government have analysed the constraints in increasing production in these units and whether Government propose to set up a Central organisation so that a periodic assessment is made and the difficulties are attended properly; and

(d) if so, when such an organisation is to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The production of Saleable Steel during the year 1981 at the six integrated steel plants and their

capacity utilisation during that period, is given below:—

(Unit : '000 tonnes)

Plant:	Actual Production during 1981	% Capacity Utilisation
Bhilai	1836	93.4
Durgapur	780	62.9
Rourkela	1108	90.4
Bokaro	1373	69.7
IISCO	512	64.0
TISCO	1577	105.1

(b) All the units except IISCO have shown improvement in production and capacity utilisation during 1981 as compared to 1980. At IISCO, the capacity utilisation was almost at the same level.

(c) and (d). Lower capacity utilisation was mainly on account of inadequate infrastructural support. Measures relating to adequate infrastructural support are under constant review at various levels in Steel Authority of India Ltd. as well as Governments. Efforts are on to meet the infrastructural requirements of steel plants.

मंत्रालयों में वरिष्ठ अनुवादकों तथा हिन्दी अधिकारियों के पदों पर तदर्थ नियुक्ति

3936. श्री अनवर अहमद : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में अधिकारियों के पदों पर तदर्थ नियुक्तियों के क्या नियम-विनियम हैं और क्या मंत्रालय में रिक्त पदों को भरने के लिये अन्य मंत्रालयों/विभागों से भी आवेदन पत्र आमन्त्रित किये जाते हैं ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और यदि हां, तो इस नीति का उल्लंघन करने वाले अधिकारियों/मंत्रालयों

के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाई की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ;

(ग) क्या संचार मंत्रालय में हिन्दी अधिकारियों के 31 पद खाली हैं और क्या इन पदों पर तदर्थ नियुक्ति के लिये आवेदन पत्र अन्य मंत्रालयों से और संघ लोक सेवा आयोग से नहीं मंगवाये गये हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और विशेष रूप से मंत्रालयों में भविष्य में वरिष्ठ अनुवादकों तथा हिन्दी अधिकारियों के पदों पर तदर्थ नियुक्तियों में की जा रही अनियमितताओं को रोकने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जाने हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकट-सुब्बय्या) : (क) तदर्थ नियुक्तियां केवल तभी की जाती हैं जब पदों पर भर्ती के लिए कोई नियम/विनियम नहीं बनाए गए हैं अथवा सेवा की आवश्यकताओं के कारण ऐसी नियुक्तियां किया जाना आवश्यक हो क्योंकि भर्ती नियमों में निर्धारित क्रियाविधि का तुरन्त पालन नहीं किया जा सकता । तदर्थ नियुक्तियां, यथासम्भव, सम्बन्धित भर्ती नियमों में दिए गए मानदण्डों के अनुसार ही करनी होती हैं । अतः यह पदों के भरे जाने के लिए निर्धारित भर्ती पद्धति पर निर्भर करता है कि अन्य मंत्रालयों से भी आवेदन पत्र मांगे जाने हैं अथवा नहीं ।

(ख) उपर्युक्त (क) को देखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) और (घ). सूचना प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Legislation for Farm Workers

3937. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Government differ sharply on the question of Central legislation for farm workers;

(b) if so, whether the question of enacting the Central law has been under the study for a long time now with the Union Government;

(c) if so, whether the response received from the State Government show that not all of them are agreed on the advisability on Central legislation;

(d) if so, what are the main reasons for their rejection and whether Government has decided to appoint a working group to go into the whole matter before any Central legislation is taken; and

(e) if so, by what time this group is likely to submit its recommendations to the Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, since July 1980, when the proposal was approved by the Central Standing Committee on Rural Unorganised Labour.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Difficulties in the implementation of a uniform legislation have been expressed because diversity of conditions from State to State and even within the State. The Labour Minister's Conference recommended in depth study by a working Group.

(e) The Working Group has already considered the matter and a final view has yet to be taken by Government.

Visit of Swedish Delegation to India

[कोयला खानों में दुर्घटनाएँ]

3938. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the visit of the Swedish Delegation to India, a discussion to acquire the know-how for rapeseed technology came up; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). Under the Indo-Swedish Sub-commission on Science and Technology there has been an on-going joint research and development project on Rapeseed and Mustard being implemented by different scientific institutions in the two countries. A 9-Member Swedish delegation visited India in February, 1982 to attend a 3-day Workshop to discuss the scientific and technical programme of the rapeseed and mustard project. The main issues discussed were: breeding and cultivation techniques, process and product development and nutritional and toxicological aspects of the rapeseed meal. The programme envisages exchange of scientists, germ plasm and technology of mutual interest between the two countries.

3939. श्री राम अवध :

श्री वासुदेव आचार्य :

[श्रीमती उषा प्रकाश चौधरी :

क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश भर की कोयला खानों में पिछले तीन वर्षों में कुल कितनी दुर्घटनाएँ हुई और उनमें कुल कितने हताहत हुए ;

(ख) सरकार ने इन दुर्घटनाओं को न होने देने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये हैं ; और

(ग) क्या मृतकों के परिवारों को पर्याप्त मुआवजा दिया गया था और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कोयला खानों में घातक और गम्भीर दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या तथा मारे गए व्यक्तियों और गम्भीर रूप से घायल हुए व्यक्तियों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :—

वर्ष	घातक दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या	मारे गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या	गम्भीर दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या	गम्भीर रूप से घायल हुए व्यक्तियों की संख्या (*)
1979	148	184	2051	2122
1980*	141	160	1980	2060
1981*	164	183	1771	1852

*अनन्तिम और संशोधन के अग्रध्यधिन।

(*) घातक दुर्घटनाओं में गम्भीर रूप से घायल व्यक्तियों सहित।

(ख) खान सुरक्षा महानिदेशालय ने दुर्घटनाओं को कम करने के लिए निम्न-लिखित उपाय किए हैं :—

1. अनुरक्षित कार्य प्रणालियों में सुधार करने तथा जिम्मेवार ठहराए गए व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध उपयुक्त कार्यवाही करने के लिए मामलों को प्रबन्धतंत्र के साथ उठाया जाता है।
2. प्रबन्धतंत्र को सलाह दी जाती है कि वे सुरक्षा समितियों में सुरक्षा संबंधी समस्याओं पर विचार-विमर्श करें।
3. समय-समय पर उपयुक्त मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत तथा अनुदेश जारी किए जाते हैं ; और
4. जहां कहीं अधिकारियों का दोष बहुत गम्भीर प्रकार का होता है या प्रबन्धतंत्र दुर्घटनाओं के लिए उन जिम्मेवार व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध पर्याप्त कार्यवाही नहीं करता जो दुर्घटनाओं के लिए जिम्मेवार ठहराये जाते हैं, उन मामलों में न्यायालय में मामले दायर किये जाते हैं।

(ग) प्रबन्धतंत्र द्वारा कर्मकार प्रति-कार अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अधीन मुआवजा दिया जाता है। इस कार्य से संबंधित प्रशासन राज्य के श्रेताधिकार में आता है।

Qutab tragedy report

3940: SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Archaeological Survey of India has studied the inquiry report of Qutab tragedy, Delhi;

(b) if so, the findings of the inquiry and suggestions/recommendations made; and

(c) how long it will take to implement the suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH) (a) to (c). The Commission of Inquiry was appointed by the Lt. Governor of Delhi. The Commission has submitted its report and the same is under examination by the Delhi Administration. In accordance with the Provisions of Section 3(4) of the Commission of Inquiry Act, the Report of the Commission alongwith Memorandum of Action Taken by the various Authorities on the recommendations of the Commission, will be laid on the Table of the House.

Retreat Ceremony Amritsar at Wagah Border, Amritsar

3941. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the Retreat ceremony at the Wagah Border in Amritsar by the Jawans of India and Pakistan;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether in any other parts of border such ceremony or likewise is celebrated; and

(d) whether Government intend to popularise such functions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) (a) and (b). At the Wagah Border, posts of Border Security Force and Pak Rangers are located opposite each other in close proximity. Everyday when retreat is sounded, BSF personnel lower the Indian flag. Simultaneously, Pak rangers also observe a similar drill on their side.

(c) and (d). The same practice is followed at Hussainwala border check-post

News-Item Captioned "Unauthorised Cement Boon in the Capital?"

3942. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to news item "Unauthorised Cement Boon in the Capital" appearing in Indian Express of 18 September, 1981 highlighting:—

(i) availability of cement in any quantleter in black-wherefrom does this come and what steps have been evolved to plug the loopholes—are the cement bags sold adulterated or less weighted;

(ii) nuprecedent desput in unauthorised construction in the capital due to legacy and connivance of the field staff of Delhi Cantonment Board, MCD and NDMC;

(iii) details of truck-load DDA cement theft intercepted near Subzi Mandi, Ajmerdi Gate and from Chanakyapuri in which four CPWD employees were suspended;

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto and action taken with details thereof; and

(c) steps taken ensure that political pressure is not entertained for the allotment of cement and cement for repair work is issued by Circle Rationing officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to prevent pilferage and black-marketing, strict vigilance is maintained over movement of cement from Govt. godowns. All Govt. agencies/departments engaged in construction work have been advised to take preventive action to check pilferage and to plug the loopholes.

(c) Cement is allocated for approved construction on the prescribed scale of 40 bags per 100 sq. feet, for covered area. Cement for repair work is generally issued after proper verification of the need. However, cement upto five bags is also issued from Circle Rationing Officer for repairs without inquiry.

Plan Assistance to Manipur

3943. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Centre has consented to give cent per cent Plan assistance to the State of Manipur;

(b) if so, the consideration for which the said decision has been taken;

(c) whether Government are going to give such consideration to other States like Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The decision to finance the Sixth Plan of Manipur entirely through Central assistance has been taken on the basis of the assessment of resources position, the development needs and other relevant factors concerning Manipur State.

(a) to (c) There has been no policy decision as such to wholly finance the five year plan of any State through Central assistance. The Annual Plans of each State in the North Eastern Region including Meghalaya and Tripura are determined taking into account the resources position, development needs and other relevant factors pertaining to each State. Arunachal Pradesh is a Union Territory and its Five Year Plan is financed by Central assistance and additional resource mobilisation by the Territory.

Mobilisation of Resources by States

3944. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have advised the State Governments to mobilise more resources from their own States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and progress made so far in the matter?

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

(b) A statement giving State-wise, the estimated yield from measures adopted in 1980-81 and 1981-82 during the first two years of the Sixth Plan is given in the enclosed statement. The State Governments have agreed to take further measures during 1982-83 the yield from which will be known at the end of the year.

Statement

*Additional Resource Mobilisation undertaken/decided to be undertaken by States in 1980-81 and 1981-82**

(Rs. crores)

States	1980-81	1981-82 (latest Ests.)	
	Prel. Actuals Yield 1980-81 measures	Yield from 1980-81 measures	Yield from 1981-82 measures
1. Andhra Pradesh	32.84	71.87	40.32P/
2. Assam	2.59	15.84	9.05
3. Bihar	28.23	69.26	50.78
4. Gujarat	20.72	23.24	122.95
5. Haryana	12.10	33.09	18.53P/
6. Himachal Pradesh	2.50	3.14	4.67
7. Jammu & Kashmir	5.10	8.59	16.97
8. Karnataka	47.69	87.10	25.56
9. Kerala	11.73	23.69	4.92
10. Madhya Pradesh	34.25	73.16	53.43P/
11. Maharashtra	15.16	56.94	127.80
12. Manipur	..	0.98	0.50
13. Meghalaya	0.38	0.83	0.46P/
14. Nagaland	0.10	0.40	0.34
15. Orissa	19.23	26.06	39.33
16. Punjab	8.20	26.66	64.70
17. Rajasthan	12.69	16.68	54.73
18. Sikkim	0.02	0.15	0.42
19. Tamil Nadu	8.32	39.57	126.71P/
20. Tripura	0.07	0.47	0.14
21. Uttar Pradesh	52.88	82.70	57.26
22. West Bengal	35.05	50.71	24.29
TOTAL (STATES)	349.76	711.13	843.86

*On the basis of the estimates worked out in the resources discussions for the Annual Plan 1982-83.

P/Provisional.

Meeting of National Council of JCM with Government

3945. SHRI SUBODH SEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) when was the last meeting of the National Council of the Joint Consultative Machinery (Staff Side) with the Government held, details regarding date, time and place of the meeting;

(b) who were present on behalf of Government employees, organisation-wise details thereof;

(c) when the agenda notice was circulated for the said meeting; and

(d) what were the agenda items for the said meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The last meeting of the National Council of the Joint Consultative Machinery was held on 4th November, 1980 at 11.00 a.m. at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi.

(b) Representatives of the Unions/Associations/Federations of the Government employees representing the Ministries of Defence, Railways, Communications, Education and Science and Technology, Tourism and Civil Aviation, Finance, Irrigation and Energy, Statistics and Department of Personnel and from Audit had attended the meeting.

(c) The Notice for the said meeting was circulated first on 1st October, 1980, but the actual date of the meeting etc., was communicated on 29th October, 1980.

(d) This was a special meeting, which was convened to discuss and settle as many pending items as possible including those remitted to the Committees.

Representative Character of Representatives Signing Dearness Allowance Impounding Agreement

3946. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government ascertained the representative character of the leaders

who came to sign the D.A. impounding agreement with the Cabinet Secretary.

(b) whether they discussed the issue in their respective organisations first before signing the said agreement with the Cabinet Secretary; and

(c) the gap between the initial talk and the signing of the main agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) A meeting was held on 15th February 1982 with the Staff Side members of the Standing Committee of the National Council (JCM), which is the formal negotiating body under the JCM Scheme, and which, therefore, has a representative character to discuss some important issues, including D.A.

(b) Government are not concerned with this aspect. Government only holds discussions with the Staff Side Members of the Council.

(c) No formal agreement has been signed. However, the minutes of the discussions held on 15th February, 1982 were issued on 13th March, 1982.

"Dialogue with Representatives of Employees Regarding Impounding of D.A. Dues"

3947. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the representatives who signed the D.A. impounding agreement with Government had no authority and representative character for the same and employees are not receptive to the said agreement;

(b) if so, whether Government propose initiating dialogue with the actual representatives of the employees before actually impounding the due D.A.;

(c) if so, the time and date fixed for the said discussion; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) A meeting with the Staff Side Members of the Standing Committee of the National Council (JCM), which is the formal negotiating body under the JCM Scheme, and which, therefore, has representative character was held on 15th February 1982 to discuss some important issues including merger of D.A. etc.

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

Diversification of activities by Multinational Companies

3948. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) Government policy regarding permitting multinational firms to diversify their activities in the various fields of the Industry; and

(b) how many such firms have been given permission to diversify their activities in the years 1980 and 1981 and in which industries, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) In terms of the policy of the Government, foreign companies are allowed to diversify in certain core and heavy investment sectors which are listed in Appendix-I to the Press Note dated 2nd February, 1973. This is to enable these companies to utilise their known capabilities and expertise in priority areas of the economy.

(b) Details of all the letters of intent and industrial licences are published by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly News Letter'. Copies of this publication are available in the Parliament Library.

Recommendations of Rath Committee

3949. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the principal recommendations of the Rath Committee on the revision of

consumer price index and whether they have been implemented; and

(b) the reason for not yet implementing the recommendation of the Rath Committee that the consumer price index calculated with 1961 as base needed a correction of seven points as the earlier indexing was based on certain erroneous factors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) and (b) Copies of the Rath Committee Report were laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 31-8-78. Government considered the recommendations of the Rath Committee and set up a new Committee (Seal Committee) to go into the question of preparing a new series of index with 1980-81 as the base. The Seal Committee has submitted its report. Copies of the same are available in the Parliament Library. The report has been sent to Central Ministries and State Governments for comments. Comments from some of them are awaited.

Incentive to States to curb Overdrafts

3950. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) are Central Government contemplating to provide incentive to States like Orissa which have worked under financial restraints to curb drafts by way of extra Plan assistance over and above the Plan ceiling; and

(b) if not, whether he proposes to consider a scheme to provide such incentive to various States?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). At present, there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government. The central assistance to the States is allocated on the basis of objective formula approved by the National Development Council from time to time.

Domestic Market borrowing by State Governments

3951. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the stipulation for domestic market borrowing by the State Governments is proposed to be kept at the 1981 level or in monetary term to the level of Rs. 780 crores in 1982;

(b) whether the previous convention was that State Governments were allowed 10 per cent increase in the domestic market borrowing yearly;

(c) if the replies to parts (a) and (b) be in affirmative, whether this will restrict the States from absorbing private funds available in the market as indicated by the increasing saving-investment gap;

(d) whether such funds more often than not provide basis for malafide financial transactions and growth of black money in the domestic market; and

(e) whether IMF stipulations have played a role in this decision?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Since 1976-77, an increase of 10 per cent per year has been given uniformly to all the States. During the Sixth Plan apart from 10 per cent step up each year to all the States special category States and States having per capita income below national average are being provided additional market borrowing out of special allocation of Rs. 1000 crores for the Sixth Plan.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

Recovery of Stolen Palaeo Botanic Fossils

3952. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI:

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUHDURY:

SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI:

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item re-

garding recovery of a stolen truck load of 60 million year old fossils from Ghughua village in Mandla District of M.P.;

(b) if so, whether Government are going to intervene in the matter and take over the investigation of the case in its own hands so that all fossils can be taken possession of by Government and also a proper investigation in the case made and the accused doctor of the Jabalpur Medical college be suitably punished for his historic crime; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SMT. RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In this connection the Madhya Pradesh Government authorities have registered a case against the suspected culprit and investigations are proceeding. All the recovered fossils have been taken into possession by the State Government and stored in the State Archaeological Museum.

MR. SPEAKER: One by one I will allow. पहल उनकी बात सुन लूँ।

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur): Sir, I have given a Calling Attention notice on the incident took place on 15-3-1982 in Kanya Kumari district where the minority people were harassed. The minority people have been harassed by the police. A chaotic condition is prevailing there. (Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER: I have asked for facts.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: (Bombay North East): This is a good point. Let him make the submission. Kanya Kumari is a very sacred place. (Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER: He has raised the point. I will look into it and get the information.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Despite the incident taking place every day....

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Shall I read out the calling attention?....

MR. SPEAKER: No, you cannot read it. I shall look into it, what you have said. We shall see.

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : यह जो कम्युनल रायट्स हुए हैं, यह केन्द्र की जिम्मेदारी है। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने इनका कॉलिंग अटेंशन रिजेक्ट नहीं किया है। मैंने फैक्ट्स मंगाए हैं।

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: It is a communal act. So many villages are being completely.....(Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already asked for the facts. We are looking into the matter.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं फैक्ट्स कलेक्ट कर रहा हूँ। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I am getting the facts. I will let you know.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने आल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट आफ मेडिकल साइंसेस में एक हरिजन की हत्या के सम्बन्ध में एडजर्नमेन्ट मोशन दिया है। हरिजनों ने 18 हजार रुपया जमा किया था.....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): He cannot make such wild and unfounded allegations....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. No.

(Interruptions)

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, यह जो मछेरों का सवाल है....
(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : काम रोको प्रस्ताव नहीं आता इस पर। (व्यवधान)

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : हम इस सवाल पर सदन का त्याग करते हैं।

12.05 hrs.

Shri Mani Ram Bagri and some other hon. Members then left the House.

(व्यवधान)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): The facts should come out....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We will have a discussion in some form.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Why can't the Health Minister accept resignation? There are thousands of doctors. Why don't you accept resignation?

(Interruptions)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : असम-मेल में लूट हुई है, डकैती हुई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कोई मतलब की बात करने दीजिए।

12.05 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST EDITOR-IN-CHIEF OF BLITZ AND EDITOR OF DELHI RECORDER.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I have to make an announcement.

Shri Satish Agarwal had given a notice of question of privilege on 9 December, 1981, against Shri R. K. Karanjia, Editor-in-Chief of Blitz, Bombay and Shri Rajpal Singh Chowdhury, Editor of Delhi Recorder for allegedly misrepresenting the proceedings of the House and casting reflections on him in a news report

and an article published in the *Blitz* in its issue dated 21 November, 1981.

I give my consent under Rule 222 to Shri Satish Agarwal to ask for leave of the House to raise the question of privilege and make a short statement relevant thereto.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for the vigilance. You have about the rights and privileges of the hon. Members of this House.

I am seeking the leave of the House to move the following motion:

"That the question of privilege against Shri R. K. Karanjia, Editor-in-Chief of the *Blitz* and Shri Rajpal Singh Chowdhury, Editor of *Delhi Recorder* for allegedly misrepresenting the proceedings of the House and casting reflections on Shri Satish Agarwal, a Member of this House, in a news report and an article published in *Blitz* dated 21 November, 1981 be referred to the Committee of Privileges for examination and report."

MR. SPEAKER: Has Shri Satish Agarwal the leave of the House?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: The leave is granted by the House and Shri Satish Agarwal may move his motion.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the question of privilege against Shri R. K. Karanjia, Editor-in-Chief of the *Blitz* and Shri Rajpat Singh Choudhury, Editor of *Delhi Recorder* for allegedly misrepresenting the proceedings of the House and casting reflections on Shri Satish Agarwal, a Member of this House, in a news report and an article published in *Blitz* dated 21 November, 1981 be referred to the Committee of Privileges for examination and report."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the question of Privilege against Shri R. K. Karanjia, Editor-in-Chief of the *Blitz* and Shri Rajpat Singh Choudhury, Editor of *Delhi Recorder* for allegedly misrepresenting the proceedings of the House and casting reflections on Shri Satish Agarwal, a Member of this House, in a news report and an article published in *Blitz* dated 21 November, 1981 be referred to the Committee of Privileges for examination and report."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I wanted to make one submission to you regarding privilege notices and motions. Just give me a hearing for a minute. Very often, on very serious matters when we give privilege notices and even when the concerned Ministers give 10-page memoranda giving the reply, they are sent to us and through the secretariat officials, we are only informed, "Your privilege motion has not been accepted."

We would like you to give us a little more courtesy....

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: On a number of occasions, for instance, on the censorship of mail of Members of Parliament....

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid. Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Why are you so discourteous to us?

MR. SPEAKER: I am going according to the precedents.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I will give you the precedents.

MR. SPEAKER: I am trying to do justice.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Sir, in Delhi, there is no stock of wheat in ration shops.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration. I have not rejected it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Please listen to me. Some journals have already commented on this practice in the Parliament. *The Times of India* has written on this under 'Current Topic'....

MR. SPEAKER: Might be.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Kindly take note of it. Don't brush away our criticism that way.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not that. Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari. (Interruptions).

12.07 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL NEWSPRINT PAPER MILLS LTD., NEPANAGAR (MADHYA PRADESH) FOR 1980-81 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited, Nepanagar (Madhya Pradesh) for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Newsprint Paper Mills Limited, Nepanagar (Madhya Pradesh) for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. 3540/82].

APPRENTICESHIP (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1982.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Apprenticeship (Amendment) Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 24(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th January, 1982, under sub-section (3) of section 37 of the Apprentices Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3541/82].

REVIEWS ON AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE, JADAVPUR, CALCUTTA FOR 1980-81, INDIAN NATIONAL SCIENCE ACADEMY, NEW DELHI FOR 1980-81.. SREE CHITRA TIRUNAL INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY, TRIVANDRUM, KERALA FOR 1980-81 ETC., ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English version) of the Indian Association for the cultivation of Science, Jadavpur, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81 along with Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Jadavpur, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81 and (b) reasons for delay in laying the Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3542/82].

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Raman Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1980-81 along with Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 and (b) reasons for delay in laying the Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3543/82].
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum, Kerala for the year 1980-81.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum, Kerala, for the year 1980-81 and (b) reasons for delay in laying the report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3544/82].
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Raman Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1980-81 along with Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Raman Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1980-81 and (b) reasons for delay in laying the Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3545/82].
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Science Congress Association, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81 along with Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Science Congress Association, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81 and (b) reasons for delay in laying the Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3546/82].

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL SECURITY FORCE
(FIRST AMENDMENT) RULES, 1982 AND
NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA
SERVICES ACT, 1951.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND
DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBA-
IAH): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Central Industrial Security Force (First Amendment) Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 189 in Gazette of India dated the 27th February, 1982, under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3547/82].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) The Indian Administrative Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 1982, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 219 in Gazette of India dated the 6th March, 1982.

(ii) The Indian Police Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 1982, published in Notification No. G.S.R., 220 in Gazette of India dated the 6th March, 1982. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3548/82].

NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAN-
ARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on
the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 244(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th March, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of Belgian Francs and Danish Kroners into Indian currency or vice-versa in supersession of Notification dated the 1st January, 1982, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3549/82].

12.09 hrs.

I

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTY-EIGHT REPORT

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras North): Sir, I beg to present the Thirty-eight Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): What about my Calling Attention on the shortage of wheat in Delhi ration shops? Only today I did not get my wheat from the ration shop. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I have not rejected; it is under my consideration. Nothing goes on record. Shri Eduardo Faleiro.

(Interruptions)*

12.10 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DEATH OF MILCH CATTLE DUE TO INJECTION OF SUB-STANDARD VACCINE AGAINST RINDERPEST

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Sir, I call the attention of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"Reported death of about five thousand milch cattle due to injection of substandard vaccine against rinderpest supplied by Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, Bareilly."

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): The outbreak of rinderpest was

reported in the Union Territory of Delhi in late September, 1981. The affected areas were visited by the officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, who had extended advice to the concerned officers of the Delhi Administration. The Deputy Commissioner, Livestock Health had visited the affected area on 31st October, 1981 alongwith the Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry of Delhi Administration. Instructions were issued on the spot and followed by a D. O. letter from the Animal Husbandry Commissioner addressed to the Development Commissioner, Delhi on 6th November, 1981 giving the details of the action to be taken for combating the epidemic.

The Assistant Commissioner (Rinder pest) of the Ministry of Agriculture had a meeting with the Development Commissioner, Delhi Administration on 3rd November, 1981 as a further follow up measure. The Animal Husbandry Commissioner had also visited the affected areas on 1st December, 1981 and had given, on the spot instructions, which were followed up by a note on the visit sent to the Development Commissioner, Delhi Administration, on 2nd December, 1981, incorporating recommendations to be immediately followed, for control of the epidemic.

A task force comprising Joint Commissioner (Livestock Health), Head Division of Virology of I. V. R. I. and Deputy Director (Animal Husbandry), Delhi Administration, was constituted to suggest short term and long term measures to control the disease outbreak. A.D.O. letter dated 11-12-1981 from the Secretary (Agriculture and Cooperation) to the Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration was sent giving the recommendations made by the Task Force. The D.O. letter had highlighted the fact that the advice rendered by Animal Husbandry Commissioner, which had been communicated to the Delhi Administration has not been fully implemented. The D.O. letter also made suggestions regarding the sanitary disposal of the carcasses.

12.12 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair].

The Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration, in his reply dated 22nd December, 1981 had acknowledged the valuable advice and suggestions rendered by the Animal Husbandry Commissioner and informed that 60,000 vaccinations had been carried out till then against rinderpest.

I would like to inform that the Indian Veterinary Research Institute is the premier Research Institute in the country conducting research on various aspects of livestock health and production. The Division of Biological Products of I.V.R.I. is producing a number of vaccines against important livestock diseases and one of them is Tissue Culture Vaccine against rinderpest. The Institute had supplied 1,40,250 doses of Tissue Culture Rinderpest vaccine between 22-10-1981 and 1-3-1982 to the Delhi Administration. All the batches of vaccine supplied were well within the effective period of utilisation and had been subjected to safety tests before issue. Therefore, to say that the vaccine against rinderpest supplied by I.V.R.I. was sub-standard is not correct.

Under the Drugs and Cosmetic Act, it is required that labelling should display general monogram on viral vaccines. Each ampoule or at least 50 per cent of the ampoules in a lot should contain at least the following print:—

1. T.C.R.P. Vaccine
2. Batch number and year
3. General information for use

This information is printed on the vials. This requirement of the Act was complied with by the I.V.R.I. in all cases of the vaccine supplied to Delhi Administration.

It has been ascertained that the vaccine against rinderpest had also been obtained by the Delhi Administration from State Biological Products Units of Rajasthan and Punjab located at Jaipur and Ludhiana respectively.

The Head of the Division of Virology of the I.V.R.I. had visited the site of outbreaks and the biological products Units of Rajasthan and Punjab. According to his report the vaccines, both goat tissue vaccine and tissue culture vaccine, supplied to Delhi Administration by all the three sources did conform to the prescribed standards. He had further observed that the proof of the efficacy of the tissue culture vaccine of the I.V.R.I. lies in the control of rinderpest outbreaks in Gharoli Dairy Colony under the Delhi Administration.

As regards the exact number of deaths due to rinderpest, it had not been possible to obtain the correct information till last night from the Delhi Administration. Now I may add that it has been reported that 958 cattle died from rinderpest from these four colonies.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is one of those matters which highlight in this House the wide gap that exists between practice and profession. Day in and day out we all in this House, most of us, at least, make it a point to express our sympathy and our concern for the poor farmers in this country. We go on saying that they are the backbone of our economy and I have no doubt that what we express in this House is expressed genuinely and is a sincere expression of our intentions. But how a callous, inefficient and careless administration can destroy all these intentions and bring all these intentions to nought is shown in this Call-Attention; this Call-Attention brings to light how the backs of our poor farmers can be broken, how our economy can be destroyed, in the very heart of the country, in Delhi itself. The allegations are supply of sub-standard vaccine and the inefficient way in which the whole situation of this rinderpest epidemic in different dairies in Delhi, within the jurisdiction of the Delhi Administration, has been handled. It has killed 5,000 heads of cattle and if the allegation is not denied by the hon. Minister...

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I have denied. It is 958 and not 5,000.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: In the original reply it is said that it has not been possible to ascertain the exact number of deaths...

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I have mentioned just now.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I stand corrected. Still I would request the hon. Minister to go into this because my information has not come from the newspaper, my information has come from people who have been in these dairies that the number of deaths is much higher. I can go further and say that no less a person than my illustrious and distinguished colleague, Shri H. K. L. Bhagat, a Member of Parliament from Delhi, who has been expressing his greatest concern for the people of Delhi, for the poor of Delhi, has been bringing this matter to the notice of the Ministers, senior Ministers—I say 'Ministers', in plural,—of the Government of India for the last two months. And what has happened? The result is that the epidemic continues. Anyway, let us not lose our temper on this. Let us address ourselves to the plight of these poor people who have been suffering.

The epidemic started in the month of September in Gazipur, within the Delhi Administration. Who were the sufferers because of this epidemic? The poorer among the poor, the farmers who had been settled in that area some time in 1976-77. Some of these people own not more than ten heads of cattle. A person coming from rural areas knows that a buffalo costs Rs. 4,000 or more and the cattle has been bought with loans. If ten heads of cattle die in a family, it will take two or three generations for the family to recover from that. This is the consequence.

Let us see how the whole situation has been tackled. The hon. Minister has rightly pointed out that this epidemic started in late September, 1981. In September, 1981, deaths started taking place, but it was not until about one and a half months later that the police issued instructions at the request of the Delhi Administration.

The Delhi Administration took steps so that the police issued instructions to declare this Gazipur dairy area as an area affected by rinderpest, so that the cattle do not go out of this area. It was, as I said, about one and a half months later that the Deputy Commissioner of Police issued instructions to stop the movement of the cattle outside that area. But still the cattle from that area are roaming throughout Delhi because there are no sufficient precautions. There is no sufficient control to prevent the spread of the cattle in all directions. The cattle have been dying. So, having died, what are the precautions taken to see that the disease does not spread? As you know, rinderpest is highly contagious among the cattle population. It moves in an epidemic form and very fast. Do you know what are the precautions being taken? Precautions being taken are nil to dispose of the carcasses. As far as I know there are no arrangements for incineration in Delhi to dispose of the carcasses. Carcasses are not buried. What is being done is that the private contractors are taking these carcasses, remove the skins and leave them there for the vultures to take hold of them. This is the position and the carcasses can be seen all over Ghazipur, Gharoli and Madanpur Khadar. They can be seen all over these areas, and they are exposed to the vultures and it is spreading in this way. The skin is removed and is used as leather. As you know, the skin itself is a transmitter of the epidemic. This way this epidemic is going all over India due to lack of proper precautions in controlling this epidemic and in disposing of the carcasses. That is what I would mention at this stage.

The point that has been made with a certain amount of anguish is that the vultures who come there—here in Delhi affect the aircraft. Sometime ago you know—I think it was a couple of months back—in Agra one jet plane, just because a feather got into the engine, suffered serious damage and the plane crashed. This way it is going on. What has happened now? There are many aspects of the inefficient way in which the Delhi Administration has been tackling the

situation. These cattle moved out to the next area which is Gharoli. It is proved and it is accepted that in Gharoli this epidemic has already spread. No less a person—I will just quote here from a report of Mr. R.P. Bansal, Head, Division of Virology, IVRI, Mukteswar—Camp Delhi, dated 26th February 1982—then the Head of the Division of Virology of IVRI, Mukteswar Say—he is giving a report regarding the suspected outbreak of rinderpest in Delhi colonies—in para 1:

“The disease was first noticed on 17th January, 1981 by the Veterinary Asst. Surgeon in Shed No. 71 where the affected animals were brought from Gharoli Dairy Complex.”

So the affected animals were brought from the Gharoli Complex. Uptill now there have been several deaths and it has been proved and there is enough proof that this epidemic is spreading in Gharoli and yet Gharoli has not been declared as an area where the epidemic rinderpest is existing. Up to this day it has not been so declared and the cattle move freely and there is no control and the machinery have not been geared to deal with the situation in Gharoli itself. This report deals with the outbreak of rinderpest in this colony of Madanpur Khadar. Coming from a senior officer of the division, it does show the way the Delhi Administration operates. He had requested the Disease Investigation Officers—I quote from this letter:

“The Disease Investigation Officer has been requested to collect the requisite material from this dairy (that is the Madanpur Khadar dairy) for confirmation of the diagnosis. But, unfortunately, the material once collected was sent...”

Imagine, it was sent by post and subsequently it did not reach Mukteswar though so many days have lapsed. Can you believe it, can you imagine the callousness and the carelessness and lack of perspective of a man, the Veterinary Officer, who sends the organs of the dead animals by post?

And they never reached at all. This is the way they are working.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It cannot be sent by post. The Post Office will not accept it.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Well, Sir. This is what Mr. Bansal said. He is the in-charge of the Virology Division. He is saying this. I am repeating it again.

“The Disease Investigating Officer had been requested to collect the requisite material from this dairy for confirmation of the diagnosis. But, unfortunately, the material once collected was sent by post.”

This is the way it was sent.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why unfortunately?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Not only unfortunately, Sir. It is most unreasonable. There are no words which can describe this type of action. This is the way it has been going in. These absolute callousness—I repeat callousness—on the part of the Delhi Administration in dealing with the whole affair.

Now we shall come to the main point which is the point of vaccine. The Hon. Minister has mentioned this here of course, on the information received by him, that under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, it is necessary that labelling should display on the materials general monogram containing the type of vaccine batch number, year and general information for use.

If the hon. Minister or Government today goes and seizes this material, it will be found out. To begin with in the veterinary hospital in this particular colony of Madanpur Khadar, he will find that a large number of vials have no labelling at all. My definite information is that these ampoules and vials and these materials were received without any labelling; nor have they the place of origin, the source, the date of expiry etc. None of these things were mentioned in these ampoules. This is my information. Even today the samples are there. I request the Government to order an enquiry into this and immediately seize

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro] these samples for further investigation. The samples will show that, for instance, the material is absolutely substandard. The colour of the ampoules is supposed to be something like light pinkish but, in many of the samples, it is reddish. Before a large gathering of veterinarians an experiment was made by one of the doctors. He inserted a wire inside the ampoules which are supposed to be airtight. This was done in the presence of the doctors present at that time. More than this, the Government itself admits that these vaccines are ineffective. The cattle was vaccinated and, in several of the farms, they were revaccinated five times more than the dose prescribed. In some places where there is no outbreak of the disease such a thing was done. The only conclusion from this can possibly be, as the Government itself, the Administration itself, admits, that the vaccine is ineffective. Therefore, the dose not less than five times the prescribed dose had to be given. I can give you an example. Cross-bred cows of CDF, Madanpur Khadar got full immunity with single normal dose given in November, 1981. Again they were revaccinated on 23-2-82 with 5 times the normal dose of TCv. keeping in view the outbreak of this disease—amongst buffaloes in the dairy farm. Two of the immuned cross-bred cows who were revaccinated with 5 times the normal dose on 24-2-82 died on 4-3-1982 and 5-3-1982. Post-mortum was conducted and the report confirmed the diagnosis of rinderpest. Then again, Holstein Friesian bred cows of Government Breeding Farm at Setbari who were vaccinated already with normal dose, were revaccinated with 5 times the normal dose. So, Sir, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will order seizure of the ampoules and also seize the registers from the place these ampoules were issued to find out the date of manufacture and also to verify whether the validity had expired quality and also seize the records and registers of the receiving places to find out whether the same vaccines or some other vaccines were used. Will the Government order an inquiry as to why five times dose was necessary and why it was given even in those farms where there was no epidemic?

Now, Sir, this inefficiency goes from the top of Delhi Administration down to Assis-

tant Veterinary Surgeons. Assistant Veterinary Surgeons are in a state of absolute frustration. There are no chances of promotion in this line. A man recruited as Assistant Veterinary Surgeon. Retires as Assistant Veterinary Surgeon. Their scales of pay are the lowest. Let me give the details.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How is it relevant here?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: It is relevant in pointing out that of the administration and the people who are incharge of executing certain laws are frustrated and feel injustice is being done to them then the whole scheme will be destroyed and it would be better to pay them something more rather than lose crores of rupees. We are losing unspecified amount of money. Sir, even our exports of leather can get affected once the word goes out that the leather being exported is affected.

Now, Sir, the pay-scales are:

Haryana	.. Rs. 850-1500
Punjab	.. Rs. 900-1700
U.P.	.. Rs. 725-1725
Delhi	.. Rs. 550-900

The pay-scale is the lowest in Delhi. This situation has got to be corrected. Frustration should not be there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are the qualifications the same?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: The qualifications and the duties are the same but the pay-scales are different.

Sir, on the check-posts the cattle which come from outside should be checked and vaccinated but I understand staff is not there and even the cabins required for this are not there. At Badarpur one cabin or the wooden khokha broke down three years ago but till today it has not been repaired although Rs. 55,000/- have been allotted for this purpose and the work may not cost more than Rs. 3,000/- to Rs. 4,000/-.

So, Sir, will Government ensure that the vaccine is not sub-standard and also seize the ampoules at Madanpur Khadar? Will

the Government seize the records of the place of issue of these ampoules and also of the place of receipt to verify whether they are the same vaccines which were actually injected?

Will the Government tighten and control this, so that it does not spread further? In short will the Government awaken the Delhi Administration, to do something at least now immediately; because, a good example is better than a lot of words?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The outbreak of this epidemic in Delhi is a very unfortunate event.

We have been thinking that Northern India particularly had been free from this disease for a long time. But, I must say this, that India can rightly claim the credit for more or less eradicating this epidemic from the country. During the mid-fifties the incidence of rinderpest in India was 196 cattle per lakh per year; whereas now it is only 1 animal per lakh population per year. But still it is a fact that the disease broke out in Delhi. Sir, I must strongly refute the charge of the hon. Member when he said that Mr. H. K. L. Bhagat met one Minister or so many Ministers and no action was taken by the Government of India. Sir, the fact remains that as soon as Mr. Bhagat brought it to my notice, in this very presence, immediately, I telephoned the officers concerned and ordered them to go to these camps, and to call scientists from I.V.R.I. Izatnagar. Immediate action was taken on the very next day. The very next day teams of officers visited these camps. Delhi Administration also took immediate action. Immediately the incidence of this disease was reported, they started vaccinating the cattle, sight from the 26th of September. The first report was received by them according to my information, on the 25th of September. So, they have taken immediate action thereon. Delhi has a population of about 2 lakh cattle and buffaloes. The outbreak of this disease was reported only in 4 colonies. The position at present is that in 3 of these colonies, Ghazipur, Gharoli and Masoodpur, no further disease is there; no animal is affected at present. It is only in Madanpur Khadar colony that 25 cattle are still reported to be affected. But we have been able to control this epidemic. Since the first report was received in September, more

than 80,000 cattle have been vaccinated. From the 1st of April of last year, till now, more than 1,86,000 animals have been vaccinated. The vaccine was also issued within the period within which it was efficacious, as per the information received from the IVRI and other sources. No vaccine has been issued after the expiry period. It was properly tested by the manufacturers as to what is the period within which it has to be used. It is just possible that during transit, during transportation, some slips might have been removed. The vacuum on the ampoules can be released. Some ampoules may have been found, as the hon. Member has said, with discoloured vaccine. It is bound to happen if there is no vacuum existing in the ampoules, but these types of vials are not supposed to be used by the veterinary doctors. It is a very ordinary thing which even a layman would know. If it is not properly sealed it is not to be used. All this stuff has to be rejected and thrown away. But this does not mean that all that stock supplied was discoloured. Anyway, one thing is certain that when vaccine is issued by any manufacturing institute, it is certified as being valid for the period till which it is found to be efficacious for use. It is also true that some cattle were vaccinated with five times the dose. When an epidemic breaks out, for boosting up the immunity in the cattle and to make it doubly certain that the cattle are not affected, sometimes larger doses are administered by veterinarians. This is a general practice. There is nothing wrong about it. May be some cattle were also revaccinated. They might have been vaccinated earlier in the normal course. They were again vaccinated after the outbreak of this epidemic. It is only because it is very difficult to identify in a particular camp and to pinpoint as to which cattle were vaccinated and which not vaccinated earlier. Therefore, to be on the safe side, it does not cause any harm if a booster dose is again administered. I do not know, what is so exciting about all these points that the hon. Members has mentioned.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: It is a basic thing in the manual that the cattle are segregated and kept separately. They have to be identified. One which has been vaccinated has to be identified by some mark on them etc.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I hope you will be able to go and visit these colonies and see for yourself how these cattle are huddled up, and ask the owners whether they themselves would be able to say which cow or buffalo was vaccinated and which was not vaccinated. The owners themselves would know it.

As I have already said this vaccine was produced in three institutes. IVRI is one of our premier institutions for veterinary sciences. The vaccine that is being produced in India is found to be quite useful and efficacious, and it is only with this vaccine indigenously produced that we have been able to control this disease throughout the country. But as it is at present if there are still any doubts existing in the minds of the hon. Members, I have no objection in sending my officers again to see for themselves the conditions and also to look into the allegations of callousness on the part of the Delhi Administration. And if we find that they have been slow in taking action, we shall certainly point it out to the head of the Administration that is the Lt. Governor, and ask him to take proper action.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, at the outset, I would like to say that we do not mean any confrontation with the hon. Minister personally on this question. We are speaking for the animals, the dumb mute millions, on whom depends the livelihood of millions of farmers. The hon. Minister must have some sympathy towards the animals at least. This subject has not been raised as a consequence of the news items in the newspaper only, we are, in fact, very much interested in helping the hon. Minister to streamline the administration. We want to bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister, how the bureaucrats and the machinery to look after these things functions. This Parliament which is the sovereign body, has every right to discuss this subject. The hon. Minister should not feel that we have any confrontation with him. And he can repudiate the charges. 'Sub-standard vaccine kills 5,000 cows' is a news item which has appeared in the newspapers. This is apart from the information that we have gathered. Already my friend, Shri Faleiro, has submitted the information a little exhaustively. This is not based on imaginary facts, out on the facts

collected by the local people, representatives of the people and from various other sources and expert-opinion; and from the reports of the IVRI, functioning since 1977. It has been reported and is based on the press clippings that I have gone through. It is based on the functioning and differences among the scientists who produce the results, on what is called the inventions; their researches, their conclusions and deliberations doubting themselves, clashing themselves regarding the administration of that. This is a premier institution of this country where the great scientists have evolved this and made research. The question is whether the vaccine which was developed in the institute showed that it was the proper vaccine. Whether the research was made on the basis of proper analysis, whether the research operations were properly done, and it was properly packed, properly distributed: whether there were any ampoules passed. These are the questions which are to be looked into.

Rinderpest is a dirty disease; it is a deadly disease. This is a disease which spreads like wild fire.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The information given is 958. You correct yourself. 5,000 is not correct.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The information supplied by the Hon. Minister is not in conformity with the subject that we have raised. The subject raised was whether the vaccine killed 5,000 cows. Of late he has admitted. He had not supplied the information to us earlier. Now, he has stated that still he is collecting the information. Therefore, he is in the process of collecting the information on the basis of the Calling Attention notice. Now, he has come out partly, because the information must have been suppressed by the Administration or Officers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Information has got to come from Yama! There he has taken sometime.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, widespread rinderpest is a reality. The question is how has this disease been treated?

The recent reports of the Delhi Administration and of the stalwarts of the Veterinary Department, of great scientists have come out with a conclusion and I will read out their deliberations. It is a long history.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please don't. It will take time

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Why not, Sir. It will be helpful to the Minister to take stock of the situation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Calling Attention has to be completed within half an hour. Not only today every day we take at least two hours.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, there is no hard and fast rule. It is a very serious matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you quote rule, then I will abide by the rule.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, don't we owe our duty to Parliament in cleansing the Administration and bringing out meaningful deliberations and conclusions?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa, you have got to conduct the proceedings of the House, according to the rules.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, within the four corners of the rules, I am holding the floor now. I would like to submit the observations made not by me, not by any other Member. I am submitting because our hon. Minister is strong enough to take action. That is why I want to bring this to his notice.

One Dr. Zail Singh complained about the non-availability of refrigerator, syringes, needles, aspirins, gum-boots, sterilisers. And most of the hospitals in the rural areas of Delhi complained about the frequent failures of electricity during the operations on animals. The poor farmers are dependent on milk from these buffaloes and cows owned by them. (They sell their milk and eke out their livelihood. They are all farmers. Our

20-point economic programme is in operation to help farmers—and even these animals. The poor farmers have lost these animals because of negligence and dereliction of duty by these officers. Have these animals been insured or not? We do not know what has happened.

The Minister has not collected full information. His information is also not related to the disease mentioned in the question raised. This dirty disease is spreading for the last one year. Even one Dr. Doop Singh has complained about the non-availability of medicines in various parts of Delhi.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Is he a doctor?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: There are so many people having doctorates, and names like Sharma etc.

Of course, the Minister said that they have controlled rinderpest in Northern India. He has not said it about the South. That is why I kept quiet.

This is the biggest tragedy for the dumb animals, for whom we must speak in Parliament to-day. We must have sympathy for them, and shed tears. To-day our economy is dependent on buffaloes and other animals. We are dependent on Haryana buffaloes and cows. And there are buffaloes in other parts of the country. We are proud of these buffaloes in Haryana.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): One correction, Sir; we are not dependent only on buffaloes from Haryana, but also on the Agriculture Minister who is from Haryana.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: He has forgotten the Haryana bulls.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: There are different categories of animals in other parts of the country. So, protecting them is very necessary.

Here is a case where even the carcasses have been removed and dumped in wrong places. The doctors were

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

afraid that this fact might be disclosed to the people. So, ultimately the doctors worked in collusion with those people. If the dirty disease spread to the other animals, then the milk also will not be sold. So, they were in collusion, and dumped the dead animals in such a manner. According to the report with me, the dead cattle were disposed of in a most unhygienic manner. The carcasses were dumped on the ground or were secretly buried. Scientifically speaking, they should have been burnt, to prevent this contagious disease spreading further.

My friend was also mentioning about vultures. We have seen the vultures in Delhi. The vultures have the intelligence to smell things from a distance. These animals have died because of dereliction of duty of certain people. Proper treatment was not given to these animals. They were buried in this manner, with the risk of the disease spreading further, and also increasing the menace of vultures in Delhi; and vultures have been creating trouble for the travelling public.

So, we have to take all these things into consideration. Information has been suppressed from the Minister. The Minister must take serious action against officers responsible for dereliction of duty—whoever they may be. He must get the full facts and assess the situation. Will the Minister do this, and also find out whether these animals had been covered by insurance? Have they been provided any reimbursement of money for the animals they had lost due to the negligence on the part of the officials for not giving them proper treatment at the proper time, owing to the gamut of the whole administration? The scientific researches in this premier Institute are also not helping them. I should not become a hotbed of controversy. The benefits of the scientific research must reach the poor farmers and the Government should see that the animal wealth of this country is protected. On the basis of the performance of the department concerned and the Ministry, some responsibility has to be fixed.

I would like to ask the hon Minister whether he will take serious action against the officers who are found guilty due to dereliction of duty. Would he also issue instruction to them to supply vaccines to the farmers and also find out what remedial measures are necessary in this regard? Would he also conduct further research into this and see that such kind of disease should not spread either in Delhi or elsewhere in this country? Would he also see that the anomalies that exist in the pay-scales of the employees of the Department are also removed so that there is no dissatisfaction in the employees; and also no discrimination should be there.

If necessary, we will also visit the premier Institute and see if there are further remedial measures to be adopted for streamlining the whole thing and also helping my hon Minister to strengthen its administration. We are prepared to offer our services in this regard. Will the hon. Minister try to answer all my questions?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I have already given the information that I was able to collect. I have already said, I am very unhappy about the whole thing. It has been believed that rinderpest was eradicated from these parts of the country; and I do not see any reason why such a large number of animals should have died from a disease which it has been found possible to control or for which vaccines exist and people also know what steps to take to prevent it from spreading. The actual administration is the Delhi Administration in the field. I do not know what action I can take against the delinquent apart from asking my officers in the Ministry of Agriculture to go further into the whole question of the complaints that the hon. members have voiced and to bring everything to the notice of the Delhi Administration or the Home Ministry. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs is also sitting here. He can also look into this matter on his own. I would certainly satisfy myself further as to what action was taken by the officers of my Ministry

after I had instructed them to go all out to see that this disease was controlled; and if I find that they have been wanting or there has been any laxity on the part of officers of the Animal Husbandry Department of my Ministry, I will be responsible for taking action against them.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have said something about compensation.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: We have no scheme about compensation with the Government of India. It is for the Delhi Administration and the Home Ministry to consider these suggestions and they are being noted.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: What about financial assistance and loans?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The hon. Minister is really sympathetic to give compensation. There should be some coordination between the Delhi Administration and them for all these things.

13.00 hrs.

Therefore, it needs only two minutes to reply to the Call Attention. The Home Ministry, the Delhi Administration and the Agriculture Ministry, all are concerned. Something should be done regarding this matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has noted all your points.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I cannot enter into any controversy about the number of deaths that have taken place. I have to rely on... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): It does not come in this because this is a Call Attention Motion. But the fact is that they should be given some financial assistance or easy term loans. This matter was taken up by me with the Finance Ministry and I was advised to contact the Agriculture Ministry. I would just want him to see and tell us what has happened.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I have to reply upon the figures supplied by the

Delhi Administration with regard to the number of deaths.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Fortunately, all of you happen to be ruling Party Members. Therefore, you can do something in the matter.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Not in that way. We never want any such discrimination.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Mr. Lakkappa has pointed out about shortage of some equipment like syringes, needles, gum boots and other things. But the report received by me from the Delhi Administration says that there is no shortage of equipment, as reported by the hon. Member. In any case I am glad for the manner in which hon. Members have raised this question in the House because I myself feel that something more has to be done to look after our cattle wealth in this country. The number of veterinary hospitals is not enough. We are also short of medicines. I hope the States would be able to increase the number of veterinary hospitals, have properly trained people to look after the cattle wealth of the country, because the welfare not only of the farmer, but of the entire country and agriculture depends upon our animal wealth and we have to depend more and more on animal draught power too, because with the cost of diesel rising the prices of machinery are also going up. I entirely agree with hon. Members that this is not a question to be brushed away. We want to further look into all the aspects of the matter which have been raised by hon. Members.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Krishna Kumar Goyal.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not take too much time.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल (कोटा) : मैं कुछ नई बातें आपके सामने कहूंगा जो अभी तक कही नहीं गई हैं और जिन

[श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल]

को मंत्री महोदय से जानबूझ कर छिपाया गया है। जो बातें रिकार्ड पर हैं, वही आपकी नालिज में लाऊंगा।

सबसे पहले तो मैं माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय का इस ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करने के लिये आभारी हूँ, साथ ही अपनी गम्भीर घटना हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स के कारस्पोण्डेन्ट श्री अरुण कुमार हमारी नालिज में लाये हैं, जिसके आधार पर हम यहां बहस कर पा रहे हैं, इस के लिये मैं उन को भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ। उन्होंने इस में कई प्वाइन्ट्स हाइ-लाइट किये थे, जिनका आपने अपने स्टेटमेंट में जवाब दिया है। लेकिन कृषि मंत्री जी, मैं आप से यह कहूंगा कि जानबूझकर कई फैक्ट्स आपसे छिपाये गये हैं जो रिकार्ड पर हैं और किसी छोटे व्यक्ति के पास नहीं बल्कि आप ही की मिनिस्ट्री से एटेच्ड एनीमल हस्बैण्ड्री कमिश्नर के पास रिकार्ड पर हैं। उनके पास रिकार्ड में सब चीजें लाई गव हैं कि किस प्रकार से ये दवायें, वक्सीन जो इस बीमारी के लिये काम में लाई जाती हैं, सब-स्टैंडर्ड थीं, किस प्रकार वे एम्प्यूल खाली थे और उसके कारण जो प्रयोग किया गया वह असफल रहा।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ—क्या यह सही है कि 9 फरवरी, 1982 को डा० आर० पी० बंसल, आई० बी० आर० आई०, जो वायरोलाजिस्ट है और मुक्तेश्वर, यू० पी० के हैं, उन की अध्यक्षता में एक कान्फरेंस ओल्ड सैक्रेटेरियट, दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में हुई, जिस को डिप्टी डायरेक्टर, एनीमल हस्बैण्ड्री, दिल्ली ने भी एटेण्ड किया? क्या यह सही है कि उस मीटिंग की मिनिट्स लिखी गई, कुछ निर्णय लिये गये और वे मिनिट्स तथा निर्णय आपके

एनीमल हस्बैण्ड्री कमिश्नर, गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया कृषि मंत्रालय, कृषि भवन, को भेजे गये? यह बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा है, जिस को मैं पूरा नहीं पढ़ना चाहूंगा लेकिन इसमें से कुछ कोट करना चाहूंगा। मैं यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि क्या आपको इसकी जानकारी है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो सूचना आप को दी गई है, वह गलत है और यह जानना चाहूंगा कि उच्च स्तर पर इस घटना के बारे में जो बात छिपाई गई, क्या आप उस की जांच करवाएंगे? क्या आप होम मिनिस्ट्री के माध्यम से यह भी जांच करवाएंगे कि इसमें जो लापरवाही हुई है, उसके लिए कौन जिम्मेवार हैं और जहां से ये वैक्सीन सप्लाई की गई और जोकि सब-स्टैंडर्ड थीं जैसा कि शिकायत आई है, उसके लिए जो लोग दोषी पाए जाएंगे उन को केवल नौकरी से सस्पेंड करने या नौकरी से हटाने की ही बात नहीं होगी, बल्कि क्या आप उन को प्रोसीक्यूट भी कराएंगे सम्बन्धित कानून के अधीन।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, जिस का मैं रेफेंस दे रहा हूँ, उस के पैरा 3 की तरफ मैं राव साहब का ध्यान आपके माध्यम से आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। उसमें यह दिया हुआ है:

"Dr. V. K. Kashyap further pointed out that ampoules of RP vaccines do not contain any information regarding the date of manufacture, date of expiry, batch number, name of the manufacturer, name of the vaccine and the doses per ampoule."

क्या इस घटना से यह साबित नहीं हो जाता कि जो तथ्य समाचारपत्रों के माध्यम से सामने लाये गये, वे सत्य हैं। क्या इससे यह साबित नहीं हो जाता कि

जो वैक्सीन थी, वे सब-स्टैंडर्ड थीं ?
क्या यह बात सत्य नहीं है। इसके बाद
पैरा 4 में यह कहा गया है :

“Dr. V. K. Kashyap further pointed out that ampoules of RP vaccines supplied to the hospital for the control of this disease did not contain the same quantity of medicine and some of the ampoules were defective, some of them were discoloured and some of them were not properly sealed. These ampoules were brought by him for demonstration in the meeting, with the permission of the Chair. Dr. Kashyap stressed that this is one of the factors...”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He should not read it. I will not allow it.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: I am not reading. I am giving a quotation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can put a question. I will not allow reading. I am not permitting it. This is a calling Attention. You know the rules; you are a senior Member; you have been a Minister and all that.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: I am not reading it... (*Interruption*)

An HON. MEMBER: Why are you so angry?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not angry. I am always very kind. But please do not read it. I will not allow you to read it. In the form of a question, you can not make a speech.

I want to make it very clear that the time allotted for the Calling Attention every day is half an hour. But it is 2 O'Clock by the time it is over. Therefore, you please put the question.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: I would have finished it by now, if you had not interrupted me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right. I will not allow you to read it. If you want to read anything, you should have given a copy, to the Speaker, which should have been approved by the Speaker.

Then only you can read it. I am not allowing it. You put the question.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : क्या यह सही है कि जिस मिनट का मैं ने अभी रेफेंस दिया है, उस में डा० कश्यप ने सब-स्टैंडर्ड होने के बारे में, एम्प्यूल खाली होने के बारे में उन का रंग बदल जाने के बारे में शिकायत की थी ? क्या यह भी सही है कि डा० कन्हैया लाल ने उसी मीटिंग के अन्दर यह भी कहा था कि जी० टी० बी० और टी० सी० बी० का जो प्रयोग हो रहा है, वह डिजीज को इरेडीकेट करने के लिए इफेक्टिव नहीं है ?

राव बरेन्द्र सिंह : कौन है, कितना बड़ा साइंटिस्ट है ?

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: I am not going into that controversy. Simply, I am...

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: It is the opinion of somebody. How can you quote it? If you want information from the Government. I will give you all the information. Why are you quoting Tom Dilk and Harry from the country?

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: That is not my purpose. (*Interruptions*). Don't take it otherwise.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : : मैं कह रहा हूँ कि क्या यह रिपोर्ट जो कि एक जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति के द्वारा दी गयी थी, कमिश्नर के द्वारा एग्जामिन की गयी थी और की गयी थी तो एग्जामिन करने के बाद उसने अपनी कोई रिपोर्ट दी है ?

उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस रिपोर्ट का मैंने हवाला दिया है और आप की इजाजत से इस रिपोर्ट को मैं सदन की मेज पर रख रहा हूँ। इस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर

[श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल]

मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा कि अब उचित स्तर पर जांच कराएं और पता लगाएं कि तथ्य क्या हैं। कितने पशु मरे हैं ?

आपको मैं जानकारी देना चाहूंगा कि पहले जो प्रकाशनरी मेजर्स लिये गये थे, मास चेकिंग के, डाक्टर आदि के वे अब अवालिश कर दिये गये हैं। उसी का परिणाम यह है कि यह रूप धारण कर गया है और रिण्डरपेस्ट तक आ गयी है। जो पशु मरे हैं उनके बारे में तथ्य यह है कि बड़े कीमती पशु जो हमने इम्पोर्ट किए थे वे पशु भी इस बीमारी का शिकार हो चुके हैं।

अन्त में मैं इस रिपोर्ट* को सदन की टेबल पर रखता हुआ यह निवेदन करूंगा कि देश के हित में इसकी उचित स्तर पर जांच कराएं और दोषी व्यक्तियों को दंडित करें।

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Kindly put it on the Table of the House.

AN HON. MEMBER: How can he put it? He cannot put it on the Table.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will examine it; not on the Table.

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : डिप्टी स्पीकर सर, माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल उठाये हैं उनका तफसील में मैं पहले जवाब दे चुका हूं। मैं मानता हूं कि दिल्ली जैसे बड़े शहरों में जहां कि ज्यादा पशु रखे जाते हैं, बीमारी का ज्यादा खतरा पैदा हो जाता है। वहां के लिए कायदे कानून भी अच्छे बनने चाहिए और बने भी हुए हैं। उनको लागू भी अच्छी तरह से किया जाना चाहिए।

मैं नहीं समझता कि जिस तरह से दूध के पशुओं की कालोनियां बन रही हैं उनमें सफाई का खास इंतजाम रखा जाता है। दिल्ली शहर से बाहर निकालने के लिए दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने हुकूम दिया है, लेकिन वहां भी सफाई का जो स्टैंडर्ड अपनाया जाना चाहिए, वह अपनाया जाता है या नहीं, इसकी मैं देखभाल करूंगा।

कुछ इन्होंने जिक्र किया कि दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के किसी अफसर ने या किसी और ने वेक्सीन खराब और डिकलर्ड पाया। यह बात मैं पहले मान चुका हूं कि ट्रांसपोर्टेशन के वक्त वेक्सीन खराब हो जाता है, डिकलर्ड हो जाता है या उस पर चिट अलग हो सकती है। कोई बच ऐसा आ जाता है कि उस पर चिट नहीं होती। लेकिन जिस पर चिट नहीं होती उसके बारे में इस बात का सर्टिफिकेट होना चाहिए कि इस डिब्बे के अन्दर यह बैच है और उसकी एक्सपायरी डेट यह है। जहां तक आपका यह कहना है कि हमारे महकमे के नोटिस में पहले यह बात लायी गयी थी तो उसकी मैं जरूर देखभाल करूंगा कि जहां जहां वेक्सीन तैयार होती है, वहां खास तौर पर अपने अफसरों को भेज कर जांच कराऊंगा कि जब वे पैक करते हैं, या सील करते हैं तो उस वक्त पूरी एहतियात बरतते हैं या नहीं। इस मामले में सरपराइज्ड चेकिंग भी कराऊंगा। यह एक बहुत जरूरी चीज है। इसका स्टैंडर्ड कायम रहना चाहिए। इसकी तरफ आपने तवाज्जह दिलायी है कि ये ठीक तरह से पैक कराये जाएं। यह ठीक है कि अगर ये बातें न हों तो यह बीमारी दूर नहीं कर सकते हैं और उन लोगों के खिलाफ यह धोखा होगा। अगर किसी इंस्टीच्यूट में यह पाया जाता है तो कायदे

*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission the Report was not treated as laid on the Table.

कानून के मुताबिक जो भी एक्शन लिया जा सकता है, वह जरूर लिया जाएगा। इसकी तसल्ली मैं आपको कराता हूँ।

मिनट्स जो आपने बताये, वे मेरे नोटिस में नहीं हैं। क्या मिनट्स थे, किसने दिये थे, मैं उनको जरूर देखूंगा और जरूर पड़ताल करूंगा। अगर किसी की तरफ से उसमें ढिलायी पायी गयी तो जरूर एक्शन लिया जाएगा।

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Bala-sore): I am thankful to the hon. Minister that he has understood the seriousness of the problems. We all know that this matter relates to the lives and deaths of animals who cannot express their feelings and sufferings like human beings. I am thankful to him that he has assured this House that he will look into the matter personally and see that if there is any lacuna or that any slackness among the officials will not be tolerated. The hon. Minister in his statement has told that the number of deaths of the cattle is 958. I do not agree with him. Let him conduct an enquiry through proper agency about the fact of the actual deaths. Even the cattle owners are not going to disclose the reason of death of the cattle by rinderpest disease. They have a fear that the area may be declared as rinderpest zone. The cattle owners are maintaining their livelihood by selling milk etc. If they disclose this disease they will be prohibited to sell the milk. Because of that fear they are not reporting the matter to the authority. As per my information the number is more than 5,000. This includes buffaloes, cow and calf. This may kindly be got verified.

The hon. Minister stated that this disease was previously confined to Ghazi-pur, Mehrauli and Madanpur which are not even urban areas. Because proper action was not taken, therefore, the disease spread and contaminated urban areas. So, the responsibility should be fixed as to why it was not checked at the primary stage.

The hon. Minister in his reply has stated that Animal Husbandary Commissioner had visited the affected area on 1st December, 1981 had given on the spot instructions which were followed by a note on the visit, sent to the Development Commissioner, Delhi Administration, on 2nd December, 1981 incorporating recommendations to be immediately followed for control of the epidemic. I would like to know those instructions? Is it a fact that one of the instructions was to increase the dose of vaccine to five times. After these instructions 1200 cattle were re-vaccinated. But most of these died. What was the reason of the advice to increase the dose by five times?

One thing, I cannot understand. In spite of the d.o. letter from the Secretary in the Department of Agriculture and Co-operation to the Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration, the cattle which died due to rinderpest, are thrown in the open field and in the open air. This is another reason for the contamination and spreading of this rinderpest disease. In spite of the D.O. letter from the Secretary, Agriculture and Co-operation, the Delhi Administration has not followed it up. It was not carried out. Then, how can we expect that this type of epidemic disease can be checked and the miserable lives of the poor cattle saved? I would request the hon. Minister kindly to take up this issue with the concerned Ministries so that in case of any default or slackness on the part of the Delhi Administration, that can be suitably tackled.

In his statement, the hon. Minister has stated that under the Drugs and Cosmetic Act, labelling should display general monogram on viral vaccines. About 50 per cent of the ampoules in a lot should contain, at least, the following print:—

- (i) T.C.R.P. Vaccine
- (ii) Batch No. and year
- (iii) General information for use.

But one thing, I could not understand, why the date of expiry was not displayed on those vaccines? The hon. Minister may kindly clarify. The Minister, in his statement, has stated that the Head of

[Shri Chintamani Jena]

the Division of Virology of the IVRI had visited the site of the outbreaks and the biological units of Rajasthan and Punjab. According to his report, the vaccines, both goat tissue vaccines and tissue culture vaccines supplied to Delhi Administration by all the three sources did conform to the prescribed standards. In this connection, I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the serious allegations against the IVRI for the last three or four years. Should we rely on the report of the IVRI? I would request the hon. Minister kindly to see that the vaccine which has already been sealed, is verified through the reliable agencies other than the IVRI.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister has already mentioned in the reply earlier. You are repeating many things from the same reply.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: My submission is that we should not rely on the report of the IVRI. I would request the hon. Minister kindly to verify the genuineness of these vaccines through other reliable agencies.

Before concluding I would like to know about the rehabilitation of the poor cattle owners who lost their cattle which were purchased by taking loans of some thousand rupees. My hon. friend Mr. Lakshappa has already told about the rehabilitation of the loaner, and it should be taken with utmost sincerity.

I would request the hon. Minister to take up the issue with the Delhi Administration and the concerned Ministries including the Finance Ministry about which my friend Mr. Bhagat has already taken up. I would request the Minister to kindly take up this issue and see that these poor cattle owners are rehabilitated.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Sir, I have taken note of all the suggestions given by the hon. Member.

As the hon. Member knows, this is a contagious disease. We shall draw the attention of Delhi Administration to-

wards the need for enforcing rules for sanitation in these cattle colonies. This is most important because it is necessary that diseased animals are segregated, pure water is supplied to healthy animals and there is no overcrowding also of cattle population in any particular area. We shall look into all that through the Delhi Administration. The instructions exist on how to print the monograph on ampoules. They also have to provide a slip with every package giving all the information about the date of manufacture, the date of expiry and the type of vaccine, etc. If there is any carelessness in packing in any of the Institutes, we shall again reiterate the instructions and we shall ensure that they are observed.

डा० ए० यू० आज़मी (जौनपुर) :
डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं जिनके पास न जमीन है, न उद्योग है, न मुलाजमत है और न जायदाद है जिससे अपनी गुज़र-बसर कर सकें। उनमें से बहुत से मजदूरी करते हैं, जानवरों की सवारी खींचते हैं और दूध बेच कर अपनी रोज़ी कमाते और लोगों की ज़रूरत पूरी करते हैं। ऐसी सूरत में सरकार ने अपने प्रोग्राम का कोई ऐलान किया है कि हम इनकी मदद भी और हिफ़ाज़त करेंगे? वैक्सीन बनाने का सेन्टर हरियाणा में भी है। देश के लोगों की दूध की ज़रूरत को यह ग़्वाले लोग पूरा करते हैं; लेकिन अफ़सोस है कि सरकार के इतने इंतज़ाम के बावजूद भी प्रति आदमी दूध कंजमेशन का रेट गिर रहा है। 1945 में जब हम आज़ाद नहीं थे। तब एक आदमी को 150 ग्राम दूध मिलता था, 1951 में 130 ग्राम रह गया और अब कहा जाता है कि 110 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति है। लेकिन अगर प्रोडक्शन (पैदावार) और आबादी के रेशियो को जोड़ा जाय तो प्रति व्यक्ति 100 ग्राम से भी कम पड़ता है। इतनी केयरलेसनेस हो रही है जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि अच्छी

ब्रीड के जानवरों का प्रोटेक्शन नहीं कर सके और लापरवाही की वजह से तकरीबन 5,000 जानवर मर गये। अखबार में निकला है कि बैज न० नहीं है, मैनूफैक्चरिंग और एक्सपायरी डेट नहीं है और वैक्सीन डिसक्लर हो गई थी। इस सिलसिले में मंत्री जी ने इस बात को डिनाई किया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब भी कोई मैटर हम लोग रोज करते हैं तो वह नेशनल इंटरेस्ट में कहते हैं। लेकिन हमारा ट्रेंड है कि जब भी कोई बात कही जाती है तो पूरा डिपार्टमेंट इस बात की कोशिश करता है कि इसको डिनाई किया जाये। मैं आप से उम्मीद नहीं करता हूँ कि आप भी ऐसा ही करेंगे बल्कि कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि जो नुकसान हो रहा है उसको रोका जाय, पूरा किया जाय।

अब देखिये हिन्दुस्तान में फसादात होते हैं, गोलियां चलती हैं, इन्सानी जानें जाती हैं, उसकी केयर तो गवर्नमेंट करती नहीं है, जानवरों की केयर क्या करेगी? हमें तो उमीद नहीं है कि इसमें कोई एक्शन लिया जायेगा, लेकिन हमारी अपोजिशन वालों की खासतौर से ड्यूटी यह है कि उन तक बात पहुंचा दें।

मैं मंत्री जी से रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि इसकी इन्क्वायरी डिपार्टमेंट पर न छोड़ी जाये, डिपार्टमेंट का हर आदमी मिस-गाइड करेगा। कल से जब से कार्लिंग अटेंशन नोटिस मंजूर हुआ है, तभी से दौड़धूप हो गयी होगी कि ऐसी रिपोर्ट तैयार करें कि मंत्री जी को सही बात मालूम न हो और वह कोई एक्शन न ले सकें। मैं रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि इसकी एक इन्क्वायरी कमेटी बैठानी चाहिये और अगर आप बिठाये तो एम० पी० की एक कमेटी बनाये। उसके साथ-साथ यह भी अर्ज करूंगा कि उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट जब आये तो उसको

भी अनुर करें ऐसा न हो कि जैसे लेट श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने ब्लैक शीप (Black-sheep) पर अपनी जो रिपोर्ट दी थी उसमें जिन लोगों को मुजरिम गढ़ा गया था, उनको बाद में प्रमोशन दे दी गई। ऐसा न हो कि मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट की इन्क्वायरी कमेटी रिपोर्ट करे और डिपार्टमेंट के लोग मिस-गाइड कर के आपको और कुछ बता दें और उन जिम्मेदार लोगों को ही प्रमोट करके किसी को अमरीका और किसी को जापान भेज दिया जाये?

आई० वी० आर० आई० सन् 1881 में कायम की गई थी वैक्सीन तैयार करने के लिये, जो कि प्रिवेंटिव मेजर में इस्तेमाल की जा सके और जानवरों की हिफाजत हो सके। उसका बजट करोड़ों का था, लेकिन अभी भी 5 करोड़ का है। उसका नतीजा यह है कि जो वैक्सीन तैयार करते हैं, जो वैक्सीनेशन किया जाता है, उससे 5 हजार जानवर मर गये और बीमारी देहातों से शहरों में फैल जाती है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do you want a Committee of Parliament? You have put all your questions. It is enough. Now the Hon. Minister would reply.

DR. A. U. AZMI: I will mention only the last point.

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : बाकी बातें मुझे लिखकर भेज दीजिये।

डा० ए० यू० आजमी : मिनिस्टर साहब को लिखकर दे दंगे, लेकिन जबानी भी कहकर दंगे। जो कुछ हो रहा है, दुनिया देख रही है।

क्या इस हादसे में 5 हजार से ज्यादा बेजबान जानवर मौत की नींद नहीं सो गये? इस बारे में जिन मेम्बरान

[डा० ए० यू० आजमी]

ने कालिंग अटैशन मोशन दिया था क्या उसके जवाब में मंत्री जी कोई इन्क्वायरी कमेटी एम० पी० जी की बिऽायेंगे, जो थोड़े दिनों में इसके बारे में अपनी रिपोर्ट दे ? क्या इस रिपोर्ट को पिछली रिपोर्टों की तरह रही की टोकरी में न फेंक कर मंत्री महोदय मुजरियों के खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही करेंगे ताकि आइन्दा कोई ऐसी सूरत न हो सके ?

राव बोरेंद्र सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने बातें तो वही कहीं है जो पहले सारी आ चुकी हैं और मैं जवाब भी दे चुका हूँ। अफसोस इस बात का है कि एक बार अखबार पढ़ने के बाद 5,000 की फिगर आनरेबल मेम्बर्स के दिमाग में ऐसी जम गई है कि वजीर के 6 बार कहने के बाद भी कि 5,000 नहीं, 958 मौतें हुई हैं, वह 958 की बात उनके दिमाग में घुस नहीं पाती और 5,000 की बात निकल नहीं पाती। अखबार पर उन को ज्यादा एतबार है, इसका मेरे पास इलाज नहीं है। यह तो मेरी मजबूरी है।

मवेशियों की मौत चाहे 11 हजार की हुई हो, चाहे, 5,000 की हुई हो, अगर कम से कम भी हुई है तो भी मुझे अफसोस उतना ही है। मैं कह चुका हूँ कि मौत नहीं होनी चाहिये, यह वाकई बुरा है और हमें इसका अफसोस है। बाकी जो कुछ किया जा सकता है, एनक्वायरी कर के जिस किसी की कमी पाई जा सकती है, उसके मुताल्लिक हम कदम उठावेंगे। मेरी निगाह में इससे मेम्बराने-पार्लियामेंट की कमेटी का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता। जिस श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु की कमेटी का माननीय सदस्य ने जिक्र किया है, वह मेम्बराने-पार्लियामेंट की कमेटी नहीं थी, बल्कि वह कमेटी खुद आई० सी० ए० आर० ने बनाई थी, जिसके वह मेम्बर थे। हम दो साल तक उस रिपोर्ट की इन्तजार

करते रहे। उनकी जिन्दगी में वह रिपोर्ट नहीं आई। श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु की नागहानी कफ़ात के बाद उनके साहबजादे ने वह रिपोर्ट मुझे पहुंचाई। (व्यवधान) पहले कुछ आई थी, लेकिन कम्पलीट रिपोर्ट उनकी जिन्दगी में नहीं आई। उसकी आखिरी किस्त बाद में पहुंची। मेम्बराने-पार्लियामेंट की कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर सरकार पूरा ध्यान देती है। यह नहीं होता कि उस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। यह मामला ऐसा है कि इस बारे में महकमाना कार्रवाई ही काफ़ी होगी। यह दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का मामला है। हम इसकी जितनी देख-भाल कर सकेंगे, करेंगे।

डा० ए० यू० आजमी : इसकी एनक्वायरी डिपार्टमेंट से न कराइए, बल्कि सी० बी० आई० से कराइए। आज जो रिपोर्ट आपको मिली है वह रिपोर्ट का थर्ड पार्ट है। रिपोर्ट का यह पहला और दूसरा पार्ट वह अपनी जिंदगी में भेज चुके थे।

13.36 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Damage to standing rabi crops in Madhya Pradesh by recent hailstorms.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna): This year rains in the months of October and November, 1981, had brightened the prospects of a good rabi crop in Madhya Pradesh. According to official estimates, the total value of average crop before hailstorms was expected to be Rs. 11834.83 lakhs. Unfortunately, on the 10th January 1982, widespread hailstorms occurred simultaneously in ten districts. The hailstorms and heavy rains continued till the 4th February and as many as 35 districts out of the total of 45 districts were affected due to the natural calamity. The worst-affected districts where damage to the crop is more than fifty per cent are Vidisha, Khargone, Bho-

pal, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Raisen, Sagar, Khandwa, Dhar and Indore. The total loss due to the natural calamity is feared to be about Rs. 40 crores.

The State Government took all possible relief measures promptly and in order to widen their scope made necessary relaxations in its rules and circulars. The State Government has already spent the marginal amount of Rs. 1.83 crores allotted to it and has submitted a memorandum to the Union Government asking for assistance. The Centre thereupon is said to have decided to send a survey team to the State to assess the extent of damage caused by the hailstorms.

Apart from, and in addition to, the suggestions made by the State Government in its memorandum for assistance, it is suggested that:

1. The Survey Team to be sent to the State should be given a time-bound programme to complete its survey and submit its report and recommendations without delay so that the Union Government is able to take a decision about the quantum of aid to be given to the State before it is too late. It would be better if the survey team at least went to the worst-affected districts immediately to assess the extent of damage on the spot. The first estimates of total loss incurred amounts to Rs. 40 crores. Central grant aid should be at least three-fourth of this figure, namely, Rs. 30 crores.

2. The Union Government should give financial assistance to the State to start crop insurance scheme against natural calamities as it is beyond the financial resources of the State to take up any such scheme.

3. The rabi crop unaffected by the hailstorms is in danger of being damaged by pests. Hence, the Union Government should make provision for aerial crop spraying in the State.

(ii) SUPPLY OF CEMENT TO WEST BENGAL BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

SHRI R. P. DAS (Krishnagar): Sir, the West Bengal Essential Commodities

Supply Corporation, a State Government undertaking of West Bengal, is facing a serious crisis due to the sudden order of the Government of India to partially de-control cement effective from February 28 last. The West Bengal Essential Commodities Supply Corporation has so long been the sole distributor of cement in West Bengal. The Corporation has accepted deposits of value of cement from thousands of small and bulk consumers of West Bengal on the basis of allocation made for the current year. The Corporation has received only 1.65 lakh MT against the allocation of 2.58 lakh MT and the Corporation was waiting for the balance quota of 0.93 lakh MT. But due to the latest instruction of the Government of India, the Corporation cannot get more than 0.258 lakh MT during March being 10 per cent of the total allocation for the current quarter. Thus the Corporation cannot meet the demand to the tune of 0.67 lakh MT during the current quarter. The depositors who include a large number of small and bulk consumers have already started agitating for the immediate supply of cement against deposits already accepted by the Corporation. So, the Corporation has urged upon the Central Government to despatch the balance of 0.67 lakh MT during March even if necessary by making special *ad hoc* allocation in favour of West Bengal. All these difficulties have arisen due to the sudden change of policy with regard to cement made by the Government of India.

Hence I request the Minister concerned to look into this serious problem which is being faced by the Corporation and take urgent steps to order for the despatch of 0.67 lakh MT of cement to West Bengal this month itself by treating this as a special case since this Corporation in a State Government undertaking.

I also demand that the Minister concerned make a statement in the House in this regard.

(iii) DECLARATION OF RIVERS AS NATIONAL ASSETS FOR BETTER UTILISATION OF THEIR WATER.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur): Water is the most precious re-

[Shri K. T. Koshalram]

source of our country. Although 1440 MAF of water flows annually in the country's river systems, hardly 200 MAF is actually being used, the rest flowing down waste into the sea. Consequently, the country is suffering from floods—droughts—floods syndrome and relief operations have become a heavy recurring burden on the country's economy. The Sixth Plan envisages the creation of an irrigation potential of 13.7 million hectares. The achievement in 1980-81 is 2.28 million hectares and the anticipated achievement for 1981-82 is 2.45 million hectares. In the remaining three years, of the Sixth Plan, unless effective steps are taken to harness the waters that go waste into the sea, the creation of irrigation potential of 13.7 million hectares will not be possible. Presently only 14% of the available waters is being used for irrigation purposes. The recurring loss on annual flood control and drought relief measures is approximately of the order of Rs. 1000 crores in the loss of crops and fertility of the soil throughout the country, besides the loss of human lives and cattle and other movable property. The River Boards Act was passed in 1956 and till to-day no river board could be formed as the concerned States did not agree to their formation. The Inter-State Water Disputes Act of 1956 has not solved many of the water disputes which are holding up many projects. The River Basin Commissions could not also be constituted. In these circumstances, I demand that the rivers should be declared immediately as national assets so that the Government of India could take mandatory action in the utilisation of river waters going presently waste into the sea.

(iv) **BETTER UTILISATION OF CAPACITY OF ORDNANCE CLOTHING FACTORY AT AVADI NEAR MADRAS.**

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central): The ordinance clothing factory at Avadi near Madras was set up in 1961 mainly for the production of parachutes. Later on, this factory is undertaking only a few Brake Parachutes besides other garments.

Substantial quantities of woollen socks are still being purchased in open market for defence use. Though these items

are manufactured in the ordnance factories at Kanpur and Shajahanpur, a similar line could be opened at Avadi also which would curtail the open market purchase.

All the cotton vests now being purchased from private traders could also be manufactured at the ordnance factory at Avadi where the technical know-how and trained personnel are available in plenty. Setting up of a new line of production of Cotton Vests will definitely provide substantial employment potential at a lesser cost.

The Ordnance Clothing Factories are not receiving the due attention of hon. Defence Minister like other segments of Defence Department. There are lots of anomalies in the piece rate given to workers, supply of tools, promotions, inadequate supervisory cadre, wanting job clerical staff, and dearth of staff quarters for the workers etc.

I request the Hon. Minister to look personally into the functioning of the Ordnance Clothing Factory, particularly, underutilised Avadi Factory and take appropriate action immediately to the betterment of the Ordnance factory at Avadi.

(v) **DELAY IN ELECTRIFICATION OF THE VIJAYAWADA—BALLARSHA RAILWAY LINE IN ANDHRA PRADESH.**

SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI (Vijayawada) : The Vijayawada-Ballarsha railway line with 454 RKM is among the lines already approved by the Government for electrification at an estimated cost of Rs. 18 crores. In November last year, high priority was accorded to the project and tenders for executing the work were called for and already an amount of rupees five crores has been spent in civil works of the project. As per the tentative programme, the OHE contract is to be awarded in March-April, this year.

Now, according to present reports, the Vijayawada-Ballarsha electrification project has been changed to one of lower priority and the work on it has been slowed down. The Vijayawada-Ballarsha

line is an important segment of the South-Central Railway and there is every need for the early implementation of this project.

Ballarsha is situated close to a coal-belt and forest area and is a transit place for the movement of coal and teak and other varieties of wood. Moreover, it provides a link to Vijayawada, a most important railway junction in the country besides being a commercial centre in the midst of Andhra Pradesh. At Vijayawada are located a thermal station, a wagon workshop, heavy engineering and automobile works, an industrial estate, wholesale markets for cloth and cement factories.

The Vijayawada-Madras railway-line has already been electrified.

The Vijayawada-Ballarsha electrification project should be expedited as it fulfils a longfelt need of the people of the area.

(vi) NEED FOR A WHITE PAPER ON NATIONAL DRUG POLICY PRODUCTION TARGETS AND THE STEPS TO PREVENT DRUG FAMINE IN THE COUNTRY

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh) : Under Rule 377 I make the following statement of urgent public importance.

The recent trends in Drug production are rather disturbing. There is ample evidence that the drug policy of the Government is faulty. With consumption of Drugs going up every year, in tune with increased population and extended medical facilities down to the rural base the declining production trends are assuming alarming proportion.

Despite the loud claims by the Petroleum and Chemical Ministry that drug production is going up, the factual position is quite otherwise. The production of essential bulk drugs and life-saving medicines is showing a marked decline month by month. The production monitoring cell is well aware of this trend.

There is a noticeable decline in all major categories of drugs like antibiotics, sulpha, vitamins, analgesics, anti-TB, anti-malaria, anti-cardiovascular, anti-anaesthetics, anti-filarial, anti-asthmatics and many others. For example, during the first 9 months of 1981-82, the production figures of some of the above essential and life saving categories as compared to the previous year are : penicillin dropped from 340 MMU to Rs. 250 MMU, sulphadimidine was only 240 tons against previous production of 445 tons, vitamin B-12 was only 115 kg. against 190 kg; aspirin was only 640 tons against 890 tons in Steroids, vital for family planning, the production of prenisolone was only 940 kg. against previous figure of 1425 kg; the main Anti-TB drug PAS and salts was only 180 tons against previous 405 tons; the essential cardiovascular drug digoxin was only 2.10 kg. against 7.35 kg. and so on.

This is an alarming situation. This will lead to steep price-rise; hoarding, black-market, heavy imports and losses to the manufacturing units. The fixation of prices, the supply of raw and basic bulk drugs, the constraints on production, the delay in fixing the price of the end-drug and total lack of quick, efficient, monitoring agency are some of the causes for this serious decline in production. By the middle of this year a serious situation will develop if these essential drug production does not rise before the monsoon season.

I call upon the Government to come before the House with a white paper on National Drug Policy production targets and the steps taken to prevent Drug famine in the country. A bold, pragmatic and result-oriented decision is called for to shake up the department from its red-tape and time-consuming administration habits.

(vii) NEED FOR LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE REMUNERATIVE PRICE FOR SUGARCANE TO FARMERS AND SUPPLY OF SUGAR TO THEM AT REASONABLE RATES.

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिम) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत का किसान जो देश की रीढ़ कहा जाता है, निरन्तर शोषण, अन्याय व अत्याचारों का शिकार रहा है। 34 वर्षों की आजादी के बाद आज भी उसके उत्पादन का न्यायोचित मूल्य दिलवाने में सरकार असमर्थ रही है। यही नहीं, उसके द्वारा उत्पादित कच्चा माल जब उद्योगों द्वारा पक्का होता है अथवा उसका उत्पादित माल जब उद्योगपतियों और सरकार के गोदामों में पहुंच जाता है, तो अपनी जरूरत पर किसान अथवा उपभोक्ता को उसकी जरूरत पूरी करने के लिये आश्चर्यजनक महंगी कीमत चुकानी पड़ती है। अभाव की स्थिति भी उत्पन्न की जाती है, जिसके कारण ग्राम जनता को चोरबाजारी का शिकार होना पड़ता है।

देश के विभिन्न अंचलों में इस समय फसल पर गन्ना और आलू मिट्टी से भी सस्ता बिक रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश में इस समय गन्ना किसान को मजबूर हो कर सल्फर, खांडसारी एवं गुड़ यूनियों को पांच रुपये से दस रुपये क्विंटल तक गन्ना बेचना पड़ रहा है। उसकी लागत मसक्कत तो दूर रही, बीज का दाम भी वापस नहीं मिल रहा है। किसानों की इस बेबसी पर सरकार को दया नहीं और वह न्याय देने से कतरा रही है। दूसरी तरफ चीनी व्यवसाय में लगे मालिकानों को किसानों की लूट के लिए सरकार पूरी छूट दिये है। अधिकारी किसान को उचित मूल्य दिलाने में इसलिए विवश हैं क्योंकि सरकार द्वारा अभी तक ऐसा समर्थ कानून और व्यवस्था ही नहीं बनाई गई।

एक तरफ तो गन्ना मिट्टी मोल बिक रहा है, दूसरी तरफ गन्ना किसान के घर

जब कोई खुशी के दिन आते हैं, मेहमानों को एक गिलास शर्बत या चाय के लिये चीनी बिना दूसरों का मुंह ताकना पड़ता है। अपने बाल-बच्चों की शादी ब्याह के अवसर पर अतिथियों का मुंह मीठा कराने को भी तरस जाते हैं। किलो-किलो शक्कर के लिए लाल फीताशाही के सामने गिड़गिड़ाना पड़ता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के माध्यम से मैं सरकार से मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि वह किसानों को उसके उत्पादन के लाभप्रद मूल्य दिलाने के लिये प्रभावी कानून बनावे जिससे किसान उबर सके। जो गन्ना किसान, चीनी मिलों, सल्फर या खांडसारी यूनियों को चीनी बनाने के लिए गन्ना सप्लाई करते हैं उन किसानों को प्रति क्विंटल गन्ना पर कम से कम एक किलो चीनी, सल्फर या खांडसारी उनके पारिवारिक उपयोग के लिए, गन्ना की खरीद मूल्य के आधार पर लागत दर लगा कर उपलब्ध कराई जावे। यह सरकार का गन्ना किसानों के लिए एक कल्याणकारी एवं सार्थक कदम होगा। इस से दाने-दाने चीनी के लिए किसानों को दर-दर की ठोकर खाने से मुक्ति मिलेगी।

13.54 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: FOURTH REPORT OF THE RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE, DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1982-83 AND SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1981-82—
Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1982-83 and also Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1981-82. Shri R. L. P. Verma has already taken ten minutes. He may conclude in another one or two minutes.

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोदरमा) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि
रेलों में जो परिचालन और प्रबंध की
व्यवस्था है वह दुस्त नहीं है। देशभर में
61 हजार किलोमीटर रेलवे के लिए केवल
9 क्षेत्रीय मुख्यालय हैं। इतनी बड़ी रेलवे
के लिए दो-तीन मुख्यालय और बढ़ा
देने से इसकी प्रबंध व्यवस्था में और
परिचालन व्यवस्था में सुधार हो सकता है।

इस समय कलकत्ता में पूर्व रेलवे
और दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे के मुख्यालय हैं।
पूर्व रेलवे के अन्तर्गत 4,200 किलोमीटर
रेलवे लाइन है और दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे के
अन्तर्गत 7,039 किलो मीटर रेलवे
लाइन है। ये रेलवे लाइनें बहुत बड़ी हो
जाती हैं। इससे वहां की व्यवस्था ठीक
नहीं हो पाती।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please con-
clude now. If you conclude as per my
desire, I can give you more time next time.
Please wind up.

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : इनमें से
एक और मुख्यालय अगर बना दिया जाए
तो उनकी प्रबंध व्यवस्था ठीक हो सकती
है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि पूर्व रेलवे
का एक मुख्यालय गया या पटना में बनना
चाहिए।

इसी तरह से बम्बई में उत्तर रेलवे,
पश्चिम रेलवे और मध्य रेलवे के
मुख्यालय हैं। इन मुख्यालयों में से एक
नया मुख्यालय भोपाल में बनाया जाए
और उसे दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे का नाम
दिया जाए। इस तरह से रेलों के प्रबंध
और परिचालन में बहुत सुधार हो सकता
है।

मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ
कि मेट्रो रेलवे के निर्माण से देश की
अर्थ व्यवस्था जर्जर बनने वाली है।
कलकत्ता में बन रही मेट्रो रेलवे 1971

के अनुमानों के आधार पर 140 करोड़
रुपए की लागत से शुरू की गयी थी जो
कि बाद में 250 करोड़ रुपये पर लायी
गयी। यह रेलवे 1987 तक खत्म होने
वाली थी। 1981 के मूल्यों के अनुसार
इस पर अब 13-14 सौ करोड़ रुपया
खर्च होने वाला है। इस देश में व्यापक
गरीबी है और अगर इस तरह से देश
के बड़े बड़े शहरों में मेट्रो रेलवे का निर्माण
होता रहेगा तो देश बर्बाद हो जाएगा।
इसलिए देश की राजधानी या किसी भी
बड़े शहर में मेट्रो रेलवे के निर्माण की
जरूरत नहीं है। इसके निर्माण से कलकत्ता
में बिल्डिंगें क्रेक हो रही हैं और उससे
कई हजार करोड़ रुपये की क्षति होने की
संभावना है। इसलिए इन रेलवे का
निर्माण कार्य न किया जाए। हां आप एक
लाईन कलकत्ते में दमदम से टालीगंज
को जोड़ने के लिए बनाने की व्यवस्था
करें। यह केवल 16.43 किलो मीटर
लम्बी लाइन होगी।

बोकारो स्टील सिटी तुमकाडीह से
तालघरिया तक के लिए 30 किलोमीटर
रेल लाइन बननी थी जिसमें से अभी
तक दो किलो मीटर निर्माण करना बाकी
है। इस पर सरकार को विशेष ध्यान देना
चाहिए और रानीपोखर गांव की जमीन
शीघ्र अर्जित कर 2 कि० मी० शेष निर्माणाधीन
रेलपथ पूरा करना चाहिये।

गया और धनबाद के बीच 24 घंटे
में केवल एक ट्रेन चलती है। उसमें भी
पांच-छः बोगियां लगती हैं। लोग छत
पर चढ़ कर गिरते-मरते हुए जाते हैं। उस
लाईन पर एक और ट्रेन चलायी जाए
और ज्यादा बोगियां लगायी जाएं।

दिल्ली से धनबाद के लिए एक खनिज
एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलायी जानी चाहिए
जिससे कि औद्योगिक शहर का

[श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा]

दिल्ली से सम्पर्क सीधा स्थापित हो सके। तथा धनबाद से गया तक के सभी स्टेशनों पर के यात्रियों को नई दिल्ली जाने की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई जाए।

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members. There are 3 hours and 44 minutes and the Minister will reply at 5 p.m. All the hon Members from the Ruling Party and the Opposition must stick to the time-limit; they should bear in mind the time-factor. Only then everybody will be able to get a chance. Now, the Ruling party Members should not take more than 7 to 10 minutes and from the Opposition side, whatever time is allotted, they must stick to that. Please cooperate. The hon. Minister will reply at 5 P.M. today itself. I now call Prof Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat. If you take more time, it is only the time of your colleagues which is taken away and I will not be held responsible.

14.04 hrs.

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शाक्तावत (चितौड़गढ़) : रेल मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की मांगों का मैं समर्थन करती हूँ।

देश में रेलवे एक सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का महत्वपूर्ण उपक्रम है। रेलों का विकास तीन उद्देश्यों से किया जाता है, आर्थिक, सामाजिक और सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी ब्रिटिश काल में—अंग्रेजों ने सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से रेल सेवायें आरम्भ की थीं। परन्तु आज हमारा देश लोकतांत्रिक और प्रजातांत्रिक देश है। इस में हमारा मुख्य उद्देश्य होना चाहिये आर्थिक विकास। रेलों के द्वारा देश का आर्थिक विकास हो सके, इसके लिए रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा पंद्रह हजार करोड़ रु० की प्रग योजना आयोग से की गई थी। लेकिन दुख की बात है कि उसको केवल 5100 करोड़ रु० दिया गया है, मैं नहीं समझती हूँ कि इतनी

कम राशि से रेलों का नवीनीकरण, रेलों का रखरखाव आसानी से किया जा सकता है। हमारे देश की रेल व्यवस्था 130 वर्ष पुरानी हो गई है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप रेलों के डिब्बे, पटरियां और यहां तक कि सिगनल भी पुराने हो गए हैं। इसी के परिणामस्वरूप दुर्घटनायें भी हो जाती है। एक वर्ष में इतनी अधिक दुर्घटनायें हुई हैं यह आप सब को मालूम है और इसका विवरण देने की आवश्यकता मैं नहीं समझती हूँ। इन दुर्घटनाओं से जन धन की हानि तो होती ही है। साथ ही साथ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में भी हमारी रेलों की जो प्रतिष्ठा है उसको भी ठेस पहुंचती है। आज पश्चिम एशिया तथा अफ्रीका के कुछ राष्ट्रों से हमें तकनीकी सलाह और निर्माण के ठेके मिल रहे हैं। इस प्रकार से यदि रेलों में दुर्घटनायें होती रहीं तो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में हमारी रेलों की प्रतिष्ठा को बहुत अधिक ठेस पहुंचेगी। मेरा निवेदन है कि इन दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए रेलों का आधुनिकीकरण और नवीनीकरण करना बहुत ही आवश्यक है।

दुनिया के कई राष्ट्र जैसे जापान और फ्रांस आदि जो औद्योगिक दृष्टि से बहुत आगे हैं उन में काफी अधिक रेलों में प्रगति हुई है। कम्प्यूटराइजेशन भी वहां आरम्भ किया गया है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि रेलों में कम्प्यूटराइजेशन हमारे देश में भी लागू किया जाना चाहिये।

हमारे इंजनों की गति बहुत धीमी है। ये बहुत पुराने पड़ गए हैं। हमारा इंजन केवल पांच या छः या आठ हजार किलोमीटर चल पाता है जबकि अन्य पश्चिमी देशों में, फ्रांस में यदि हम तुलना करें तो 25000 किलोमीटर एक इंजन चल पाता है। ऐसी स्थिति में यदि अन्त-

राष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं के माध्यम से या विश्व बैंक से हमें ऋण की व्यवस्था करनी पड़े तो इस में आपको संकोच नहीं करना चाहिये ।

रेल यात्रा में महिलाओं का जीवन सुरक्षित नहीं रहता है । महिलाओं की ओर किसी प्रकार का ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता और न ही उनकी सैकिड क्लास में किसी प्रकार की सिक्योरिटी ही प्रदान की जाती है । यही हालत फर्स्ट क्लास की । इसका प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाण यह है महिला मंत्री श्रीमती क्षीरसागर के साथ हुआ दुर्व्यवहार । आपने इसको अखबारों में पढ़ा ही होगा । मेरा निवेदन है कि महिलाओं के लिए रेलों में सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था खास तौर से की जानी चाहिये । महिलाओं के डिब्बे रेलों में देखने को नहीं मिलते हैं और यदि होते भी हैं तो उन में दूसरे लोग घुस जाते हैं और महिलाओं को बहुत अधिक परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है । मेरा सुझाव है कि एक एटेंडेंट महिलाओं के डिब्बे के साथ भी होना चाहिये ।

14.04 hrs.

[SHRI GULSHEN AHMED in the Chair].

रेलों का विकास बड़ा असन्तुलित हुआ है । खास तौर से राजस्थान की बहुत अधिक उपेक्षा हुई है । दक्षिण राजस्थान के कई स्थानों के लोगों ने अभी तक रेल नहीं देखी है । वहां बहुत से स्थान हैं जहां रेलों का बिल्कुल विकास नहीं हुआ है । मेरा निवेदन है कि दक्षिण राजस्थान में बांसवाड़ा और उसके साथ मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में, प्रतापगढ़ में, छोटी सादड़ी में जो बड़े-बड़े कसबे हैं और जहां पर रेल व्यवस्था अभी तक नहीं पहुंची है वहां इस साल नहीं तो अगले साल आप सर्वेक्षण का काम अवश्य प्रारम्भ करें और इसके लिए अवश्य कुछ

प्रावधान करें । यह आदिवासी इलाका है । उनको इससे बहुत अधिक सहायता मिलेगी । लाइम स्टोन वहां पग-पग पर भरा हुआ है । अनेक सीमेंट फैक्टियां वहां इससे डाली जा सकेंगी । हमारी आर्थिक प्रगति भी इससे सम्भव होगी जो रेलों का मुख्य उद्देश्य है, लोग और आगे बढ़ सकेंगे ।

इसके अलावा मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि राजस्थान की राजधानी जयपुर को अभी तक ब्रोडगेज से नहीं जोड़ा गया है, मैंने कई बार कहा है, थोड़ी सी कोशिश की आवश्यकता है जोड़ने के लिए इसी प्रकार सवाईमाधोपुर तक ब्रोडगेज आती है, जयपुर और सवाईमाधोपुर के बीच में कम दूरी है जिसको आसानी से जोड़ा जा सकता है ब्रोडगेज के माध्यम से । इसके अतिरिक्त अहमदाबाद और दिल्ली का रूट अगर ब्रोडगेज होता है तो जयपुर और अजमेर को जोड़ा जा सकता है । मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र को दिल्ली से जोड़ने वाली इकलौती रेल "चेतक एक्सप्रेस" है, जो वास्तव में यथा नाम तथा गुण वाली गाड़ी नहीं है । मैंने कई बार पहले भी कहा कि इस ट्रेन की गति धीमी है और काफी भीड़ इसमें होती है, लोगों को छत पर चलना पड़ता है । अगर इसमें डीजल इंजन लगा दिया जाय तो रफ्तार भी बढ़ जायगी और अतिरिक्त सवारी डिब्बे भी बढ़ाये जा सकते हैं । इस बारे में मैंने कई बार लिखा है लेकिन सदा नकारात्मक जवाब मिला कि डीजल इंजन नहीं लगाया जा सकता है । आखिर इसका क्या कारण है ? यह ट्रेन कई पर्यटक स्थलों को जोड़ती है जहां पर काफी अधिक पर्यटक आते हैं । इसलिए इसको डीजल-लाइज किया जाना चाहिये । पर्यटन की दृष्टि से आपने "पैलेस आन व्हील" नामक गाड़ी राजस्थान पर्यटन विभाग के सहयोग से चलायी है, परन्तु इसका परीक्षण असफल रहा है । कई ऐसे पर्यटन स्थल हैं जहां

[श्री प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत]

यह गाड़ी नहीं पहुंच पायी है । मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि गुलाबी नगरी जयपुर, गरीब नवाज नगरी अजमेर, शक्ती और भक्ति की नगरी चित्तौड़गढ़ तथा झीलों की नगरी उदयपुर तक निश्चित यह गाड़ी पहुंचनी चाहिये तभी पर्यटन के लिए महत्वपूर्ण काम हो सकता है । अन्यथा कहीं ऐसा न हो कि सारा का सारा प्रयास अव्यावहारिक बन कर रह जाय ।

मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के दो भाग—कोटा और चित्तौड़गढ़—को जोड़ने के लिए ब्रोडगेज लाइन की मंजूरी दी गई है, परन्तु यह ट्रेन जहां से निकलेगी वहां पर लाइम स्टोन काफी है और कई फैक्ट्रीज डाली जा सकती हैं । कई महत्वपूर्ण स्थान इस लाइन से छूटने वाले हैं जैसे बेगू जो एस० डी० ओ० हैडक्वार्टर है । इसलिए सर्वेक्षण में यदि कोई कमी रह गई हो तो पुनः विचार करना चाहिये और बेगू, भी चोर, पारसोली तथा बस्ती कस्बों को, जो कि काफी बड़े कस्बे हैं, ब्रोडगेज से जोड़ा जाय ।

मीटरगेज पर सेकेन्ड क्लास ए० सी० स्लीपर नहीं लगाया जाता है । जिससे लोगों को तकलीफ होती है । इस ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिये । रेलों में कंटेरिंग व्यवस्था भी बहुत खराब है । ठेकेदारों द्वारा बहुत ही खराब किस्म का भोजन दिया जाता है जब कि पैसे अधिक चार्ज करते हैं । पहले जो पैकड भोजन के पैकेट मिलते थे वह अब देखने को नहीं मिलते हैं । इस लिए मैं सुझाव देना चाहती हूं कि रेल विभाग में ठेकेदारी प्रथा को समाप्त कर देना चाहिए और एक खान-पान निगम बनाया जाना चाहिए, जिससे सामान्य व्यक्ति को राहत मिल सके ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करती हूं ।

श्री मधुसूदन बैराला (अकोला) : सभा-पति महोदय, रेलवे के अनुदानों की मांगों की तारीफ करते हुए मैं एक बात की ओर माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं । रेलों में जो एक्सिडेंट होते हैं, उनका जिक्र तो काफी होता है । इसमें उसकी इनएफिशेंसी है, उसका भी काफी जिक्र होता है । और मैं मानता हूं कि उसका जिक्र होना भी चाहिए । लेकिन साथ ही साथ कुछ ऐसे पहलू हैं, जिनकी ओर हमारा ध्यान आकर्षित होना आवश्यक है । खासकर विकासशील राष्ट्रों में भारत ने रेलों के क्षेत्र में जो एक विशिष्ट स्थान प्राप्त किया है, उसे भुलाया नहीं जा सकता । आज कल खासकर विकासशील राष्ट्र हमारी रेलों की तरफ बड़ी अपेक्षा से देख रहे हैं । मुझे रेलवे मंत्रालय का अभिनन्दन करना चाहिए कि जहां-जहां से भी इस बारे में मांगें आई हैं, रेलवे मंत्रालय ने उन्हें पूरा करने का प्रयास किया है । इस कर्तव्य-पूर्ति के लिए उसे पूरा श्रय मिलना चाहिए ।

रेल बजट पर विवाद में इस बात की ओर ध्यान खींचा गया कि रेलवे को और ज्यादा धनराशि का एलोकेशन होना चाहिए । मैं थोड़ा और आगे जा कर कहना चाहता हूं कि जब प्लानिंग कमीशन और रेलवे विभाग के बीच में चर्चा होती है, तब इस बात की ओर ज्यादा ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है कि रेलवे सिर्फ आवागमन का ही साधन नहीं है, बल्कि वह एक एम्पलायमेंट-ओरियेंटेड इंडस्ट्री भी है । हजारों और लाखों लोगों को नई रेलवे लाइनें बिछाने के काम में लगाया जा सकता है । ऐसी एम्पलायमेंट-ओरियेंटेड इंडस्ट्री में ज्यादा से ज्यादा

पैसा लगाने में वित्त मंत्रालय और योजना आयोग को आना-कानी नहीं करनी चाहिए ।

रेलों द्वारा दो तीन काम हो सकते हैं । समाज की सेवा हो सकती है, समाज को सुविधायें दी जा सकती हैं, एम्पलाय-मेंट दिया जा सकता है और साथ साथ हमारे देश के आर्थिक निर्माण में बहुत बड़ा सहयोग भी प्रदान किया जा सकता है । इस लिए मैं चाहूंगा कि रेलों के बारे में यह दृष्टिकोण अपनाया जाए कि यह लोगों को रोजगार दिलाने वाला ऐसा उद्योग है, जिसको योजना आयोग द्वारा प्रायर्दी सेक्टर में गिनने और उसको ज्यादा से ज्यादा आर्थिक मदद देने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिये ।

अब मैं कुछ मामलों की तरफ रेल विभाग का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । मैं जिस मतदान-क्षेत्र से आता हूं, जहां तक मेरा ख्याल है, वहां पर एक कोच-बिल्डिंग फैक्टरी बनाने का प्रस्ताव था । उसपर काफी विचार भी हुआ था । मैं इस बात की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि अकोला एक ऐसा स्थान, है, जो बम्बई से कलकत्ता जाने वाली ब्राडगेज लाइन पर, और दिसली से मद्रास जाने वाली मीटरगेज लाइन पर, उत्तर और दक्षिण तथा पूर्व और पश्चिम के मध्य में स्थित सब से महत्वपूर्ण जंक्शन है । वह नैशनल हाईवे पर है, वहां एयरपोर्ट है, पानी की और पावर की सुविधा है । इसी की वजह से शायद एक रेलवे कोच फैक्टरी वहां पर बनाने के लिए पिछली योजना में काफी विचार हुआ था । इस संबंध में रेल मंत्रालय को हमने उचित आवेदन दिए हैं जिसका उत्तर भी हमें मिला है कि पूरे गुण दोषों के आधार पर ही इस संबंध में कोई निर्णय लिया जायेगा । पिछली

योजना में जो इस संबंध में विचार था वह न्यायोचित था और अगली योजना में इसको रखने की पूरी कोशिश रेल मंत्रालय की ओर से की जायेगी—ऐसा मैं मानता हूं । मैं अपने मतदाताओं की ओर से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस फैक्टरी के निर्माण के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाए ।

जहां तक रेल कोचेज के प्रयोग का सम्बन्ध है, पिछले दो सालों में, एम पी बनने के बाद, मुझे ऐसा लगा है कि शायद रेल मंत्रालय ने ऐतिहासिक महत्व के जितने भी डिब्बे रह गए हैं उनको सेंट्रल रेलवे को देने का फैसला कर लिया है । शायद इसीलिए पुराने ढंग के जितने डिब्बे हैं वह बम्बई और कलकत्ता के बीच में चलते हैं तथा जो नये डिब्बे हैं वह देहली-बम्बई या अन्य रूट्स पर चलते हैं । अगर इस आधुनिक युग का थोड़ा सा लाभ सेंट्रल रेलवे को भी हो जाए तो हम आपके बड़े आभारी होंगे ।

बम्बई-कलकत्ता लाइन पर खामगांव एक स्टेशन है, इसको जालना से मीटरगेज लाइन के द्वारा जोड़ दिया जाए ताकि महाराष्ट्र का हिस्सा मराठवाड़ा के हिस्से से और दक्षिण के हिस्से से जुड़ जाए । इस पर सहानुभूति के साथ विचार किया जाना चाहिए ।

इसके अलावा हमारे यहां एक मुर्तजा-पुर-यवतमाल रेलवे लाइन है जोकि दुर्भाग्य से प्राइवेट सेक्टर के हाथ में है । मैं पिछले दो वर्षों में मांग कर रहा हूं और आज पुनः मांग करता हूं कि इस प्राइवेट लाइन को सरकार अपने हाथ में ले । क्षेत्र का प्रतिनिधि होने के नाते मेरे पास वहां से मांग आ रही है कि इसको सरकार अपने हाथ में ले क्योंकि वह अधिक सुविधाजनक होगा । अब

[श्री मधुसूदन बैराला]

रेलों पर भार भी अधिक बढ़ गया है इसलिए सरकार को चाहिए कि जल्दी से जल्दी इस लाहन को अपने कब्जे में ले ताकि वहां का जनता का अधिक सुविधा मिल सके।

हमारे क्षेत्र में शोगांव एक तीर्थ स्थान है जहां पर हर महीने लाखों तीर्थ-यात्री जाते हैं। वहां पर सुविधा बढ़ाने के लिए पहले से ही बहुत से आवेदन दिए जा चुके हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि उन आवेदनों पर रेल मंत्रालय के विचार करने की जो गति है उसको बढ़ाया जाए।

जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी कहा है, अकोला पूर्व-पश्चिम और उत्तर-दक्षिण के बीच में बहुत बड़ा जंक्शन है। वहां पर जो रिजर्वेशन का प्रबन्ध है वह बहुत कम पड़ता है। इसलिए मैं रेल मंत्री जी से मांग करूंगा कि वहां पर अधिक से अधिक सीटें देने की व्यवस्था की जाए।

आखिर में मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि बाम्बे-दिल्ली, बाम्बे-कलकत्ता, बाम्बे-पटना, दिल्ली-पटना—इन स्थानों के बीच चलने वाली गाड़ियों में हर रोज ए सी स्लीपर लगाए जाते हैं लेकिन जो लाइन देश के सबसे बड़े दो व्यापारिक शहरों बम्बई और कलकत्ता को जोड़ती है वहां पर आल्टर्नेट डेज पर ए सी स्लीपर लगाया जाता है। रोज ए० सी० स्लीपर नहीं लगता है, इस का रोज उस गाड़ी में लगाया जाना आवश्यक है।

मैं एक कमी और महसूस करता हूँ—दिल्ली से नागपुर हो कर बम्बई जाने के लिये कोई सीधी गाड़ी का प्रावधान नहीं है। इस समय या तो भूसावल हो कर बम्बई जाते हैं या बड़ीदा हो कर

बम्बई जाते हैं। इस लिये दिल्ली-नागपुर हो कर बम्बई जाने वाली एक नई ट्रेन की आवश्यकता है। इस के बारे में भी आपका विभाग विचार करेगा, ऐसा मैं मानता हूँ।

आप ने मुझे जो थोड़ा अधिक समय दिया उस के लिये धन्यवाद।

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur): Sir, while speaking on the Demands of Railways, at the outset, I must say that in respect of the railways, the concept of public utility service had been given the go-by and the financial system of commercial undertaking was being imposed. The railway budget is anti-people and has been prepared at the behest of the World Bank. The other day, Dr. Singh, while speaking on these Demands was saying how the Chinese railways achieved success. In less than three decades, the Chinese railways increased their carrying capacity ten-fold, whereas the Indian Railways have increased it only by 2.2 times. This is the performance of the Indian Railways.

While replying to the discussion on the railway budget the hon. Minister said that freight and fare have been increased only by Rs. 900 crores. But that is not so. It was increased to the extent of Rs. 204 crores in 1980-81, Rs. 436 crores in 1981-82 and Rs. 581 crores in 1982-83. The total increase is Rs. 1221 crores during the period after the present Government has come to power. I want the Minister to clarify this.

The Demands do not reflect the main point of his speech. The Minister said that electrification of more than 2250 KM on the main trunk routes has already been commenced and is expected to be completed in about three or four years' time and a proposal for further electrification of 1138 KM is on the anvil. He also said that 550 locos are likely to be condemned this year. All these would need more diesel and electric locomotives. But one is surprised to find that the production of WDS-6 loco-

motives by Chittaranjan Locomotive Works—they were producing at the rate of 65 locos per year—has been stopped. Not only that. The production of electric locos has also been pruned, thus creating idle capacity in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, causing hardship to the employees and squeezing employment potential. It would also affect the production of ancillary industries in West Bengal and Bihar. The Minister should explain how far this fits in with the slogan of 'Year of Productivity'. I demand that grant on the production of engines should be increased.

The Railway Minister seems to have accepted that accidents are likely to increase and, therefore, he has asked for increased grant on accident compensation—Rs. 20 crores. I oppose this increase on this account as otherwise we would be morally guilty in having given a green signal to the Railway Board to go ahead with this mad policy and cause more accidents and kill more innocent people who are forced to travel by the railways.

I also oppose the increased grant on administration for unnecessarily pursuing court cases. These cases have already been decided in favour of the railway employees by various High Courts and the Supreme Court. But the Railway Board is not implementing their judgments. The Railway authorities should allow them to join duty and avoid wasteful expenditure in the shape of relief and court costs. This would also improve labour relations.

It is known to everybody that the railway workers have not joined the strike on 19th January last. But four persons have been removed under Rule 14(ii) in NF Railway. Services of over 500 workmen in Southern Railway have been terminated for their absence on 19th January. One of them, I am told, could not come to duty as his mother had died. Is this proper? Then 10 workers of Tatanagar are being prosecuted under ESMA on the basis of a circular issued by the Divisional Railway Manager of Chakradharpur. Three workers have been suspended. This type of vindictiveness should not be there.

Equally serious is the case of chargesheet on an employee of Kasganj N.E. Railway, who has been asked to show cause for participating in a token hunger strike for 24 hours to focus attention on some of the demands. He had taken his own leave. But even then he is being penalised. You should look into all these things. I have got so many representations from the loco workers. Recently a circular was issued by the South Eastern Railway to the Divisional officer (Personnel Palghat on 8.2.82 saying that alternative jobs be given to the workers in the Mechanical Department. They have been assured that they will be given alternative jobs in the RPF, but the condition is that they should be within 25 years. Since they are already working for 3 or 4 years, because of this condition about age, they could not avail of this alternative job and the result is that about 500 people are thrown out of employment.

Now I want to make some suggestions. The first suggestion is the conversion of the Bankura-Damodar narrow gauge into broad gauge. The second suggestion is about the proposal of the West Bengal Government for a circular railway in Calcutta.

Then, in 1980 on a cut motion I had raised the point about a railway gate cabin in Nutin Choti, which is obstructing the view and causing accidents. When Shri Kamalapati Tripathi was the Railway Minister, he had assured us that this cabin would be removed. But nothing has been done till today.

In view of the huge quantity of coal found in Mejhia, for carrying this coal a new railway line is urgently needed between Bankura and Mejhia.

In the Express Train between Sealdah and Lalgaola, the number of bogies which have been reduced should be restored.

We have been demanding an Express Train from Purulia to Howrah. I have with me here a letter written by Shri P.C. Sethi on the 16th February 1982 to our Chief Minister, Shri

[Shri Ajit Kumar Saha]

Jyoti Bosu, expressing his inability to accede to this request. This is in spite of the fact that the previous Railway Minister, Shri Kedar Panday, had assured us that he will introduce an Express Train from Purulia to Howrah. Now you have turned down this.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): The assurance to the West Bengal Chief Minister was given in my presence

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: There should be a provision for electrification of the line between Kharagpur and Adra. Now this section is virtually closed down because of the use of over-aged steam engines. It is only a distance of about 150 km. Some provision should be made for this so that it can be done in a phased manner.

श्री काजी जलोल अब्बासी (डुमरिया-गंज) : चेयरमैन साहब, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया मैं इसके लिए आपका शुक्रगुजार हूँ। हमारे मंत्री जी ने जो रेल बजट पेश किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

यह बड़ी तमन्ना थी कि हमारे इलाके में जल्दी से जल्दी ब्राडगेज होनी चाहिए। हिन्दुस्तान भर में सब से पिछड़ा जिला बस्ती है। (व्यवधान) देवरिया भी है। यू० पी० में भी सब से पिछड़ा जिला बसती है। सब से पिछड़ा हुआ वह एरिया है। उस में एक ब्राड गेज का प्लान बना था। बड़ी तमन्नाएं लगी थीं। इससे सारी मुश्किलें हल हो जाएंगी। जब से ब्राड गेज बना है तीन बार ही मैंने रेल से सफर किया होगा। ज्यादातर मैं कार से या बस से ही आता जाता हूँ। गाड़ियां तीन तीन और चार चार घंटे लेट चलती हैं। पौने दस बजे एक गाड़ी चलती है और बसती साढ़े तीन

बजे पहुंचाती है। लेकिन वह कभी समय पर नहीं चलती। हमेशा लेट हो जाती है। यह कहा जाता है कि शायद पटरी खराब है और उसे ठीक किया जा रहा है। गोरखपुर से आगे देवरिया और देवरिया से आगे जो इलाके हैं उनको गोरखपुर से आगे जाने या आने में बड़ी दिक्कत होती है। गोरखपुर में मुसाफिरों को आ कर उतरना पड़ता है और दूसरी गाड़ी पकड़नी पड़ती है। लेकिन वहां गाड़ियां पहुंचती हैं तो लेट हो जाती हैं और दूसरी गाड़ियां मुसाफिरों को पकड़नी पड़ती हैं और वहां रुकना पड़ता है। इसके बारे में कुछ प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये।

दूसरे दर्जे के डिब्बों की बात तो क्या फर्स्ट क्लास तक के डिब्बे बड़ी खस्ता हालात में हैं। बाथ रूम में जाने को जी नहीं चाहता है। निहायत पुराने वे हो गए हैं। टूटे फूटे हैं। थोड़ा पैसा लगा कर उनकी मरम्मत की जा सकती है। लेकिन विभाग देखता नहीं है। बस्ती में कोई मंत्री नहीं जाता है। पहले कोई नहीं गया, अब कोई नहीं जाता है। मलिकार्जुन साहब ही एक बार जा कर वहां सफर करके देख लें, देवरिया गोरखपुर तक जा कर देख लें और उनको सही पोजिशन का पता चल जाएगा।

रिजर्वेशन की हालत हर जगह खराब है। मैं हज्रत कमेटी का मੈम्बर हूँ। मैं बम्बई जाता रहता हूँ। वहां लोगों को जब पता चल जाता है कि एम पी साहब आए हैं तो वे पर्ची लिखाने के लिए लाइन लगा लेते हैं। बीस बीस और पचास पचास रुपया लिया जाता है और तब रिजर्वेशन मिलता है। लाखों आदमी उत्तर प्रदेश से बसती से जा कर बम्बई में रह रहे हैं। दिल्ली से और बम्बई से

एक एक बोगी लगती है जो गोरखपुर ले जाती है। हमारी डिमांड यह है कि एक ट्रेन चलाई जाए बम्बई से गोरखपुर के बीच ताकि बस्ती के लोगों को फायदा हो सके। वहां से लोगों को आना हो तो तीन दिन लग जाते हैं, दो दिन और एक रात लग जाती है। एक फास्ट ट्रेन इस तरह से गोरखपुर और बम्बई से गोरखपुर चला दी जाए और गोरखपुर को आगे देविरया वगैरह को जोड़ दिया जाए तो गोरखपुर के बाद के जो लोग हैं और जिन को बहुत ज्यादा परेशानी होती है उनकी वह परेशानी कम हो सकती है। इस तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

एक लाइन सहजनवा से महदावल, बांसी, डुमरियागंज, उतररौला होते हुए बलरामपुर बनाने का सर्वे हुआ था। इसका प्लान—तो दस साल पहले हमारे जमाने में बन गया था जब बस्ती के एक स्टेट मिनिस्टर जनता पार्टी के जमाने में थे और तब बहुत हसके बारे में ऊढ़म मचा था। लेकिन इसका सर्वे जनता पार्टी के जमाने में हुआ। फिर उसको बन्द कर दिया गया। इसके बारे में मार्च 1980 में एक सवाल किया गया था जिस का जवाब यह मिला था आपकी तरफ से :

“The survey report showed that the project would be unremunerative. However, a decision about the construction of this line has to await the report of the National Transport Policy Committee. This Committee set up by the Planning Commission is to recommend the future policy of new lines in backward areas.”

इसको कोल्ड स्टोरेज में रख दिया गया है। रिपोर्ट कब आएगी पता नहीं है। वह बहुत—बैक्वर्ड इलाका है। वहां एक छोटी लाहन का दस साल पहले प्लान बना था। जनता पार्टी ने उसका सर्वे

कराया। डिपार्टमेंट जो काम नहीं करना चाहता, वह हमेशा उसके लिए कोई न कोई रीजन निकाल लेता है—कहा जाता है कि फलां लाहन अनइकानोमिक है, अनरीम्युनेटिव है। हकीकत यह है कि उससे फायदामंद कोई लाहन नहीं होगी। उस एरिया में यातायात का और कोई साधन नहीं है। हस लिये वहां छोटी लाहन से बहुत फायदा होगा। हां, अगर धन नहीं है, तो बात और है। लेकिन अगर धन मिले और गुंजाइश हो तो यह ख्याल रखना चाहिए कि उससे इम्पार्टन्ट कोई लाहन नहीं है। वहां पर सिवाए बस के यातायात का कोई जरिया नहीं है।

लखनऊ में जो छोटी लाहन का स्टेशन पहले था, वहां अभी तक छोटी लाइन रखी गई है। नतीजा यह होता है कि जो ट्रेनें बड़ी लाहन के स्टेशन पर गोरखपुर से आती हैं, वे सिग्नल पर एक घंटा, चालीस मिनट तक खड़ी रहती हैं। जब कोई प्लेटफार्म खाली होता है, तब गाड़ी अन्दर जाती है। यह निहायत जरूरी है कि उस छोटी लाइन के स्टेशन को भी ब्राइगेज कर दिया जाए, ताकि गोरखपुर आने जाने वाली गाड़ियां वहीं से आया जाया करें।

बस्ती में फर्स्ट क्लास और सैकंड क्लास के रिजर्वेशन के लिए जो कोटा रखा गया है, वह बहुत कम है। इसके अलावा हर ट्रेन में कोटा भी नहीं है। वह बड़ा जिला है। हर ट्रेन में कोटा होना चाहिए और जो है, उसको बढ़ाना चाहिए।

मंत्री महोदय ने पांच साल के बच्चों के लिए कन्सेशन को कायम रखा है, इसके लिए मैं उन्हें मुबारकबाद देता हूं। इसके बारे में लोगों को शिकायत थी।

[श्री काजी जलील अब्बासी]

मुझे किराया बढ़ाने में कतई कोई एतराज नहीं है, क्योंकि अगर रेलवे को पैसा नहीं मिलेगा, तो उसका काम नहीं चल सकेगा। लेकिन शर्त यह है कि सैकंड क्लस में सफर करने वाली आम जनता को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहूलियतें दी जाएं।

जहां तक डकैतियों का ताल्लुक है, सब सदस्यों ने इस बारे में कहा है। मैं समझता हूं कि उसकी तरफ मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान होगा। मुझे उम्मीद है कि इस किस्म की घटनाओं को जल्द से जल्द रोका जा सकेगा।

दुनिया की पूजा करने के साथ अपनी पूजा भी करनी चाहिए। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह हम लोगों का भी खयाल रखें। अभी मैं गुजरात गया था और मुझे अपनी बीवी का टिकट लेना पड़ा। हमारी हैसियत इतनी अच्छी नहीं है कि हम बीवी का टिकट खरीद सकें। मंत्री महोदय इस तरफ ध्यान दें। मेम्बर के साथ उनकी बीवी का टिकट भी फ्री कर देना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं रेलवे की मांगों की तार्ईद करता हूं।

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह (महाराजगंज) : सभापति महोदय, मैं उन बात को दोहराना नहीं चाहता, जिनकी चर्चा पहले की जा चुकी है।

वास्तव में रेल मंत्री इस बात के लिए चिन्तित हैं कि रेलों में जो एक्सिडेंट होते हैं, उन पर किस तरह नियंत्रण किया जाए। इस सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने सब से बड़ी बात यह व्यवहार में लाई है कि उन्होंने

छोटे कर्मचारियों की बात सुनने की भी व्यवस्था की है। हमारे यहां छपरा से एक ए० एस० एम० यहां आया और उसने एक्सिडेंट्स को रोकने के बारे में अपने सुझाव दिए। दूसरे ही दिन रेलवे बोर्ड के उच्चाधिकारियों ने उसको बुला कर उन सुझावों पर विचार-विमर्श किया। यह पद्धति अपनाने से कर्मचारियों का हौसला बढ़ता है कि अनुभव पर आधारित उनकी सलाह को सुना जाता है। अगर उनके उपयोगी सुझावों को अमल में लाया जाए, तो एक्सिडेंट्स पर नियंत्रण किया जा सकता है।

अपने-अपने क्षेत्र के बारे में माननीय सदस्यों ने ठीक ही मांग रखी है। एक तरफ जहां माननीय सदस्य रेलों के विस्तार की चर्चा करते हैं और मांग करते हैं कि रेल लाइन बढ़ाई जाए वहां हमारे क्षेत्र में इसके ठीक विपरीत हो रहा है। वहां पर रेल लाइन हटाई जा रही है। लखनऊ से समस्तीपुर तक मीटरगेज को ब्राडगेज में चेंज किया गया लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ महाराजगंज जो मेरा हेडक्वार्टर है, पार्लियामेन्टरी कांस्टीटुएन्सी का, वहां पर केवल चार किलोमीटर की लाइन जो है दरौदा से महाराजगंज, उसके सम्बन्ध में कहा गया था कि जब मुख्य लाइन का निर्माण हो जायेगा उसके बाद इस पर कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिया जायेगा। वह केवल चार किलोमीटर का ही टुकड़ा है लेकिन उस पर आज तक काम शुरू नहीं हुआ है। इस सम्बन्ध में पहले श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी जी को भी पत्र लिखा गया था तो उन्होंने कहा था कि यह तो ओरीजनल प्लान में है, जैसे ही मुख्य लाइन का काम समाप्त हो जायेगा, इस कार्य को शुरू कर दिया जायेगा परन्तु आज तक वह नहीं हुआ है। इससे वहां की जनता में भारी असंतोष की भावना है। जब भी हम अपने

निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र में जाते हैं तो हमें इसके लिए जल्दाहना सुनना पड़ता है। लोग कहते हैं कि और सुविधायें देने की बात तो दूर रही, उल्टे रेल लाइन उखाड़ने की बात हो रही है। मैं चाहूंगा कि रेल मंत्री जो जहां पर आश्वासन दें कि इसको जल्द प्रारम्भ कर दिया जायेगा। चूंकि वह मेरा मुख्यालय है इसलिए मुझे उसकी अधिक चिन्ता है और यह केवल चार किलोमीटर की ही बात है जिस पर कोई अधिक व्यय होने की सम्भावना नहीं है। दण्डवते जी ने भी इसके सम्बन्ध में आश्वासन दिया था कि इसका निर्माण होगा, लेकिन मुख्य लाइन बन जाने के बाद। अब मुख्य लाइन का कार्य पूर्ण हो गया है इसलिए मेरा आग्रह है कि अब इस कार्य को किया जाना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि समस्तीपुर तक ब्राडगेज लाइन बना दी गई है लेकिन अभी तक कोई भी डायरेक्ट ट्रेन यहां से वहां तक नहीं चलाई गई है। केवल एक कोच लखनऊ मेल में लगा दी जाती है। चूंकि पौने दस बजे यह गाड़ी खुलती है और दूसरे दिन पांच बजे वहां पहुंचने का मौका मिलता है इसलिए हम इस गाड़ी से सफर ही नहीं करते हैं मैं सेठी जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि वे एक डायरेक्ट ट्रेन यहां से समस्तीपुर तक चला दें। पहले हमारे जिले से मजदूर टाइप के लोग हावड़ा, कलकत्ता और आसाम अपनी रोजी-रोटी कमाने के लिए जाया करते थे। सारन जिला एक बहुत घना जिला है जहां से दूसरे देशों में भी लोग जाया करते थे और रोजगार किया करते थे इसीलिए सबसे ज्यादा मनी-आर्डर हमारे जिले में ही आते हैं। लेकिन आजकल जो मजदूर टाइप के लोग हैं वे पंजाब और हरियाणा जाकर रोजी कमाते हैं। आजकल बहुत लोग सिवान, छपरा और गोरखपुर जाते हैं

जिनको बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है और कई बार तो वे लूटे जाते हैं तथा मार भी खाते हैं। इसीलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि यहां से एक डायरेक्ट ट्रेन समस्तीपुर तक के लिए चला दी जाए ताकि उस क्षेत्र के लोगों को लाभ पहुंच सके।

एक बार मैंने पिछली बार भी कही थी और अब पुनः कहना चाहता हूं जिसके रेफ्रेन्स में मल्लिकार्जुन जी ने भी जवाब में कहा था कि छपरा में एक ओवर-ब्रिज बनाने का प्रस्ताव है। वह बहुत घना जिला है और वहां इधर से उधर जाने में कई घंटे लग जाते हैं। पहले जो क्रॉसिंग था उसको अब बन्द कर दिया गया है। ब्राडगेज चेंज होने में प्लेटफार्म का विस्तार करना पड़ा इसलिए उसको बन्द कर दिया गया। मेरा आग्रह है कि वहां पर ओवर-ब्रिज बनाने का प्रस्ताव है उस पर जल्द से जल्द कार्य आरम्भ कर दें।

इसी प्रकार से नार्थ बिहार और साउथ बिहार को जोड़ने के लिए गंगा पर एक पुल बनाने का भी प्रस्ताव है। श्री केदार पांडे जी ने कहा था कि इसको बनाने का प्रस्ताव था, अभी जो रोड ब्रिज बना है उसके ओर पूरब साइड में, पर जब हम लोग और डेलीगेशन मिला तो उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया कि हम फिर सर्वे करवा रहे हैं। दोधा पहलेजा में जहां जहाज चल रहा है आजकल, वहीं इस पुल का निर्माण होगा। मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि इसकी ओर पूरा ध्यान दिया जाए तथा सर्वे कराकर पुल का निर्माण जाए ताकि दक्षिण बिहार और नार्थ बिहार की जो दूरी है उसको घटाया जा सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं प्रस्तुत अनुदानों का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा (आरा) : सभापति महोदय, भारतीय रेलवे बोर्ड के सामने न तो कोई रीति है, न कोई नीति है और न कोई दिशा है। यह मनमानी करता है और अनेक बार देखा गया है कि ये रेल मंत्री की बात को भी कभी-कभी उठा देते हैं, नहीं मानते हैं....

श्री विद्यारंजित झा (भीलवाड़ा) : कौन नहीं मानता है ?

श्री रामाचन्द्र शास्त्री (पटना) : रेलवे बोर्ड वहीं मानता है।

श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : हमारे एक माननीय साथी ने कहा कि ये लोग न्यायालय की बात को भी नहीं मानते हैं और अपनी मनमानी करते रहते हैं। कई सरकारी पक्ष के सदस्यों ने अभी यहां बतलाया है कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार के समय से विराजमान में मिली अर्थ-व्यवस्था से गम्भीर क्षति पहुंची है, लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं है। स्पष्ट है कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार के पहले जो रेल बजट आते थे वे घाटे के बजट थे और आज भी जो बजट आ रहे हैं वे भी घाटे के बजट हैं, जब कि जनता पार्टी के शासन काल के दो-तीन सालों में जो रेल बजट आये वे सब नफे के बजट थे। इस लिये स्पष्ट है कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार का बजट आप के बजट के मुकाबले ज्यादा अच्छा था।

रेलवे के पास इस समय 1 लाख वैगन्ज हैं, जिन में से 40 हजार बेकार हैं, किसी काम के लायक नहीं है। इस कारण वैगन्ज की बहुत कमी है। इन 40% रुग्ण वैगनों की तुरन्त मरम्मत कराना बहुत आवश्यक है, इन के अतिरिक्त युध्दस्तर पर अधिक से अधिक नये वैगन्ज बनाने की जरूरत है।

इस समय मालगाड़ी के डिब्बों के निर्माण की उपेक्षा तो हो ही रही है, साथ-साथ जो सवारी गाड़ियां हैं उन के निर्माण के लिये योजना आयोग ने कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं दिया है। ऐसा लगता है जैसे रेलवे बोर्ड में या रेल मंत्रालय में कोई देखने-भालने वाला नहीं है। इस विभाग में जो चाहते हैं वही करते हैं, घूस का बाजार गर्म है। बड़े-बड़े व्यापारी क्या करते हैं ? इन के वैगन्ज को ले लेते हैं और उनका महीने-दो महीने तक गोडाउन के रूप में इस्तेमाल करते हैं। कोई कहने या सुनने वाला नहीं है।

वर्तमान सरकार के जमाने में हर चीज की कमी है। मालूम हुआ है कि कोयले की कमी के कारण 600 गाड़ियां रद्द कर दी गई हैं। इन्हें जो कोयला मिलता है वह भी घटिया किस्म का मिलता है, बड़िया किस्म का कोयला नहीं मिल रहा है—इस का कारण मंत्री महोदय अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। आप के इन्जिनों में ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है जिस से खराब कोयले की जांच की जा सके। विदेशों में ऐसी व्यवस्था होती है, लेकिन हमारे यहां नहीं है। परिणाम यह होता है कि इन्जिनों की जितनी शक्ति गाड़ी को खींचने के लिये चाहिये, वह क्षमता नहीं मिलती है, जिस के कारण आप की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं हो पाती है। डीजल या विद्युत इन्जिन आसानी से 20-22 बोगियों को खींच सकता है। लेकिन देखा यह गया है कि अधिकांशतः क्षमता से आधी बोगी लगाई जाती है और इस का फल यह होता है कि रेलवे की आय घट रही है। विगत दो वर्षों के शासन में रेलवे को स्वच्छ प्रशासन देने के नाम पर तीन मंत्री बदले गये हैं। दो को तो हटा दिया गया है और तीसरे मंत्री की बारी अब है। हम लोग देखें कि क्या होता है। स्वच्छ प्रशासन क्या मिलेगा ?

अष्टाचार, अनाचार और दुर्घटनाएं बड़ी तेजी से बढ़ती चली जा रही हैं। कोई स्वर्गीय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री का उदाहरण पेश नहीं कर रहा है। यदि पेश किया होता, तो देश के सामने उस व्यक्ति की प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ती ही और साथ-साथ इस प्रजातंत्र की भी प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ जाती लेकिन ऐसा हो नहीं रहा है। यह दुःख का विषय है। इसका कारण है, लोभ। लोभ से इतने ज्यादा प्रेरित हैं कि इस बात को सोच ही नहीं सकते।

सभापति जी, आपको मालूम है कि श्री केदार पांडे के समय में 6 महीनों के अन्दर कोई 700 रेल दुर्घटनाएं हुईं और अखबारों में उसके बारे में काफी आया। मैं उस पर बहुत ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता। अप्रैल से अक्टूबर तक 700 रेल दुर्घटनाएं हुई हैं।

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते (बम्बई उत्तर मध्य) : 1013 हुई हैं।

श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : मैं 6 महीनों की बता रहा हूं लेकिन इन्होंने इस्तीफा देने की बात नहीं सोची बल्कि गलत तर्क देते रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय : इस तरह इस्तीफा देने लगे, तो साल भर में 100 मिनिस्टर हो जाएंगे।

श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : एक्सीडेंट्स कम होने चाहिए। गलत तर्क ये देते रहे हैं। मैं आपको बताऊं कि सहरसा के पास बदलाघाट में जो एक्सीडेंट हुआ था, उसमें तर्क यह दिया कि हवा से वहां गाड़ी उड़ गई। क्या तर्क है, सुन कर आश्चर्य होता है और सारा शरीर कांपने लगता है जब वहां के दृश्य कीयाद आती है। यदि आप उस दृश्य

को देखते तो पता चलता कि कितनी बड़ी वह दुर्घटना हुई थी। वहां जो वगल में मकान था या झोंपड़ी थी, उनका एक बाल भी नहीं उड़ा और कहीं कोई पेड़ की डाली नहीं टूटी। तो यह आंधी कैसी थी और वहां वह चली गई। एक आदमी भी उसमें नहीं बचा और रेलवे बोर्ड इतना सक्षम नहीं हो सका कि इसकी जांच वह कर सके। उसने इस बात की जांच नहीं की कि कितने लोग मारे गये और आज तक उस की रपट नहीं आई है। यह तो आप के रेलवे बोर्ड की हालत है।

भारतीय रेलें लगभग 130 वर्ष पुरानी हैं। उनके ढांचे में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है। यदि उन का नवीकरण नहीं किया गया, तो मुझे डर है कि सारे का सारा ढांचा बिखर जाएगा।

15.00 Hrs.

रेल फाटकों की यह स्थिति है कि उनके पास ही बहुत दुर्घटनायें होती हैं। अचरज है, जैसा कि राज्य रेल मंत्री जी ने बताया था, कि 22 हजार फाटक ऐसे हैं, जहां कोई रेलवे कर्मचारी नहीं रहता है, वहां उनको खोलने या बन्द करने वाला कोई नहीं होता है। जिसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि वहां पर दुर्घटनायें होती चली जा रही हैं।

1967 के बाद से लोको रनिंग स्टाफ अपने कार्य के घंटों में कमी की मांग करता आ रहा है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन और अन्तर्देशीय परिवहन समिति ने भी इनकी मांगों की पुष्टि की है। लोको वालों ने आन्दोलन किया, लड़ाई की। समझौता भी हुआ लेकिन कोई फल नहीं निकला। सब बेकार। आप 20-20, 22-22 घंटे तक काम लिए जा रहे हैं तो दुर्घटनायें होंगी ही।

[श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा]

रेल मंत्रालय ने विगत वर्षों में 1,142 करोड़ की वृद्धि सिर्फ किराये और माल भाड़े में की है जो कि घृणास्पद बढ़ोत्तरी है। जन साधारण की सारी सुविधाएँ समाप्त हो गयी हैं या हो रही हैं। स्वभावतः हर चीजों की कीमत बढ़ेगी। इसका असर सीधे मुद्रास्फीति पर पड़ेगा। कौन देखता है इन चीजों को? शासन करो, लूटो और मौज उड़ाओ। कोई देखने वाला और सुनने वाला नहीं है।

मंत्री जी ने स्वीकार किया है कि कम्प्यूटर जेनरेटर विश्व बैंक के आग्रह पर लगाया जा रहा है। इसका असर क्या प्रति वर्ष रेलों में रोजगार पर नहीं पड़ेगा? अनुमान है कि 2.6 लाख रेल कर्मचारी बेकार हो जायेंगे। क्या आपने इनको काम देने के बारे में कुछ सोचा है? इन्हें रखना ही होगा।

खान-पान की योजना सारे रेलवे में असंतोषजनक है। इसमें सुधार के लिए कुछ उपाय शीघ्र करने चाहियें।

स्पष्ट बात यह है कि ईमानदारी से आरक्षण इन दिनों नहीं हो रहा है। अगर कोई ईमानदार व्यक्ति जा करके आरक्षण कराना चाहे तो भी नहीं होगा। द्वितीय श्रेणी के आरक्षण तक के लिए एक-एक आदमी को पचास-पचास रुपये देने पड़ते हैं। यहां से हम लोग जो आरक्षण करा कर देते हैं उनसे भी प्लेटफार्म पर पैसे लिये जाते हैं। इतना भ्रष्टाचार रेलों में हो गया है जिसको कि कोई देखने वाला नहीं है। इससे अराजकता होती है और आप लोगों को गिरफ्तार करते हैं। आज देश और देश की आम जनता आप से यही मांग रही है कि इसमें सुधार हो। लेकिन इसमें

भ्रष्टाचार फैलता जा रहा है और अब वह यह कहने लगी है कि इसमें सुधार होने वाला नहीं है। इसको दूर करने के लिए आपको कदम उठाने चाहिए।

श्री मोतीलाल सिंह (सीधी) :
1982-83 के बजट का मैं समर्थन करता हूं। मध्य प्रदेश आवागमन की दृष्टि से बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। वहां सबसे ज्यादा प्राकृतिक रिसोर्सिस हैं। लेकिन उसकी हमेशा उपेक्षा की गई है खास तौर से आवागमन के मामले में। पंद्रह वर्षों से सर्वेक्षण चल रहा है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि ललितपुर से सिंगरौली लाइन को आज तक पूरा नहीं किया गया है, यह नहीं बन पाई है। कब तक सर्वेक्षण इसका पूरा होगा, कब इसको आप अपने बजट में सम्मिलित करेंगे इसका कुछ पता नहीं है। सिंगरौली कोलफील्ड है। दुनिया में सबसे ज्यादा कोयले का भंडार वहीं है। उस कोयले को उपयोग में लाने के लिए आवागमन के साधन बहुत जरूरी हैं। चोपन से कटनी एक लाइन है। यह तीन सौ किलोमीटर का रास्ता है। इस रास्ते को तय करने में गाड़ी बारह घंटे लेती है। इसके बारे में मैंने मंत्री जी को लिखा था। उनका जवाब आया कि उसमें सुधार किया जा रहा है। लेकिन कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है। इस तरफ आप ध्यान दें।

बम्बई हावड़ा मेल चलती है। यह अभी कटनी से मुगलसराय, इलाहाबाद हो कर हावड़ा पहुंचती है। इसको और अगर सिंगरौली हो कर मुगलसराय और हावड़ा कर दिया जाए तो इससे आठ घंटे की बचत हो सकती है और कोल फील्ड्स को बहुत ज्यादा फायदा हो सकता है।

एक गाड़ी चोपन से कटनी जाती है । लेकिन वह समय पर नहीं पहुंचती है । वहां लोग दूसरी गाड़ी पकड़ते हैं । समय पर न पहुंचने की वजह से उनको बहुत ज्यादा कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है । उसमें सुधार किया जाना चाहिए ।

एक त्रिवेणी एक्सप्रेस लखनऊ से चोपन तक जाती है । और इसका चोपन से सिंगरौली तक बढ़ा दिया जाए तो अस्सी नब्बे किलोमीटर की दूरी और बढ़ जाएगी लेकिन लोगों को बहुत आराम हो जाएगा । सिंगरौली के मजदूरों को इससे बहुत ज्यादा फायदा होगा । कोयले का उत्पादन वहां सबसे ज्यादा होता है । अगले पंद्रह वर्ष तक, 76 मिलियन टन प्रतिवर्ष के हिसाब से उत्पादन होगा । चार कोलियरीज तो वहां अभी चालू हैं और छः-सात और शुरू होने वाली हैं । सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन भी वहां बन रहा है । इस समय वहां आने जाने के कोई साधन नहीं हैं, माल ले जाने के लिए कोई साधन नहीं हैं । ट्रकों से ही सामान लाया और ले जाया जाता है । मंत्री जी मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री रह चुके हैं । उनको मालूम है कि रीवा और सीधी के बीच में पहाड़ी है जो बड़ी टेढ़ी मेढ़ी है । देखने में तो सीधी है लेकिन बड़ी टेढ़ी-मेढ़ी है । वहां रोज ट्रकों के एक्सीडेंट होते रहते हैं । जब भी आप देखेंगे आपको किसी न किसी जगह पर ट्रक का एक्सीडेंट हुआ दिखाई दे जाएगा । इस वास्ते इस तरफ आप ध्यान दें ।

ललितपुर से सिंगरौली की जो लाइन है इसको शीघ्र चालू किया जाए । इसका शीघ्र सर्वेक्षण किया जाए । इससे उस क्षेत्र का भला होगा ।

गोदिया से जबलपुर एक छोटी लाइन है । इसको बड़ी में बदला जाए । नैनपुर में उसका डिविजन था । उसको हटा दिया

गया है । उसको फिर से चालू किया जाए । वह आदिवासी और हरिजन क्षेत्र है । उनका आप भला करना चाहते हैं तो वह कैसे हो सकेगा, जब तक आप इसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं देंगे । किसी भी क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए वहां पर आवागमन के साधनों की व्यवस्था करना आवश्यक है । सिंगरौली से कोयला ले जाने के लिए ट्रक चलते हैं, जिससे एक्सीडेंट्स की बहुत सम्भावना रहती है । इसलिए ललितपुर-सिंगरौली रेलवे लाइन को शीघ्र-तिशीघ्र बनाया जाए ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Chintamani Jena.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants (Railways) presented by the hon. Minister of Railways.

I am speaking in my mother-tongue in Oriya.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You confine yourself to your area and your demands because there are still 32 Members who want to speak on this from the Congress Party.

*SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demand for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Railway. I would like to speak in my mother tongue. I have given notice to speak in Oriya.

At the outset, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister of Railway for having taken steps to dissolve the Railway Consultative Committees after assuming the office. It is a healthy sign for the development of Railways in the country. Those Committees met two three times in a year and the duration of a meeting was hardly one to two hours. Members made various suggestions in the meetings, but their

[Shri Chintamani Jena]

of one such Committee and I can say it from my personal experience. Some people who had inadequate knowledge about the Railways were included in those Committees. I would like to request the hon. Minister to include some knowledgeable persons from different zones and the members from both the Houses of Parliament in the various Committees of Railways. I suggest that at the time of reconstitution of these Committees either at zonal or divisional level the concerned members of Lok Sabha may be taken into confidence and they should be consulted about their areas for nomination of persons since they are answerable to the electorate.

Sir, the Minister of Railways has mentioned the paucity of funds with the Railway Ministry and expressed his inability to take up new Railway lines. But so far as the conversion work is concerned it should be taken up on a priority basis. In this connection I take this opportunity to name some lines in my State and request that priority be given to their conversion. One such line in Orissa as well as in my Parliamentary constituency is Rupsa-Bangiriposhi. This line was constructed in 1920. Since then no modernisation programme has been taken up on this line. As the traffic potential of this line is high it would be quite remunerative as it passes through mineral belt, rich forest area and industrial belt which is now coming up after the State Govt.'s sincere efforts to industrialise the state and will have an increased capacity to carry traffic. The engineering cum traffic survey has been completed and the survey report is under compilation for submission to the Railway Board. It is understood that extension of broad gauge system after conversion from Bangiriposhi to Dhalohumgarh has been found feasible by the survey

team. The approximate cost of conversion would be rupees 11.38 crores and its extension from Bangiriposhi to Dhalbhumgarh is Rs. 9.21 crores.

As is well known this railway line passes through Mayurbhanj, a tribal district of Orissa. The lot of the tribals depends on the conversion of this railway line. I would request the hon. Minister therefore to take up the conversion of this line without any further delay.

I would also like to suggest that the conversion of the Nuapada-Gunpur line should also be taken up. Nuapada Paralakhemundi line was constructed in 1900 and subsequently it was extended to Gunpur in the year 1931. Since then no attention has been paid to the development of this line. I request the Government to order a survey for the development and for the conversion of this line to broad gauge at an early date.

A word about Koraput Raygada line in Orissa. This rail link has been sanctioned by the Government of India as a project oriented line. This is vital for the alumina/aluminium complex for Damanjodi and Talcher and also for movement of iron ore from Kirindul mines of Madhya Pradesh for the steel plant at Vizag. Out of the total length of 174 Kms. only 23 Kms. is being constructed in the first phase to serve aluminium complex at Damanjodi. Funds have also been sanctioned for the construction of the second phase of this line, for which I convey my hearty gratitude to the Railway Minister and specially to hon'ble Prime Minister, but construction work has not yet been started. request the hon'ble Minister to take immediate steps to expedite the construction of the second phase.

Now, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the proposed Talcher Sambalpur line. The railway administration has undertaken two surveys to determine the financial viability and technical feasibility of the proposed railway link. The Railway Board

had recommended the proposal for the construction of this Railway line to the Planning Commission and the Planning Commission referred it to the Ministry of Engery and Coal as this line would pass over the coal belt. The Ministry of Engery has expressed the view that laying of a rail track over the coal belt be avoided. But I know from my personal experience that the proposed alignment does not affect the Coal Mines and its reserves. Construction of this railway line would reduce the distance between Northern/Central India and the Eastern coast by 470 Kms. and would effect considerable economy in the cost of transportation. The new railway line would provide a direct and far more economical route to Paradip port.

The National Aluminum Company are setting up their aluminium smelter at Talcher. Alumina from their alumina unit at Damanjodi in Koraput district has to be transported to Talcher for the smelter. For this purpose the Koraput Raygada railway link has been sanctioned and would be constructed soon. In case the Talcher-Sambalpur Railway link is taken up, the distance between the alumina plant and the aluminum smelter would be reduced by 146 Kms.

The Talcher-Sambalpur Railway line would provide a direct link between Coastal Orissa and Western Orissa. At present, one has to travel through State of West Bengal and Bihar in order to reach Sambalpur. The proposed railway line is therefore vitally important in bringing about the much needed emotional integration between coastal Orissa and Western Orissa. I urge the hon. Minister therefore to sympathetically consider the construction of this Railway line.

Chairman, you are ringing the bell repeatedly, but Sir, I shall be falling in my duty if I do not mention the plight of the CPC Gang men. Sir, while the doubling of the Kharagpur-Khurda road line was taken up about one thousand gang men had been given

employment in the South Eastern Railway in Kharagpur Division. In the year 1977 those gangmen. were transferred to far off places, 500 or 600 miles away from their native places. They are facing untold misery in the absence of proper accommodation and drinking water at their present place of work. The poor low low paid employees are unable to meet daily expenses with the wages they get at that place. I request the hon. Minister to take back those gang men to places nearest to their native villages and towns.

The Hon'ble Minister might be knowing about the tourist Potentiality of Orissa. The number of foreign tourists to the state are increasing day by day specially to Puri and Konarak etc. for the world famous monuments like the Sun temple and the temple of Lord Jagannath etc. But the Railway Line from Road to Puri in S.E. Rly. has not yet been converted to a double line which is creating great disadvantage and inconvenience to the foreign tourists as well as to the lakhs of users. I would therefore request the Hon'ble Minister to start doubling of this line immediately.

Finally, I request the Government to create a seperate railway division in Western Orissa. One-third of the total kilometrage of South Eastern Railway is within the State of Orissa and some major rail routes pass through Western district of the State. But Western Orissa has not been given due attention in the matter of railway development in the absence of a separate railway division in Western Orissa. Out of the seven divisions of SE Railway, only one is situated near Bhubaneswar at Khurdha Road. It is necessary that one more Railway division ts created and its headquarter should be located either at Rourkela or Jharauguda or Sambalpur. I hope the hon. Minister will take necessary steps for the creation of a separate railway division in Western Orissa. With these words I conclude my speech.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति जी, मैं रेल विभाग से संबंधित मांगों का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। कारण यह है कि इस बजट के जरिए आम जनता के किराए में वृद्धि की गई है। साथ ही साथ 34 चीजों की ढुलाई पर जो सन्सीडी दी जाती थी उसको भी इस बजट के द्वारा समाप्त कर दिया गया है। मंत्री जी गने 109.7 करोड़ की बचत का बजट पेश किया है लेकिन उसके बावजूद जनता पर बोझ डाला है। ऐसी स्थिति में इस बजट के समर्थन का कोई औचित्य नहीं है। इन्द्रा जी या आप लोग जब से गद्दी पर आये हैं, उसके बाद यह चौथी बार किरायों में वृद्धि हुई है। हम लोगों को ऐसा अन्दाज है और अखबारों के जरिये ऐसी खबरें मिलती हैं कि विश्व बैंक से 600 करोड़ रुपये का कर्जा लेने की वजह से उनके दबाव में आकर आप ने सवारी-किरायों और मालभाड़े में वृद्धि की है....

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप किसके दबाव में बोल रहे हैं ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं अपने दबाव में बोल रहा हूँ। यह स्थिति आप के बजट की है।

इस बजट में आप ने विकास कार्यों की राशि में भी कमी की है साथ ही किराये-भाड़े व माल-भाड़े में वृद्धि की है। 1981-82 के बजट की तुलना में आप ने विद्युतिकरण को छोड़कर, जिसमें आप ने कटोती नहीं की है, नई रेल लाइन बनाने में 8 करोड़ रुपये की कटोती की है, लाइनों के दोहरीकरण (डबलिंग) में 54 करोड़ की कमी की है ट्रेक के री-मालडिलिंग में 30 करोड़ रुपये की कमी की है और रेल-ट्रकों के नवीकरण

में 4 करोड़ रुपये की कमी की है। इस तरीके से आप पिछले साल की तुलना में नीचे चले गये हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त आप यह भी देखिये— 34 रसे हैं वर्षों से यानि जब से आप राज्य कर रहे हैं पब्लिक सैक्टर को जो पैसा एलाट किया जाता है उसकी परसेन्टेज के मुकाबले रेलवे को कितना मिला है— जरा उसको भी बतला दीजिए ? मैं आप को बतलाता हूँ—फर्स्ट प्लान में 1951-56 में रेलवे को 19.6 परसेन्ट मिला। सैकण्ड प्लान में 1956-61 में 20.9 परसेन्ट मिला। थर्ड प्लान— 1961-66 में 18.9 परसेन्ट मिला। इन्टर-प्लान—1966-69 में 11.1 परसेन्ट मिला। फोर्थ प्लान 1969-74 में 8.8 परसेन्ट मिला। पांचवें प्लान— 1974-79 में 7.7 परसेन्ट मिला। छठे प्लान 1980-85 के लिये 5.2 परसेन्ट रखा गया है। इससे अन्दाज लगा लीजिए आप देश में रेलों का विकास करने जा रहे हैं या रेलों का ह्रास होगा। आप लोगों के उपर चाहे कितना किराया बढ़ा दीजिए, हालांकि उसकी भी एक सीमा होती है, इस हिसाब से रेलों का विकास नहीं हो सकता।

14 मार्च के “न्यू - एज” में

Sixth Plan and Crisis in Indian Railways

शीर्षक से जो लेख प्रकाशित हुआ आप जरा उसको देखिए। उससे आपको बहुत सारी चीज मालूम होंगी। इस समय मेरे पास समय नहीं है, इस लिये मैं उन तमाम चीजों को कोट नहीं कर सकता। लेकिन मैंने आपको अभी दो बातें बतलाई हैं कि किराया बढ़ाने से मुनाफे का बजट होने के बावजूद आप रेलवे का विकास न कर के उस को ह्रासावस्था की ओर ले जा रहे हैं।

आप ने रेलवे की तरफ से जो आउट-ले रखा था वह 11 हजार करोड़ रुपये का था, लेकिन आपको मिला है— केवल 5100 करोड़ रुपया । जाहिर बात है इस देश में रेलवे पर जो संकट व्याप्त है वह हल नहीं हो सकता है।

दुर्घटनाओं के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा जा सकता है । रोज दुर्घटनायें हो रही हैं, पिछले महीने में हुई, आपके आने के बाद भी हुई और पहले भी होती रही इनकी जानकारी आपको है । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्यों होती हैं ? आप कहते हैं कि रेल-कर्मियों (मजदूर) अनुशासन नहीं मानते या लापरवाही से काम करते हैं । यह कह कर रेलवे बोर्ड अपनी जवाबदेही से बरी हो जाना चाहता है । बात यह नहीं है, हो सकता है रेल-मजदूरों से यदाकदा कोई गलती हो जाती हो, आखिर वे भी मनुष्य ही हैं, लेकिन मुख्य कारण यह नहीं है । वास्तव में रेल-मार्गों का नवीकरण नहीं हुआ है, आज भी 6 हजार किलोमीटर से अधिक रेल लाइनों के नवीकरण की आवश्यकता है । न आप ऐसा कर रहे हैं और न कीजिएगा, तो एक्सीडेंट होंगे ।

फिर गैंगमनों की संख्या को देखिए । वे ट्रैक को ठीक करते हैं, उस की रक्षा करते हैं और उनकी तादाद बहुत कम है । उसमें वृद्धि करनी होगी । जितनी लम्बाई-चौड़ाई की उनकी देखरेख करने की जवाबदेही है, उसको देखते हुए उनकी संख्या को बढ़ाना होगा और इतनी संख्या उनकी करनी होगी कि वे उसको अच्छी तरह से देख सकें ।

इसके अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इंजनों की ब्रेक शक्ति की जांच पड़ताल ठीक से नहीं हो पाती । अगर कोई इंजिनर आप के अधिकारी के पास जाता है कि इस स्थिति में हम इंजन नहीं ले

जाएंगे, बिना जांच पड़ताल के हम इस को नहीं ले जाएंगे, तो उसको सजा दी जाती है, उसको चार्जशीट दिया जाता है ।

इंजनों की जो हेडलाइट होती है, उसकी रोशनी 100 मीटर तक पहुँचती है । तेज गाड़ियों के लिए क्या यह मुना-सिब है । क्या इसको आप पर्याप्त समझते हैं ? मैं समझता हूँ कि यह अपर्याप्त है और इसके लिए आप को कोई व्यवस्था करनी होगी ताकि ज्यादा लाइट दूर तक जा सके ।

फिर शैडों की स्थिति कैसी है ? आप जानते हैं कि शैडों की स्थिति बहुत ही दयनीय है उसमें भी सुधार लाना होगा।

स्पेयर पार्ट्स आप ठीक से नहीं देते हैं । लोको शैड में काम करने वालों को कहते हैं कि पुराने ही काम में लाओ और जल्दबाजी में काम करवाना चाहते हैं । डिपुओं की हालत भी बहुत खराब है । वगैरों का जल्दी जल्दी बदलाव होना चाहिए और इसके लिए जो 25 वर्ष की मियाद है, उसको कम करके 20 वर्ष किया जाना चाहिए लेकिन होता क्या है कि 25 वर्ष के बाद भी वे चलते रहते हैं । गाड़ी में आगे-पीछे सुरक्षा कोच नहीं लगाए जाते हैं । इन सब बातों पर आप ध्यान नहीं देंगे और केवल यही कहेंगे कि मजदूर गड़बड़ कर रहे हैं, तो काम नहीं चलने वाला है ।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने पहले कई कमेटियाँ बनाई हैं जैसे कुंजर कैमेट्री, वांचू कैमेट्री और सीकरी कैमेट्री और इन कैमेटियों ने अपनी सिफारिशें भी दी हैं लेकिन उन सिफारिशों को अभी तक लागू नहीं किया गया है । अब फिर यह सवाल उठ रहा है और इन्डियन रेलवे वर्कर्स फेडरेशन और आल इन्डिया लोको रनिंग स्टाफ एसोसिएशन

[श्रीरामावतार शास्त्री]

ने मांग की है कि एक उच्च स्तरीय समिति बनाई जाए और उसमें मजदूरों को भी प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जाए। वे आप को बता सकेंगे कि एंक्सीडेंट क्यों हो रहे हैं और उनको कैसे रोका जा सकता है। अगर आप ऐसा न करियेगा, तो एंक्सीडेंट्स बढ़ते जाएंगे और आप के सामने दिक्कत बढ़ती जाएगी। हजारों लोग इसी तरह से मरते जाएंगे और बकरी की तरह रेलों में चलते रहेंगे।

प्रो० मधु बंडवते (राजापुर) : सीकरी कमेटी में ट्रेड यूनियन का रेप्रेजेंटेटिव था।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उसी तरह से इस में रखना होगा। एक नई कमेटी बनानी चाहिए और अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे तो निश्चित रूप से दुर्घटनाओं से आपको छुटकारा मिलेगा। आप मजदूरों के खिलाफ चाहे जो प्रचार रेडियो पर या अखबारों में करें, चाहे उनको आप फांसी दे दीजिए, इससे कुछ होने वाला नहीं है।

डकैतियों के बारे में भी मैं दो शब्द कहना चाहूंगा। रेलों में डकैतियां बहुत बढ़ गई हैं। अभी अखबार में आया है और हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर भी उसी आसाम मेल में यात्रा कर रहे थे, वहां पर कैसे यात्रियों को लूटा गया। वे तो बच गए और सेठी जी वह आपके दोस्त भी हैं।
(व्यवधान)...

प्रो० मधु बंडवते : कम्युनिस्ट से क्या कोई पैसा लेगा।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उन के पास कुछ नहीं था, जो लेते। यह जो डकैतियों

का सिलसिला चल रहा है, इस की तरफ भी आप को ध्यान देना चाहिये। मैंने यह लेटस्ट मिसाल दी है।

मजदूरों की स्थिति क्या है, वे सब बातें कही जा चुकी हैं। मजदूरों की स्थिति बहुत ही दयनीय है। उन की तनख्वाह बहुत कम है। उन की मांग है कि सरकारी कारखानों के कर्मचारियों को जो तनख्वाह दी जाती है, वह उन को दी जाए। उन को 150 रुपये से लेकर 200 रुपये तक कम मिलते हैं। इतना फासला उन की तनख्वाहों में है। अगर ऐसी स्थिति रहेगी, तो कैसे होगा।

आप ने दो रेलव फंडरेशन्स को मान्यता दी है, इस को हमें कोई शिकायत नहीं है। लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि केवल उन्हीं से आप बात मत कीजिए। और भी बहुत से संगठन हैं और उन के पीछ भी मजदूर हैं, उन से भी आप बात कीजिए। रनिंग स्टाफ को आप बिल्कुल भूल गए हैं। 10 हजार रेलवे स्टाफ के सिर पर तलवार लटक रहीं हैं और रेलव बोर्ड उन के बारे में कुछ नहीं कर रहा है। वह एक सफेद हाथी की तरह बैठा है उस की क्या आवश्यकता है? आप इस को ज्यादा जानते हैं लेकिन मैं इस की आवश्यकता नहीं समझता। वे आप के रास्ते में रुकावट डालते हैं। और मंत्रियों को इम्प्लूयेन्स कर के अपना कैदी बना लेते हैं। तो रनिंग स्टाफ के सवाल को हल कीजिए। तमाम लोगों को आप लीजिये।

आप वाष्प इंजनों को हटा रहे हैं। अभी केवल पांच परसेंट वाष्प इंजिन चलते हैं। इनको भी आप हटाते जा रहे हैं। आपके कोयला ढोने पर मजदूर लगे हैं और हजारों की संख्या में लगे हैं। आपके वाष्प इंजिन हटाने से आप उन मजदूरों को ठकेदारों के हवाले कर देंगे। उनके बारे में आपको सोचना चाहिये ताकि उनकी रोजी-रोटी बनी

रहे और वे दर-दर के भिखारी न बन सकें ।

मंत्री जी से [मैं रेलों में कंटेरिंग के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो खाना हमें रेलों में मिलता है उस को खा कर के कै हो जाती है । आप तमाम प्राइवेट कंटेरिंग को समाप्त कीजिये और डिपार्ट-मेंटलाइज कीजिये । कम से कम गाड़ियों में तो आप इसे पहले कर सकते हैं । इसके बारे में श्री केदार पाण्डे जी ने एलान किया था कि रेलवे बोर्ड ने भी एलान किया था कि हम डिपार्टमेंट-लाइज कर रहे हैं और गाड़ियों में कर रहे हैं । फिर यह मामला रफा-दफा हो गया । इस तरफ आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

आपका जो सोनभद्र एक्सप्रेस बिहार से दिल्ली आती है उसमें कोई पेन्टरी कार नहीं होती । क्या जो लोग उस गाड़ी में चलते हैं उनको रास्ते में चाय पीने की जरूरत नहीं होती ? क्या वे रास्ते में चाय के बिना हवा खा कर ही चलेंगे ? मैंने इस बारे में आपका सलाहकार समिति में भी कहा था कि आपकी जो गाड़ी ताज एक्सप्रेस आगरा जाती है जोकि तीन घंटे में पहुंच जाती है, उसमें पेन्टरी कार होती है लेकिन इस सोनभद्र एक्सप्रेस में जो कि पटना से दिल्ली सोलह और साढ़े सोलह घंटे में पहुंचती है उसमें कोई पेन्टरी कार नहीं होती है । आपके जो अधिकारी इस गाड़ी से चलते हैं वे तो पहले हो इंतजाम करके चलते हैं और उन्हें स्टेशन से सबसे बढ़िया खाना मिल जाता है । आप इस गाड़ी में कम से कम ऐसी व्यवस्था तो कर दीजिये जिससे कि लोगों को रास्ते में चाय तो पीने को मिल सके ।

विद्युतीकरण के बारे में मैंने एक सवाल उठाया था । मैं चाहता हूँ कि आसनसोल से मुगलसराय के बीच विद्युतीकरण छोटी पंचवर्षीय योजना में नहीं बल्कि इसी साल की योजना में कीजिये । हम लोग जो उस लाइन पर चलने वाले हैं कम से कम उनका तो यह करके उद्धार कीजिये ।

बिहार में बहुत कुछ करने के बारे में हमारे स्वर्गीय श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र बहुत कुछ आश्वासन दे गये थे । श्री केदार पाण्डे ने भी बहुत कुछ करने के आश्वासन दिये । मैं चाहूंगा कि वे आश्वासन पूरे कीजिये ।

एक बात मैं जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि श्री केदार पाण्डे जो मुफ्त पास दे गये वे आप मत दीजिये । उन्होंने बहुत से पास और चेक पास इशु कर दिये जिससे कि रेलवे को करोड़ों रुपयाँ का घाटा होता है । आप कभी ऐसा मत कीजिये । कमेटी के मੈम्बरों को आप आने-जाने का पास दीजिये । जब वे कमेटी की मीटिंग में आयें तभी के लिये पास दीजिये । उनके लगातार आने-जाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है । इसलिये मैं आपसे कहूंगा कि आप रेलवे बोर्ड के चक्कर में मत फंसिये और श्री केदार पाण्डे वाला रास्ता न अपनाइये ।

सन् 1974 में मेरे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में स्वर्गीय श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र ने कहा था कि पटना से पलेजाघाट का रेल पुल बनेगा । वह कब बनेगा ? क्या जब हम लोग इस दुनिया से चले जायेंगे तब बनेगा ? इसकी तरफ भी मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ ।

पटना गया लाइन को दोहरा किया जाना चाहिये । वहां ट्रांसपोर्ट बाटलनैक

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

है । 56 किलोमीटर का यह रास्ता है । इसको तय करने में आठ घंटे लग जाते हैं, छः घंटे लग जाते हैं । यह लाइन दोहरी होनी बहुत जरूरी है ।

अधिकारियों के सेवा काल में वृद्धि मत कीजिये । रिटायर्ड चैयरमैन को दो साल का एक्स्टेंशन क्यों दिया गया ? क्या रेलवे में सक्षम लोग नहीं हैं, अधिकारी नहीं हैं ?

कैजुअल मजदूरों में से अभी तक आपने सोलह हजार को ही रेग्युलर किया है । उनकी तादाद ढाई लाख या इससे ज्यादा है । इनको नियमित किया जाये ।

चालीस हजार सबस्टीट्यूट मजदूर हैं उनको पक्का काम नहीं मिला है । दस पन्द्रह दिन के लिये काम मिलता है । और फिर नहीं मिलता है । इन पर आप ध्यान दें ।

गैंगमैन की तरफ ध्यान दें । वे सबसे ज्यादा शोषित हैं । इन सब बातों पर ध्यान नहीं देंगे तो आपका काम नहीं चलेगा । मैंने 225 कट मोशंज दिये हैं । उनको आप पढ़ लेंगे तो मेरे भाषण को ध्यान में रखने की जरूरत आपको नहीं होगी । सभी बातें उन में हैं । उन पर आप ध्यान दें ।

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते (बम्बई उत्तर मध्य) : हमारे देश में 61000 किलोमीटर लाइनों पर गाड़ियां चलती हैं । रोज एक करोड़ से ज्यादा लोग इन गाड़ियों में सफर करते हैं । रेल गाड़ियां लोगों की जिन्दगी का एक हिस्सा बन गई हैं । जिस तरह से इन्सान के लिए, जानवर के लिए ब्लड सर्क्युलेशन महत्व-

पूर्ण है उतनी ही महत्वपूर्ण ये रेलगाड़ियां लोगों के लिए हैं । जिस तरह से व्यक्ति के हृदय की धड़कन बन्द हो जाती है, वह खत्म हो जाता है उसी तरह से रेलें अगर बन्द हो जायें तो ऐसी ही हालत लोगों की हो जाएगी । रेलों के कामकाज के ऊपर आपको कड़ी निगरानी रखनी चाहिये । ये ठीक तरह से चलें, इसको आपको देखना चाहिये ।

इस बजट में मंत्री महोदय ने 261.45 करोड़ का अतिरिक्त भार लोगों पर डाला है । पहले पांडे जी ने सप्ली-मेंटरी बजट में जो एग्जैक्टिंग आर्डर की तरह का था अस्सी करोड़ का बोझा लाद दिया था । इसका मतलब यह है कि 341.45 करोड़ का बोझा आफिशली और अनआफिशली लोगों पर इस साल डाला गया है ।

सेठी जी अनुभवी मंत्री हैं । काम करने का ढंग उनको मालूम है । यह कहा जाता है क ही मैनस बिजनेस । मैं आशा करती हूँ कि रेलों की जो बिगड़ी हुई अवस्था है, उसको वह ठीक करने में कामयाब होंगे । यह उम्मीद हमारी पूरी होती है या नहीं, इसको हम एक ही साल में देख लेंगे ।

अगर प्लानिंग कमिशन ने कम राशि दी है तो इसको बढ़ाने के लिए मैं चाहती हूँ कि कोशिश की जाए । छः हजार किलोमीटर रेलवे लाइन को आप अवि-लम्ब रिन्यू नहीं करते हैं तो रेलवे एक्सीडेंट्स को रोकने में आपको सफलता मिल सकेगी, इस में सन्देह है । लगता है कि आने वाले साल में आप इस साल के रिकार्ड को भी एक्सीडेंट्स के मामले में तोड़ने वाले हैं क्योंकि कम्पेंसेशन की राशि को आपने बढ़ाया है । लेकिन कम्पेंसेशन का पैसा बढ़ाने के बजाए अगर रेलवे लाइनों और सिगनलिंग सिस्टम

में सुधार करने और आटोमेटिक सिग्नल सिस्टम लगाने के लिए पैसा खर्च किया जाए, तो कम्पेन्सेशन के लिए रखी हुई ज्यादा राशि को काम में लाने की जरूरत नहीं होगी। शायद मंत्री महोदय समझते हैं कि एक्सिडेंट्स और ज्यादा बढ़ेंगे, या शायद एक्सिडेंट्स में मरने वालों और घायल होने वालों को ज्यादा कम्पेन्सेशन देने का विचार उनके मन में होगा, इसलिए उन्होंने पहले से ही यह व्यवस्था की है।

मंत्री महोदय का कहना है कि छठी पंच-वर्षीय योजना तक 309 मिलियन टन का टारगेट है और इस साल 230 मिलियन टन होने की उम्मीद है। लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि अगर डिस्कार्ड किए हुए वैगन्ज और कोचिज को रिप्लेस नहीं किया जाता, प्लानिंग कमीशन से पैसा नहीं मिलता और रेलवे ठीक तरह से काम नहीं करती, तो मंत्री महोदय चाहे जो कुछ करें, देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था को ठीक तरह से चलाने के लिए विकास का लाभ जनता तक पहुंचाने के लिए और इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट के लिए रेलवे की व्यवस्था में जो सुधार होना चाहिए, वह असंभव होगा और जो टारगेट रखा गया है, वह पूरा नहीं होगा।

मैं बम्बई से आई हूं और इस लिए बम्बई के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहती हूं। मंत्री महोदय ने संवर्धन रेलवे के पासिज के पैसे नहीं बढ़ाए हैं और फेयर भी नहीं बढ़ाए हैं, लेकिन मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जो कम से कम 70 पैसे का टिकट किया गया है, उसको कम कर के 50 पैसे कर देना चाहिए। उन्होंने प्लेटफार्म टिकट के पैसे भी बढ़ा दिये हैं, 70 पैसे कर दिए हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : ऐसा नहीं किया गया है।

श्रीमती प्रमिला बंडवत : अगर नहीं किया है, तो ठीक है। लेकिन कम से कम टिकट 50 पैसे का होना चाहिए।

मंत्री महोदय को बम्बई शहर के बारे में खास तौर पर सोचना चाहिए। आज हालत यह है कि गरीब लोग और मध्यम वर्ग के लोग बम्बई शहर से बाहर रहते हैं और उनके लिए रेल से आना-जाना जरूरी है। बम्बई शहर की रचना ऐसी हो गई है कि अमीर लोग वहां पर रहते हैं। मूलभूत सिद्धान्त यह है कि गरीब लोगों का कम से कम खर्चा आने जाने में होना चाहिए। जिन के पास मोटर-गाड़ियां हैं, उन्हें तो दूर से आने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं है।

मंत्री महोदय ने पासिज के पैसे नहीं बढ़ाए हैं, लेकिन मुझे भरोसा नहीं है कि वह कुछ दिनों बाद नहीं बढ़ायेंगे। रेलवे बोर्ड के चेयरमैन ने एक प्रैस कान्फ्रेंस में कहा कि हम ऐसा नहीं कह सकते हैं कि वे नहीं बढ़ाए जायेंगे। मंत्री महोदय कम से कम यह न करें कि दो तीन महीनों के बाद पार्लियामेंट के सामने एक सप्ली-मेंटरी बजट पेश करें और जो कुछ नहीं बढ़ाया गया है, उसको बढ़ाने की कोशिश करें। बम्बई की जनसंख्या बहुत बढ़ गई है। सेंट्रल रेलवे के काम से लोग असंतुष्ट हैं। गाड़ियों के बन्द होने का कारण है कि एक-तिहाई रेक्स 1950 में इन्टर-नेशनल मार्केट से खरीदे गए थे। वे जिस कम्पनी से लिए गए थे, उसने उन्हें बनाना बन्द कर दिया है, इस लिए स्पेयर पार्ट्स नहीं मिलते जिसके कारण रेक्स उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। रोजाना यह झंझट चलता है। बम्बई शहर के बारे में वैस्टर्न रेलवे और सेंट्रल रेलवे को आपस में कोऑर्डिनेशन करना चाहिए और इसके लिए सेंट्रल रेलवे में ज्यादा से ज्यादा इलेक्ट्रिकल मल्टीपल यूनिट्स इस्तेमाल किए जाने चाहिए। इससे वर्तमान

[श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते]

पेशानी को कम करने में सफलता मिलेगी।

हमने जेनरेल मैनेजर से बात की है कि जब तक सारा परिवर्तन नहीं किया जाता है, तब तक सेंट्रल रेलवे और बी ई एस टी के बीच एक हाट लाइन होनी चाहिए। अगर रेडियो से एलान हो जाता है कि सेंट्रल रेलवे में ब्रेक-डाउन हो गया है और गाड़ियां नहीं चलेंगी, तो लोग पत्थर मारने के लिये रेलवे स्टेशन पर नहीं आयेंगे। आज स्थिति यह है कि जब गाड़ियां बन्द हो जाती हैं और इस बारे में एलान नहीं किया जाता है, तो लोगों का दिमाग खराब हो जाता है। आज लोगों को बहुत परेशानी है। वे दूर दूर रहते हैं, गाड़ियों में बहुत भीड़ होती है। रोज आने वाले लोगों को तो बहुत शिकायत होती है। जब तक नए रेक्स नहीं लगाए जाते, तब तक कम से कम एक एफिशेंट इनफॉर्मेशन मशीनरी कायम की जाये और बी ई एस टी के साथ ठीक कोऑर्डिनेशन किया जाए। इससे यह मुावत कम हो सकती है। बम्बई शहर में मैंने खुद दो तीन फुट ओवर ब्रिज के बारे में कैंपेन करके डिमाण्ड भेजी है। लोअर परेल स्टेशन और एलिफिस्टन रोड स्टेशन के बीच में जो फुट ओवर ब्रिज है वह एक्स्टेन्ड करना चाहिए क्योंकि वह केवल 40 मीटर का ही है। यह आश्वासन भी दिया गया था कि 1982 तक इसको करेंगे लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ। इसी प्रकार से दादर रेलवे स्टेशन पर जो लोग उतरते हैं, सेंट्रल रेलवे में जाने के लिए वे भी फिर नहीं उतरेंगे और उससे भीड़ भी कम होगी। दूसरा जो फ्लाई-ओवर बांदरा का है, उसका काम शुरू हो गया था लेकिन अब उसका काम बन्द है। (व्यवधान) मैं समझती हूं सेंट्रल रेलवे

और वैस्टने रेलवे के आपस के कोऑर्डिनेशन से अच्छी व्यवस्था हो सकती है। मेरी रेल मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना है कि आप ज्यादा से ज्यादा सीमेंट ठीक दाम पर देकर, जो काम करना है उसको पूरा कराने की कोशिश करें।

मेरा यह भी निवेदन है कि बम्बई में बाहर के लोग भी बहुत आते हैं इसलिए बम्बई शहर की खास आवश्यकताएँ हैं जिन पर विशेष रूप से विचार करने के लिए या तो आप कोई स्पेशल बोर्ड बनायें या फिर कोई अन्य व्यवस्था करें।

आखिर में मुझे कहना है कि महिलाओं के लिए खास डिब्बे जोड़े जाने चाहिए। मैं तो यह भी सोचती थी कि लेडीज के लिए कोई स्पेशल ट्रेन शुरू की जाए जिसको मदर स्पेशल या लेडीज स्पेशल का नाम दिया जाए और जिसको कि पीक आवर्स में चलाया जाए। यदि ऐसा होना सम्भव नहीं है तो कम से कम पीक आवर्स में लेडीज के लिए स्पेशल डिब्बों की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए तथा साथ ही महिलाओं के डिब्बों के लिए महिला पुलिस की व्यवस्था भी होनी चाहिए क्योंकि पुरुष पुलिस के सम्बन्ध में शिकायतें हैं कि वे महिलाओं के साथ गलत प्रकार का व्यवहार करते हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त आजकल रेलों में चोरी और डकैती बहुत हो रही है। इसके लिए रेलवे में इश्योरेंस स्कीम की शुरुआत की जानी चाहिए। कोई व्यक्ति यदि एक्सीडेंट में घायल हो जाता है तो उसको आप कुछ रकम देते हैं लेकिन यदि किसी का माल रेल में चोरी-डकैती में चला जाए तो उसके लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि इसके लिए इश्योरेंस स्कीम प्रारम्भ की जानी चाहिए ताकि यदि किसी का माल चोरी

डकैती में चला जाए तो उसकी क्षति-पूर्ति हो सके।

श्री राम नगोना मिश्र (सलेमपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया। समय-अभाव के कारण शिष्टाचार के दो-चार शब्द कहना तो मुश्किल है। समय बहुत कम है। मैंने विरोधी सदस्यों की बातें सुनी हैं। अभी श्री रामावतार शास्त्री जी ने अपनी तीक्ष्ण बुद्धि से यह सावित करने की चेष्टा की कि रेलवे में केवल ह्रास ही हुआ है, कोई उन्नति नहीं हुई है। उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में आंकड़े भी दिए हैं। मैं उनसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जहां उन्होंने यह आंकड़े यहां पर प्रस्तुत किए हैं, उनके साथ साथ वे यहां पर यह आंकड़े भी पेश करते कि प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस देश में कितनी ट्रेन्स चल रही थीं, कितने पैसेंजर चलते थे, कितने माल की ढुलाई होती थी, उसके बाद दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितनी ट्रेन्स चलीं, कितने पैसेंजर्स चले और कितनी ढुलाई की गई। इसी क्रम में पांचों पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के तत्सम्बन्धी आंकड़े वे यहां पर पेश करते तो उससे यह बात प्रमाणित हो जाती कि रेलों में कितना ह्रास हुआ है या कितनी उन्नति हुई है। लेकिन इस चीज को उन्होंने सदन के सामने नहीं रखा।

चूंकि आपका ऐसा आदेश है कि मैं अपने क्षेत्र से सम्बन्धित बातें ही यहां पर कहूं इसलिए सिद्धान्त की बातें छोड़ कर निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे क्षेत्र की समस्या बड़ी विकट है। हमारे बिहार से यहां पर दोनों पक्ष के लोग बैठे हुए हैं। लखनऊ से लेकर पटना तक जितने भी एम पीज हैं—पक्ष या विपक्ष के—उनके दिल से अगर पूछ लिया जाए तो एक स्वर से वे

यही कहेंगे कि पटना से दिल्ली आने के लिए कोई रास्ता नहीं है। सप्लीमेण्ट्री बजट पर बहस के समय, जब यहां हमारे दूसरे मंत्री जी थे, हम ने यह मांग पेश की तो उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया—आप फाइल को निकाल कर देख सकते हैं—कि समस्तीपुर से एक ऐसी तेज ट्रेन चलायेंगे जो डायरेक्ट दिल्ली आयेगी।

मेरे पूर्व बस्ती के अम्बास साहब बोल रहे थे। उन्होंने कहा था कि लखनऊ से गोरखपुर जाने के लिए केवल 4 बर्ष हम लोगों के लिए हैं, जिस के कारण कई बार हम को रिजर्वेशन नहीं मिलता है। जो ट्रेन चलती है कभी 8 घण्टे, कभी 9 घण्टे लेट हो जाती है। आप लखनऊ जा कर खड़े हो जाय और देखें तो जो ट्रेन गोरखपुर से आती है—सभापति महोदय, आप को सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा—ट्रेन की छत पर एक इंच जगह भी नहीं बचती है जहां पर लोग न बैठे हों। वहां पर ट्रेनों की संख्या इतनी कम है जिस से वहां के लोगों को अपार कष्ट है। पहले सोचा था कि वहां बड़ी रेल लाइन हो जायगी तो उससे काफ़ी सुख-सुविधा होगी, लेकिन अब यह कष्ट दिया गया है कि अभी लाइन सेट नहीं हुई है। कब तक सेट होगी, हम नहीं जानते। मैं मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि आप ज़रूर अपने विभाग से जांच करा लें। कम से कम पहले जितनी सहूलियत मिलती थी, उतनी भी सहूलियत मिल जाय तो बहुत कुछ राहत वहां के लोगों को मिल सकती है।

यह तो गोरखपुर की बात हुई, अब गोरखपुर से देवरिया जाने की बात सुनिए। हालत यह है कि जो ट्रेन कानपुर, लखनऊ होते हुए गोरखपुर जाती है वह गोरखपुर में ही रुक जाती है, देवरिया नहीं जाती है। देवरिया जाने वाली सवारियों को टैक्सियों और बसों से जाना पड़ता है और

[श्री राम नगोना मिश्र]

उन की जो हालत होती है, बसों की छतों पर भी जगह नहीं मिलती है, उसका अन्दाजा आप लगा सकते हैं। इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि जो ट्रेन कानपुर, लखनऊ से गोरखपुर जाती है उस को देवरिया तक ले जाइए

प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह (छपरा) : उस को छपरा तक ले जाइए।

श्री रामनगोना मिश्र : उस को छपरा तक ले जाइए।

बनारस से जो ट्रेन चलती है वह केवल भटनी तक आती है और भटनी से देवरिया, गोरखपुर और लखनऊ आना मुश्किल होता है, ट्रेन का कोई मेल नहीं है जो छपरा से आये और बनारस ले जाय तथा मेल लेकर गोरखपुर तक पैसेन्जर्स को पहुंचा सके। मैं मंत्री जी से मांग करता हूँ—वहां की विशेष परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए बनारस से भटनी तक ऐसी ट्रेन चलायें जो छपरा से भटनी की ट्रेन के साथ मेल ले कर गोरखपुर जा सके।

इस के पहले के बजट में बनारस से भटनी तक के लिए बड़ी लाइन की स्वीकृति हो चुकी थी और उस में धनराशि का भी समावेश किया गया था। संयोग की बात है कि बनारस से भटनी का काम शुरू नहीं हुआ तथा वह अभी भी अधूरा पड़ा हुआ है। इस समय हमारे जो रेल मंत्री जी हैं, मैं उन को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि इस बार उन्होंने जो बजट पेश किया है उस में पुनः बनारस से भटनी तक बड़ी लाइन बनाने का समावेश किया है। मैं उनसे प्रार्थना करूंगा—पिछले बजटों में इस लाइन के लिए समावेश होता रहा है, लेकिन वह कागज पर ही रह गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बार कागज पर ही न रहे, बल्कि यह काम चरितार्थ रूप में परिणित हो तो इस से वहां की जनता को बहुत राहत मिल सकती है।

15.53 hrs.

[SHRI HARINATHA MISRA in the Chair.]

श्रीमन्, छितीनी का नाम हमारे सारे सदस्यों ने सुना होगा। 7-8 वर्ष हुए हमारे देश की प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने छितीनी जाकर बूढ़ी गण्डक पर पुल बनाने का शिलान्यास किया था। आये-दिन प्रचार भी करते हैं, अखबारों में भी निकलता है कि छितीनी का पुल बनेगा। जितने रेल बजट आये उन में समावेश भी हुआ, लेकिन आज तक वह काम नहीं हुआ। करोड़ों रुपया इस पर खर्च हो चुका है लेकिन अब वहां के लोगों का विश्वास हट चुका है। मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जिस प्रधान मंत्री के दर्शन के लिए लाखों लोग उस मौके पर वहां इकट्ठे हुए थे, उस पुण्यात्मा के हाथ से, उस महान-शक्ति के हाथ से, जिस पुल का शिलान्यास हुआ था, वह काम आप के नेतृत्व में अवश्य पूरा हो जाना चाहिए (व्यवधान) . .

असल में शास्त्री जी को आश्चर्य हो रहा है, क्योंकि शास्त्री जी या उन के दल के जितने लीडर्स हैं हजारों डुग्गी पीटने पर भी लोग उन को देखने नहीं आते। हमारी नेता जब जाती हैं और केवल अखबारों में यह बात निकल जाती है, तो लाखों की संख्या में लोगों की भीड़ उमड़ आती है उनके दर्शनों के लिए और शास्त्री जी इस के लिए परेशान हैं। उन के पास कोई ऐसा नेता नहीं है, जिस को देखने के लिए हजारों आदमी भी इकट्ठा हो सकें। यह तो ऐसी ही बात हुई कि भैंस के स्तन में हालांकि दूध मौजूद रहता है लेकिन जोंक जो होती है, वह उस दूध को नहीं पीती बल्कि उस के खून को चूसती है। इसी तरह से शास्त्री जो ने हमारे गुणों को नहीं देखा और उन को हमारे अवगुण ही दिखाई देते हैं।

तो मैं छितौनी के बारे में निवेदन कर रहा था कि अगर उस पर एक पुल बन जाए तो पटना से गोरखपुर का सीधा सम्बन्ध जुड़ जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री जी जब इस बहस का जवाब देंगे, तो वे इस के बारे में भी कुछ बतायेंगे।

हमारे जो भूतपूर्व मंत्रीगण रहे हैं, उन्होंने आश्वासन भी दिया था और आप की फाइल में वह मौजूद भी होगा कि बुद्ध भगवान का निर्वाण स्थान कुशीनगर है और वह भारत का एक प्रसिद्ध स्थान है और इस के पहले जो बजट पेश हुआ था, उस में इस का समावेश था कि वहाँ एक रेलवे लाइन बने। उस का सर्वे हो चुका है और शासन की तरफ से यह आश्वासन था कि एक रेलवे लाइन वहाँ बनेगी लेकिन जब मैंने आंकड़ों को देखा, तो यह पाया कि देवरिया से कुशीनगर होते हुए पड़रौना तक जो रेलवे लाइन बनने की बात थी, उस का समावेश इस में नहीं है। मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि इस पवित्र स्थान के लिए रेलवे लाइन बनाई जाए और अपने बजट में इस का समावेश वे करें।

बलथरा रोड से बलिया जाने के लिए कोई साधन नहीं है। 65 किलोमीटर का वह इलाका है। बलिया जनपद का भारत के इतिहास में एक बहुत बड़ा स्थान है। चीतू पांडे ने अंग्रेजी शासन काल में अपने नेतृत्व में 15 दिन तक वहाँ शासन किया था। आज वह बलिया साधन विहीन है। इसलिए बलथरा रोड से होते हुए बलिया तक एक रेलवे लाइन बनाई जाए। आप के नेतृत्व में अगर वह रेलवे लाइन बनेगी, तो आप का नाम अमर रहेगा, हमारी पार्टी का नाम अमर रहेगा और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी का नाम तो अमर है ही लेकिन उस में चार चांद लग जाएंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया। माननीय मंत्री जी पर हमारा पूर्ण विश्वास है और हमारे सेठी जी एक कुशल प्रशासक हैं और ऐसे कुशल प्रशासक के हाथ में आज रेलों की बागडोर है और जो शिकायतें अपोजीशन के लोगों की तरफ से भ्रष्टाचार और रिजर्वेशन के बारे में आई हैं हमें उम्मीद है कि हमारे मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में वे समाप्त हो जाएंगी। जो मांगें मंत्री जी ने इस पूरक रेलवे बजट में पेश की हैं उनका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्रीमती विद्या चतुपति (विजयवाड़ा) :
सभापति महोदय, अभी जो रेलवे की पूरक मांगें प्रस्तुत की गई हैं, उनका मैं समर्थन करती हूँ।

मैंने नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत यह निवेदन किया था कि विजयवाड़ा—बलहारशाह का इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन बन्द हो गया है, ऐसा सुनने में आया है लेकिन हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह आश्वासन दिया है कि उस का इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन बन्द नहीं हो रहा है और ऐसा कुछ नहीं है, उस के लिए मैं मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि विजयवाड़ा, कोतागुडम होती हुई कोंडापल्ली तक एक रेलवे लाइन का प्रोजेक्ट था। उस को जल्दी शुरू करने के लिए मैं मंत्री जी से रिक्वेस्ट करती हूँ।

कुछ मैं सुविधाएं देने के बारे में भी कहना चाहती हूँ। जो रेलवे पोर्टर्स होते हैं, वे लोग बहुत काम करते हैं लेकिन रेलवे की तरफ से उन को कोई भी सुविधा नहीं दी जाती है। मैं यह बताना चाहती हूँ कि खाली पोर्टर्स के लिए कुछ मेडीकल सुविधाएं हैं लेकिन जी उस की फैमिली के मेम्बर्स होते हैं, उसकी पत्नी होती है,

[श्रीमती विद्या चेदुप्रति]

उस के बच्चे होते हैं, उन को कोई इस तरह की सुविधा नहीं दी जाती है। मैं मांग करती हूँ कि उन को यह सुविधा दी जाए। उन के लिए कोई सोशल सेक्यूरिटी नहीं है। इतना ज्यादा वे रेलों में काम करते हैं और इतने सालों तक काम करते हैं, लेकिन उन के लिए कोई सोशल सेक्यूरिटी नहीं है। ऐसे पोर्टरों को सुविधाएं देने के लिए मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से मांग करती हूँ। आप उन पोर्टरों को क्वार्टर का भी फायदा पहुंचाएं और दूसरी सुविधाएं भी दें।

16.00 hrs.

आपके जो अफसर और कर्मचारी रिटायर हो जाते हैं उनको पेंशन और डी० ए० वगैरह। बहुत देर से मिलता है। वह जल्दी रिलीज नहीं होता है। इसलिए मिनिस्टर साहब से मैं रिक्वेस्ट करती हूँ कि रिटायर्ड अफिसरों और स्टाफ को यह जल्दी से जल्दी रिलीज होना चाहिए जिससे कि वे जल्दी से जल्दी सेटिल हो सकें।

किसी स्टाफ के मेम्बर के मरने के बाद उनके परिवारों के लोगों को जोब जल्दी से जल्दी देनी चाहिए और अकोडिंग टू देअर क्वालिफिकेशन देनी चाहिए। इसके लिए मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से रिक्वेस्ट करती हूँ।

जो आपके स्टाफ मेम्बर रिटायर होते हैं उनके रिटायर हो जाने के बाद उनके क्वार्टरों का कोई प्रोविजन आपने नहीं रखा है। ये लोग इतने साल गवर्नमेंट में काम करते हुए रिटायर होते हैं और बाद में उनके पास कोई घर नहीं होता है। रिटायर होने के बाद कोई न कोई घर देने की या क्वार्टर देने की व्यवस्था आप करें।

16.01 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

जा केजुअल लेबर रेलवे इंडस्ट्री में काम करती है, उनकी जोब्स परमानेंट नहीं होती है। उस लेबर को परमानेंट करने का कोई तरीका निकालना होगा। इस कंजुअल लेबर को परमानेंट करने और दूसरी सुविधाएं देने के लिए मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से रिक्वेस्ट करती हूँ।

आपके एम्प्लॉईज की जो विडोज होती है, उनको आपके रेगुलर एम्प्लॉईज के बराबर जाब सिक्योरिटी नहीं मिलती है। उनको भी रेगुलर एम्प्लॉईज की तरह सिक्योरिटी देने के लिए मैं आपसे रिक्वेस्ट करती हूँ।

ट्रेनों में वेल्फेयर एक्टिविटीज के बारे में मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि ट्रेनों में लेडीज के लिए स्पेशल रिजर्वेशन की परमीशन है। उस पर अमल नहीं किया जाता है। इस पर भी आप ध्यान दें, यह मैं रिक्वेस्ट करती हूँ।

हमारे आन्ध्रप्रदेश में विजयवाड़ा में केवल चार-पांच बर्थ्स का रिजर्वेशन का प्रोविजन है। इन बर्थ्स को और बढ़ाया जाए। अगर आपकी इसके लिए और डिब्बे भी लगाने पड़ें तो भी लगाइए। इसके लिए हम आपका धन्यवाद करेंगे।

आपने बच्चों का तीन साल से बढ़ा कर पांच साल तक फ्री जाने के लिए जो अनाउंस किया है उसके लिए भी मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख) : जो रेल बजट प्रस्तुत किया गया है इसका मैं विरोध करता हूँ। इसके बहुत से कारण हैं। उन में मैं विस्तार से नहीं जा पाऊंगा। क्योंकि समय की सीमा है। परन्तु मोटे तौर से मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि

[श्री राम लाल राही]

दो साल के अन्दर रेल मंत्रालय जिन मंत्रियों को सुपुर्द किया गया था निरन्तर उनका बदलाव हुआ है। पहले कमला पति जी त्रिपाठी आए। कितने दिन वह रहे इसको हम ने देखा। वह फेल हो गए। उसके बाद पांडे जी को लाया गया। वह भी फेल हो गए। ईश्वर करे सेठी जी को सफलता मिली। रेल मंत्री जो फेल हो जाता है और उसको हटा दिया जाता है तो उस पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है, इससे मुझे कोई मतलब नहीं है। मुझे इतना ही मालूम है कि एक्सीडेंट्स में कितना ही कीमती जानें जाती हैं, समय पर गाड़ियां नहीं जाती हैं और लूटपाट की घटनाएं होती रहती हैं हजारों की तादाद में हर साल होती हैं। जीवन की सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था नहीं रहती है। मंत्री जी को इस सब में सफलता मिले यह मेरी कामना है ताकि रेल प्रशासन अच्छे ढंग से जनता की सेवा कर सके।

कुछ खास मुद्दों पर भी मैं इस बजट का विरोध करना चाहता हूं। इस में कुछ मांगें रेल लाइनों के परिवर्तन की और कुछ नई लाइनें बनाने को रखी गई हैं। कुछ को मीटर से ब्राड गेज करने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस मामले में न्यायसंगत और तर्कसंगत व्यवहार नहीं किया गया है। पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों की तरफ इनकी निगाह नहीं गई है। पिछली बार इसी सदन में मैंने अपने भाषण में निवेदन किया था पांडे जी से कि हमारे पिछड़े क्षेत्र की ओर वह देखें। मेरा डिस्ट्रिक्ट तो सीतापुर ही है। सीतापुर जनपद छः जिलों से घिरा हुआ है। लखनऊ, बाराबंकी, बहराइच, लखीमपुर, शाहजहांपुर और हरदोई। केवल तीन जिलों के मुख्यालय ऐसे हैं जो रेलवे लाइन से कनैक्ट नहीं हैं, बाकी तीन हैं। मैंने मांग की थी कि इन जिला मुख्यालयों को भी रेलवे लाइन से कनैक्ट किया जाए।

विकास की दृष्टि से यह तुल्य उपयोगी सिद्ध हो सकता है। लिखापट्टी भी मैंने की है। सीतापुर को बहराइच से जोड़ने को मांग भी मैंने की थी। मुझे जवाब मिला कि लह 130 किलोमीटर लम्बी लाइन है। इस पर 25 करोड़ रुपये व्यय होंगे। इसलिए ऐसा करना सम्भव नहीं है। अगर आप ऐसे क्षेत्रों में रेलवे लाइन नहीं बनाएंगे जहां के लोगों ने 35 वर्ष आजादी के बीत जाने के बाद भी रेल के दर्शन नहीं किए हैं तो किस के लिए बनाएंगे और किस को आप पिछड़ा हुआ मानेंगे। इतने बड़े रेल बजट में पच्चीस करोड़ तो कुछ भी नहीं है।

मैंने निवेदन किया था कि नीमसार में एक ब्राड गेज ब्रांच लाइन दी जाए और इसको सीतापुर से मीटरगेज लाइन से खैराबाद रेलवे स्टेशन से जोड़ कर और जो हरदोई मुख्यालय डिस्ट्रिक्ट का है, उसको जोड़ देंगे तो यह एक बहुत अच्छा पर्यटक केन्द्र सिद्ध हो सकता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude. The bell is given. The train must stop.

श्री राम लाल राही : इससे लोगों को, पर्यटकों को ज्यादा सुविधा मिलेगी और जो पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं, सीतापुर है, बाराबंकी है बहराइच आदि हैं वहां की जनता को विकास के अवसर मिलेंगे। लेकिन यह अभी तक नहीं हुआ।

एक मीटरगेज ब्रांचलाइन सीतापुर से बुढ़वल तक है। मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि गोरखपुर-लखनऊ मीटरगेज को ब्राडगेज में बदल दिया गया है। अभी श्री मिश्र कह रहे थे कि पटना से दिल्ली जाने के लिए कोई सीधी लाइन नहीं है। अगर बुढ़वल से सीतापुर तक मीटरगेज को ब्राडगेज में बदल दिया जाए तो पटना गोरखपुर और गोंडा से डायरेक्ट लाइन

[श्री राम लाल राही]

दिल्ली तक ही नहीं, इससे आगे के सारे क्षेत्र तक मिल जाएगी। इस का सर्वे हो चुका है। मुझे बताया गया है कि निकट भविष्य में इस लाइन को परिवर्तित किया जा रहा है। लेकिन यह काम अभी तक नहीं किया गया है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस काम को इसी वर्ष के बजट में शामिल कर के पूरा किया जाए।

कई सदस्यों ने कैजुअल लेबर के प्रश्न को उठाया है। लोग तीन साल तक नहीं, बाहर बारह साल तक काम कर चुके हैं, लेकिन ऐसे कैजुअल लेबर को रेगुलराइज नहीं किया गया है। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि जिन लोगों को दो सौ दिन पूरे हो गए हैं, उनको रेगुलराइज किया जाए और जिनके तीन साल पूरे हो गए हैं, उनको कनफर्म किया जाए।

इस बजट में कोच एटेंडेंट्स के लिए न उत्तर रेलवे में, न पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में और न पश्चिमी रेलवे में विश्रामालय बनाने का प्रावधान किया गया है। वे लोग लम्बी दूरी की गाड़ियों में चलते हैं, प्लेटफार्म पर नहाने-धोते हैं और फिर गाड़ी से लौट जाते हैं। उन्हें रात भर जागना पड़ता है। वे छोटे सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं और इस सरकार का छोटे लोगों की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं है। उसकी निगाह तो बड़े बड़े लोगों की तरफ है, इस तरफ है कि टाटा, विड़ला आदि का भला कैसे हो, फ्लर्ट क्लास में चलने वाले पैसेजर्स को कैसे अधिक सुविधाएं दी जायें मैं विनम्रतापूर्वक कहना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय कोच एटेंडेंट्स की सुख-सुविधाओं की भी व्यवस्था करें।

श्री जे० सी० बरबे (रामटेक): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रेलवे मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

सब से पहले मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने संतरे और केले के लिए राहत दी है, जो कि ग्राम आदमी का खाना है। हमारे देश में इतनी जनसंख्या होने के बावजूद रेलवे ने लोगों को लाने-ले जाने और माल को ढोने में, और जनता की सेवा करने में जो रोल अदा किया है, वह हमारे देश के लिए बहुत ही बड़ी भलाई की बात है।

मैं इस सदन में अपने निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र रामटेक की प्रावलम्ब्य पिछले चार सालों से कहता आ रहा हूँ। वहां की एक मांग यह है कि अमरावती से नरखेड़ तक रेलवे लाइन बनाने के लिए सर्वे किया जाना चाहिए। मैंने लोक सभा में बार-बार इसकी मांग की है। परन्तु अभी तक उसकी ओर तवज्जुह नहीं दी गई है। नरखेड़ संतरे की बहुत बड़ी मार्केट है, जहां किसानों का काफी माल आता है। वह संतरे का बहुत बड़ा उत्पादक क्षेत्र है। नागपुर, नरखेड़ और मुल्तई से दिल्ली तक संतरे के सौ, सवा सौ बैगन रोजाना आते हैं। उस माल को क्लीयर करने के लिए अमरावती से वाया बरूड़ नरखेड़ तक रेलवे लाइन बनाना जरूरी है। ताकि किसानों द्वारा उत्पादित सन्तरा मार्केट तक पहुंच सके और उसका मुनासिब रेट उनको मिल सके। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि अमरावती वाया बरूड़ नरखेड़ तक जो लाइन है उसका जल्दी से जल्दी सर्वे कराया जाए ताकि जनता के कष्ट को दूर करने का काम प्रारम्भ हो सके।

मेरी दूसरी प्रार्थना यह है कि जो गीतांजलि एक्सप्रेस बम्बई से हावड़ा के लिए चलती है वह सप्ताह में केवल तीन दिन चलती है। यदि उस को तीन दिन के बजाय पांच दिन या पूरे हफ्ते चलाया

जाय तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। इस से महाराष्ट्र का जो ट्रैफिक है उस को क्लियर करने में बड़ी सुविधा मिल सकेगी। साथ ही रिजर्वेशन में जो कठिनाई आती है वह भी दूर हो जायगी। इस से जनता को बड़ी राहत मिल सकेगी।

माननीय मंत्री जी ने बनाना और संतरा के लिए जो राहत दी है वह 30 जून तक के लिए ही है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अपील करूंगा कि इस कन्सेशन को और आगे के लिए भी बढ़ायें। संतरा और बनाना पैरिशेबिल कमाडिटी है, इस लिए इन का कन्सेशन फ्रेट-रेट में अगले साल भी दिया जाय ताकि किसानों को उन के माल का उचित मूल्य मिल सके।

हमारे यहां महाराष्ट्र में एक तहसील प्लेस है—कर्मेश्वर, जो कि एक बहुत बड़ी मंडी है। वहां पर सदर-एक्सप्रेस का कोई स्टापेज नहीं है। वहां पर स्टापेज होना बहुत जरूरी है। इसी प्रकार से वर्धा रोड पर “बूटीबोरी” में भी स्टापेज बना दिया जाय तो जनता को बड़ी सहूलियत मिल सकेगी।

संतरों के सम्बन्ध में जो आप ने राहत दी है वह एक बहुत सराहनीय काम किया है। उसी प्रकार से एक और पैरिशेबिल कमाडिटी है—मछली। मछली के लिए भी अगर यही राहत दी जाय तो कामन-मैन को बड़ा लाभ पहुंचेगा। मछली पार्सल करने के लिए पैकिंग बना कर बर्फ डाली जाती है और तब उस पार्सल को भेजा जाता है। उस पार्सल में मछली एक-तिहाई भी नहीं होती है लेकिन उस पार्सल का पूरा भाड़ा देना पड़ता है। इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जिस प्रकार से आप ने संतरा और बनाना के लिए कन्सेशन दे कर अनुगृहीत किया है उसी प्रकार से मछली के लिए भी कन्सेशन दे दें ता बहुत अच्छा होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मंत्री जी से पुनः अपील करूंगा कि गीतांजलि एक्सप्रेस जो वाया नागपुर जाती है वहां पर एक भी रिजर्वेशन नहीं मिलता है, चाहे कोई एम० पी० हो या एम० एल० ए० हो। चा किसी को बम्बई जाना हो या कलकत्ता जाना हो वहां पर एक सीट भी नहीं मिलती है। जब इतनी बड़ी ट्रेन वहां से पास होती है और हमें जाना होता है तो रेलवे से हमें यही जवाब मिलता है कि कोई रिजर्वेशन नहीं है। इस लिये मैं मंत्री जी से अपील करूंगा कि कम से कम पांच रिजर्वेशन की व्यवस्था बम्बई तथा कलकत्ता जाने के लिए इस ट्रेन में अवश्य की जाय।

इन शब्दों के साथ मंत्री जी ने जो डिमाण्ड्स पेश की है उन का मैं समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह (फिल्लौर) : चेअरमैन साहब, इस वक्त जो रेलवे के मिनिस्टर हैं—सेठी साहब, उन के हाथ में रेलवे का महकमा आया है, इससे उम्मीद है कि अब सारा सिलसिला ठीक हो जाएगा। जो एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं, चोरियां और डकैतियां होती हैं—बुरी हालत है, जो 9 ग्रह इकट्ठे हुए हैं उनकी वजह से है। लेकिन इन 9 ग्रहों से तो बच जायेंगे, ये जो चार दूसरे ग्रह इकट्ठे हुए हैं—वाजपेयी, चरणसिंह, बागड़ी, अगर ये ग्रह इकट्ठे हो गये तो दुनिया नहीं बचेगी। हरिजन तो समझो खत्म हुए।

अब मैं सब से पहले दूसरे साथियों के मसले आप के सामने रखूंगा—सम्भलपुर से तालचिर रेलवे लाइन जरूर बनाई जानी चाहिए (व्यवधान) मैं बहुत लालची नहीं हूं, पहले इन साथियों को बात कहूंगा। तो यह लाइन जरूर बनाई जानी चाहिए।

[श्री सुन्दर सिंह]

बम्बई-वाराणसी एक्सप्रेस को बरहान-पुर में जरूर रोका जाय।

फगवाड़ा मेरा हल्का है। वहां से जो गाड़ी—एक्सप्रेस गुजरती है वह वहां नहीं रुकती है उस गाड़ी को वहां जरूर रोकना चाहिए।

नांगल-तलवाड़ा रेलवे लाइन जिस को इस बजट में इन्क्लूड किया गया है, वह जरूर बनाई जानी चाहिए, इस से पंजाब और हिमाचल की जनता को बहुत राहत मिलेगी।

चण्डीगढ़ से लुधियाना का सर्वे हो चुका है, यह लाइन जरूर बनाई जानी चाहिए।

नार्दन रेलवे का जो जोन है इस को दो जोन्स में डिवाइड किया जाना चाहिए ताकि हिमाचल, हरियाणा और पंजाब के लोगों को फायदा पहुंचे।

खलीलाबाद से बलरामपुर और इलाहाबाद से रीवा लाइन बनाई जानी चाहिए।

हमारे यहां पहले जो रेल मंत्री—आयंगर साहब थे—उन्होंने जालन्धर से पठानकोट रेलवे लाइन बनाई थी। उन के बाद सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह आये, उन्होंने पठानकोट से जम्मू लाइन बनाई, लेकिन अब इस को ऊधमपुर तक नहीं बढ़ाया जा रहा है। आप जानते हैं ऊधमपुर डिफेन्स की दृष्टि से बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, आज हम 14 करोड़ पया रोज अपने डिफेन्स पर खर्च कर रहे हैं अगर वहां तक रेल बन जायगी तो इस से खर्च बहुत कम हो जायेगा और साथ ही वहां तक सामान के लाने-लेजाने में जो पेट्रोल खर्च होता है उस की भी बचत होगी।

पठानकोट से कोई सीधी गाड़ी दिल्ली नहीं जाती है—या तो अमृतसर से आती

है या जम्मू से आती है। मेरा गांव भी पास ही है, मुझे अगर जाना होता है तो पठानकोट जाऊं या अमृतसर जाऊं तब गाड़ी में बैठूं। पहले 6 बजे जो गाड़ी चलती थी, उस के लिए कहते हैं कि मुसाफिर कम होते हैं इस वजह से बन्द कर दो गई। मैं चाहता हूं कि 6 बजे वाली गाड़ी को फिर से चलाया जाना चाहिए।

जो पुरानी लाइनें हैं उनकी पटरियां ठीक नहीं हैं उनको ठीक कराइए। पहले जमाने में लोग कम होते थे, गाड़ियां भी कम चलती थीं, लेकिन अब लोग ज्यादा हो गये हैं। इसलिए नई क्या बनानो हैं, पुरानियों को ही ठीक कर दें। सन् 1947 से हमारे इलाके में कोई नई रेलवे लाइन नहीं बनी है मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारे यहां नई रेलवे लाइन बननी चाहिए और सेठी जी से मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि वे इस चीज को देखें।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You did very well. Please hand over the rest of the portion to the Hon. Minister. You can give it to the Hon. Minister. The Hon. Minister is very much enthusiastic about it. The next Hon. Member, Mr. Yadav has to speak. The Hon. Minister has to reply. The time is over.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : मेरी बात सुनिये। जो एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं, उनकी वजह मैं आपको बताता हूं और वह यह है कि लोग अपनी ड्यूटी ठीक से नहीं देते हैं। एक्सीडेंट्स खाली रेलों के ही नहीं होते हैं बल्कि बसों के होते हैं और ट्रकों के होते हैं और इस की वजह यह है कि ड्राइवर शराब पी कर उन को चलाते हैं।

कहा यह जाता है और यह सही भी है कि आवादी बहुत बढ़ गई है लेकिन हरिजनों को आवादी तो घट रही है। उनको मारा जा रहा है और उनके लिए फैमिली प्लानिंग की जरूरत नहीं है क्योंकि वे मारे

जा रहे हैं। उन की फैमिली प्लानिंग हो, यह ठीक नहीं होगा। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जिस तरह से आबादी बढ़ती जा रही है, चाहे आप जितनी भी रेल बढ़ा लें और चाहे रेलवे का जितना भी बजट हो जाए, चाहे जितनी बसें चलने लगे, उन से आप भीड़ पर कंट्रोल नहीं पा सकते हैं। एक्सीडेंट्स की वजह यह है कि स्लेकनेस आफ ड्यूटी है, लोग अपनी ड्यूटी अच्छी तरह से नहीं देते हैं और कोई आदमी ठीक से अपना ड्यूटी अदा नहीं करता है।

There should not be any slackness of duty. Every duty is holy and devotion to duty is as high as performance of worship of God. By doing your duty, you are only worshipping God. You have to the duty which is given to you. Step by step we can reach God by doing our duty.

इसलिए मैं सेठी साहब से यह कहूंगा कि वे इस चीज को देखें कि लोग अपनी ड्यूटी ठीक से अदा करें और लोग यह समझें कि ड्यूटी इज गोड।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आप ने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया हालांकि लेट आवर्स में टाइम दिया मैं रेलवे की पूरक मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधेपुरा):
उपाध्यक्ष जी, रेलों को देश की एकोनामी का नर्भ माना गया है लेकिन खेद के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि भारतीय रेलें आज पटरी से उतर चुकी हैं।

आज रेलों के सामने दो मुख्य समस्याएं हैं। एक तो असुरक्षित यात्रा को और दूसरी गाड़ियों के समय से न पहुंचने की। रेल गाड़ियों में जो चोरी, डकैतियां पड़ रही हैं, उन से यात्रियों के मन में

असुरक्षा की भावना पैदा हो गई है और दूसरे एक्सीडेंट्स के चलते असुरक्षा हो गई है। मैं इन दोनों के बारे में बहुत थोड़े में निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। ट्रेनों में जो चोरी, डाके पड़ रहे हैं, उन के बारे में विभिन्न स्तरों पर यह बात उठाई गई है लेकिन मंत्री जी कहते हैं, कि यह जो जी० आर० पी० हैं, यह स्टेट की पुलिस है और हम इस में क्या कर सकते हैं। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जी० आर० पी० भीड़ सी रेल प्रशासन का एक अंग है और यदि आप वास्तव में सुरक्षित रूप से भारतीय रेलों को चलाना चाहते हैं, तो यह आवश्यक है कि रेल यात्रियों के मन में सुरक्षा की भावना जागे चाहे आप जी० आर० पी० से या आर० पी० एफ० से या जो भी प्राटेक्शन फोर्स हो, उस के जरिए से यह भावना यात्रियों के मन में भरें कि वे एक जगह से दूसरी जगह सुरक्षित पहुंचेंगे।

दूसरी बात एक्सीडेंट्स के बारे में है। हमारे जिले में बागमती में जा एक्सीडेंट हुआ था, दुनिया में इससे पहले ऐसा एक्सीडेंट नहीं हुआ कि पूरी गाड़ी पुल से गिर कर नदी के अन्दर चली गई हो। वहां पर विभिन्न स्तर के लोग जांच के लिए गये लेकिन यह खेद की बात है कि आज तक सारे डिब्बे बाहर नहीं निकाले जा सके। एक डिब्बा बाहर लटका हुआ है और सारे के सारे डिब्बे पानी के अन्दर फंसे हुए हैं और आज तक उन को निकाला नहीं जा सका है। सरकार ने कह दिया कि सारी लाशें निकाली गई हैं। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि दो विषयों पर मंत्रालय ज्यादा जोर दे ताकि लोगों को एक जगह से दूसरी जगह आने जाने में सुरक्षा फील हो सके।

लेट रनिंग के बारे में फिगर्स दिए जाते हैं। 85 से 87 परसेंट तक गाड़ियों के

[श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव]

समय पर चलने की बात कही जाती है। जब से सेठी जो आये हैं उन्होंने रेलवे बोर्ड पर थोड़ा सा दबाव डाला है जिससे कि बोर्ड 95 परसेंट से 85-87 परसेंट पंकचुएलिटी पर लाया है। लेकिन मैं आपको कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं देश के उस भूभाग से आता हूँ जहाँ पर एक या दो नहीं सारी की सारी गाड़ियाँ लेट चलती हैं। खास तौर पर हमारे समस्तीपुर डिवीजन में तो 10 से 12 घण्टे तक गाड़ियाँ लेट चलती हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Yadav, these are Demands for Grants. You should speak on those Demands. We are not having a general discussion on Railways. Come to the subject.

SHRI R. P. YADAV (Madhepura): I know what to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is not going to reply to all these.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: He has to.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Come to the subject proper.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: My name is there. Let me have my say.

You must be experiencing late-running of trains every day.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In the general discussion you should have talked about these things, not on Supplementary Demands for Grants.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं कह रहा था कि हमारे समस्तीपुर डिवीजन में 10 से 12 घण्टे तक गाड़ियाँ लेट चलती हैं। हमारे यहाँ जो जानकी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलती है, जो कि कटिहार से जयनगर तक जाती है, उसके द्वारा यात्री नेपाल जाते हैं। जयनगर हो कर नेपाल जाने वाले यात्री उस से यात्रा करते हैं।

उसमें बजाय कोयले का इंजिन लगाने के डोजल इंजिन लगवाया जाए। यह मेरी मांग रेल मंत्री जी से है।

वास्तव में जनतंत्र में किसी भी मंत्रालय का एक्जीक्यूटिव हेड एक मंत्री होता है, यह मैं मानता हूँ। मैं अपने रेल मंत्री जो से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक आप रेलवे बोर्ड को अबोलिश नहीं करेंगे तब तक आप कुछ नहीं कर पायेंगे। मुझे विश्वास है कि हमारे सेठी जी एक सक्षम मंत्री हैं और अनुभवी मंत्री भी हैं। मैं आपके सामने एक उदाहरण रखना चाहता हूँ कि किस तरह से मंत्री के आदेश को भी रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं किया जाता है।

मैं आल इंडिया गार्ड काउंसिल का हेड हूँ और यह काउंसिल बहुत जवाबदेही के साथ काम करती है। आप जानते हैं कि 1981 में हमने दस हजार रुपये खर्च कर के सेफ्टी पर एक सेमिनार कराया था और उसमें अच्छे अच्छे सुझाव सामने आये थे। श्री गुजराल, चेयरमैन, रेलवे बोर्ड एक टी० टी० ई० लखनऊ को कुछ इंसट्रक्शंस के चलते सस्पेंड करना चाहते थे। तथा श्री उपाध्याय, महामंत्री की गवाही चाहते थे, पर श्री उपाध्याय उनका नाम नहीं बताना चाहते थे। अतः 14(1) में श्री उपाध्याय को निकाल दिया है। मैंने आपके सामने मामला पेश किया था और जो चिट्ठी मंत्री जी ने लिखी थी वह यह है :—

"I am in receipt of your D.O. letter dated 9-12-1981 regarding dismissal from service of Shri C.L. Upadhyaya, Guard, N.E. Railway, Lucknow.

"I have since issued orders for reinstatement of Shri C.L. Upadhyaya, Guard, N.E. Railway, Lucknow."

इस तरह से मंत्री जी के आदेश को भी आपके डिवीजन और रेलवे बोर्ड के अधि-

कारी इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं करते हैं। लड़ाई वास्तव में यह है कि जनतंत्र में मिनिस्टर एक्जीक्यूटिव हेड हैं या आपके रेलवे बोर्ड के चेयरमैन हेड हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा कि वे इस मामले का देखें और जा आदेश दिये गये हैं उन पर अमल कराएं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must speak on such things only.

I was only helping you.

उपाध्यक्ष जी इस सदन में रीजनल एम्बेलेस को चर्चा हुई और उसका दूर करने की भी बात बार बार आई। लेकिन बारे में कही भी एक वाक्य न ब्रकहा कि बैकवर्ड एरिया के बारे में वे क्या करने जा रहे हैं। जिस तरह से रिजर्वेशन के लिए एक थ्योरी और फार्मूला है कि इतना परसेंट रिजर्व होगा उसी तरह से जब तक आप बैकवर्ड एरिया के बारे में यह नहीं कर पाते हैं तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा। उसका डवलपमेंट कैसे होगा? आज यह व्यवस्था है कि जब तक खास परसेंट तक रिटर्न नहीं आयेगी तब तक लाइन नहीं बन सकती। इस तरह से किसी क्षेत्र का विकास संभव नहीं है।

इसी संदर्भ में मैं अपने क्षेत्र की भा एक बात कहना चाहूंगा। सन् 1971 से मैं सदन में इस बात को उठाता आ रहा हूं और लोगों ने भी इस बात को माना भी है। दौरम मधेपुरा से सिहेश्वर 9 किलोमीटर लम्बी लाइन है। सिहेश्वर में इस देश का सबसे बड़ा एलीफेंट का मार्केट है। खास कर आसाम से वहां पर बहुत हाथी लाए जाते हैं। शिवरात्रि के समय वहां पर बहुत बड़ा मेला लगता है। हर इतवार को भी वहां पर विभिन्न भागों से काफी लोग आते हैं। मैंने बार-बार इस बारे में कहा। मुझ से कहा गया कि प्लानिंग से क्लीरेंस चाहिए। मैंने कहा

मुझे बताइए मैं वह भी लाकर दूंगा, लेकिन आज तक इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई।

अन्त में मैं शास्त्री जी की बात पर जोर देते हुए इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि पटना से दिल्ली सोनभद्रा एक ही प्रेस्टीजियस ट्रेन चलती है। हम लोग भी उसमें आते हैं। उसमें पैन्टी कार की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। आशा है मंत्री जी इस बारे में ध्यान देंगे और सभी सुझावों पर कार्यवाही करेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Mr. Era Anbarasu.... Every member from the ruling Party should take only 5 minutes. At 5 O'clock the Minister will reply.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: At 5.30.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Then you should come here. We have got the rules. We are running the House according to the Rules.

Mr. Era Anbarasu.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Chengalpattu): Though I would like to speak on various aspects of the Budget, I will confine myself only to my constituency and the people and problems of my constituency.

Ever since I have become a Member of Parliament, I was agitating for a double line from Tambaram to Chengalpattu. Though I have taken so many steps in this regard, nothing has come out so far. Even when I wrote to the former Railway Minister, Shri Kamalapati Tripathi, he was kind enough to reply to me that all survey has been conducted and everything is over and the proposal will be taken up in the year 1981-82, I was under the impres-

[Shri Era Anbarasu]

sion that it will be taken last year, but last year it was not taken up. And this year I was surprised and shocked to see that the same project has not been included. Therefore, I am sorry to express that though the hon. Railway Minister submitted a good budget, a step-motherly treatment has been given to Tamil Nadu and he has allocated neither the sufficient funds nor the projects.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You say to your constituency.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: ... and in particular, to my constituency.

To cite another example, for a project of Rs. 65 crores, the Karur-Dindigul line, only a sum of Rs. 70 lakhs has been allotted. Therefore, I urge upon the Minister that at least in the next year Budget this Tambaram-Chengalpattu double line should be taken up and it should be executed.

I would like to further insist one thing. Mahabalipuram is in my home constituency. It is a famous tourist centre. Kalpakkam is having the atomic power project. The entire stretch from Madras...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You must take the Minister to Mahabalipuram once.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: I will definitely take him.

Sir, the entire coastal area is full of salt manufacturing units. Therefore, these people will be greatly benefited if this double line is laid and Tambaram-Chengalpattu line is linked with all these places—Mahabalipuram, Kalpakkam and Covelong.

Further, the frequency of trains between Chengalpattu and Tambaram is very very inadequate and the commuters of Chengalpattu have been agitating and they are sometimes even constrained to enter into express trains and that too into the reserved compart-

ments. Recently there was a clash between Railway police and the commuters which resulted in filing cases even against good people and they are facing trial. When I go to my constituency, they ask me, 'What happened to line?' How long can I pacify them? And whenever I take up the matter, I get the routine answer, 'We are looking into it.' I do not know how long they will be looking into it.

Will they look into it before their term of office comes to an end or until the people vote them out of power? Sir, recently, when I had been to my constituency, all people gathered round me and they gheraoed me. Therefore, Sir, next year if this is not included in the budget, there would be no option left but to gherao him in his house along with my people from my constituency.

Another problem is about the electric trains. They start from Madras Beach and run on the metre-gauge for the last one century. This is the only line, I was told throughout India. Therefore, the requirement, of the commuters, the people, travelling from Beach to Tambaram is very inadequate. Therefore, I urge upon the hon. Minister to give additional coaches and increase the number of units.

I do not know what happened to the fate of metropolitan underground railway construction which was recently inaugurated by our hon. Defence Minister, Shri R. Venkataraman in which the hon. Minister of State for Railways, Shri Sharief also took part. Once again I urge upon him to take up this project.

The place like Guindy in Madras is thickly populated and the horse race is being conducted there and people are unable to pass through this bridge. The platform is on one side. We urge upon the Minister to construct a doublesided platform. Another important point is that nearly three hundred acres have been acquired for construction of a

railway station called Annanur in Chingleput district. When the land was acquired by the railway authorities, they also promised that they would name the station as Annanur Railway Station. When the people came forward and asked about naming it as Annanur Railway Station, the Railway authorities have washed off their hands by saying that it is the duty of the State Government to name it.

Naturally, the State Government will not take any problem coming from my party people because we are in the opposition there. Therefore, I request the Minister for Railways to name it as Annanur.

Recently I visited Arkonam. There is a sub-way bridge which is very very narrow. One bus can hardly come and go back. That too, during the rainy season, water is stagnated and passengers and buses cannot even go through the bridge. So, that bridge should be demolished and a broad bridge should be constructed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have so many problems from the people and you want to speak on each and every one of them.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: I hope the Railway Minister is aware of the famous poet Shri Subramania Bharathi. Members of Parliament from the South were all agitating that the Grand Trunk train should be named as Bharati Express. This train runs from Delhi to Madras and from Madras to Delhi. After all we are celebrating the Centenary of poet Bharati. We, the Tamilians should congratulate you and we are thankful even to the our beloved Prime Minister because she has constituted a Committee under the leadership of Shri Kamalapati Tripathi Ji to translate the works of Bharati in all Indian languages.

Therefore, this will be the most befitting time if the hon. Minister gives his consent to name the Grand Trunk Express as the Bharati Ex-

press. After all, it will not involve any financial commitment.

Before I conclude, I want two categorical assurances from the Railway Minister in regard to the double line from Tambaram to Chingleput and re-naming of the Grand Trunk Express as Bharati Express with which I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know something about this. The Prime Minister was good enough to name it as Bharati Express but the Railway Ministry is not coming forward. Now, Shri Bhuria.

श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया (झाबुआ) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया मैं रेलवे के अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ ।

रेल मंत्री, श्री सेठी, ने जो बजट रखा है, वह हमारे देश के विकास में सहायक होगा और रेलवे के काम में गति लाएगा । मैं इस बारे में अधिक न कह कर अपने प्रदेश के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ ।

हमारे प्रदेश में बहुत से फारेस्ट, खनिज और उद्योग-धंधे हैं, मगर वह एक बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है और वह सब से ज्यादा रेलवे के मामले में पिछड़ा हुआ है । यह जरूर है कि हमारे प्रदेश के माननीय श्री सेठी रेल मंत्री हैं, जो पहले हमारे प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री भी रह चुके हैं । एक कहावत है कि जो कुम्हार हांडी बनाता है, वह खुद फूटी हांडी में ही खाना बना कर खाता है । यही हमारे प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, की हालत है ।

कई माननीय सदस्य आदिवासी और पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में इन्दौर-दोहद रेलवे लाइन की मांग करते आ रहे हैं । इसकी दूरी सिर्फ

[श्री दिलीप सिंह मूरिया]

200 किलोमीटर है। गुजरात में पंच-महल एक आदिवासी डिस्ट्रिक्ट है, मध्य प्रदेश में झाबुआ और धार आदिवासी क्षेत्र हैं और इन्दौर श्री सेठी का निर्वाचन क्षेत्र है। यह रेलवे लाइन बनाने से इन्दौर, अहमदाबाद, दिल्ली, बम्बई और कलकत्ता से जुड़ सकता है। मैं श्री सेठी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह कम से कम इस रेलवे लाइन का सर्वे कराने को घोषणा करें।

इसके अलावा दिल्ली-राजहरा से बस्तर तक रेलवे लाइन बनानी चाहिए। उसकी दूरी 236 किलोमीटर है। वह पूरा आदिवासी क्षेत्र है। इस लाइन को भी लिया जाना चाहिए, ताकि जिन लोगों ने आज तक रेल नहीं देखी है, उन्हें उसे देखने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हो।

जबलपुर से गोंदिया तक नैरोगेज रेलवे लाइन है। मैं मांडला गया था। उसकी पावर बीच में फेल हो गई। पहले लोग बस को धक्का दे कर चलाते थे। हम लोगों ने जब रेलगाड़ी को धक्का दिया, तब वह चली। आजादी के 34 साल के बाद तो कम से कम इस नैरोगेज लाइन को खत्म कर दिया जाए और वहां पर ब्राडगेज लाइन बनाने के लिए प्लान और बजट में प्रावधान करना चाहिए।

जैसा कि बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है, श्री सेठी ने रेलवे सेफ्टी के बारे में, दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के बारे में, कई उपाय किए हैं। आज अगर कोई एक्सिडेंट होता है, तो किसी छोटे कर्मचारी को, लाल-हरी बत्ती दिखाने वाले को, सस्पेंड कर दिया जाता है। लेकिन अगर ऊंचे अधिकारियों, मैनेजर, जेनरल मैनेजर और कंट्रोलर आदि को दोषी ठहराया जाए, तब एक्सिडेंट बन्द हो जाएंगे।

न केवल हमारे देश के लोगों, बल्कि दुनिया भर के लोगों ने इस बात की तारीफ की कि 1975 में इमर्जेंसी के दौरान हिन्दुस्तान की रेलें बहुत बढ़िया ढंग से चलीं। लेकिन आज इस रेलवे को क्या हो गया है कि इतनी दुर्घटनाएं हो रही हैं? मैं समझता हूँ कि जनता रेजीम में जो गड़बड़ करने वाले कर्मचारी बापस रेलवे में ले लिए गए थे, उनके द्वारा सेबोटेज हो रहा है और वे दुर्घटनाएं करा रहे हैं। ऐसे आदमियों को लिस्ट बनानी चाहिए। जो कोई भी ऐसा देश-द्रोही हो, उस को न छोड़ा जाए, उसको फांसी के तख्ते पर चढ़ाया जाए। जो लोग जान-बूझ कर रेलों की दुर्घटनाएं करते हैं और लोगों के जानमाल को खतरे में डालते हैं, वे वास्तव में देश-द्रोही हैं और उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। इस बारे में संसद् में एक बिल लाया जाना चाहिए और उसे यूनैनिमसली पास करना चाहिए।

हिन्दुस्तान के लिए रेलवे का बहुत महत्व है। जापान में बुलेट ट्रेन 350 किलोमीटर प्रति-घण्टा की गति से चलती है, लेकिन हम अपनी गाड़ियों को 120 किलोमीटर प्रति-घण्टा भी नहीं चला पा रहे हैं। हमारे यहां काफी टेक्निकल लोग और वैज्ञानिक हैं। हम इस क्षेत्र में क्यों नहीं आगे बढ़ पाए? इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए।

श्री केदार पांडे ने घोषणा की थी कि सांची एक्सप्रेस चलाई जाएगी, मगर वह ट्रेन अभी तक नहीं चली है। उस ट्रेन को चलाया जाना चाहिए। जो सर्वोदय ट्रेन चलती है, उसके लिए रतलाम से दिल्ली तक आने का रिजर्वेशन का क्वोटा है, लेकिन जाने के लिए नहीं है। पता नहीं, रेलवे के अधिकारी किस तरह ऐसी व्यवस्था करते हैं। वह ऐसी जगह है, जहां आने और जाने दोनों के लिए

रिजर्वेशन करना चाहिए। बांदा-ललितपुर रेलवे लाइन जिस के सम्बन्ध में कई साधियों ने कहा तथा भूतपूर्व मंत्री श्री ललित-नारायण जी ने भी कहा था उस को अवश्य बनाया जाना चाहिए।

रेलवे में जो कबाड़ होता है वह बहुत सस्ते में नीलाम कर दिया जाता है। पुराने डिब्बे, इन्जिन और जो दूसरी तमास चीजें होती हैं उन की नीलामी के करोड़ों रुपयों का नुकसान रेलवे को होता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस कार्य के लिए कोई योजना बनानी चाहिए और नीलामी से रेलवे को आमदनी की बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए।

दिल्ली से जो डीलक्स ट्रेन चलती है वह मेघनगर स्टेशन पर इधर से और वापसी में भी रोकी जानी चाहिए। मैं आप का बहुत आभारी हूँ, आप ने मुझे समय दिया। मुझे उम्मीद है कि सेठी जी के नेतृत्व में तथा हमारी प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी का जो नेतृत्व हमारे देश को प्राप्त है, उस से हमारी रेलवे तथा हमारा देश आगे बढ़ेगा। सारी दुनिया के लोग जानते हैं कि यदि रेल की गति बढ़ेगी तो देश भी आगे बढ़ेगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं प्रस्तुत मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with the record increase in railway fare and minimum outlay for development, this Railway Budget has received a very rough reception in the country. In the General Debate on the Railway Budget, Members have dwelt at length on various points. And at this stage we would like to raise certain demands and put them before the House. And in this connection, I like to remind you and remind the more competent Deputy Railway Minister that in most of the answers to the questions what we get from

the Railway Minister is: No, Sir; does not arise. The Railway Minister is practically a Minister for saying 'No Sir; does not arise'. Now, Sir, we give cut motions,—not to cut the time of the House, but to cut some ice. I, on behalf of the House, would like to make only one demand. It is this: We have given some 1200 cut motions on the Railway Demands. At least one Demand of one Member should be accepted and considered. That may be your option; or you may give the option to the Member...

AN HON. MEMBER: Genuine one...

SHRI A. K. ROY: ...to have that and at least to select one; otherwise, what is happening? Every year it is becoming a sort of ritual; we give hundreds of cut motions; there is a debate; ultimately we get a letter from the Minister saying, sorry, it is not possible to do that thing. So, Sir, what is the use of doing all these things? We get cyclostyed paper from Speaker saying in which demand you wish to speak. We can give some option. One Member will give one option; some other Member will give some other option. We give hundreds of cut motions. For example,—I know this,—Shastriji has given in all 235 cut motions, if I remember alright. I understand it is not possible for the Minister to consider all these 235 cut motions. Now, what can be done? At least one cut motion should be considered. Otherwise what is the use of cut motion when your answer is, 'No, Sir, does not arise'? So, this is my submission. I have also given cut motions. I know that with only Rs. 1137 crores you have received, it is not possible to deal with 1200 cut motions. I agree but that at least certain things you can definitely consider. I come from Sindri-Dhanbad area. The hon. Minister was Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals earlier, he knows the position very well. Because of the absence of Railways, the Sindri Fertilizer Plant

[Shri A. K. Roy]

and FPDIL (Fertilizer Planning and Development India Ltd.) are facing difficulties in discharging duties as consultants, as Scientific supervisor for all these fertilizer plants. We are saying several times that there are railway lines connecting Dhanbad and Sindri.

You have only to run a train on that. In early 1955, the original planning of Sindri Fertilizer Plant included the running of a train there. That is why the railway lines were put up. In Dhanbad district, we do not need any more railway line; you can take away some of them because they are creating hurdle in the vehicular traffic, but we want some more trains. This year has been declared as the year of productivity, and you must utilise the railway lines properly. There is a railway line from Dhanbad to Patherdih and there is a railway line from Patherdih to Bhojudih also. Bhojudih is a place in a scheduled castes constituency and it is within the Dhanbad district. Because of the gap in railway communication, the people of this area are facing difficulties. What is the difficulty in extending the train from Patherdih to Bhojudih? The railway line is already there. You are running some trains from Dhanbad to Marafari, Bokaro Steel city. There is a train from Bokaro Steel City to Madras also. You are running only one train, but the line capacity of that area can take at least two trains. You can conveniently extend the railway facilities to these people. All our questions, cut motions and appeals have no effect. With very nominal investment, you can serve the entire Dhanbad industrial complex with railway facilities. I can give you all the details and I am sure you will be convinced with them.

At the end, I would like to make a submission with regard to the casual workers and gangmen, who belong to the poorest strata of society. I do understand that some gangmen

might have done some wrong things; I do not say that they cannot commit any error, but what is the ground, necessity and compulsion to use that black rule, that is rule 14(2) or Rule 149 of the Railway Servants (D&A) Rules, 1968 against the gangmen? In Dhanbad Division under PWI Paharpur, the services of Gurucharan Bandhu and Thakur gangmen were terminated under Rule 149 and that of Shri Ruplal, mate, under Rule 14 (2) of the Railway Servants (D&A) Rules, 1968. The services of these poor people should not be terminated on flimsy grounds. They have made several appeals, but to no avail. This may kindly be looked into.

Lastly, as a tail piece, I would like to make a demand specifically for me and a few others like me. The Members of Parliament are given passes for the spouse, husband or wife, as the case may be. It is discriminatory, because the bachelors stand to lose. My humble appeal is that as a compensation, the bachelors should be allowed to take their mothers with them. It will be less discriminatory, because there can be a person without a spouse, but there cannot be a person without a mother.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): In case the mother is not there, please supply them a wife.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I had made an announcement earlier that the Minister would reply at 5 p. m. there is a slight amendment to that. I had requested the Minister also and he was prepared to reply at 5 p.m. Many of the hon. Members especially from the ruling party have given their names. I have, therefore, requested the Minister that he could reply at 5.30. Thirty minutes are available. I would give an opportunity to all the Members. If they take two or three minutes each, and mention a few points about their respective constituencies, all the Members will be able to get a chance.

Please listen. I will call everybody. If each Hon. Member on the list takes two to three minutes, I can exhaust the list. I want your cooperation. In that case you will be satisfied and the Minister will also be satisfied.

17.00 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATSUBBIAH): Sir, the Member should speak at the speed of the Rajdhani Express.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes.

श्री जैनुल बशर (गाजीपुर) : आदरणीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से माननीय रेल मंत्री जी का ध्यान नार्थ-ईस्टर्न रेलवे की छपरा-वाराणसी रेल लाइन की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। छपरा-वाराणसी रेल लाइन छोटी लाइन है, उसे बड़ी लाइन में कन्वर्ट किये जाने के लिये 1980-81 के बजट में सर्वे का प्रावधान रखा गया था। उस समय के रेल मंत्री आदरणीय पंडित कमलापति त्रिपाठी ने वहाँ की जन-सामाजिकों में, प्रेस कान्फरेंस के जरिये और चिट्ठियाँ लिख कर हम लोगों को आश्वासन दिया था कि इस छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदला जायगा। पंडित कमलापति का आश्वासन कमलापति का आश्वासन नहीं था, बल्कि भारत के रेल मंत्री का आश्वासन था। पिछले साल के बजट पर बहस में उस समय के रेल मंत्री श्री केदार पांडे जी से आग्रह किया गया था कि पंडित जी के आश्वासन को, जो वहाँ की जनता को दिया गया था, अवश्य पूरा किया जाना चाहिये। उस पर उन्होंने सर्वे कराया और मुझे बाद में उन का पत्र मिला कि उस का

सर्वे हो गया है, प्लानिंग कमीशन की अनुमति मिलने के बाद उस पर काम शुरू किया जायगा। मैं आशा करता था कि इस बार के रेलवे बजट में उस लाइन को परिवर्तित करने की बात होगी, लेकिन मुझे बहुत दुख हुआ, उस लाइन के परिवर्तन का जिक्र इस रेल बजट में नहीं हुआ है।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं मांग करना चाहता हूँ, आप के माध्यम से, कि इस लाइन को बदलने का काम तुरन्त किया जाना चाहिये। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि रेल मंत्री जी अपने जवाब में इस का अवश्य उल्लेख करेंगे। छपरा से वाराणसी रेलवे लाइन को यदि बड़ी लाइन में नहीं बदला जायगा तो इस से बड़ी कठिनाइयाँ पैदा होंगी क्योंकि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की रेल व्यवस्था अस्त-व्यस्त हो चुकी है। कुछ लाइनें बड़ी लाइन में बदली जा रही हैं और यदि कुछ लाइनें नहीं बदली जायेंगी तो जनता को बहुत परेशानी होगी। भटनी से वाराणसी तक बड़ी लाइन में बदला जा रहा है, अब छपरा से वाराणसी पहुँचने के लिये लोगों को एक छोटे से स्टेशन "श्रीङ्गहार" में गाड़ी को बदलना पड़ेगा, माल बदलना पड़ेगा, इस में उन को बहुत सारी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ेगा। इसलिये मैं पुनः आप के माध्यम से रेल मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि पंडित कमलापति त्रिपाठी जी ने रेल मंत्री की हैसियत से जो आश्वासन दिया था, वह आश्वासन इसी साल पूरा करने की कार्यवाही करें।

श्री हरोश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय रेल मंत्री जी द्वारा जो डिमान्ड्स रखी गई मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूँ और आप के माध्यम से रेल मंत्री जी से आग्रह करता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश की विशालता और पिछड़ेपन को देखते हुए इन का एलाटमेंट बहुत कम है; इस कमी को रेल मंत्रीजी को जल्द दूर करना

[श्री हरिश्च रावत]

चाहिये। विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश में कई ऐसी रेल योजनाएँ हैं जिन पर अभी तक कार्य प्रारम्भ हो जाना चाहिये था, लेकिन उन पर अभी तक कार्य प्रारम्भ नहीं हुआ है, जिस के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों के मन में बड़ी नाराजगी है।

देश का जो पर्वतीय आंचल है—अंग्रेजों ने अपने शासनकाल में शिमला और दार्जिलिंग तक रेलों को पहुँचाया था, लेकिन आजादी के 35 वर्षों के बाद आप उन आंचलों में कहीं भी रेल लाइन नहीं पहुँचा सके हैं। आसाम में कुछ लाइनें आप ने उत्तर-पूर्वी भाग में मन्जूर की हैं, लेकिन वहाँ भी आन्दोलन के परिणामस्वरूप की हैं, शेष जो पर्वतीय आंचल है उन के लिये कुछ नहीं किया है। एक के बाद एक रेल बजट प्रस्तुत किये जाते रहे, लेकिन उन के यहाँ की रेल लाइनों का सर्वे भी आपका मंत्रालय नहीं करा रहा है। मैं इस के लिये तीन लाइनें प्रस्तुत करता हूँ :—

- (1) टनकपुर-घाट-थानेश्वर-गरुड़।
- (2) रामनगर-मोहान-मटयूला-मिकिया-सेन-चौखुटिया।
- (3) ऋषिकेश-श्रीनगर।

दो लाइनों के कन्वर्जन की स्वीकृति 1976 में हुई थी लेकिन जनता राज्य में कुछ भी कार्य नहीं हुआ। अब फिर आप ने ध्यान दिया है लेकिन उन की प्रगति धीमी है। वे दो लाइनें हैं, मुरादाबाद-रामनगर और बरेली-काठगोदाम।

हमारी फुटहिल्स में एक रेल जाती है लखनऊ-काठगोदाम। उसकी व्यवस्था सुधारने के लिए भी मैं कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। एक तो उसकी वह शाखा है,

जो टनकपुर तक जाती है और दूसरी शाखा है, जो रामनगर को जाती है। इस विषय में मेरा निवेदन यह है कि पहले तो लखनऊ वाली ट्रेन है, उसके इंजन को आप बदलिये। उसका इंजन पुराना है और उसकी जगह पर एक नये इंजन लगाया जाए और दूसरा डीजल इंजन लगाया जाना चाहिए ताकि उसकी खींचने की क्षमता बढ़े। मैं लगातार इस मामले को प्रेस करता आ रहा हूँ लेकिन जैसा राय साहब ने कहा और उनकी जो भावना है, उससे मैं सहमत हूँ कि हर बार लिखकर आ जाता है कि हमारे ध्यान में यह है लेकिन कब तक वह ध्यान में रहेगी और कब वह वास्तविकता में बदलेगी, इसमें मुझे संदेह है। शायद मेरा ठर्म भी बीत जाएगा और वह नहीं हो पाएगी। इस लाइन पर बहुत ज्यादा ट्रैफिक है और जो ट्रेन चलती है, उससे वह पूरा नहीं हो सकता।

एक ट्रेन जिम-कार्बेट चलती है, जिसको आप गर्मियों में चलाते हैं और आजकल के दिनों में उसको केवल मेलानी तक चलाते हैं, मेरा कहना यह है कि लखनऊ वाली ट्रेन को आप रेगुलरली टनकपुर तक चलाइए ताकि जो ट्रैफिक इस लाइन पर बहुत ज्यादा है, उस को डाइवर्ट किया जा सके और इस ट्रेन पर जो दबाव पड़ता है, उस को कम किया जा सके।

टनकपुर के लिए मैं पिछले दिनों से मांग करता आ रहा हूँ कि 8 डेऊन काठगोदाम-लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन में 2 थ्री-टायर बोगी तथा चार बर्थ वाली एक प्रथम श्रेणी की बोगी लगनी चाहिए और वहाँ के लिए उन का आरक्षण होना चाहिए। जब आप से इस बात को कहते हैं या आप के दूसरे साथियों से इस बात का कहते हैं, तो कह दिया जाता है कि इस को कर देंगे

लेकिन जब हमारे पास उत्तर आता है, तो उस में यह होता है कि इस को नहीं किया जा सकता। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब आप कहते हैं कि इस को कर देंगे तो पत्र में भी यह लिख कर आना चाहिए कि इस को कर दिया जाएगा।

इसके अलावा पिथौड़ागढ़ में रेल कम रोड के आरक्षण की व्यवस्था करने के लिए मैं पहले से निवेदन करता आ रहा हूँ। इस को जल्दी किया जाना चाहिए।

इसके अलावा पिथौड़ागढ़, बागेश्वर, गरमपानी, कर्णप्रयाग, रुद्रप्रयाग में आऊट-एजेन्सीज खोलिए। काफी लम्बे समय से इसके बारे में कहा जा रहा है।

लखनऊ-काठगोदाम एक्सप्रेस में एक-बोगी रामनगर की थ्री-टयर की लगती है। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि यह काफी नहीं है। रामनगर के लिए काठगोदाम एक्सप्रेस में कम से कम दो बोगी लगनी चाहिए। तीन जिले इस से कनेक्टेड हैं, जहाँ से इस में यात्री आते हैं। उन की पूर्ति हो सके, इसलिए दो बोगी लगनी चाहिए।

काठगोदाम स्टेशन में स्टाफ की बहुत कमी है, इस को दूर कीजिए। देहली-कोटद्वार के लिए एक नई ट्रेन चलाइए।

ये कार्य हैं, जिन को किया जाना चाहिए और मेरा निवेदन है कि हमारी नौकरी बचाने के लिए ताकि हम अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में जा सके, यह बहुत जरूरी है कि कम से कम तीन-चार कार्य तो आप कर दीजिए चाहे छोटे कार्य ही कीजिए और एकाध रेलवे लाइन का सर्वेक्षण करा दीजिए। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री जी मेरी बातों की ओर ध्यान देंगे और उन को करवायेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं रेलवे की पूरक मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling): Sir, I have very little time at my disposal, I will not elaborate. I will only highlight the Railway needs of the backward North Bengal region, so that the Minister may note them down, and take necessary action.

First of all, there is only one train from North Bengal to Calcutta, to which thousands of people travel every day. From North Bengal, Sikkim, Bhutan and all other places people visit Calcutta, because it is the State headquarters. People have been demanding for a long time that one more fast train should be introduced, in addition to the Darjeeling Mail. So, I request the Minister to look into this, and introduce another fast train.

I would also say that the Railway runs a Summer Express from Calcutta to New Jalpaiguri during the tourist season, for 4 or 5 months. If this train is regularized and made a daily train in addition to the Darjeeling Mail, it will go a long way to help the people of that area. There is a Gour Express which has been introduced from Malda to New Jalpaiguri. It is already running from Malda to Sealdah. So I demand that it should be extended up to New Jalpaiguri. In this way, the problem over there will be solved. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to consider this proposal.

The coaches of the existing Darjeeling Mail which is the only direct train are in horrible conditions. There are no lights in the coaches and the seats are also broken. The latrins in the coaches are also very dirty with the result that nobody wants to go inside. I request the hon. Minister that they should also be looked into.

There is no direct train for the people of North Bengal, Sikkim, Bhutan, etc; for visiting Delhi. North Bengal is isolated from the rest of the country. If somebody is to come from North Bengal, Sikkim and Bhutan to

[Shri Ananda Pathak]

New Delhi, there is no direct train; and the train who comes from Assam has not got sufficient accommodation. A direct train should be introduced from New Jalpaiguri to New Delhi.

As you know, Darjeeling is a beautiful place and people from all over the world come to visit Darjeeling. There is a tiny train called the toy train which runs on the narrow-gauge; that train runs from New Jalpaiguri to Darjeeling. Now the railway authority is gradually reducing the number of trains on that line. Previously, 4-5 special trains were moving from New Jalpaiguri to Darjeeling. In addition to that, shuttle trains were also running there. At present, only 2 or 3 trains are running and it is causing a lot of problems and inconvenience to the tourists. Therefore, I request the Minister to see that all the trains are restored. Then there were so many goods trains running and were earning revenue for the railways. All the goods trains have been withdrawn. I demand that the passengers as well as goods trains should be restored. The small trains which have been running since the British time are genius of the British engineers. Now the locomotives and coaches of that train have become rotten. It has been there for more than one hundred years. No new locomotives and coaches are being manufactured for that train. I would request the Government to see that new locomotives and coaches are manufactured for that train and are attached to it.

There is a Diesel P.O.H. Shop at Siliguri. Recently, the railway authority has decided to shift it from Siliguri to Ajmer. This has created a lot of resentment among the people of that area. As a result of this, a large number of employees will be transferred from that place and in future there would be no scope for future employment. Therefore, I request the Minister that this Shop should be retained there; it should not be shifted.

Recently, the railway authority have taken a vindictive attitude towards four employees of the railway on the plea of their participation in the all India general strike of workers and employees. Two employees are from Siliguri Junction and two are from Alipurduar. In fact, there was no strike.

Regarding catering services, it is becoming worst day by day. Therefore, I demand that it should not be left in the hands of the contractors. Departmental catering service should be introduced.

As you know, there is the tea industry in North Bengal which is the only economic back bone of that area. But, unfortunately, at the time of its manufacture, it is suffering due to want of coal as no sufficient wagons are supplied by the Railways. Therefore, I demand that the Minister should look into it and see that wagons are available.

This is the last point. I will not take much time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you load the Minister with too many demands, he will not see them.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: The tea industry is the back bone of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri Districts. But unfortunately, it has not been given proper attention. The Railways are not providing wagons for the movement of coal required for this industry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: I want to speak. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not question me. I have told you. I will call everybody. I will satisfy all of you, including my friend Mr. Girdhari Lal Vyas, though it is very difficult to satisfy him in this respect. Yes. Now, Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta, you start.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं अपने को अपने क्षेत्र तक
ही सीमित रखूंगा। मैं मंत्री महोदय के
सामने केवल 3-4 बातें कहना चाहता
हूँ।

पहली बात तो यह है कि समस्तीपुर
से दरभंगा तक मीटर गेज लाइन के मान
परिवर्तन का उद्घाटन हो चुका है, लेकिन
योजना के कार्यान्वयन में विलम्ब हो रहा
है। क्या मंत्री के साथ प्राथमिकता
भी बदलती है? जिस योजना का
उद्घाटन हो चुका है, उस योजना को
तो पूरा होना ही चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ
कि उत्तरी बिहार के लोगों की बहुत दिनों
से मांग है कि उन्हें दक्षिण बिहार के प्रमुख
शहर रांची से जोड़ा जाए। इसके लिए
मैंने भी कई बार पत्र लिखे हैं और तत्कालीन
रेल मंत्री जो ने आश्वासन भी दिया था,
लेकिन आज तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई।
मैंने इसके लिए कई विकल्प भी दिए थे।
पहला विकल्प था कि मौर्य एक्सप्रेस को
धनबाद तक ले जाने के बजाए रांची तक ले
जाया जाए। दूसरा विकल्प यह सुझाया
था कि हटिया आद्रा पैसिंजर ट्रेन को हावड़ा
तक एक्सटेंड किया गया है। उसके
चार डिब्बे आद्रा में काटकर मुजफ्फरपुर
टाटा एक्सप्रेस से जोड़ दिए जाएं। इससे
कम से कम तीन दिन तक तो रांची तक
आवागमन की सुविधा हो जाएगी।

इसके अलावा मुझे यह कहना है कि
उत्तरी बिहार में, खासकर पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे
में गाड़ियों की संख्या बहुत कम है।
उसका नतीजा यह होता है कि भीड़ बहुत
ज्यादा हो जाती है और डिब्बों की छतों
और ज्वाइंट्स पर बैठ कर लोग यात्रा करते
हैं। इससे दुर्घटना की आशंका बनी रहती
है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि उत्तरी

बिहार में कुछ गाड़ियों की संख्या बढ़ाई
जाए। आप कह सकते हैं कि हमारे
पास इंजिन नहीं हैं। तो मैं यह सुझाव
दूंगा कि आप कुछ डीजल इंजिनों की व्यवस्था
कीजिए, जिससे गाड़ियां कुछ तेज चलें
और इससे अधिक गाड़ियां चलाई जा
सके।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ
कि मीटर गेज पर बहुत से इंजिनों की यह
हालत है कि एक स्टेशन से गाड़ी चलने
के बाद दूसरे स्टेशन पर पहुंचने से पहले
ही इंजिन फेल हो जाता है। फिर से
इंजिन मंगवाना पड़ता है, तब गाड़ी
आगे ले जाई जाती है। इसलिए मेरा
निवेदन है कि इंजिनों का रख-रखाव ठीक
से होना चाहिए।

दो बातें और कह कर अपनी बात
समाप्त करूंगा। एक तो यह कि समस्तीपुर
हावड़ा के लिए जो गाड़ी की व्यवस्था थी,
उसको एक्सटेंड करके गोरखपुर तक कर
दिया गया है। इससे भीड़ बहुत हो जाती
है और काफी असुविधा होती है। इसलिए
मेरा सुझाव है कि हावड़ा तक के लिए एक
गाड़ी को और व्यवस्था की जाए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि पिछले मंत्री जी
ने आश्वासन दिया था कि बाराबंकी तक
लाइन के मान परिवर्तन के बाद समस्तीपुर
से दिल्ली तक सीधी गाड़ी को व्यवस्था
की जा सकेगी। वह आज तक नहीं हो
पाई है। उस पर आप ध्यान दें।

मैं एक घटना का जिक्र करके समाप्त
कर देता हूँ। पिछली सात तारीख को
असम भेल जो दिल्ली से चली थी, उसमें
एक घटना घटी थी। अब आप देखें
कि यही एक गाड़ी है जो उत्तर बिहार तक
जाती है। ऐसा हुआ कि उस दिन
नाजायज पैसंजर बहुत ज्यादा उसमें चढ़

[श्री अजित कुमार मेहता]

गए। जिन का आरक्षण हो चुका था उन को भी उस गाड़ी में स्थान नहीं मिला। इसका कारण केवल इतना था कि उस गाड़ी में स्वीकृत डिब्बों की संख्या 17 होती है। पता नहीं क्यों उस दिन उस गाड़ी में कम डिब्बे और आम दिनों से भी कम जब 13-14 लगाए जाते हैं, लगाए गए, क्या पूरे डिब्बे नहीं लगाए जा सकते थे? इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि गाड़ी में अत्यधिक भीड़ हो गई। वैसे हमेशा ही रहती है लेकिन उस दिन अत्यधिक हो गई। इस ओर भी आप ध्यान दें। इस भीड़-भाड़ को कम करने की कोशिश करें।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : यह बहुत अच्छा हुआ कि पैसेस आन ह्वील्ज जो चालू की गई थी उसको बन्द कर दिया गया। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पंद्रह साल से बराबर जो एक मांग की जाती रही है कि दिल्ली से अहमदाबाद के लिए ब्राड गेज होना चाहिए और आश्वासन भी मंत्री महोदयों द्वारा दिए जाते रहे हैं, वह आज तक नहीं किया गया है। इन दोनों स्टेशनों के बीच में सिर्फ 201 अप और 202 डाउन है। इस कारण से क्या—मुसीबत होती है, इसको मंत्री महोदय वहां जा कर देख सकते हैं। न राजस्थान कैंनाल पूरी हुई है और न ही इस लाइन को ब्राड गेज किया गया है। राजस्थान की मद में कोई एडिशनल प्रावधान भी इसके लिए नहीं किया गया है। कई बार इसके बारे में वादा किया गया है लेकिन उसको पूरा नहीं किया गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस ओर आप अविलम्ब ध्यान दें।

घर से विलंब तक मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में सर्वे कराने की बात आपने कही थी। हम ने इस पर मेजें थपथपाई थीं। लेकिन कुछ परिणाम नहीं निकला, सर्वे नहीं

हो सका। बम्बई मद्रास से आने वालों के लिए कोई रेलवे लाइन नहीं है।

रेलवे कनवैशन कमेटी ने दो बार रेलवे की इनफिशेंसी की ओर अपनी रिपोर्ट्स में ध्यान दिलाया है। उसने लिखा है :

"Although the Ministry of Railways were then aware of the resources available for the Plan period, it took them nearly ten months to work out and prepare the tentative forecasts of the financial prospects of the Railways during the Sixth Plan. The Committee are unhappy over this delay on the part of the Ministry of Railways....The committee recall that last year also, the Interim Memorandum was received very late and they were obliged to face a similar situation. The committee regret this lapse on the part of the Ministry of Railways and hope that it would not be repeated hereafter."

उसने आगे चल कर इस एफिशेंसी के बारे में यहां तक लिख दिया है ;

"This, the committee consider, points to the fact that the Railways, in spite of carrying a huge investment amounting to Rs. 5572 crores as on 31-3-78 and in spite of their operations spreading over a period of 125 years are still not organised in a manner they could be looked upon as a sound public enterprise which is economically viable and self-generating in resources that could be adequate to sustain the growth of the system so as to keep pace with the demands of a developing economy as ours."

इन रिपोर्टों से रेलवे की एफिशेंसी का पता चलता है। श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी ने इस सदन में यह आश्वासन दिया था कि जो इंडियन रेलवे एक्ट 1890 का बना हुआ है—आज सौ साल होने को आए हैं—, उसमें संशोधन किया जाएगा यही बात श्री

केदार पांड ने कही और आज मंत्री महोदय भी कहेंगे। पता नहीं, नया रेलवे एकट कब बनेगा? इनटेरिम रिपोर्ट आती हैं और हम लोग उन्हें पारित कर देते हैं, लेकिन कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती?

पंद्रह बीस लाख लोगों द्वारा चुने हुए पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य यहां पर अपनी बात कहते हैं, लेकिन भगवान् जानता है कि उसका क्या असर होता है? यहां पर केवल आश्वासन दिए जाते हैं, लेकिन वादों और बातों से पेट नहीं भरता।

श्री शिखारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे लाइनों के बारे में राजस्थान का जिस प्रकार से विकास होना चाहिए, उस तरह से उसका विकास नहीं हुआ है। रेलवे के सम्बन्ध में राजस्थान सब से पिछड़ा हुआ है। हिन्दुस्तान में रेलवे का सब से कम माइलेज राजस्थान में है। हम बराबर मांग करते आ रहे हैं कि राजस्थान में रेलवे लाइनों का विस्तार हो। पिछले साल दो रेलवे लाइनों के सर्वे का आदेश दिया गया था : कोटा से देवगढ़ तक और टोडा रायसिंह से नाथ-द्वारा तक। इन दोनों लाइनों के लिए पचास-पचास लाख रुपये मंजूर किए गए, लेकिन पिछले साल उनका सर्वे नहीं हुआ। इस साल इन दोनों लाइनों के लिए पंद्रह-पंद्रह लाख रुपये मंजूर किए गए हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वह रेलवे बोर्ड को आदेश दें कि यह सर्वे तुरन्त किया जाना चाहिए और सर्वे रिपोर्ट उनके सामने प्रस्तुत की जाए।

मेरा निवेदन है कि राजस्थान का एक अलग जोन बना दिया जाए, ताकि हमारे यहां ज्यादा रेलवे लाइनें बन सकें और हमारे प्रदेश की तरक्की हो सके।

राजस्थान में जब से रेलवे लाइनें बनीं—स्टेट्स के टाइम से—, तब से बीकानेर, जोधपुर, उदयपुर, जयपुर और अजमेर में वर्कशप थे। लेकिन इस सरकार के आने के बाद वे बिल्कुल ठप्प हो गए हैं। न तो वहां पर इंजिनों की मरम्मत होत है और न कोच बनाए जाते हैं। वहां पर वैगन फ़ैक्टरी स्थापित की जाए, कोच फ़ैक्टरी स्थापित की जाए, और इंजिन बनाने तथा उनकी मरम्मत का करखाना स्थापित किया जाए।

मीनाक्षी ट्रेन हफ्ते में दो दिन चालती है अजमेर से कांचीगुड़ा। उसको हफ्ते में सातों दिन चलाया जाए, ताकि लोगों को सुविधा हो इस बारे में जल्दी से जल्दी कार्यवाही की जाए।

भीलवाड़ा में चेतक एक्सप्रेस में फर्स्ट क्लास की चार सीट्स का रिजर्वेशन का मोटा है और सैकंड क्लास टू-टायर की दस सीट्स का इस कोटे को बढ़ाने की मांग रही है, लेकिन आज तक कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हो सका है। मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि आप इस कोटे को बढ़ाने की व्यवस्था तुरन्त करें।

चेतक एक्सप्रेस का दिल्ली पहुंचने का जो ढाई बजे का टाइम है, वह बड़ा "श्रॉड" है। यदि वह 10 बजे तक दिल्ली पहुंच जायें तो राजस्थान के लोगों को बड़ी सहूलियत मिल सकेगी।

अन्त में मेरा निवेदन है कि भीलवाड़ा स्टेशन को डाइवाइज करने के लिए निश्चित तौर पर कदम उठाये जाने चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत डिमाण्ड्स का समर्थन करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the Minister will reply.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not allowing anybody else. I make it very clear that the time allotted for all the parties, including the ruling party, is over. So, I will not allow any member to speak even for a single minute.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right. Nothing can be done. The Minister will now reply to the debate. The time allotted for all the parties is over.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot help it. Now the Minister will reply. Please sit down. The time allotted to each party is over. The time is over.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Sir, I am thankful to all the hon. Members who participated in the debate.

श्री चतुर्भुज (झालावाड़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मौका नहीं दिया इसलिए मैं सदन से बाहर जा रहा हूँ।

17.22 hrs.

Shri Chaturbhuj then left the House

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Although it was a debate on the Fourth Report of the Railway Convention Committee, except for a passing remark by Shri Moolchand Daga, most of the hon. Members spoke on the general problems of the railways. However, I have taken note of all the points made by the hon. Members.

It will be difficult for me to go into the points made by every hon. Member here on the floor of the House. So, I would like to read out the names of the hon. Members, who have participated, so that they can get assured that I have taken note of all that they have said. They are: Dr. B. N. Singh, Dr. A. Kalanidhi, Shri G. L. Dogra, Shri R. L. P. Verma, Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat, Shri Madhusudhan, Shri

Ajit Kumar Saha, Shri Kazi Jalil Ab-basi, Shri Krishna Pratap Singh, Shri Chandra Dev Prasad, Shri Motilal Singh, Shri Chintamani Jena, Shri Ramavtar Shastri, Shrimati Pramila Dandavate, Shri Ram Nagina Mishra, Shrimati Vidya Chennupati, Shri Ram Lal Rahi, Shri J. C. Barway, Shri Sundar Singh, Shri Yadav, Shri Era Anbarasu, Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria, Shri A. K. Roy, Shri Zainul Basher, Shri Harish Rawat, Shri Ananda Pathak, Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta, Shri Mool Chand Daga and Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas.

Apart from these hon. Members, who have spoken on the floor of the House, a few of the hon. Members have come to me and given papers regarding their problems. One of them is Shri K. T. Kosal Ram and another is Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee. I would assure the hon. Members that I would carefully go through the points raised by them and, within the given constraints, I will try to take up the matters suggested by them.

DR SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Do not forget Bombay suburban railways.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: It has been mentioned by Shrimati Dandavate. So, need not worry. Your absence has been noted.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Don't forget West Bengal too.
(Interruptions)

SHRI P. C. SETHI: It is true that the resources of the Railways are limited and unfortunately in the last two years in order to get over the present difficulties, every hon. Minister had to come to this House to increase some rates of fares and freights and I had also to go through this process and I had to put a burden of Rs. 261.45 crores in the new Budget both in the form of freight and railway passenger fares. Sir, I can only assure the hon. Members that wherever we can effect economy, we will try to economise. We will take up only such works as we can

complete so that the nation may benefit by them. We shall not spread our resources in such a manner that we spread them over to a very large area and do not get returns. That is why we have not been able to provide large sums of money, as Mr. Kosalram wanted for a project for which we provided Rs. 2 crores in 1981-82, only Rs. 70 lakhs have been provided in 1982-83 and he is very sore about it. But I can only assure you and other hon. Members that we are hopeful in our negotiations with the Planning Commission for the mid-term appraisal which will take place some time in June and July. The Planning Commission is taking a sympathetic attitude. Moreover, the Prime Minister is also going to help in this matter because all have realised the necessity of placing the railways on a proper footing and therefore, I am quite hopeful that in the mid-term appraisal we might get better funds in respect of the lines which we have kept open where we have not been able to provide ample funds, we shall be providing more funds to see that the work proceeds in the real sense of the term after the appraisal.

Then, there are certain lines and projects which have not got the clearance of the Planning Commission. It is true that they have been announced by hon. Ministers either on the floor of the House or outside. We are pursuing with the Planning Commission and as soon as the Planning Commission gives clearance about them, we shall be in a position to think about those projects and lines.

As far as the other problems of the railways are concerned, it is true that railways are having a number of problems. The topmost priority that I am giving is to the problem of accidents. Sometimes the trains are running late and in the first phase, when I had just taken over, I insisted on 'better late than never' and therefore, I did not mind late running of trains for quite some time, but that does not mean that I am going to ignore the late running of trains. So, I am paying all

my attention to the safety aspect and safety aspect means a lot of things to be done because the accidents are not only of head on collisions, but also derailments which cause loss of property—although they may not cause loss of life, they cause loss of track, they cause blockade of lines resulting in passenger trains and goods trains getting delayed or diverted. Therefore, some of these accidents, apart from the human error which is very very responsible as far as head on collisions are concerned, are on account of the failure of either track or improper maintenance. Therefore, when we talk of safety, it is not only that we leave the question of carelessness of Railway staff—as Shastriji pointed out, we put the blame on the railway staff stating that the railway staff is not careful. I must say here, thanks to the cooperation of the railway employees, they have been cooperating, both the federations are cooperating, and by and large as long as our friends who want to create trouble are away from the scene, I am quite sure the cooperation of the railway employees will be much more.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Who are they?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: They are also our friends.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How Shri Choubey and Ramavtar Shastri are interested in this. They have understood it.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Do you mean they are guilty?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I do not say that.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: By and large we are getting good co-operation from the officers as well as from the railway men. Unless somebody is held responsible, I do not want to blame the

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

general category of railway men or officers whenever accident takes place. It is also true whenever accident takes place, responsibility is tried to be fixed on small people. We have to take a view, that whenever accidents or derailments take place, we will have to fix responsibility on some higher levels also so that they become careful. This is all that I want to say. We are doing our best to improve the capacity of the workshops, to improve the over-all position, to improve the working of the railways by improving the track, replace it wherever it is absolutely necessary to replace it. All possible steps are being taken in that direction.

As far as punctuality is concerned, we have opened a monitoring cell in the Railway Board's office. I am personally monitoring and my colleagues the Minister of State and Deputy Minister are also monitoring about 108 trains per day. It is true when I see a list of trains coming late, some of them are of course on account of alarm chain pulling. There are certain vulnerable areas where it is very prominent—alarm chain pulling. So, I have written to the Chief Minister. In fact I have sent the I.G. Railway Protection Force to those States to discuss the problems. They are going to organise certain raids and special checks in the vulnerable alarm chain pulling area so that alarm chain pulling may be stopped or minimised to a considerable extent. Apart from trains coming late either on account of track being the cause of an accident resulting in the train coming late or on account of alarm chain pulling, I find from the reports that come to me, many times, as has been pointed out by the hon. Members also, particularly Dr. Mehta when he spoke, sometimes train starts and engine comes to a halt somewhere in the middle and there is loco trouble. Wherever trains are delayed on account of loco failure or on account of wagon or coach failure, that is a very

serious matter and we are paying attention.

Although in terms of percentage I would not like to talk but I have no other option but to say that the punctuality of the train in the last 1½ months has improved from 76 per cent to 92 per cent.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Shri Pandey to note.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Because the Railway employees and the officers are...

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): How do you work out this percentage? Is there any weightage? Supposing we have Rajdhani or a passenger train in the remote areas—will these trains have the same weightage?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: When I am talking of percentages, I am talking of the trains which we are monitoring—about 108 trains which we are monitoring. If 87 are coming right time, to that extent 13 per cent trains are coming late. (Interruptions) It will not be possible to spread out the net so soon. We have started on an experimental basis the main trains which are coming to the capital or reach the main cities like Madras, Calcutta and Bombay. After we have successfully done this experiment, we shall try to involve other railway areas also. So, we are paying attention to that aspect of the matter.

As far as track renewal is concerned, it is true the amount allotted to us for track renewal, wagon replacement and coach replacement is short and, therefore, we shall have to wait for some better time when we are allotted more sum for track renewal. But we are trying to pay all our attention in this direction.

I would not like to take more time of the House except to say that it would not be possible for me to meet the demands of the hon. Members to start new trains. Because the

fact of the case is that I am short of 1700 coaches in the broad gauge and 1100 coaches in the meter gauge. Unless the situation is remedied, over-crowding in the trains cannot be remedied. The capacity of the line is also saturated in some areas and if we burden the line furthermore without increasing the number of coaches, it would be just like getting new trains without looking after the old ones.

As far as the Bombay Suburban trains of the Western Railway are concerned, they are comparatively better in relation to the Central Railway, because the coach replacement has been taken care of, from time to time there. But in the Central Railway, it is in a very bad shape. I agree with Mr. Swamy, when he raised this point, I will be going to have a discussion in Bombay itself.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I welcome the suggestion.

SHRI P.C. SETHI: We have already ordered manufacturing of 380 coaches for replacement in that section and we are hopeful that we would be able to get some coaches now, and some little time later, the position with regard to this will certainly improved. Regarding the other problems which come to my notice when I visited Bombay, I am quite sure, those problems will also be solved. Similarly problems of the metropolitan cities like Madras, Calcutta are also quite important and I can assure the hon. Members that as and when I get time, I would get into those problems, visit those cities, meet the hon. Members, call them for discussion and try to see whatever best can be done in this particular aspect.

With these words, I can assure the hon. Members that with their Cooperation and goodwill I will try my best to improve the position with regard to accidents and track renewal.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the Resolution regarding approval of the recommendations.

The question is:

That this House approves the recommendations made in paragraph 18 contained in the Forth Report of the Railway Convention Committee, 1980 appointed to review the rate of dividend payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance and General Finance, which was presented to Parliament on the 19th February, 1982."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: A number of cut motions were moved by the Members to the Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1982-83. Shall I put all the cut motions to the vote of the House or does any hon. Member want his cut motion to be put separately?

Some hon. Members: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall put all the cut motions which have been moved, together to the vote of the House.

All the Cut Motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1982-83, to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1983, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof subject to the modification that for Demand No. 15 only Rs. 479,33,20,000 be granted—

Demand Nos. 1 to 16"

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants (Railways) 1982-83 voted by Lok Sabha.

No. of the Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants voted by the House
1	2	3
		Rs.
1	Railway Board	3,86,69,000
2	Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)	27,88,11,000
3	General Superintendence and Services	180,60,12,000
4	Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	340,87,96,000
5	Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power	297,01,95,000
6	Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons	410,41,01,000
7	Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment	182,79,79,000
8	Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock and Equipment	336,26,18,000
9	Operating Expenses—Traffic	364,39,19,000
10	Operating Expenses—Fuel	718,61,82,000
11	Staff Welfare and Amenities	127,35,69,000
12	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	175,60,57,000
13	Provident Fund, Pension and other Retirement Benefits	151,87,31,000
14	Appropriation to Funds	706,93,76,000
15	Dividend to General Revenues, Repayment of loan taken from General Revenues and Amortization of Over-capitalization	479,33,20,000
16	Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement	
	Revenue	10,99,50,000
	Other Expenditure	2773,57,65,000

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railway) for 1981-82, to the vote of the House.

The question is:

“That the respective Supplementary Sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the

President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1982 in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof.

Demand Nos. 1, 3 to 9 and 11 to 16.

The motion was adopted

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) 1981-82 voted by Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants voted by the House
1	2	
		Rs.
1	Railway Board	24,05,000
3	General Superintendence and Services	5,63,74,000
4	Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	7,99,00,000
5	Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power	7,72,21,000
6	Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons	12,38,30,000
7	Repairs and Maintenances of Plant and Equipment	7,69,04,000
8	Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock and Equipment	11,02,32,000
9	Operating Expenses—Traffic	10,93,86,000
11	Staff Welfare and Amenities	1,84,69,000
12	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	4,69,63,000
13	Provident Fund Pension and other Retirement Benefits	23,99,29,000
14	Appropriation to Funds	8,31,32,000
15	Dividend to General Revenues, Repayment of loan taken from General Revenues and Amortization of Over-capitization	16,24,99,000
16	Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement Other Expenditure	18,39,19,000

17.50. hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS BILL)*

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1982-83 for the purposes of Railways.

MR. DEPUTY-SEAKER: The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sum from and out of the Consolidate Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1982-83 for the purposes of Railways."

The motion was adopted.

*Published in Gazettee of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 17-3-82.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, I introduce* the Bill.

Sir, I beg to move**

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1982-83 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1982-83 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill. ...

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI P.C. SETHI: I beg to move:
"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.52 hrs.

APPROPRIATION RAILWAYS) No. 2 BILL***

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI P.C. SETHI): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1981-82 for the purposes of Railways.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1981-82 for the purposes of Railways."

The motion was adopted.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) No. 2 BILL***

Sir, I beg to move:**

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1981-82 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

*Introduced with the Recommendation of the President.

**Moved with the recommendation of the President.

***Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 7-3-82.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1981-82 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill. . . .

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI P.C. SETHI: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

13.54 hrs.

CENTRAL SILK BOARD (AMENDMENT) BILL.—*Contd. . .*

THE DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we go to the next item: further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri P. A. Sangma on the 4th March, 1982, namely:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Central Silk Board Act, 1948 be taken into consideration."

SHRI SHIVKUMAR SINGH THAKUR.

श्री शिवकुमार सिंह ठाकुर (खंडवा) :
माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश में चार

तरह का सिल्क होता है। मालबारी, टसर, मूंगा और इरी। मालबारी सिल्क में हमारे देश का विश्व में पांचवां स्थान है, टसर में दूसरा और मूंगा तथा इरी में हमारी मोनोपली है। विश्व में सिल्क के ट्रेडिशनल लीडर्स जापान, चाइना, दक्षिण कोरिया और सोवियत यूनियन जैसे देश हैं जो सिल्क का काफी बड़ी मात्रा में उत्पादन करते हैं।

अभी हमारे देश में मालबारी सिल्क का जो उत्पादन होता है, उस में विश्व में हमारा पांचवां स्थान है और 4500 टन उत्पादन हमारे देश में होता है। जबकि चाइना में 20 हजार टन, जापान में 12 हजार टन उत्पादन होता है। इस प्रकार से विश्व में हमारा स्थान बहुत नीचे है।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सिल्क इंडस्ट्री एक एग्रो बेस्ड इंडस्ट्री है। तमिलनाडु और आंध्र प्रदेश के किसानों ने इसमें इतनी रुचि दिखाई है कि जहां अंगूर और कपास की खेती होती थी, उस को सिल्क में रीप्लेस कर दिया है। आज हमारे देश में 27441 गांवों में सिल्क का उत्पादन होता है और इस से 39 लाख लोगों को रोजगार मिलता है। विशेष कर शेड्यूल कास्ट और शेड्यूल ट्राइब के लोग इस में रोजगार पाते हैं।

अभी तक हम 661 लाख स्क्वायर मीटर कपड़ा जो 170 करोड़ रुपये का होता है का उत्पादन प्रतिवर्ष करते हैं। 1975-76 में जहां हमने 61.66 लाख मीटर कपड़ा एक्सपोर्ट किया था वहीं 1980-81 में हमने 125.82 लाख मीटर सिल्क कपड़े का एक्सपोर्ट किया है। सौ प्रतिशत वृद्धि इसमें हुई है। इसी प्रकार सिल्क कपड़े का एक्सपोर्ट 1975-76 में 17.52 करोड़ का था वह आज बढ़कर 53.12 करोड़ रुपये का हो गया है। इस प्रकार 200 प्रतिशत इसमें वृद्धि हुई है।

: [श्री शिव कुमार सिंह]

मालबारी सिल्क हमारे यहां कर्नाटक में 80 प्रतिशत, वैस्ट बंगाल में 15 प्रतिशत, जम्मू-कश्मीर में 10 प्रतिशत होता है। दूसरे सिल्क बिहार, उड़ीसा, महाराष्ट्र, मध्यप्रदेश और आंध्र प्रदेश में पैदा होता है। मूंगा और इरी में हमारे देश में आसाम की मोनोपली है।

सेंट्रल-सिल्क बोर्ड का गठन सन 1949 में किया गया था। इसका उद्देश्य था कि किस तरह से सिल्क उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाए और किस प्रकार इसका निर्यात बढ़ाकर देश के लिये विदेशों मुद्रा अर्जित की जाय। इसके लिये सेंट्रल सिल्क बोर्ड ने 4 रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट्स कायम किए हैं। तीन रीजनल रिसर्च स्टेशन, पांच सर्विस स्टेशन और 15 रिसर्च एक्सटेंशन सेंटर कायम किए गए हैं।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सेंट्रल सिल्क बोर्ड और राज्य सरकारें मिलकर प्रयत्न कर रही हैं कि हमारे देश में सिल्क का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाए। इस बात के लगातार प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

कर्नाटक सरकार ने वर्ल्ड बैंक के सहयोग से 80 करोड़ रुपये की योजना कार्यान्वित की है, जिसमें स्टेट प्लेचर स्पन सिल्क मिल कायम की गई है। इसी प्रकार से अन्य राज्यों में भी सहायता पहुंचाई जानी चाहिए। एग्रीकल्चरल सर्व ग्रुप ने प्लानिंग कमीशन को सुझाव दिया है कि इस इंडस्ट्री के लिए 260 करोड़ रुपया रखा जाए जिसमें से 38 करोड़ रुपया रिसर्च एण्ड डेवलपमेंट के लिए सिल्क वार्म सेक्टर में 12 करोड़ रुपया इंटेसिव-सेरीकल्चर के लिए और 210 करोड़ रुपया राज्यों के लिए सिल्क का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए रखा जाए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज ईरान के कालीन उद्योग में गड़बड़ी होने के कारण

हिन्दुस्तानी सिल्क कारपेट की मांग विदेशों में बढ़ती जा रही है। यदि सही तरीके से प्लानिंग करके उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाए तो 50 करोड़ रुपये के एक्सपोर्ट को बहुत अधिक बढ़ाया जा सकता है। एफ. ए. ओ. के रीसेंट फोरकास्ट के अनुसार 1982 के अंत तक दुनिया में सिल्क कंजम्शन बढ़कर 48600 टन हो जाएगा। इसको देखते हुए भारत बहुत बड़ा निर्यातक देश बन सकता है।

मालबारी सिल्क का उत्पादन 1977-78 में 4801 टन था जो 1984-85 में 101265 टन हो जाएगा और एक्सपोर्ट 48.83 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़कर 130 करोड़ रुपये का हो जाएगा। इसी प्रकार एंज्लायमेंट 38.06 लाख लोगों से बढ़कर 1984-85 में 41.52 लाख हो जाएगा।

18.00 hrs.

मालबारी सिल्क का जो एरिया था वह 19245 हैक्टर था जोकि 1984-85 में बढ़कर 1 लाख 9 हजार 559 हैक्टर हो जाएगा।

यह बिल जो लाया गया है उस में आपको देखना होगा कि सिल्क उद्योग क्यों नहीं बढ़ पा रहा है? इसके न पनपने के चार मुख्य कारण हैं। एक तो यह है कि इस में नये लोग नहीं आ पा रहे हैं। पुराने लोग जो लगे हुए हैं वही काम करते चले जा रहे हैं...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you concluding?

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : मैं कल जारी रखूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Allright. The House stands adjourned to reassemble at 11.00 a.m. tomorrow.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 18, 1982xPhalguna 27, 1903 (Saka).