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Wednesday, July 30, 1980  
Sravana 8, 1902 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Third Session)



(Vol. VII Contains Nos. 30 - 40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

Wednesday, July 30, 1980/Sravana 8, 1902 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Financial Assistance to Maharashtra for Police Housing

\*757. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total amount given to the Government of Maharashtra during 1977-78 and 1978-79 under the Central loan assistance for Police housing;

(b) how many tenements were constructed during the period with this Central assistance in Maharashtra;

(c) whether there are any Central guidelines to that effect; and

(d) how much amount is likely to be given during 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Rs. 126.53 lakhs.

(b) Central assistance received for Police housing was merged by the State Government with the State Plan Funds allotted for Police housing and no project was specifically earmarked for being taken up against the Central loan assistance nor separate accounts were maintained. However, the State Government have informed that quarters for 88 Police

Officers and 1,944 Constables were constructed in 1977-78. In 1978-79 quarters for 38 Police Officers and 715 Constables were constructed.

(c) The Central assistance was intended to construct quarters/barracks for Police personnel (non-gazetted) in the State. No other detailed guidelines, as such were issued.

(d) The Police Housing Scheme as a Central Scheme has been discontinued in 1979-80. Government has, however, taken up with the Planning Commission for the revival of the Scheme. When it is so revived, Maharashtra will get its due share from the Scheme.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: The Central assistance to Police housing is really a welfare scheme. The National Police Commission have made a number of concrete suggestions for Police housing. The Seventh Finance Commission has also recommended an outlay of Rs. 82.86 crores for providing residential accommodation for the Police personnel in 15 States. In view of all this, how is it that the Police housing scheme as a central scheme has been discontinued in 1979-80? May I know the reasons for it?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: It was discontinued by the previous Government. But the present government has decided to revive it.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: The previous government might have cancelled it or discontinued it. May I know the reasons why they have done so?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The reasons are best known to them.

**SHRI SUNIL MAITRA:** What is this reply? Government is a continuing one.

**SHRI R. K. MHALGI:** That must be for some reasons. I want those reasons.

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:** The reasons are not assigned. They have discontinued it. Now we are reviving it.

**SHRI R. K. MHALGI:** My question is: whether it is this Government or that Government, does not arise. The scheme was there in existence for ten years since 1971 and it has been discontinued. Of course, there must be some reasons. What are those reasons?

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:** The National Development Council decided to transfer this scheme to the State Governments.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:** Say that.

**SHRI R. K. MHALGI:** My second supplementary is this. The All India average of Police housing is 58.2 per cent and in Maharashtra alone 42,771 Police personnel are at present entitled to rent-free housing. I want to know when the average of Police housing would rise upto 75 per cent and what are the new schemes under consideration?

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:** Sir, it will be the endeavour of the Government to increase the number of houses for the police personnel. So far as the Seventh Finance Commission is concerned, they have allotted funds to fifteen States. For the rest of the States, the Central Government proposes to give according to the Plan.

#### Sale of Unlicensed Liquor in Delhi

\*758. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some unlicensed liquor manufacturing and selling places in

Delhi were raided during the last three years;

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested, prosecuted and punished as a result of such raids; and

(c) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the number of persons who are consuming illicit liquor and other liquor in the Capital?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 52 persons were arrested as a result of raids conducted on the liquor manufacturing places during the year 1977-79. Four persons out of these were convicted while one person was discharged. The cases against the remaining 47 persons are pending trial in the Courts. Besides eight persons were arrested as a result of six raids conducted during the year 1980 (upto June 1980) and their cases are under investigation.

(c) No, Sir.

**SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, one of the reasons for increase in the illicit liquor trade is because of easy acquittal by the courts in such cases; the procedure is such that it takes time to dispose of the cases by the court.

May I ask the hon. Minister whether any specific steps have been taken by Government in this regard so that they can bring a comprehensive legislation in the context of such cases to provide summary trial for the offenders?

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:** We can, of course, decrease this by educating the public. That has been taken up by the Central Government.

**SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** In the context of the recent incidents in Delhi that have led to deaths in some cases due to consumption of spurious or poisonous liquor, may I know what

steps have Government taken to have control over the courts so that they dispose of the cases expeditiously and in time.

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:** So far as the courts are concerned, we have no control over the courts because they are independent. But, we have taken certain steps to stop this tragedy, that is, to decrease the cases. Liquor is generally consumed by the poor people, the industrial workers and others; it comes from the neighbouring states, U.P. and Haryana. We have no distillery here in Delhi. So, we will have to consider the question of stopping the supply of liquor.

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:** It is all right to say all these things. But, in practice, it is impossible for the States if you take away the excise revenue of theirs. Sir, it has bred corruption in the police force and it has also encouraged the smugglers. In view of this, may I know from the Government, through you, whether they will express their opposition to this policy and scrap the prohibition policy in the Union Territory of Delhi? Will you have the courage, will the Government of this country, have courage to scrap this policy and disband the enforcement personnel as has been done in Maharashtra? The police force in charge of prohibition enforcement is totally corrupt, whether they want it or not, it is bound to increase the corruption to a large extent.

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:** Sir, this is a suggestion which I have taken note of.

**SHRI E BALANANDAN:** Sir, throughout the country we find from the press reports that illicit liquor drinking has led to the death of several people. That is due to the prohibition policy hitherto being followed by Government. Will the Government be in a position to state whether they will totally review the prohibition policy in every State?

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:** Sir, it is the same question. I have taken note of this suggestion.

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:** Sir, the question does not relate to prohibition. The question relates to sale of unlicensed liquor. We know very well that due to sale of unlicensed liquor crimes are increasing day by day in the metropolis. In view of this and also as the hon'ble Member stated that the laws are so liberal that anyone involved in unlicensed liquor going to court does not get any deterrent sentence and immediately comes out, whether government is contemplating to change the laws in such a fashion that they become very deterrent and the person caught is dealt with severely?

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:** These laws are State laws and it is for the State governments to tighten the same. So far as Union territories are concerned we are taking all necessary steps.

**SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA:** Sir, this is a very important question. Prohibition policy of this government has not been spelt out whether this government is for prohibition or against prohibition. So far there is confusion as far as that aspect is concerned. I would like to ask the Minister whether he is aware of the fact that in one advertisement a liquor vendor from Ulhasnagar in Bombay had in the centre of the advertisement a photograph of the hon'ble Prime Minister, giving the impression that the Prime Minister is exhorting the people of India to consume more liquor? I want to know whether government would take prompt action against such people and whether government would spell out its policy regarding prohibition.

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI):** Sir, I have not seen this advertisement. I can say that it is very wrong to use either my photograph or the photograph of any public person especially one who does not drink. Our party's policy is

that people should not drink but the question is whether the prohibition policy as followed has led to that result or not. This is our concern. That is why in the earlier period we had thought that we should lay stress on temperance rather than prohibition as such. As I have already said—this is my personal view and not necessarily government's—so far as a rich person is concerned, if he wants to drink and does not mind dying of drink, it is his business but when an industrial labourer or a poor man because of addiction to drink deprives his family of food and other essential commodities, then it does become the business of society and of government. Somehow we have to work out a policy. So far, I am sorry to say, the prohibition policy has not worked in any place, not even in Gujarat where so much effort was made to this end.

**SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA:** I am thankful to the Prime Minister but I want to say that the gentleman who gave the advertisement happens to be the President of the local Congress (I).

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:** I did not know about it. We shall look into it.

### प्रामोण विद्युतीकरण

\* 759. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या योजना मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना आयोग ने ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के बारे में कोई मूल्यांकन किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त मूल्यांकन करने के लिए क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई गई और किन-किन गावों के बारे में उक्त मूल्यांकन किया गया तथा यह मूल्यांकन किस अवधि में किया गया ;

(ग) क्या उसके अन्तर्मिम निष्कर्षों की कोई रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित की गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिथारी) : (क) से (घ). योजना आयोग के कार्यक्रम मूल्यांकन संगठन वे "ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रम का मूल्यांकन" अंदर यद्यन किया है।

राज्यों को स्तर प्राप्त हुए बहु-वर्षीय स्तरबद्ध नमूना-चयन की प्रक्रिया अपनाई गई है, इसमें जिसे नमूना-चयन की प्राथमिक इकाई है, राज्य विजली बोडी के अनुभाग कार्यालय/सबडिवीजन, पोषक लाइनें, गांव और लाभप्राप्ति परिवार नमूना-चयन की बाद की, इकाइयां हैं। 19 राज्यों के 48 जिलों में अवस्थित 397 नमूना गावों के नामों की सूची सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत है। [पंथालय में रखी गयी। देखिये संख्या LT--1187/80] इस अध्ययन का क्षेत्रीय कार्य जनवरी, 1979 में शुरू किया गया था और सितम्बर, 1979 के अन्त तक पूरा हुआ था। अंतरिम निष्कर्षों की किसी रिपोर्ट को अभी तक अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है या प्रकाशित नहीं किया गया है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : एक तरफ कुछ राज्य ऐसे हैं जहाँ सैट परसैट गावों में विजली उपलब्ध है, दूसरी तरफ बिहार, यू० पी०, पश्चिमी बंगाल, उड़ीसा जैसे राज्य हैं जहाँ मुश्किल से 25 से 32 परमैट तक गावों में विद्युतीकरण हुआ है। यह जो क्षेत्रीय असन्तुलन है इसको मिठाने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं ? आपने क्या कोई सैमान सर्वे कराया है कि कितने किसानों को समय पर विजली नहीं मिलने के कारण कितनी क्षति उड़ानी पड़ती है और विगत जनवरी से जन 1980 तक प्रतिदिन ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कितने धैर्य तक विजली रही है ? क्या गरकार फसल तैयार होने के समय अगर विजली नहीं मिलती है और उस कारण से फसल की वरचादी होती है तो किसान को कम्पैसेट करेगी ?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिथारी : विद्वान सदस्य मूल्यांकन सहमत होंगे कि यह मूल्यांकन का प्रश्न नीति निर्धारण से भिन्न होता है। मूल्यांकन, जो पहले से कार्यक्रम चल रहे हैं उनका दूरगामी तथा तात्कालिक क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है, उसका होता है। इसलिए जो प्रश्न विद्वान सदस्य ने पूछा है वह मूल्यांकन से संबंधित नहीं है। जहाँ तक क्षेत्रीय असन्तुलन का संबंध है उठी योजना का जो विद्युत प्रक्रिया वर्ग है, वर्किंग अप है वह उस संबंध में अपनी संश्लेषण किया कि ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के मामले में जो असन्तुलन है उसको किस प्रकार दूर किया जा सकता है।

जहाँ तक उनका दूसरा प्रश्न है कि गांवों में समय से विजली पहुंचो या नहीं, यह प्रश्न भी मूल्यांकन की जो प्रश्न सारणी है उसमें पूछा गया है। ग्रामीण जीवन में विजली समय से न मिलने के कारण उसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ये सब प्रश्न प्रश्न सारणी में उपलब्ध हैं। उनके उत्तरों का इस समय विश्लेषण किया जा रहा है और जब उसकी अंतर्मिम रिपोर्ट आएगी तो इसका मूल्यांकन भी हमें प्राप्त हो जाएगा।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मेरा सीधा सा प्रश्न हिन्दी में था । अंग्रेजी में प्रश्न इस प्रकार है :

Whether Planning Commission has made an assessment in regard to rural electrification...

पता नहीं आपने कैसे उसको मूल्यांकन के नाम पर काट दिया है । सीधा सा जो प्रश्न पूछा गया है वह यह है कि विजली नहीं मिलने के कारण गांवों में जो तबाही होती है और वहां जहां इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन हो चुका है, किसान का खेत सूख जाता है, उसकी पैदावार मारी जाती है, उसके बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

दूसरे मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कुल जितने गांव देश में हैं उनमें से शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के कितने गांव हैं, उनमें से कितने गांवों का आपने विद्युतीकरण कर दिया है? और जिनका नहीं किया है उसका क्या कारण है? क्या सरकार विद्युतीकरण के मायथ-साथ उसके और जिनका नहीं किया है उसका क्या कारण मूलाधिक क्षमता भी उपनिधि बराने की कोणिश कर रही है, कोई प्रयास कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप इस सवाल को एनजी मिनिस्टर से करते तब आप को इसका उत्तर मिल सकता था कि विजली क्यों नहीं मिल रही है ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : कितने गांवों में विद्युतीकरण की आपकी योजना है और कितने गांवों का अभी तक विद्युतीकरण हो गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दूसरा प्रश्न इसके बारे में एनजी मिनिस्टर में पूछ ले तो ज्यादा बेहतर होगा ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : कितने गांवों में विजली देने की योजना है और कितने गांवों में लग चुकी है, यह भी बताना क्या इनके लिए मुश्किल है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके पास तो यह इन-फर्मेशन नहीं होगी ?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : इसके बारे में यदि विद्यान सदस्य दूसरा प्रश्न पूछ ले तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा । इसका मूल्यांकन से कोई सीधा संबंध नहीं है ।

MR. SPEAKER: How many villages are you going to electrify?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : इसके लिए छठी योजना में प्रावधान किया जायेगा । वह अभी बन रही है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : यह तो स्पष्ट ही है कि छठी योजना में किया जायेगा, आहेद्स गांवों में करें या बीस गांवों में करें । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कितने गांवों के विद्युतीकरण की योजना है और उनमें शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के कितने गांव इनक्लूड किये जायेंगे ।

MR. SPEAKER: I don't think he will be having that information now because the Plan is being finalised.

श्री० मधु इण्डिक्टर : ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विद्युतीकरण के कार्यक्रम के लिए स्टेट इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड जिस तरह से काम कर रहे हैं और उन्हें जो धारा हो रहा है, उसे देखते हुए क्या सरकार के पास ऐसी परियोजना है कि स्टेट इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्डज को केन्द्र अपने हाथ में ले ले, या उसके विकल्प में क्या सरकार यह तय करेगी कि एक नेशनल प्रिड का निर्माण किया जाये ?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This question does not pertain to Planning Department. How can he ask this question from the Minister of Planning?

MR. SPEAKER: This could be a question of planning. He wants to know whether he intends to do it or not.

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : श्रीमन् विदान मदस्य के पहले प्रश्न के उनमें मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वर्तमान सर्वेतानिक स्थिति में यह संभव नहीं होगा कि राज्य विद्युत बोर्डों को केन्द्र अपने हाथ में ले ले । उन पर नियंत्रण किम प्रकार किया जा सकता है, इस पर माननीय ऊर्जा मंत्री जी ने इस मदन का समाधान किया है । जहां तक नेशनल प्रिड बनाने का प्रश्न है, यह एक ऐसा प्रश्न है, जिसका विचार किया जा रहा है और हम इसको प्राथमिकता देने का प्रयास करेंगे कि नेशनल प्रिड का निर्माण किया जाये ।

श्री० सत्यनारायण राथ : माननीय सदस्य, श्री पासवान, ने प्रश्न पूछा है कि इलैक्ट्रिफ़ाइड गांवों का परसेटेज क्या है । मैं उसमें नहीं जाना चाहता हूं लेकिन आपको भालूस है कि आजादी के समय हिन्दुस्तान में सिर्फ 1500 गांवों में इलैक्ट्रिसिटी थी । अब वैसी स्थिति नहीं है । लाखों गांवों का इलैक्ट्रिफ़िकेशन हो चुका है ।

श्रव्यक महोदय : माननीय सदस्य सवाल पूछें।

**SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO:** Only 45 per cent of the villages have been covered by the electrification scheme. I would like to know from the Minister whether in Sixth Plan at least cent per cent villages will be electrified. Recently I put a question to the Energy Minister. He said that it did not come under his Ministry. The Power Minister said that he had no financial powers. I would like to know whether the Planning Minister will be able to give this information.

**SHRI N. D. TIWARI:** His question first of all has to be answered by the State Governments. They have to provide for rural electrification outlays in their State Plans. So, in different States we have different view of the matter and in some States we have achieved cent per cent electrification, in some States we have achieved 60 to 70 per cent and in some other States we have achieved 30 to 40 per cent electrification. So, primarily it is the responsibility of the State Government to formulate the plan. We would very much like to give them high priority.

**श्री भागवत श्राव्यक :** ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण से सम्बन्धित एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न यह है कि क्या विद्युत तापधर को पिटहैड पर बनाया जाये, जहां कम से कम खर्च हो, या वहां बनाया जाये, जहां कोयला सौ मील दूर ले जाना पड़े और खर्च अधिक से अधिक हो। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि विद्वान योजना मंत्री जी इनमें से किसको अधिक उपयुक्त समझते हैं।

**श्री नारायण दत्त तिथारी :** हमारे परम विद्वान सदस्य ने जो विचार व्यक्त किया है कि कम कीमत के पिट हैडज पर थर्मल स्टेशन बनाये जायें, यह बहुत स्तुत्य है और स्वागतयोग्य है और ऊर्जा मंत्री

जी ने इस सम्बन्ध में जो नीति घोषित की है, उसमें यही कहा है कि भविष्य में प्राथमिकता पिट हैड थर्मल्स को ही दी जायेगी, लेकिन जो दूरगामी राज्य हैं जहां पर कि ऊर्जा कोले जाने में बहुत खर्च करना पड़ता है और वहां की क्षेत्रीय आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए कहीं-कहीं पर यह हो सकता है कि उनको भी थर्मल स्टेशन बनाने की इजाजत दी जाये, लेकिन जहां तक प्राथमिकता का सवाल है कि यह पिट हैड थर्मल स्टेशन्ज को ही दी जानी चाहिए, यह नीति तय हो चुकी है।

### Crimes against Women

\*761. **SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:**

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any survey of crimes against women has been made;
- (b) whether statistics relating thereto have been compiled;
- (c) if so, the findings thereof; and
- (d) if not, whether Government propose to undertake such a survey?

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

(a) to (d). State-wise figures of incidents of crime against women viz., (i) Reported cases of rape from 1975 to 1978. (ii) Wife burning tragedies from 1975 to 1979, (iii) Suicides by newly married women from 1977 to 1979 and iv) Cases of dowry deaths in 1978-79 are given in the enclosed statements. (Annexure I to IV).

To make a more comprehensive survey of crime against women, the Bureau of Police Research and Development has currently undertaken on the subject, a project for study, which is in progress.

## ANNEXURE-I

Statewise figures of Rape Cases reported during 1975 to 1978

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1975	1976	1977	1978
1	Andhra Pradesh	88	109	119	128
2	Assam	150	160	179	163
3	Bihar	304	351	345	N.A.
4	Gujarat	55	99	82	100
5	Haryana	49	52	70	64
6	Himachal Pradesh	17	22	29	23
7	J & K	70	91	63	118
8	Karnataka	39	39	66	67
9	Kerala	59	52	50	52
10	Madhya Pradesh	728	698	766	787
11	Maharashtra	283	315	358	367
12	Manipur	7	11	..	3
13	Meghalaya	9	12	7	6
14	Nagaland	1	7	6	2
15	Orissa	38	61	57	73
16	Punjab	105	90	93	81
17	Rajasthan	164	200	219	318
18	Sikkim	1	8	2	9
19	Tamil Nadu	50	75	101	118
20	Tripura	9	6	13	19
21	Uttar Pradesh	760	745	736	820
22	West Bengal	322	395	459	477
23	A & N Islands	2	3	..	..
24	Arunachal Pradesh	7	4	3	3
25	Chandigarh	3	3	3	3
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	..	..	..
27	Delhi	35	48	60	57
28	Goa, Daman & Diu	4	2	1	4
29	Lakshadweep	..	..	..	..
30	Mizoram	13	20	30	22
31	Pondicherry	3	8	5	15
	TOTAL	3,375	3,686	3,922	3,899

## ANNEXURE-II

## Statewise Statement of Cases of Wife Burning Tragedies from 1975 to 1979

Sl. No.	Name of State	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
1	Andhra Pradesh*	165	200	200	248	249
2	Assam	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Bihar	Nil	Nil	3	Nil	3
4	Gujarat	2	3	4	2	7
5	Haryana	2	7	6	7	12
6	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7	J & K	4	2	4	3	8
8	Karnataka	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	2
9	Kerala	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10	Madhya Pradesh	9	17	15	16	29
11	Maharashtra*	277	313	347	362	362
12	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
14	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15	Orissa	5	8	3	3	6
16	Punjab	3	11	11	13	23
17	Rajasthan	49	75	75	87	98
18	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
19	Tamil Nadu	Nil	1	1	1	2
20	Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
21	Uttar Pradesh	26	18	31	40	44
22	West Bengal	30	36	37	44	48
<i>U T's.</i>						
23	A&N Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
25	Chandigarh	7	13	25	17	23
26	D.N.H.L	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27	Delhi	91	88	94	123	148
28	Goa, Daman & Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
30	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31	Pondicherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL		670	792	857	966	1,064

\*Figures in respect of these States include suicidal/accidental cases.

## ANNEXURE III

Statewise statement of Case of Suicides by newly married women in 1977, 1978 & 1979

Sl. No.	States/U.Ts.	1977	1978	1979
1	Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..
2	Assam	..	..	..
3	Bihar	..	N.A.	N.A.
4	Gujarat	..	..	..
5	Haryana	2	2	7
6	Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..
7	J. & K.	..	..	2
8	Karnataka	..	..	..
9	Kerala	..	..	..
10	Madhya Pradesh	..	..	..
11	Maharashtra	..	N.A.	N.A.
12	Manipur	..	..	..
13	Meghalaya	..	..	..
14	Nagaland	..	..	..
15	Orissa	..	1	..
16	Punjab	..	7	8
17	Rajasthan	..	1	1
18	Sikkim	..	..	..
19	Tripura	..	..	..
20	Tamil Nadu	..	N.A.	N.A.
21	Uttar Pradesh	..	..	2
22	West Bengal	..	..	..
23	A&N Islands	..	..	..
24	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..
25	Chandigarh	..	..	..
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	..	..
27	Delhi	..	1	1
28	Goa, Daman & Diu	..	..	..
29	Lakshadweep	..	..	..
30	Mizoram	..	..	..
31	Pondicherry	..	..	..
	<b>TOTAL</b>	..	12	12
				22

## ANNEXURE-IV

Statewise Statement of Dowry Deaths  
1978-1979

Sl. No.	States	1978	1979
1	Andhra Pradesh	..	N.A. N.A.
2	Assam	..	Nil Nil
3	Bihar	..	N.A. N.A.
4	Gujarat	..	Nil Nil
5	Haryana	..	N.A. N.A.
6	Himachal Pradesh	..	Nil Nil
7	J & K	..	Nil Nil
8	Karnataka	..	N.A. N.A.
9	Kerala	..	Nil Nil
10	Madhya Pradesh	..	N.A. N.A.
11	Maharashtra	..	N.A. N.A.
12	Manipur	..	Nil Nil
13	Meghalaya	..	Nil Nil
14	Nagaland	..	Nil Nil
15	Orissa	..	N.A. N.A.
16	Punjab	..	14 21
17	Rajasthan	..	N.A. N.A.
18	Sikkim	..	Nil Nil
19	Tamil Nadu	..	N.A. N.A.
20	Tripura	..	N.A. N.A.
21	Uttar Pradesh	..	N.A. N.A.
22	West Bengal	..	N.A. N.A.
	<i>Union Territories</i>		
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..	N.A. N.A.
2	Arunachal Pradesh	..	Nil Nil
3	Chandigarh Administration	..	Nil Nil
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	Nil Nil
5	Delhi	..	3 11
6	Goa, Daman & Diu	..	Nil Nil
7	Lakshadweep	..	Nil Nil
8	Mizoram	..	Nil Nil
9	Pondicherry	..	Nil Nil
	<b>TOTAL</b>	..	17 32

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:** I wish there could have been figures of 1980 also. In any case, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the figures given in Annexures II, III and IV indicating the cases of wife burning tragedies, suicides by newly married women, and dowry deaths. The figures given in respect of the cases of wife burning tragedies from 1975 to 1979 indicate that there was 2, 3, 4, 2 and 7 cases in Gujarat and 2, 7, 6, 7 and 12 cases in Haryana respectively. In most of the States there were no cases according to this. When we come to the figures of dowry deaths, you will be surprised to see that from most of the States, the answers are either 'nil' or 'not available'. Can anybody knowing our country, particularly this side of the country, believe that no dowry deaths have taken place in all these years. It is an impossibility. This reveals the state of situation with regard to our machinery in detecting and reporting such cases, let alone punishing those people. It is good that the Bureau of Police Research and Development has currently undertaken a study on crime against women. Have any specific directions and guidelines been issued to the States with regard to crimes against women and to have a special branch for detecting such crimes so that these kinds of things are obliterated? What is the scope of this Bureau and what guidelines does the Minister want to give to the States?

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:** As I said, the Bureau of Police Research and Development has currently undertaken a project for study on the subject of crime against women. It is divided under several heads, deaths due to dowry, rape, offences under Suppression of Immoral Traffic in women etc. This will be the scope of the Bureau. They will investigate and collect statistics; and if they reside in different States, they will compile the statistics.

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:** The Minister has replied neither about

the scope—whether it will be area-wise and at what level it will function—nor about the guidelines.

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:** We have impressed upon all the States to collect the statistics and communicate to us. Simultaneously, it is impressed upon the States to take strong action in these cases.

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:** Two months back, I submitted 6 cases of alleged dowry deaths in Delhi itself, which the honourable Speaker himself was kind enough to take great interest in, and forward to the Home Minister for handing them over to the CBI. To this day, it has not been done. Is this a fact? If so, will the Minister of Home Affairs assure us that this will be taken up by the CBI now at least—within 7 more days, because justice delayed is justice denied?

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:** Yes.

**DR. KARAN SINGH:** Apart from the statistics that are being mentioned—there is no doubt that these are gross under-estimates—the problem of crimes against women is a much deeper problem which touches the very core of our social life. I think it is a disgraceful situation that in India to-day, crimes against women are increasing, or are at least coming more to light. Does the Government agree that it is only with a massive campaign of public education involving social bodies, educational institutions and cultural organizations that this evil can be met? We have very great ideals. We look upon 'Stree' as the great embodiment of 'Shakti'; and yet in our daily lives, we find more and more crimes against them. As somebody said—when the cinema incident took place in Rajasthan i.e. when the lights went off—

यह हमारी भारतीय संस्कृति है कि जब तक तो लाइट है तब तक तो सब माताएं बहनें हैं और The moment lights go out वह माता बहन सब भूल जाते हैं।

This is a disgraceful situation.

What long-range steps are we going to take in this matter? We have a woman Prime Minister now. If we do not take action involving all these organizations now, when will be able to do it?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): I share the deep concern of the hon. Member and all the others who have spoken. This is exactly the line I had taken when the Chief Ministers were here, viz. that apart from all legal steps which must be taken—strict action, severe punishment are all there—it is absolutely necessary to create a social climate where such happenings are just not possible; and this is one of the matters which young people specially can take up, because they are in a position to take a firm stand on dowry, that they themselves will not take or give dowry for their sisters and so on. As I said earlier, we can have a kind of social boycott of places where such acts take place. We have taken this up with the State Governments and also with certain women's organisations and others who have come to see me in the matter. But it is not a question just for Government; it is a question which the entire people must take up, as a national cause. (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER: I don't think there is anything more on this

श्रीमती प्रिमिला वण्डकने 1975 में दिल्ली में 350 महिलाओं जन वर मर गई ऐसा भनपूर्व और दिवगन लैफिटनेट गवर्नर श्री कण्ण चन्द्र ने कहा था और उन्होंने उम समय कहा था कि हर मत्त्यु एक खन है ऐसा समझ कर उम की जाच की जाय तो उम के बारे में 1975 में कुछ हुआ क्या?

मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि दिन वदिन महिलाओं पर अत्याचार बढ़ रहे हैं, यह समाज के लिए बड़ी चिन्ता की बात है। मिलैटिन आफ मेरी स्टोप्प ट्रस्ट ने कहा है कि हमारे देश में माल में दो मिलियन महिलाओं पर बलात्कार होते हैं—यह बिल्कुल सच नहीं होगा लेकिन मैं जानता आहती हूँ क्या हमारी प्रधान मंत्री देश में एक

नेशनल कमीशन आन बीमेन बनाकर, महिलाओं पर जो अत्याचार होते हैं उनको रोकने की व्यवस्था करने के लिए तैयार हैं?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ऐसे कमीशन्स का हम सब को अनुभव है। यह कोई ज़रूरी नहीं है कि कमीशन्स से काम आगे बढ़े या ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से हो। जैसा मैंने कहा, जो महिलाओं के समाजन हैं या दूसरे लोग हैं जो इस विषय में रुचि रखते हैं, जिनको इसके बारे में परेशानी है जैसी कि हम सब को है, हम लोग मिलकर देखे कैसे समाज में ऐसी आबो हवा बनायें, बानावरण बनायें जिम्मेदारी घटनायें न हो, मक्के। केवल कमेटी और कमीशन्स से मेरे ख्याल से तो कुछ खास होगा नहीं।

#### New Schemes for Backward Districts

\*763. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has drawn up a new scheme for backward districts which are mostly populated by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward sections; and

(b) if so, details of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b) No Sir. There are several on-going programmes for providing financial and other assistance for setting up industries in backward areas, which are available to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes also. A statement of such schemes is laid on the Table of the House.

The National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas set up by the Planning Commission would be submitting recommendations by the end of the year on appropriate strategy or strategies for effectively tackling the problems of backward areas.

#### Statement

On-going schemes for financial and other assistance for setting up indus-

tries in backward areas, of which advantage can be taken by Harijans and Adivasis also.

### I. Area-oriented programmes

(1) Concessional finance from financial institutions available to industrially backward districts.

(2) Central investment subsidy available to qualifying industrially backward districts.

(3) Transport subsidy applicable to notified hilly and remote areas.

(4) Integrated Rural Development Programme (against the general rate of subsidy of 33-1/3 per cent subject to a maximum of Rs. 3000/- applicable to beneficiaries, the rate of subsidy for Adivasi beneficiaries is 50 per cent under this scheme).

### II. Training-oriented programmes

(1) Training of rural youth for self-employment (TRYSEM) Programmes.

(2) Entrepreneurial development programmes

(i) In programme conducted by the SISI, Indian Investment Centre, SIET etc. fully funded by the Central Government preference is given to candidates from Harijans and Adivasis;

(ii) DC (SSI) runs special E.D. Programme for specific target group for weaker sections including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, to promote self employment and entrepreneurial talent according to local needs;

(iii) in all managerial training courses, SC|ST trainees are admitted free;

(iv) in entrepreneurship training courses run by the SISI, 10 per cent seats are reserved for SC|ST candidates.

(3) Assistance in drawing feasibility project reports and charges levied thereof.

(4) Interest subsidy to engineer entrepreneurs trained under the Entrepreneurship Development Programme.

(5) Seed money/margin money programmes for entrepreneurs

(normally seed|margin money is available to entrepreneurs to the extent of 10 per cent of their financial needs; in the case of Harijans and Adivasis, this has been liberalised to 15 per cent, upto a maximum of Rs. 20,000 in each case).

### III. Institution|Sector-oriented schemes

In addition to the Government schemes mentioned above, agencies such as the National Small Industries Corporation, Khadi & Village Industries Commission; All India Handicrafts Board; Development Commissioner (Handlooms); Sericulture and Coir agencies of the Centre and State Governments run various programmes, which are available to Harijans and Adivasis also.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The hon. Minister has referred to several ongoing programmes. These ongoing programmes suffer from policy as well as administrative lacuna and infirmities. Therefore, a new approach is needed. The hon. Minister has gone on record to say publicly that the Central Government has been examining the feasibility of setting up nucleus units in the backward areas. Would the hon. Minister kindly explain his ideas regarding these nucleus units and further explain in what way and manner does his ideas of nucleus units differ from the district industries centres scheme of the erstwhile government?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I have drawn the attention of the House to this aspect. I have already talked about and explained the definition of the nucleus units in the policy itself. But, for the information of the hon. member, I would again say that DIC and the nucleus units do not have any comparison at all because DIC was supposed to be the operational wing

whereas the nucleus units will be one unit which is permitted to come up to generate as many satellite units or the small units or ancillary units as it can promote. But the district industries centre is a different thing altogether and the comparison is not logical.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** A committee was set up by the Reserve Bank of India under the Chairmanship of Shri B. Sivaraman, which recommended the establishment of a National Bank for rural development. I presume that the conception of that National Bank for rural development can be an effective instrument in the matter of rural industrialisation. Would the hon. Minister kindly enlighten us as to the state at which the recommendation for the establishment of a National Bank for rural development rests now?

**SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA:** The hon. member would appreciate that the setting up of this Bank would fall within the purview of the Ministry of Finance and I would not have details about this Bank.

**SHRI SUNIL MAITRA:** The hon. Minister in his reply has said that central investment subsidy is available to qualified industrially backward districts. The Government from time to time has declared 247 districts as backward, out of which 101 districts are qualified for subsidy and for central investment subsidy scheme. Is it a fact that in the State of Assam where there are 24 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Assembly seats, in a period between 1972-73 to 1979-80, Rs. 1.42 crores were spent as subsidy. In Bihar where the number of such seats is 74, Rs. 1.17 crores were spent. In Orissa where the total number of such seats is 56, Rs. 0.95 crores were spent. In U.P. where the number of such seats is 90, Rs. 1.46 crores were spent. In West Bengal where the number of such seats is 76, Rs. 1.52 crores were spent. In the State of Tamil Nadu where number of such seats is 44, Rs. 14.7 crores were

spent. In the State of Gujarat, where the number of such seats is 37, Rs. 8.3 crores were spent. In Maharashtra where the number of such seats is 34, Rs. 10.9 crores is spent.

The second part of the question is, will the Government assure us that such a policy of discrimination which condemns the backward States to eternal backwardness will change?

**SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA:** The hon. Member has exhibited a very interesting study and interesting co-relation which he has tried to develop between the political constituencies and the economic districts which are industrially backward districts. I am glad for the interesting study that he has done. But the hon. Member has himself replied in his preface to his question—that he is talking of two types of areas identified for the development, for the growth of the backward areas. Firstly, he has said, I am only repeating what he said, 101 Districts which are eligible for central subsidy and concessional finance; 247 Districts which are eligible for concessional finance. The hon. Member must also study the whole report of theirs. In fact, unfortunately, the criterion which you have developed, the co-relation that you have developed between a political constituency of an Assembly or of Parliament and the Reserved Constituencies and the growth has not been the formula. That was not the basis. If at all you have an idea like this, if you have a suggestion like this, I would suggest you kindly approach the National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas who are working on this and they would like to receive your study.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** I would like to know from the Minister whether he is aware that a large number of articles have come saying that the definition of backward area is itself faulty and it ought to be reviewed. Would the Minister inform the House, what are the main points

of definition and whether this matter will be reviewed by the National Committee?

**SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA:** While identifying the industrially backward areas and the other backward areas, two committees worked on them, which were appointed by the Planning Commission in the past. Now, it was felt afterwards i.e. recently that there is need for reviewing the impact of the subsidies on the development areas and that this National Committee on the development of Backward Areas was set up and this Committee is working on this and the issue raised by you is indirectly a part of the terms of reference and we are expecting the Report of this Committee by the end of this year. It would be after that that we shall be able to review the whole thing.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:** In most of the backward areas, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people reside. I would like to know whether the Government and the public undertakings will undertake the responsibility for developing industries in backward areas?

**SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA:**  
Yes, Sir.

#### Agreement with USSR for Supply of Paper

\*764. **SHRI K. PRADHANI:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been reached between the U.S.S.R. and India regarding the supply of writing and printing paper in order to fulfil the requirements of educational field;

(b) if so, what are the details regarding its progress;

(c) whether the Soviet Union have been successful in meeting the demands; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the quantity and the foreign exchange involved in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):** (a) to (d). A working programme of co-operation in the field of the pulp and paper industry has been drawn up between India and the USSR. The programme, *inter-alia*, provides for possibilities of mutual exchange of pulp and paper products and other materials on mutually agreed basis. Details of such supplies are yet to be worked out by both sides, after determining requirements

**SHRI K PRADHANI:** In view of the fact that USSR was the second largest supplier of paper to India during 1978-79 at a considerably cheaper rate, I welcome the idea of importing more paper from USSR. But at the same time, as it involves expenditure of foreign exchange, may I know whether the Government propose to improve the utilisation capacity of the existing paper mills depending on bamboos and secondly, as the bamboo forests are limited in India, may I know whether the Government propose to set up some new factories depending on agricultural residues like straw and bagasse?

**SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA:** My reply to both the questions is 'yes'.

**SHRI K. PRADHANI:** There were some press reports during last month that some 50,000 tonnes of paper imported from outside were kept in Hindustan Paper Corporation godowns without being distributed to the consumers. May I know whether it is correct and if so, why this paper was lying in godowns when there was scarcity of paper in the country and the price was rising?

**SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA:** The question is very relevant, but the information which appeared in the newspapers is not correct, because the quantity of paper which landed at

various Indian ports upto 30th June, 1980 was 38,800 tonnes. The estimated sales upto 30th June, 1980 were 30,200 tonnes. The quantity in transit or at various ports as on 30th June, 1980 was 8600 tonnes. These are also either in transit or are being allotted to the applicants.

**श्री राम नगोना मिश्र :** मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा- जहां बगास अधिक होता है, आप इस बात से सहमत है कि वहां पेपर मिल बैठाई जा सकती है। देवरिया जनपद में 14 चीनी मिलें हैं और वहां बगास अधिक मात्रा में मिलता है। यह क्षेत्र मैपाल की सरहद पर है, वहां बास भी मिलता है। क्या आप कोई सरकारी पेपर मिल देवरिया जिले में बैठाने की कोशिश करेंगे?

**श्री चरणजीत चानना :** सभापति जी, यथोर्जिकली तो माननीय मदस्य की बात ठीक है, लेकिन जहां तक बगास का सम्बन्ध है, जहां बगास लगी हूई है, वहां शुगर मिलें बगास को फियुशल की तरह से इस्तेमाल करती है। परसों हमारे पास तामिननाड़ के चीक बिनिस्टर आये थे और वह भी यही कह रहे थे, लेकिन बगास का जो आल्टर्नेटिव प्यूल कोल होगा, उसको उनको तीन हजार टन कोल की आवश्यकता है। अगर कोई बगास पर पेपर मिल एस्टेलिश कर सकता है तो हम उसको वेलकम करेंगे। लेकिन बगास पेपर मिल के लिए उसका जो सोर्स प्यूल है वह अवैलेबल नहीं है। लेकिन अगर कहीं भी वह फिजिबल हो तो उसको हम वेलकम करेंगे।

**श्री राम नगोना मिश्र :** मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी से यह स्पष्ट मवाल किया था कि देवरिया में बेगास की बहुतायत है। क्या वहां सरकार सरकारी स्तर पर कोई पेपर मिल खोलने का विचार कर रही है? इसका जवाब मुझे नहीं मिला है।

**SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA:** I have brought to the kind notice of the hon Member that unless and until the economics of the use of bagasse as raw material for paper are worked out in detail, it is very difficult to reply to his question.

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** अध्यक्ष जी, देश में कागज की कमी का आलम यह है कि बच्चों को पढ़ाई-लिखाई के लिए भी कागज नहीं मिल रहा है, कापिया नहीं मिल रही है। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कागज की इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए, अपने देश में कागज बनाने के लिए क्या सरकार ने सोवियत रूस के अतिरिक्त किसी अन्य देश के साथ भी कागज के आयात के लिए कोई करार किया है? अगर किया है तो उसका ब्यौरा?

**SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA:** I would be able to tell the hon. Member about the countries from which imports were contracted. These are: Bangladesh, Indonesia, Norway, Sweden, Brazil, Japan, Rumania and Hungary. As for the quantum of import from these countries, I shall lay the information on the Table of the House.

#### HAL's proposals for new Aircraft Production

\*766. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether the AN 32 Soviet Type aircraft and the British type Coastguarder Avro Craft is being planned for manufacture at HAL from 1982?

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

**DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** It is a very surprising answer. According to the HAC—they have gone to the press and said—although they are manufacturing at present HS 748 for the Air Force and the Indian Airlines, both the Air Force and the Indian Airlines have changed their requirements and they do not want any more Avros. As such, HAL has decided to phase out the production of this aircraft within a year or two. And only 21 aircrafts which are in the production line will be the final lot which they are going to manufacture. In such an event, what is the projection and planning of HAL for future manufacturing?

**SHRI C. P. N. SINGH:** The hon Member has mentioned about the phasing out of the Avro. This is quite true but this is not being phased out right away. It is going to be phased out by 1982-83 and the HAL Division of Kanpur has been looking into this aspect. The Government have been evaluating certain aircraft for three types of needs. One is METAC meaning medium tactical transport aircraft; second is piston-engined aircraft for

trainer purposes and the third one is for the feeder airline. These various areas are being considered and evaluated. The moment one is found to be suitable for the particular need, we shall manufacture it in collaboration with a foreign country or the one that is already at the design stage and has been evaluated and tested by our Air Force Pilots, HPT 32.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Is it a fact that there are two different proposals, (1) to set up an assembly line for AN-32 aircraft with Soviet Collaboration and (2) one unit in collaboration with British Aerospace for the manufacture of an improved version called Coastguard and, if so, what progress has been made?

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: I have already answered that. But for the kind information of the hon. Member I may say that in 1979 the previous Government had negotiated and looked into a new aircraft, the Russian AN-32. But it is at the experimental stage; it is not in the manufacturing stage. It is in the design stage. We have to look at the aspect whether we have to go in for an aircraft which is on the design stage or we want to go in for an aircraft which is already in the manufacturing stage. They are being evaluated.

देवनागरी लिपि की विजली से चलने वाली टाइप मशीनों का उत्पादन

\* 767. श्री केशव राव पारधी :

श्री नन्द किशोर शर्मा :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देवनागरी लिपि की विजली से चलने वाली टाइप मशीनों का उत्पादन किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसी टाइप मशीनें कौन-कौन कम्पनियां बना रही हैं और मांग की तुलना में उनका उत्पादन कितना है ;

(ग) क्या उनके कार्यकरण के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ; और

(घ) उनका उत्पादन अधिक संख्या में कब से पारम्पर होगा ?

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

(b) to d) Question does not arise.

श्री केशव राव पारधी : अध्यक्ष महोदय देवनागरी लिपि की विजली से चलने वाली टाइप मशीनों के बारे में जो प्रश्न किया गया था, उस का उत्तर 'ना' में दिया गया है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस बारे में किसी कम्पनी से ऐसी मशीन बनाने के लिए इजाजत मांगी है और मांगी है तो सरकार का इस बारे में क्या विचार है ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The Hindustan Teleprinters have recently submitted to the Ministry of Communications a feasibility report for the production of 10,000 electric typewriters annually.

#### Capacity utilisation of Watch Units

\*769. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of units so far given licences to manufacture wrist watches and their licensing capacity;

(b) whether some of the units are unable to utilise their full licensing capacity for want of market demand;

(c) the number of units which have been able to export their products and the quantity thereof during the last three years;

(d) whether Government have allowed some Japanese companies to sell their products in India at a time when the indigenous units are facing sickness; and

(e) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

## Statement

(a) 17 companies in the organised sector have been approved for the manufacture of 123 lakh mechanical wrist watches per annum. In addition, 88 small scale units have been approved for the manufacture of 47.28 lakh wrist watches per annum; this capacity is largely for assembly.

(b) Actual effective capacity at present for indigenous manufacture of watches in the organised sector is estimated at 43.10 lakhs and in the small scale sector at 9.88 lakhs. As against this, market demand is estimated at about 90 lakh watches. To augment availability, approved manufacturers have been allowed to import watch components for assembly. In view of these facts, it does not appear that non-utilisation of capacity in the case of some manufacturers can be attributed to want of demand.

(c) Except for limited exports by M/s. Hindustan Machine Tools and M/s. Hegde & Golay Ltd., Government has no precise data of exports by other units during the last three years. The exports by these two companies are as under:—

Year	No. of watches exported	
	M/s. H.M.T.	M/s. Hegde & Golay
1977-78	45,025	950
1978-79	22,248	4,050
1979-80	45,455	Not reported.

(a) Government have not allowed any Japanese company to sell its watches in India.

(e) Does not arise.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Almost all the watch manufacturing units in the organised sector have foreign collaboration. So, they are not manufacturing indigenously the parts which are required. The main reason for

this is that they are not having sufficient research and development activity. Will the Government insist on the units which are not manufacturing parts up to the production capacity to produce to that extent or close down their units?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The statement itself gives the explanation of this. The presumptive explanation Member that these units of the hon. foreign parts is absolutely importing. So far as the indigenous correct concerned, HMT has been 100% indigenised excepting for a few parts. Others are already in the process of indigenisation. The only units which get imported parts are the small units approved by the SCSSI.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Many of the private sector units in the organised sector have foreign collaboration. Is Government thinking of appointing a task force to go into the details of these and ensure termination of foreign collaboration and import of spare parts and, at the same time encourage research and development?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: No task force has been appointed to study the impact of foreign collaboration. Unless and until the impact of foreign collaboration on the development of that industry in the country is studied, I will not be able to reply to the second question of the hon. Member.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARSAR: May I ask the hon. Minister whether any one of these companies which have been granted licences have set up or propose to set up any unit in one of the Hill States which have a dust-free climate, specially in a State like Himachal Pradesh and in a district like Hamirpur in that State.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I have the Himachal Pradesh names here. But I would not be able to give the details. M/s. G. S. Purewal and Associates Pvt. Ltd., Solan, Himachal Pradesh. But if the hon. Member

wants all the details about Himachal Pradesh, I shall supply them.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, the doctors are on indefinite strike and the Government is a silent spectator. (Interruptions). What is the Government going to do about this?

(Interruptions) \*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Without my permission nothing should be recorded.

(Interruptions) \*\*

MR. SPEAKER: We have a Short Notice Question. Before we proceed with the Short Notice Question, the Prime Minister would like to make a statement.

#### VICTORY OF INDIAN HOCKEY TEAM AT THE MOSCOW OLYMPICS

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the hon. Members allow me, on their behalf and also on my own behalf I should like to express our pleasure at the victory of our Hockey Team in the Olympic games in Moscow and to convey to the members of the Team our hearty congratulations and greetings.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Short Notice Question.

#### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

दिल्ली में डकैतियों में वृद्धि

†

1. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

डा० बसन्त कुमार पण्डित :

श्री के० सकप्ता :

क्या यह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विछले कुछ दिनों में दिल्ली में सशस्त्र डकैतियों की संख्या में बहुत भारी वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ब) यदि हां, तो विगत 15 दिनों में पड़ी डकैतियों का व्यौरा क्या है और कितने मामलों में पुलिस अपराधियों का पता लगाने में सफल रही है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सारेंस रोड के निकट रामपुरा में 22 जुलाई, 1980 की रात को पहले बाली डकैती जिसमें डकत 1,70,000 रुपये नकद तथा कुछ जेवरात ले जाने में सफल हो गए थे, पुलिस घटनास्थल पर बहुत देरी से पहुंची थी ।

यह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री, (वै. योगेन्द्र मकाना) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं, श्रीमान 11-7-1980 से 26-7-1980 तक के पखाड़े के दौरान दिल्ली में डकैती के दो मामले सूचित किए गए, जबकि गत वर्ष इसी अवधि के दौरान ऐसे 4 मामले सूचित किए गए थे । इन दो मामलों का व्यौरा सभा पट्टल पर रखे गए विवरण में दिया गया है ।

(ग) यह डकैती नहीं बल्कि लूटमार की घटना है । यह सही नहीं है कि पुलिस ने घटनास्थल पर पहुंचने में विलम्ब किया था । वास्तव में केन्द्रीय पुलिस नियंत्रण कक्ष द्वारा टेलीफोन पर सूचना प्राप्त करने के 15 मिनट बाद, पुलिस घटनास्थल पर पहुंच गई थी ।

#### विवरण

11-7-1980 से 26-7-1980 की अवधि के दौरान सूचित किए गए डकैती के दो मामलों का व्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-

1 पुलिस स्टेशन किलमे केस्ट में भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 395-397 के अन्तर्गत तारीख 15-7-1980 की प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट संख्या 526

सी-1/ माडल टाउन दिल्ली के निवासी श्री संतोष ने सूचित किया कि 15-7-1980 को प्रातः लगभग 3.45 बजे, चौकीदार धन बहादुर ने उन्हें सूचित किया कि घर का एक दरवाजा खुला है । उन्होंने इसकी जांच की और पाया कि उनके बड़े भाई श्री बिजय भंडारी और उनकी पत्नी श्रीमती ग्रृहणा भंडारी अपने बिस्तरों में धायल पढ़े हैं और वस्तुएं बिखरी पड़ी हुई हैं । उन्होंने पुलिस नियंत्रण कक्ष को सूचित किया । उनकी भतीजी के अनुसार लगभग 3.30 बजे प्रातः 5 व्यक्ति कमरे में आए, दम्पति को पीटा घर को लूटा और जेवरात आदि लेकर भाग गए ।

2 पुलिस स्टेशन करीन बांध में भा० दंड संहिता की धारा 295 के अन्तर्गत तारीख 19-7-1980 की प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट संख्या 695

19-7-1980 को शिकायतकर्ता श्री सुभाष चन्द्र अग्रवाल अपनी गोहूं की दुकान सं० 5465 रैगहपुरा के पास सो रहा था । लगभग 4 बजे प्रातः एक ट्रक सं० ३१० एल० जी० 8441 में कुछ व्यक्ति आए और गोहूं की दो बोरियां उठाई । जब शिकायतकर्ता नींद से जागा और देखा तो अपराधियों ने उसे मारा पीटा और सम्पति लेकर भाग गए । पुलिस ने तत्परता से कार्रवाई की । अब तक निम्नलिखित दोषी गिरफतार किए गए हैं :-

1. गोपी कृष्ण, बाहन चालक ।
2. सुखदेव सिंह उर्फ तुमा ।

\*\*Not recorded.

3. जय नारायण ।

4. शोम प्रकाश ।

द्रक पकड़ लिया गया है। यह मालूम हुआ है कि एक बोरी गेहूं लूटा गया था जिसे बरामद कर लिया गया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, इस से पहले कि मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से सवाल पूछूँ, मैं एक बात की ओर आपका व्याप दिलाना चाहता हूँ। गृह मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है वह मेरे प्रश्न के जवाब में तो दिया है लेकिन उसमें ऐसी जानकारी जोड़ दी है जो मैंने नहीं मांगी थी। क्या मंत्री महोदय के लिए यह उचित है कि जो जानकारी मांगी नहीं गयी है उसे भी मंत्री महोदय मेरे सवाल के जवाब में दें? जरा जवाब देखिये। मेरा सवाल यह था कि:

“क्या यह सच है कि पिछले कछु दिनों में दिल्ली में सशस्त्र डकैतियों की संख्या में बहुत भारी वृद्धि हुई है?

जवाब क्या है—

“जो नहीं, श्रीमान। 11-7-1980 से 26-7-1980 तक के पखवाड़े के दौरान दिल्ली में डकैती के दो मामले सूचित किए गए। यहाँ तक तो ठीक है लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने आगे यह भी जोड़ दिया: जबकि गत वर्ष इसी अवधि के दौरान ऐसे 4 मामले सूचित किए गए थे। इन दो मामलों का व्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में दिया गया है। पिछले साल क्या हुआ यह कैसे पैदा होता है? जो जानकारी मांगी नहीं गई उसे आज देने के लिए मंत्री महोदय बड़े उदार हो गए। अभी तक हाल यह था कि हम पूछते थे और वह बताते नहीं थे, आज बिना पूछे बता रहे हैं।

एक गडबड़ हुई है इसमें। उन्होंने पिछले साल की संख्या डकैतियों की बताई है कि चार पड़ी थी। इस साल इनको कम करके बतानी थीं पचास परसेंट कट! दो डकैतियों बता दी हैं और जो डकैतियां बताई हैं उन में 22 तारीख को लारेंस रोड के निकट रामपुरा में जो डकैती हुई थी और जिस में 1 लाख 70 हजार रुपये डाकू लूट कर ले गए थे, उसका भी हवाला नहीं है।

आप जानते हैं कि सारा मामला उसी इकैती को ले कर उठा था। हम ने स्थगन प्रस्ताव दिया था, आपने उसको स्वीकार नहीं किया। किरण आप ने मंत्री महोदय को तैयार किया कि वह अन्य सूचना प्रश्न स्वीकार कर लें। लेकिन जवाब में उस इकैती का उल्लेख नहीं है। मेरे पास पूरी सूची है। और ये सुनिए:

10 जुलाई को कीर्तिनगर में डाका पड़ा, खालस। कालेज के श्री अमरजीत सिंह और उनकी पत्नी श्रीमती बलबीर कौर को डाकुओं ने बुरी तरह चायल कर दिया।

12 जुलाई को जनकपुरी में आधा दर्जन सशस्त्र डाकुओं ने श्री कैलासम के घर पर आवा बोला और उनहें, उनकी पत्नी और उनके एक रिश्तेदार को चायल कर दिया।

15 जुलाई का इस में उल्लेख है।

16 जुलाई को श्री भंडारी के घर से आधा किलोमीटर दूर श्री बालमुकन्द महेश्वरी के घर पर डाका पड़ा।

17 जुलाई को पुरानी सीलमपुरी के एक घर में डाका पड़ा। 22 साल के एक नोजवान फारूक मियां जिन्होंने डाकुओं का पीछा किया, को गोली से मार दिया गया।

18 जुलाई को किंगसवे कैम्प में कीनिया से आई हुई तीन लड़कियों के घर पर डाकुओं ने हमला किया।

21 जुलाई को सफदरगंज एनक्लेव के एक अध्यापक के घर को दिन दहाड़े लूट लिया गया। श्री बूथरा की जिन्दगी घर की कमाई डाकू ले गए।

मेरा आरोप है कि मंत्री महोदय जान बूझ कर तस्यों को दबा रहे हैं, सदन को अंधेरे में रख रहा हैं, पूरी सज्जाई सामने नहीं आ रही है। आप मंत्री महोदय से पहले इस बारे में खुद सवाल पूछ कर पता लगा लें कि तस्यों को इताया क्यों गया है, फिर मैं बाद में सवाल करूँगा।

गृह मंत्री (श्री जैल सिंह) : आनंदेबल मैम्बर, एक तरफ तो यह कह रहे हैं कि मैं अंधेरे में रख रहा हूँ और दूसरी तरफ कहते हैं कि जितनी रोशनी मांगी उस से दुगुनी क्यों दी। मैं ने तो रोशनी देने के लिये कछु बढ़ावा किया है, कम नहीं किया है। आनंदेबल मैम्बर भारतीय जनता पार्टी के नेता से, जिन्होंने तेकहीर की है, सप्लीमेंटरी नहीं, मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि ये जो घटनाएं बता रहे हैं ये डकैतियां नहीं हैं। डकैती और राबरी में कफ़ होता है (अवधान) आनंदेबल स्थीकर साहब, जिन का बास्ता पड़ा है आई पी ही से वे जानते हैं कि अगर एक या दो आदमी किसी को बुला कर, धमका कर.... (अवधान)

इंडियन पीनल कोड को आप नहीं सुनना चाहते तो न सुनें, नहीं मानते हैं तो न मानें (अवधान) श्री बाजपेयी जी ने जो अखबारों का हवाला दे कर बताया कि इतनी घटनाएं हुई हैं, मैं ने उन के प्रति सिफ़ इतना ही कहा है कि ये घटनाएं डकैती की नहीं हैं, चोरी और खुटबार की हैं। मेरा मतलब यह था कि ये घटनाएं राबरी की हैं डकैती की नहीं।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** मेरा सवाल हिन्दी में था और हिन्दी में, रोबरी हो या डकौयटी हो, दोनों के लिये एक सच्च है डाका। किसने लोग हमला करते हैं, यह कानूनी मसला हो सकता है, मगर जिस पर हमला होता है, जिसे डाके का निशान बनाया जाता है, जिसे खूटा जाता है, उस को इस बात से क्या फर्क पड़ता है कि लूटने वाले 3 थे, 5 थे या 7 थे? मेरा कहना है गृह मंत्री जी से कि वह शब्दों की जाहाजरी न करें, यह अदालत नहीं है, अगर कोटं हैं तो जन अदालत है और यहां रोबरी और डकौयटी का फर्क कर के यह बहानेबाजी करने की कोशिश न करें कि रोबरी तो बढ़ गई है, मगर डकौयटी कम हो गई है।

मंत्री महोदय खुद गलतबयानी कर रहे हैं, मैं इन्हीं के जवाब से बताना चाहता हूं। इन्होंने जो जवाब दिया है, (व्यवधान) मेरे सवाल का पार्ट “सी” देखिये जिस में मैंने लारेंस रोड की डकैती की घटना का उल्लेख किया है। उस के जवाब में मंत्री महोदय ने स्वयं यह कहा है कि यह डकैती नहीं लूटमार की घटना है। (व्यवधान) अगर मंत्री महोदय यह कह देते कि डकैती को ये घटनाएं हैं, रोबरी को यह घटनाएं हैं तो मैं मान सकता था। इन्होंने एक मामले में फर्क कर दिया।

#### एक मानवीय सदस्य : अब कह दिया।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** दूसरी बात यह है इसी सिलसिले में ३८ का स्टेटमेंट देखिये और उम स्टेटमेंट में जो दूसरा उदाहरण है श्री सुभाग चन्द्र अध्यक्षाल का, उस को डकैती में लिखा गया है। वह किस तरीके पर डकैती लिखा गया है? वह तो लूटमार है, दो बोरे गेहूं के लूट कर ले जाने की कोर्टिश की गई। जिस को यह चाहें डाका कह दें, और जिस को चाहें लूटमार कह दें, अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बातें मैं आप से कह रहा हूं। अब मैं मंत्री जी से सवाल पूछता हूं।

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:** On a point of order. Instead of asking a supplementary, he is making a speech.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Over-ruled.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** 22 जुलाई को रामपुरा में यह डाका पड़ा था। (व्यवधान) अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली का ला एंड आर्डर का सवाल पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है, आप इसे दल-बन्दी का सवाल मत बनायें।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप प्रश्न पूछिये।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक स्पष्ट प्रश्न पूछता चाहता हूं। 22 जुलाई, 1980 को लारेंस रोड के निकट रामपुरा में जो डाका पड़ा था, उस में डाक 1,70,000 रुपये ले गये। वहां और भी लोग बैठे हुए थे, डाक उन की अंगूठियां और जंजीरें ले गये। क्या यह सच है कि डाकुओं को पकड़ने के बजाये जिन्हें डाकुओं ने अपना निशाना बनाया था, उन्हीं दो लोगों को पुलिस ने गैर-कानूनी तौर से पांच

छः दिन से अपनी हिरासत में रख रखा है, उन्हें परेशान किया जा रहा है, उन के घर बालों को उन से मिलने नहीं दिया जाता है और उन में से जो एक आदमी छोड़ दिया गया है, उस के शरीर पर चोटों के निशान हैं? क्या सरकार जाहाजी है कि मादीपुर जैसी घटना लारेंस रोड के बाने में भी हो और राहगाड़िया की तरह कोई पुलिस के जुम्हों का शिकार हो जाये? क्या यह सच है कि डाकुओं को पकड़ने के बजाये पुलिस ने ऐसे दो आदमी हिरासत में ले लिये, जो डाकुओं का निशाना बने थे?

**श्री जैल सिंह :** आनरेबल स्पीकर साहब, मैं श्री बाजपेयी का बड़ा सत्कार करता हूं। वह बहुत पुराने पालियामेंटरियन हैं। सप्लीमेंटरी सवाल करते करते वह एक बहुत लम्बी तकरीर कर गये। इसलिये मुझे भी लम्बा जवाब देना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि मैं उन का आदार करता हूं।

उन्होंने 1,70,000 रुपये वाले जिस बाकये का जिक्र किया है, अगर उस में निदोष लोगों को पकड़ा गया होगा, तो मैं उस की जानकारी करवा लूंगा, और अगर दोषियों को पकड़ा होगा, तो यह दुर्घट होगा।

पिछले साल जनवरी से लेकर इस महीने तक, और इस साल जनवरी से ले कर इस महीने तक, के जो आंकड़े हैं, वे क्या बोलते हैं? आनरेबल मेम्बर ने सरकार पर से बड़ा इलाज में यह लगाया कि डाके बढ़ गये हैं, क्राइम बढ़ गया है। मैं उन आंकड़ों को मदन की जानकारी के लिये रखना चाहता हूं।

1979 के पहले छः महीनों में डकैतियां 44 थीं और इस साल के उन्हीं छः महीनों में 22 थीं। एटेस्ट आफ मर्डर : 1979 में 181 और इस साल 153, राबरी : 1979 में 347 और इस साल 186, रायटस : 1979 में 170 और इस साल 100 रह गये, चैन-स्लैचिंग : 1979 में 181 और इस साल 101, हट्टस : 1979 में 1141 और उस के मुकाबले में इस साल 1039 थे।

मैं ज्यादा आंकड़े देना नहीं चाहता हूं, क्योंकि इस में हाउस का टाइम लगेगा। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पिछले साल जनवरी से ले कर जुलाई तक जो बाकयात हुए, वे थे 23,146, और इस साल 20,118 हुए। इस से आप कम्प्रेटिव अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** मैंने मंत्री महोदय से जो सवाल पूछा था उस का जवाब नहीं आया है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** उन्होंने कह दिया है कि वह जानकारी करवा लेंगे।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** गृह मंत्री महोदय ने बहुत से आंकड़े दिये हैं। मगर जिस तरह से अनाज के आंकड़ों से भूखे का पेट नहीं भर सकता है, उसी तरह से ये आंकड़े दिल्ली के नाशरियों को यह विश्वास नहीं दिला सकते कि सरकार उन के जानो-माल और इक्जेट

की हिकाजत की पूरी कोशिश कर रही है। आज सत्ताखड़ पार्टी ने, दिल्ली की कांग्रेस पार्टी जे कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति पर चिन्ता प्रकट की है। यह घर का मामला नहीं है। कांग्रेस के पालियामेंट के मेम्बरों ने बयान दिया, स्वयं जानी जी ने दिल्ली के पुलिस अफसरों को बुला कर कहा है कि उन की कार्यक्षमता में बूँदि होनी चाहिए, अपराध घटने चाहिए। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता, वह हमारा मंह बन्द करने के लिये ऐसा क्यों कर रहे हैं... (व्यवधान) . . . मैं सबाल पूछना चाहता हूँ।

सचाई यह है कि दिल्ली में अपराध बढ़े हैं और असुरक्षा की आवाना बढ़ी है। इस का एक सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि पिछले छः महीनों में दिल्ली की पुलिस का राजनीतिकरण, पोलिटिकलाइजेशन कर दिया गया पुलिस कमिशनर की नियुक्ति से ले कर एक कांस्टेबल की नियुक्ति तक। पुलिस कमिशनर नियुक्त किए गए सीनियर अफसरों को हटा कर, उनके अधिकार पर छापा मार कर और सिपाही के लिए दिल्ली में कोई नौजवान उपलब्ध नहीं है, गुरदासपुर से नौजवान भर्ती कर के लाए जा रहे हैं। पुलिस में डिमारेलाइजेशन पदा किया जा रहा है। इससे पुलिस वाले जिम्मेदारी नहीं निभा सकते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय यह जो पोलिटिकलाइजेशन हो रहा है, पुलिस का, भगवान के लिए इसको बन्द करेंगे?

श्री जैल सिंह : पुलिस में जो पोलिटिकलाइजेशन हुआ है इस को बन्द करेंगे लेकिन फिर मैं अदब से कहता हूँ कि यह डिबेट नहीं है, आप को सप्लीमेंट री करना चाहिए था, वह एक लम्बी तकरार करने के बाद कर रहे हैं। मेरा मतलब आप का मृह बन्द करने का नहीं है। मेरा मतलब आप को असलियत बताने का है। पोलिटिकलाइजेशन पुलिस का किया गया था, हम उस को रोक रहे हैं और जो वाक्यात आप बताते हैं ऐसे होते रहे हैं, हम उस को रोक रहे हैं। एक बात मैं मानता हूँ, काइम में जितनी भी चाहता था उतनी कमी नहीं हुई और अब भी मुझे चिन्ता है आप के साथ-साथ कि क्राइम को खत्म करने के लिए और सख्त उपाय करने चाहिए। इसके लिये मैं ने सीटिंग भी बुलाई हैं, लोगों की कोआपरेशन को भी इनवाइट किया है और जहाँ-जहाँ कमी है, जहाँ आवादी बढ़ गई, पुराने जमाने के थाने थे, वहाँ फोर्स कम थी, एक्विपमेंट कम थे, उन की ट्रांसपोर्ट निकम्भी थी, सब चीजों को मंजूर कर के उन को तैयार किया। लेकिन जहाँ भी पुलिस की तरफ से निर्दोष लोगों को मारा जायगा, पोलिटिकली किसी का नक्सान किया जायगा, धक्का दिया जायगा, ऐसी बातों को वर्दान नहीं किया जायगा। ये पुराने जमाने की बातें हैं, आज की नहीं हैं।

DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: It cannot be gainsaid that the incidence of crime in the city of Delhi is increasing. It is of common knowledge to us. Newspapers are daily coming out with stories of theft, robbery, dacoity, offences against women so much so that the life of a common citizen in Delhi is terrified and there

is no safety or security of property or of human life.

There are three ways of handling the situation: prevention of crime, attendance to crime and follow-up action on crime. On all these three fronts, the Government has failed. Any department of police would hold its head in shame in such a condition.

The hon. Minister has replied to my hon. friend, Mr. Vajpayee, that he has not politicalised and, on the contrary, he is trying to de-politicalise the police force.

MR. SPEAKER: You put a question.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Is it a fact that a Deputy Commissioner was despatched to Gurdaspur to recruit people and he has recruited 300 people on oral examination only, setting aside all the norms of police recruitment and that man has been awarded the post of a district chief? Is it not a fact that the entire morale of police force in the city has gone to the lowest ebb and, if so, what steps the Government is taking to boost up the morale and to stop dissatisfaction among those officers who have been suspended or superseded or despatched to other places?

श्री जैल सिंह : स्पीकर साहब मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि बैरोमीटर क्या होता है क्राइम्स बढ़ने का, उम्मको गिनती करने का, ये अखबारों की खबरों के आधार पर कहते हैं लेकिन पुरानी फाइलें देखी जा सकती हैं।

दूसरी बात उन्होंने कही कि पुलिस का मोरल गिर गया है और इसको बहाल करने के लिए उन्होंने सुझाव दिए हैं, तीन सुझाव दिए हैं और वह तीनों सुझाव मैंने नोट कर लिए हैं। लेकिन यह सप्लीमेंटी का हिस्सा नहीं है, उन्होंने कहा है कि जो भर्ती किए गए हैं एक ही जिले से किए गये हैं। पुलिस में जो भर्ती की जाती है उसके लिए कुछ क्वालिफिकेशन्स मूकरर हैं—एजेंशनल, फ़िजिकल और अदरवाइज—उन क्वालिफिकेशन्स को इनोर करके किसी आदमी को अग्र लिया गया हो तो हम उसकी जानकारी कर सकते हैं। वे उसका नाम बता दें। अगर यह कहें कि एक इलाके से ज्यादा आए हैं तो यह भर्ती ख़ुली है, इसमें दूसरे इलाके से भी कभी ज्यादा आ सकते हैं, कभी कम आ सकते हैं। अगर बेकायदगी की गई

हो तो उस पर हम एक्शन लेने के लिए तैयार हैं।  
(अध्यधान)

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: I wanted to know what specific steps have been taken by Government to prevent crimes in Delhi.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already replied to that. Mr. Lakkappa.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: My friend, Mr. Atal Bihari Vapayee, has made a kathakali dance regarding crimes being increased in Delhi. (Interruption) I would like to say that our Party and the Government are not going to support the crimes, arson, looting and dacoity being perpetrated in Delhi or elsewhere in the country. The law and order situation in the country had deteriorated and the crime rates had increased during the period of Janata rule because of the reason that anti-social elements had infiltrated even into the police camp and at the government level. At the time when the Congress Government was there, all those anti-social elements, including many of the anti-social elements in Delhi, had been put behind the bars, so that they could not operate. But, unfortunately, during the two and a half years of Janata rule, 2,000 people had been released and those people have been still operating successfully and are creating in Delhi this kind of a law and order situation. I would like to know whether there are any political parties encouraging such goondas and anti-social elements in order to make political gains, and if that is the situation, I would like the Home Minister to tell us how many of them have been put behind the bars, arrested, and what action has been taken on these anti-social elements who are backed by such political parties.

Secondly, I would like to know this. The Home Minister has convened the officers' meeting. I want to know what short term measures and long term measures are being taken to suppress the anti-social elements who had infiltrated during the Janata period

and who are creating a political pollution and are adding to the number of crimes. I would like to know the steps taken by the Home Ministry to suppress these crimes and anti-social elements in the country.

श्री जैल सिंह : माननीय स्पीकर साहब, जो माननीय सदस्य का क्वेश्चन है, उसमें काफी...

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह क्वेश्चन नहीं है, भाषण है।

श्री जैल सिंह : यह तो आनरेबिल वाजपेयी जी ने शुरू कर दिया है। मैं तो स्पीकर साहब से अलहदा पूछता कि शार्ट-नॉटिस क्वेश्चन में और दूसरे क्वेश्चन में कितना अन्तर होता है?

श्री घटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वही जो राबरी और डेकोयटी में होता है।

श्री जैल सिंह : स्पीकर साहब, वाजपेयी जी आपको मदद में आ गए और आपको फिक्क करने की जरूरत नहीं है। राबरी और डेकोयटी में जितना फर्क होता है मैं तो उनकी बात मान लूँगा। मैं उनकी बात की कदर करता हूँ। लेकिन मैं प्रायंना करता हूँ कि भाषण के बजाय सप्लीमेंट्री कर लीजिए और भाषण का और समय रख लीजिए। खैर, अब तो उन्होंने शुरू कर दिया है... (अध्यधान)... आनरेबिल स्पीकर साहब, इनके सप्लीमेंट्री में जो शुब्द हैं पैदा किए गए हैं, वे दूरस्त हैं और इसके लिए मैं यही कहता हूँ कि मैं स्वीकारिता करूँगा। बहुत से ऐसे प्लीमेंट्स जो सियासी तौर पर और काम्यनल नुकतेनजर से पुलिस में भर्ती हो गए हैं, उनको छांटने की कोशिश करूँगा। उन्होंने पूछा कि क्या उपाय कर रहे हैं—शार्ट टर्म और लांग टर्म? इसके लिए मैंने दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के आला-अफसरों को भी बुलाया है और पोलिटिकल नुमाइंदों को भी बुलाया है। मैं इस आंकड़े में नहीं पड़ता चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि आंकड़ों में पड़ने से आनरेबिल मैम्बरों को तकलीफ होती है, लेकिन लोग क्या कहते हैं, लोगों की आवाज क्या है। इसके लिए मैं मानता हूँ कि चिन्ता है... (अध्यधान)...

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय....

श्री जैल सिंह : आनरेबिल स्पीकर साहब, मैं बागड़ी जी का बड़ा अद्व करता हूँ, लेकिन उनकी हमेशा यह आदत रही है कि न तो वे सप्लीमेंट्री पूछते हैं, न प्लाइट आफ आर्डर पूछते हैं, अपनी भर्जी से शुरू कर देते हैं।

खैर, मैं बिनती कर रहा था कि जो कमियां हैं, उनको हिस्कस करके हल निकालने की कोशिश की जाए तो। इसके अलावा मैंने पल्लिक के नुमाइंदों से भी बात की है। इसके लिए केवल

दो ही तरीके हो सकते हैं। दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के अन्वर जितने नुमाइंदे हैं, अब कारपोरेशन तो है नहीं, अब तो सिर्फ पालियामेंट है, पालियामेंट के जितने मैम्बर हैं वे बैठ जायें, अगर एक मैम्बर के सिवाय कोई कह दे कि मेरी बात में गलती है, तो मैं उसकी बात मान लूंगा। अब एक मैम्बर जो पांच हजार की भैजोरिटी से जीता है और वह कहे कि यह आवाम की आवाज है और दूसरे ले: यह कहें कि यह आवाम की आवाज नहीं है, तो यह क्या बात है। आवाम की बात हर एक को कहने का हक है, लेकिन देखना पड़ता है कि आवाम उसके साथ है या नहीं।

डा० सुनाम्बुद्धम स्वामी : दिल्ली में चुनाव करायें।

श्री जैल सिंह : चुनाव होंगे, लेकिन मैं आपको बता दूँ कि अगर आपका यही हाल रहा, और आज जितनी पाठियां हैं, तो पहले चुनाव में जितने वोट मिले थे, वे भी अब नहीं मिलेंगे।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): Sir, short-notice question does not mean an hour-long discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: It is like any other question.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Supplementaries on this question produced a lot of amusement. But neither those who have been the victims, nor, I am sure, even the government can derive so much satisfaction from the said decline in the crime rate.

The question is with regard to dacoities. Now the dacoits, it is well known, operate from the States surrounding Delhi also, whether it is Haryana, Rajasthan or UP. Has the hon. Home Minister initiated steps to ensure that the Police organisations of the territory of Delhi and the surrounding States undertake a co-ordinated and a co-operative anti-dacoity drive so that this menace can be put an end to? Whether there are 4 dacoities or 2 dacoities is not the matter. I do not think we can derive any satisfaction even if there is a single dacoity in the capital of India. So what steps are you taking in a co-ordinated fashion with the surround-

ing States to root out the dacoits at the places where they operate from, to take a forward policy with regard to this so that Delhi is safe from this menace which is a standing disgrace to our nation.

श्री जैल सिंह : डाक्टर साहब ने बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण सवाल पूछा है। इस के लिए जरूरी था कि जो एडज्वाइनिंग एरियाज है, जैसे हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान—इन प्रान्तों के पुलिस अफसरों के साथ दिल्ली पुलिस राबता कायम करे, यह किया गया है, उन्होंने उनसे बात भी की है। यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली में तकरीबन 4 लाख से लेकर 5 लाख लोग रोजाना आने और वापस जाते हैं। उन में क्रिमिनल-टाइप के लोग भी आ जाते हैं, जिन को डिटेक्ट करना अकेले दिल्ली पुलिस का काम नहीं है, उस में पड़ोसी रियासतें ही नहीं, बल्कि तमाम हिन्दुस्तान की रियासतों की सी। आई० डी० और पुलिस के आला-अफसरों से राबता कायम करना है, ताकि कोई चला जाय तो उस को पकड़ सकें।

इस के अलावा यह इन्तजाम भी किया गया है कि पहले दिल्ली में जो बैंड-करैक्टर्स होते थे, उनको यहां से निकाल कर दूमरे प्रान्तों में भेज देते थे, लेकिन अब हम ने यह कहा है—चाहे कानून बदलना पड़े, स्वतंत्र बदलने पड़े या कोड बदलना पड़े, इन को बदलो, लेकिन ऐसा इन्तजाम होना चाहिए कि जो बदलाव और गुण्डे हैं वे छूप न सकें, छुटकारा मिलने के बाद वे त्राइम करने के काबिल न हों सकें। पुलिस ने मेरे पास यह शिकायत की है कि हम तीन तीन, चार-चार मुकदमों में गिरफ्तार करते हैं, लेकिन वे जमानत पर रिहा हो जाते हैं और फिर त्राइम करते हैं। ऐसी बातों को देखने के लिए कानून में जो भी संशोधन करना पड़ेगा, उस के लिए हम नैं तैयारी कर रखी हैं। मैं आशा रखता हूँ डाक्टर साहब जैसे विद्वान मैम्बर हम भाग्य में हमारी और भी ज्यादा महायता करेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the hon. Minister kindly tell us whether it is a fact or not that according to the Home Ministry's annual report, for the crime, in the capital of Delhi, during the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1980, murders rose from 176 to 197, attempt to murder rose from 228 to 304, riots rose from 330 to 353 and thefts rose from 24,829 to 25,560? Also Mr. Makwana has stated on the floor of the House that only for four months February to May—June and July not covered—67 murders had taken place

which has no precedents at all. This capital city has been described as 'Mini-Chicago'.

Is he aware of the fact that these are what have been published by his own ministry? Yet he is misleading this House. Will you answer this question as to whether the facts and figures are correct or not?

श्री जैल सिंह : जो आंकड़े इन्होंने बतलाए हैं, ऐसा लगता है कि उन में 9 महीने जनता के डाल दिए हैं और तीन महीने कांग्रेस (आई) के डाल दिए हैं। आनरेबिल स्पीकर साहब, ज्योतिमय बसु कभी कभी बहुत इन्साफ पसंद हो जाते हैं। वह चाहते हैं कि वर्तमान सरकार को भी थोड़ा समझाया जाए और पुरानी सरकार का भी पर्दा उठाया जाए। इसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, from February to May 1980, 67 murders took place. This is from Mr. Makwana's statement on the floor of the House. There is no precedence of this. (Interruptions) Was it so when the Janata Party Government in power? Please do not talk about religion and do not talk about untruths at the same breath.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bhatia. This will be the last supplementary.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Sir, there has been less crime in Delhi now. Therefore, may I know from the hon. Minister whether it is due to the fact that there has been better administration and greater coordination among the police. I would like to know this from him.

श्री जैल सिंह : पहले मे कहीं ज्यादा कोआर्डी-नेशन है और बेटर पार्डमिनिस्ट्रेशन है लेकिन अभी कुछ और काम करने की ज़रूरत है और कुछ कमियाँ हैं, जिन को दूर करना चाहते हैं।

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Kidnapping of Woman near Punjabi Bagh, Delhi

\*760. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item in

the *Times of India* dated the 2nd July, 1980 regarding kidnapping of woman near Punjabi Bagh, Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps taken against the constables involved in the matter?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Constable Surinder Singh of D.A.P. 1st Battalion, has been arrested and he is in judicial custody alongwith three other accused.

##### Difficulties of Small Industries in Shahdara, Delhi

\*762. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether about a thousand small industrial units in Shahdara area in Delhi have been facing difficulties due to lack of amenities and facilities needed for their growth; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The registered small units in the Shahdara area are being provided various types of assistance normally made available to other small scale units in the Union Territory of Delhi. There are, however, general problems relating to civic amenities which are common to all the trans-Jamuna colonies.

(b) Does not arise.

##### Suspension of Counter Insurgency Operations in Mizoram

\*765. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have on the 4th July, 1980 declared end

of hostilities and suspended counter insurgency operations in Mizoram, to create an atmosphere for a durable negotiated peace in the Union Territory;

(b) if so, whether this decision of the Union Government has helped in reaching settlement in Mizoram; and

(c) if so, the extent to which it has helped?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):** (a) to (c). No such declaration was made by the Government on 4th July, 1980.

**Approval of Five Medium Irrigation Projects by Planning Commission**

\*768. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:  
DR. FAROOQ ABDULLA:

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

(a) whether Planning Commission have recently approved five medium irrigation projects to be undertaken by the various states;

(b) total cost involved therein;

(c) whether many other State Governments have also forwarded proposals for irrigation projects for their clearance;

(d) if so, the total number thereof;

(e) whether these have not been cleared by the Planning Commission so far; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor and the date by which these are likely to be cleared?

**THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TIWARI):** (a) The Planning Commission has accepted 13 medium irrigation projects since 30th May, 1980.

(b) The total estimated cost of these schemes is Rs. 8603.245 lakhs.

(c) Major & medium irrigation project reports from the State Governments are received in the Central Water Commission which, after detailed technical examination, are put up from time to time to the Advisory Committee on Irrigation Flood Control and Multipurpose projects of the Planning Commission for consideration. On the recommendations of the Advisory Committee, the Planning Commission processes the cases for acceptance.

(d) and (e). Since 1-6-70, out of the 54 Major & medium irrigation projects recommended by the Advisory Committee, 11 projects are remaining to be accepted by Planning Commission.

(f) The above 11 irrigation projects have been recommended by the Advisory Committee for acceptance subject to certain conditions like clearance from environmental angle/concurrence of the State Finance Departments. These projects will be accepted after these issues have been satisfactorily resolved.

**BARC Success in Producing new varieties of Plants**

\*770. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) have succeeded in producing new varieties of plants by producing genetic mutation by subjecting them to radio activity;

(b) if so, the names of commercial plants where these experiments had attained success;

(c) whether these have passed screening by food specialists and declared safe to eat;

(d) the steps proposed to make this benefit available to the farmers; and

(e) the other details in this regard?

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

(b) Groundnut, rice, jute, sugar-cane, arhur, mung and mustard.

(c) Mutant varieties released for cultivation are 8 to 10 generations after initial radiation and do not contain any radiation effects and are fully safe by consumption. Therefore, no screening for safety is necessary.

(d) and (e). The successful varieties of mutant seeds are released by the Central and State Varietal Release Committees and then supplied to the State and National Seeds Corporations and others for multiplication and distribution.

#### Shifting of Main Office of Central Salt Commission

\*771. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from Gujarat for shifting the main office of Central Salt Commission from Rajasthan to Gujarat; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken in that direction?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Gujarat submitted a memorandum to the Salt Enquiry Committee in March, 1979 making proposals, *inter alia* for shifting of the office of Salt Commissioner to Gujarat.

(b) A decision on the question of shifting of the Office of Salt Commissioner would be taken by Government after examining the recommendations of the Salt Enquiry Committee in this behalf.

#### Curbs on Import of Ammunition

\*772. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fresh curbs have been imposed regarding import of ammunition;

(b) if so, whether the import of some varieties of ammunition has been banned; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The Central Government have notified the ammunition of following description as prohibited ammunition under Section 2 of the Arms Act, 1959 and also prohibited its import under section 11 of the Act:—

"any multiple projectile ammunition in which any projectile has a dimension of 5 mm or more".

(c) These orders have been issued in the interest of wild life preservation and to prevent the use of aforesaid ammunition for unlawful activities.

दिल्ली में वेश्यावृत्ति के आरोप में गिरफ्तारी

\*773. श्री निहल सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बनाने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली पुलिस ने गत तीन महीनों में वेश्यावृत्ति के आरोप में किनीं युवा स्त्रियों को गिरफ्तार किया है; और

(ख) वेश्यावृत्ति रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा) : (क) पिछले तीन महीनों के दौरान अर्थात् अप्रैल से जन 1980 के दौरान वेश्यावृत्ति के आरोप में 30 माल से कम उम्र वाली 145 महिलाओं और 30 माल से अधिक उम्र वाली 5 महिलाओं को गिरफ्तार किया गया ।

(ख) निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गए हैं:—

(i) दिल्ली पुलिस की अपराध शाखा में एक अलग वैश्यवर्ति निवारक एकक की स्थापना की गई है। बार-बार छापे मारे जाते हैं।

(ii) सभी संदिग्ध स्थानों पर अतिरिक्त निगरानी रखी जाती है।

(iii) सभी पुलिस अधिकारियों को अपने क्षेत्राधिकार के अन्तर्गत आने वाले बदनाम स्थानों पर छापे मारने के निर्देश दिए गए हैं।

**अनुसूचित जनजाति सलाहकार परिषदें**

\* 774. श्री भीखा भाई : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन राज्यों में अनुसूचित जनजातीय लोकों के लिए अनुसूचित जनजातीय सलाहकार परिषदें गठित की गई हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजातीयों के आयुक्त ने अपने 25वें प्रतिबंदन में अनुसूचित जनजाति सलाहकालर परिषदों के सम्बन्ध में चिन्ता व्यक्त की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार उनको किस ढंग से सक्रिय कर रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा) :

(क) आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, गुजरात, हिमाचल प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा और राजस्थान में जिनमें अनुसूचित लोक हैं, अनुसूचित जनजाति सलाहकार परिषदें गठित की गई हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल, केरल, तिपुरा और तमिलनाडु में अनुसूचित लोक नहीं हैं ।

(ख) अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजातीयों के आयुक्त ने कहा है कि 1977-78 में गुजरात, हिमाचल प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु और उत्तर प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जनजाति सलाहकार, परिषदों की कोई बैठक नहीं की गई ।

(ग) राज्यों को जनजाति सलाहकार परिषदें की बैठकें नियमित रूप से बुलाने और सविधान की पांचवीं अनुसूची में निहित उपबन्धों के अनुमार जनजातीय विकास मामलों में परिषदों को संबंध करने के लिए समय समय पर सलाह दी जाती रही है ।

**Export Promotion Council for Coir Industry**

\*776. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to set up an Export Promotion Council for the Coir Industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the final decision in this respect will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). A proposal received

from some leading exporters in Coir Industry for the setting up of an Export Promotion Council for Coir Industry mainly with a view to giving exclusive attention to export trade in coir products is under the consideration of Government.

**I.P.S. in States**

6059. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of the I.P.S. Cadre in the country as on the 31st March, 1980 as also the number of I.P.S. Officers allotted to each of the States/Union Territories on the date;

(b) the break-up for the senior and junior scales in each cadre;

(c) whether it is a fact that a large number of them belonging to the senior scale are at present on deputation to other organisations like the CRP, CISF and BSF etc.;

(d) if so, the number of those on deputation to each one of these organisations and the approximate period for which they have been on deputation or are allowed to remain on deputation;

(e) whether there is any move to send more of them on deputation posts to B.S.F.; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). A statement-I is attached.

(c) and (d). A Statement-II showing the number of IPS Officers of senior scale holding deputation posts in the Central Police Organisations is enclosed. These officers are allowed to remain on deputation generally for a period of 4-5 years.

(e) I.P.S. Officers will continue to be deputed to B.S.F. to fill the available vacancies.

(f) Does not arise.

## Statement-I

IPS Officers in States (As on 31-3-1980)

Name of the State Cadre	Total strength of the cadre	No. of IPS Officers allotted to each State/ UT cadre	Break-up of officers in position		
			Super time scale	Senior time scale	Junior time scale
I	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	150	128	49	64	15
Assam-Meghalaya . . . . .	98	86	25	45	16
Bihar . . . . .	176	157	48	81	28
Gujarat . . . . .	102	87	21	53	13
Haryana . . . . .	70	67	20	34	13
Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	54	47	9	31	7
Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	49	45	12	29	4
Karnataka . . . . .	101	88	34	43	11
Kerala . . . . .	78	75	26	36	13
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	219	213	39	163	11
Maharashtra . . . . .	178	148	57	74	17
Manipur-Tripura . . . . .	58	41	11	18	12
Orissa . . . . .	104	99	36	56	7
Punjab . . . . .	94	89	14	64	11
Rajasthan . . . . .	107	102	38	55	9
Sikkim . . . . .	14	Not yet finalised	..	..	3
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	130	112	41	50	21
Union Territories*	85	79	11	54	14
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	333	307	80	161	66
West Bengal . . . . .	204	183	44	113	26
<b>TOTAL .</b>	<b>2404</b>	<b>2153</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>1224</b>	<b>317</b>

\*All Union Territories have a Joint Cadre of I.P.S.

## Statement-II

Statement showing the Number of IPS Officers of senior scale holding Deputation posts in the Central Police Organisations.

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	No. of officers on deputation
1.	Intelligence Bureau	62
2.	Central Bureau of Investigation	29
3.	Bureau of Police Research & Development	4
4.	Border Security Force	11
5.	Central Industrial Security Force	20
6.	SVP National Police Academy	4
7.	Indo-Tibetan Border Police	2
8.	Central Reserve Police Force	1
9.	Directorate of Coordination Police Computers	11
TOTAL		134

**Interest paid by Public Sector Undertakings and capacity utilized in 1978-79**

6060. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of interest paid by each public sector unit of his Ministry on loan given by Government for the year 1978-79; and

(b) what is the capacity utilised in each Unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) The amount of interest paid by the nine Defence Public Sector Undertakings on loan given by the Government for the year 1978-79 is as follows:—

S. No.	Name of the Under-taking	Amount of Interest paid
1.	Hindustan Aeroenautics Ltd.	Rs. 4,05,45,568.07
2.	Goa Shipyard Ltd.	Rs. 18,33,069.00
3.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	Rs. 1,60,24,986.00
4.	Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.	Rs. 2,58,08,344.00
5.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	Rs. 11,32,185.00
6.	Mazagon Dock Ltd.	Rs. 1,30,88,350.00
7.	Praga Tools Ltd.	Rs. 30,58,640.05
8.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd.	Nil.
9.	Mishra Dhatur Nigam Ltd.	Nil.

(b) The capacity utilisation for the year 1978-79 was almost 100 per cent in respect of Bharat Earth Movers Limited and Bharat Dynamics Limited and the Bangalore Complex of Bharat Electronics Limited. Normal production was affected in the Ghaziabad Unit of Bharat Electronics Limited due to unprecedented floods in September, 1978, which affected the overall capacity utilisation of this Unit for the year.

The average capacity utilisation in respect of all the Divisions of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited was approximately 75 per cent and in respect of Praga Tools Limited was 73.66 per cent.

There is no fixed licenced or installed capacity in respect of the Shipyards viz. Mazagon Dock Limited, Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd. and Goa Shipyard Ltd. However capacity utilization in these shipyards was affected to some extent due to recession in Shipbuilding and shiprepair activities. The capacity utilisation in Garden Reach

Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd.. was additionally affected due to industrial unrest and strike during the year.

**Use of Electronics in field of Technology without Displacing Labour**

6061. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to make greater use of electronics in the field of technology without displacing labour; and

(b) if so, the new fields in which electronics is likely to be used?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI IINDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. with a view to achieving greater efficiency and better quality products, Department of Electronics, through its Appropriate Automation Programme, has taken

up projects for using electronics in various sectors viz. mining sugar, jute, agriculture, dairy, metallurgy, chemicals and fertilisers, etc. This approach has been taken up, keeping in view that the labour already involved in these industries is not displaced.

**Production of new Cement Plants**

6062. SHRI DAULAT SINGHJI JA-DEJA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of cement units functioning under Cement Corporation of India; and

(b) the production of cement in these units during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80?

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

Location of the Unit	Annual Capacity (Lakh tonnes)	Production 1978-79 Lakh tonnes)	Production 1979-80 Lakh tonnes)
Mandhar, Distt. Raipur (M.P.) . . . . .	3.8	1.95	2.73
Kurkunta, Distt. Gulbarga, (Karnataka) . . . . .	2	1.65	1.72
Bokajana, Distt. Karbi Anglong, (Assam) . . . . .	2	1.23	1.5
Rajban, Distt. Sirmur (H.P.) . . . . .	2	..	..
			(Started Commercial production in April 1980)

**Separate Cadre of Receptionists**

6064. SHRI P. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a separate cadre of receptionists controlled by his Ministry;

(b) if so, whether the period of stay of any receptionist in a particular seat in the sensitive Ministries located in Udyog Bhavan, Shastri

Bhavan etc. where they come in contact with Liaison Officers and other big industrialists has been laid down; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Normally the Reception Officers at sensitive desks are not allowed to stay on for more than a year at a time.

**Indian citizens arrested for spying for Pakistan in Chhamb-Jorian Border**

6065. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Indian citizens have been arrested for spying for Pakistan from the Chhamb-Jorian Border during the last week of June, 1980;

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested and details of documents seized from them;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these persons are part of a big gang; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter so far?

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

**Promotion of Directly Recruited Assistants to Section Officers**

6066. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of directly recruited Assistants in the Central Government who have been promoted as Section Officers on seniority basis during the last 3 years;

(b) the number of years of service put in by them at the time of promotion as Section Officers; and

(c) how much time it generally take for a directly recruited Assistant to become Section Officer through seniority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENT AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from all cadres and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

**Concessions for Manufacturing T.V. Sets and Radios**

6067. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether after recent concessions given to the T.V. and Radio-Manufacturing Industry, the prices of T.V. sets and radios have not been reduced so far;

(b) if so, the main reason therefor;

(c) whether the Central Government have conducted any survey as to why these concessions have not brought any impact on the prices of T.V. and radio sets;

(d) if so, the steps which Government are considering to take in the matter; and

(e) the total decrease in cost of Television and Radio sets that Government had expected after giving these concessions?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (e). The reduction in the import duty on some specified raw materials used in the electronics industry announced in the Union Budget for 1980-81, is primarily designed to stimulate production by increasing demand. In the case of low cost TV sets, the ex-factory price (before excise) which was pegged at Rs. 1750 for the last three year has been raised to Rs. 1800 per set in the Union Budget for 1980-81. The pegging is done through the leverage of concessional rate of excise duty allowed only on low cost TV sets. Reduction in the import duty on raw materials was sought by the electronics industry, as a

whole, for them to be able to absorb the effect of inflation in the cost of materials, labour etc. going in to the manufacture of TV sets, and also to enable them to continue the manufacture and sale of cheap TV sets profitably.

The price of lower cost TV sets to the customer has come down because of the 5 per cent reduction in the excise duty on TV sets. The reduction (net of surcharge on excise duty and sales tax) has been passed on by the manufacturers to the customers according to information received from the Indian TV manufacturers Association.

It will take some time before a change in the general trend of prices of radio receivers can be perceived or analysed because presently the production of such receivers still involves use of components based on materials imported under the old import duty structure.

The decrease in import duty is seldom reflected noticeably in the price of final products because of inflation, i.e., increase in wages, freight water and power tariff, cost of indigenous materials, etc. and changes in exchange rates. But some noticeable reduction in prices of components is likely in the coming months.

The effect of the reduction in the import duty can be judged through the increase in the production of electronic items due to increase in demand which will be an indicator that transcends inflation in the economy as a whole.

मध्य प्रदेश में धोबियों और कुम्हारों की जातियों को अनुसूचित जातियों के रूप में माना जाना

6068. श्री मुन्द्र शर्मा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या "धोबी" और "कुम्हार" जातियों को, जिन्हे अनेकों राज्यों में अनुसूचित जाति माना जाता है, मध्य प्रदेश में इस रूप में स्वीकार नहीं किया जाता ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इनको अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में सम्मिलित करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगन्न शक्तवाणी) : (क) जी, नहीं, श्रीमान। मध्य प्रदेश में भोपाल, रायसन और सिहोर जिलों में "धोबी" समुदाय को अनुसूचित जाति के रूप में निर्दिष्ट किया गया है जब कि मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के छतरपुर, दत्तिया, पश्चिा ग्वारा, सतना, शाहडोल, सिंहोंग और टीकमगढ़ जिलों में कुम्हार को अनुसूचित जाति घोषित किया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) इन समुदायों को अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में सम्मिलित करने के प्रस्ताव पर भारत सरकार द्वारा उपर्युक्त समय पर ऐसे अन्य लम्बित पड़े प्रश्नों के माध्यम से विचार किया जाएगा।

#### Applications for Licences for setting up of New Industries by Tamil Nadu Government

6069. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any applications for grant of licences for starting new industries has been received from the Government of Tamil Nadu in the years 1979 and 1980;

(b) if so, the number of applications and its nature;

(c) the dates on which the different applications were received; and

(d) the dates on which licences were granted or applications were rejected?

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

(a) and (b). No application for grant of licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951, for starting new Industry was received from the Government of Tamilnadu in the years 1979, and 1980 (up to 24-7-1980). However, 5 applications from Tamilnadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited,

Madras, two applications from Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu, Ltd. Madras, and one application from Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited, Madras for grant of licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, were re-

ceived during the same period. All these applications are for setting up of New Undertakings.

(c) and (d). The dates on which different applications were received and the dates on which licences were granted or applications were rejected or otherwise disposed of are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the applicant	Item of Manufacture	Date of receipt of application	Date of disposal
1.	Tamilnadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited, Madras.	Dissolving Pulp, Polynosic Staple fibre & Sulphuric Acid.	7-4-79	Rejected on 31-8-79
2.	Do.	Precision Optical Components (Lenses Prismar)	25-4-79	Letter of Intent Issued on 13-9-79.
3.	Do.	2-Ethyl Maxanol etc.	7-11-79	Closed on 1-4-80.
4.	Tamilnadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited, Madras.	Industrial Explosives (N.G. Type).	13-11-79	Letter of Intent issued on 22-12-79.
5.	Tamilnadu Newsprint & Papers Ltd., Madras C/o Commissioner of Papers & Secretary, Dep'tt. of Industries, Government of Tamilnadu.	NewsPrint Printing & Writing Papers	16-2-79	Letter of Intent issued on 3-7-79.
6.	Tamilnadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited, Madras.	Pentasythritol & Sodium Formate	24-5-80	Pending
7.	Electronics Corporation of Tamilnadu Ltd., Madras.	I.V. Receivers	16-6-80	Do.
8	Do.	Aluminium Electrolytic Capacitors	9-7-80	Do.

#### **Electronics Know-how from other Countries**

6070 SHRI BRAJIMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the areas of electronics in which India is importing or borrowing know-how or technology from other countries;

(b) the countries which are supplying technology to India in this field; and

(c) how long it will take to be self-sufficient in this area?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). We have been purchasing from countries like USA, UK, Japan, Sweden, FRG and France technical know-how on a selective basis in various areas of electronics viz., computers, communications, defence electronics, electronic components etc. Our companies are actively engaged in absorbing such imported technologies, typically over the next five years. Simultaneously, several R&D programmes are being undertaken, both within our companies and in government laboratories,

IITs etc. so as to develop new products/technologies not covered by such foreign know-how purchases. A significant proportion of this domestic technology development effort, is planned, promoted and financed by the Department of Electronics, either directly or indirectly. The objective of all such efforts is technological self reliance in strategic and key sectors and ensuring that the country keeps pace with technological developments abroad in those other areas of electronics which are relevant to our needs.

**Permission to H.M.T. for setting up a Dairy Equipment Manufacturing Units in Tiruchirapalli**

6071. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India are permitting Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. to set up a Dairy Equipment Manufacturing Units at Tiruchirapalli;

(b) whether Government are aware that the BHEL small scale units numbering 120 with 6000 workers are utilising only 40 per cent of their capacity owing to negligible supply of raw materials to these units by BHEL; and

(c) if so, whether any proposal is under consideration of Government to permit the 120 BHEL small scale units to form themselves as Industrial Production Cooperative Society to manufacture Dairy Equipments as per their request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Government have approved HMT's project for the manufacture of dairy machinery at Aurangabad (Maharashtra).

(b) Yes Sir. BHEL have, however, reported that the temporary set back in capacity utilisation of these units due to inadequate availability of steel is being set right by import of steel

materials through SAIL and directly by BHEL.

(c) HMT's project involves manufacture of specialised machinery requiring sophisticated technology and excludes items reserved for small scale sector. The project would actually encourage development of ancillaries. BHEL small scale units have not been precluded from executing non-BHEL work and are free to diversify including in the field of dairy equipment, if they so desire.

**Setting up of Atomic Power Plant in Tamil Nadu**

6072. SHRI S. SINGARVADIVAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up one more Atomic Energy Plant in Tamil Nadu considering the power shortage and the difficulties experienced in the Hydro and Thermal Power Plants in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, whether it will be done shortly?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Setting up of Atomic Power Stations**

6073. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up two more atomic power stations in the country; and

(b) if so, the places where these will be set up and details of the expenditure thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Government is considering a programme to set up some more atomic power plants during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. Details of the programme are being worked out.

**Closure of Kamani Group of Industries due to Internal Dispute**

6074. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that certain companies of the Kamani group have stopped production because of internecine squabbles;

(b) how many workers are sitting idle and share holders seeking redress; and

(c) are Govt. considering to take over this company as a sick unit as no solution has been found?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):**  
(a) and (b). According to the information available with the Ministry of Industry, production has been seriously affected in case of two companies of Kamani group, namely, Kamani Tubes Limited and Kamani Metallic Oxide Ltd. affecting about 900 workers.

(c) Government do not have any proposal under consideration for take-over of the management of the Kamani Group or of any of its units.

**Robberies and Dacoities in Delhi**

6075. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number and details of robberies and dacoities in the Capital during June and July this year;

(b) whether robberies and dacoities in the Capital have lately become too frequent and have posed a serious law and order problem; and

(c) if so, what further steps are being taken by Government to prevent such incidents effectively?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):**

(a) and (b). During the period 1st June, to 15th July, 1980, 48 cases of robbery/dacoity have been reported against 85 such cases during the corresponding period of the last year. It is, therefore, not correct to say that robberies and dacoities have become more frequent. 41 persons have been arrested in these cases.

(c) The following steps have been taken:—

(1) Intensive foot and mobile patrolling including armed with walkie-talkie sets and wireless fitted motor-cycles petrels, 10 Coys. of additional force from DAP/CRPF have been provided to the Districts for night patrolling and an additional CRPF Bn. has been provided for the purpose. The Patrolling is personally checked and supervised by Senior Officers.

2. Sanction for the purchase of 60 more vehicles and for setting up 5 more Police Posts has issued.

3. Action under the normal preventive sections of Cr. P.C. against bad characters and criminals is taken.

4. Checking by surprise of vehicles to detect those involved in commission of crime

5. Continuous drives by the special squads of the Districts to detect dacoits, robbers snatchers and other bad character by developing intelligence.

6. Meetings with resident of the localities by DCsp/ACsp to explain the measures taken and obtain their suggestions.

7. A survey has been done of areas without or with inadequate lighting arrangements which help the Criminals in commission of crime and escape. The Delhi Administration has issued instructions to the concerned authorities including the

D.E.S.U. to provide lighting arrangements at these points on a priority basis.

8. Surveillance over known criminals strengthened and records of criminals updated.

9. Special watch is kept on released criminals.

10. Organisation of 'Thikri Pehra' and patrolling by local residents and private chowkidars in coordination with Police patrols and pickets.

11. Setting up of temporary Police Posts pending regular sanction in some vulnerable localities.

12. Stepping up of exterrnent proceedings.

विशेष सेवा आदेशों के अन्तर्गत नियंत्रित कर्मचारियों को सुविधायें

6076. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बनाने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) विशेष सेवा आदेण 4—एम—53 अथवा 8—एम—76 के अन्तर्गत सिविल कर्मचारियों को क्या सुविधायां दी गई हैं और यदि नियंत्रित नियंत्रण पदों पर की गई हो तो क्या वे समान पदों और पुनर्नियुक्ति के हकदार हैं; और

(ख) उर्ध्वकृत आदेशों के अन्तर्गत 15 जून, 1980 तक कितने जिक्षकों का, जो सिविल कर्मचारी हैं, पुनर्नियुक्त किया गया अथवा समान पद दिए गए और यदि नहीं, तो उक्त आदेशों का उल्लंघन करने वालों को क्या निर्देश दिए जा रहे हैं?

“रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्री० पी० एन० सिह) : (क) विशेष थलसेना आदेण 1' एम० 53, न कि 4—एफ—53, जैसा प्रश्न में दिया गया है, के यनुभार, जिसका विशेष थलसेना आदेण 8' एस० 76 द्वारा न कि 8—एम—76 द्वारा अनिक्रियण किया गया है, रक्षा मंत्रालय के अधीन निम्नविरक्ताओं में फालतु वोपित किए गए ग्रुप-'सी' और ग्रुप 'डी' वर्गों के सिविलियन कर्मचारी ममकम अथवा निम्न पदों पर नियुक्ति के पात्र हैं बशर्ते कि उन्हें शूल में ही नियमित कर्मचारी के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है। डम प्रकार जिन कर्मचारियों को निम्न पदों पर नियुक्त किया जाता है वे अपने शूल पदों पर पुनर्वर्गीकरण पाने के हकदार हैं, बशर्ते कि वे उस पद के लिए आवेदन करें और उस पद में रिक्त स्थान उपलब्ध हों।

(ब) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सूचित कर दी जाएगी।

### Problems of Dhanbad

6077. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Police Research and Development made a detailed study of the law and order problem in Dhanbad;

(b) whether any report has been submitted; and

(c) if so, the details of the report and the steps taken thereon?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1188 /80].

### Assaults in Manipur

6078. SHRI NGANGOM MOHEN-DRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons have been shot dead since 1978 till date by unidentified assailants in the valley of Manipur and of the dead, how many are civilians and how many are security personnel, year-wise;

(b) whether any alleged assailant/assailants of any of these murders have so far been arrested and put on trial and if so, the outcome of such trial, if any;

(c) how many broad day light armed robberies with murder and robberies without murder have been committed in the valley of Manipur since 1978 till date, year-wise; and

(d) whether any culprits of any of the above robberies have so far been arrested and put on trial and if so, the outcome of such trials, if any?

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

(a) According to information furnished by Government of Manipur, 7 persons (3 civilians and 4 security forces personnel) lost their lives in 1978 and 25 persons (14 civilians and 11 security forces personnel) during 1979—Information in respect of 1980 is being ascertained from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) 12 Assailants have been put on trial out of which one has been acquitted and the rest are still facing trial.

(c) According to information from Government of Manipur, there were 6 such cases in 1978, 16 in 1979 and 13 during 1980 (upto 5th July, 1980).

(d) 10 suspects have been put on trial and their cases are now progressing in the Court.

विदेशों में नौकरियों का लालच देने पर चालान

6079. श्री मन चन्द डगा क्या गृह मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा बरेगे कि

(क) विदेशों में नौकरियों का लालच दे कर भोले-भाले लोगों में बहुत बड़ी गाँधारने के आरोप में 1978-79 तथा 1979-80 के दौरान कितने व्यक्तियों का चालान किया गया और

(ख) गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों में उर्माने के दूर में कितनी गाँधी वस्तु की गई और उन्हें कितनों अर्द्ध के निरूप तथा कितने तारीखों को भजा दी गई?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मक्हाना) (क) और (ख) सूचना प्राप्त की जा रही है और उसके प्राप्त होने पर एक विवरण मदन के पड़न पर नव दिया जाएगा।

#### Meeting held for Price and Supply of Paper

6080. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what decisions were taken at a meeting held on 4th March, 1980 between Minister of Industry and representatives of paper industry with

regard to price and supply of white paper for the student community and general public; and

(b) whether is it true that it was agreed to reduce the supply of white printing paper for the students community and allow the prices thereof to be raised from the current statutory level and further to withdraw the control on cream wove laid paper?

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

(a) Various issues such as production and price of white printing paper and cream wove/laid paper augmenting supply of paper to the educational sector, supplies to meet Government requirements, were discussed in a meeting held on 4th March, 1980, by the Minister of Industry with representatives of the Paper Industry

(b) No final decisions were taken at the meeting and there has been no change in the existing policy with regard to statutory price and production levels.

#### Release of Trucks and Jeeps in Orissa

6081. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the State Government of Orissa is in difficulties to maintain and sink the Tubewells in drought affected areas for want of jeeps and trucks; and

(b) if so, whether Union Government propose to ask the M/s. Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd., M/s. Ashok Leyland Ltd., Madras and M/s. Premier Automobiles Ltd., Bombay to release of numbers of Jeeps and trucks immediately as per the State Government's requisition?

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

(a) The Government of Orissa approached this Ministry for assistance in obtaining their requirement of

jeeps and trucks from the manufacturers in connection with maintenance work and for the sinking of tubewells in drought affected areas of that State.

(b) This Department has already requested the concerned manufacturers including M/s. Ashok Leyland Ltd., M/s. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd. and M/s. Premier Automobiles Ltd. to release the vehicles, on a priority basis in accordance with the requirements of the State Government.

केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस के कामिकों द्वारा आन्दोलन

6082. श्रीपटी० एस० नेगी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस द्वारा जून 1979 में आरम्भ किये गये आन्दोलन के कारण केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस के लगभग 350 कामिकों को सेवा से बर्खास्त कर दिया गया था ;

(ख) क्या सेना ने 25 जून, 1979 को इन आन्दोलनकारियों पर गोली चलाई थी ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उपरोक्त घटना की कोई न्यायिक जांच की थी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या निष्कर्ष हैं; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो रुपा सरकार का विचार उपरोक्त घटना की स्वतन्त्र जांच हेतु उच्च-स्तरीय जांच न्यायालय नियुक्त करने का है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मक्काना) : (क) 1973 को बर्खास्त किया गया ।

(ख) केवल झड़ोदाकलां में स्थिति ऐसी थी जहां सेना को गोली चलाने की ज़रूरत पड़ी ।

(ग) जो नहीं, श्रीमान ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ङ) जो नहीं, श्रीमान ।

#### Probe into Electrocution of a convict in Tihar Jail

6083. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 35-year old convict was electrocuted in Tihar Jail on June 26, 1980;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted into this death; and  
(c) if so, the result thereof?

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

(a) to (c). The Delhi Administration have reported that the convict, Shri Krishan, aged 23 years, who was working in the Jail Hospital died on 26-6-1980 as a result of an accidental electrocution due to leakage of electric current. The Administration have ordered a magisterial enquiry into the incident. Besides a case under Section 304A IPC has also been registered and the same is under investigation by the police. Report of the magisterial enquiry is also awaited.

#### Alternative to Uranium

6084. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether we are getting uranium in our country; and

(b) whether there is any alternative to Uranium?

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

(b) No, Sir.

#### Cement allotted to Karnataka State

6085. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) quantity of cement (in tonnes) allotted to Karnataka State during the last 5 years;

(b) quantity of cement (in tonnes) actually supplied during the above period;

(c) quantity of cement asked by the State Government to meet the demand; and

(d) whether Government propose to take steps to supply the cement requirements of the Karnataka State?

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

Year	Allocation	Despatches
(in '000 tonnes)		
1975-76	929	749
1976-77	1051	985
1977-78	984	862
1978-79	1183	1028
1979-80	1171	991

(c) State Government of Karnataka has recently asked for allocation of 3 lakh tonnes during July—September, 1980.

(d) The availability position of cement in the country is less than the demand and, therefore, any substantial increase in the quarterly allocations to States including that of Karnataka will be possible only when the availability position of cement in the country improves, for which every effort is being made. However, to ease the cement availability situation in the State of Karnataka, additional allocation of 20,000 tonnes during the current quarter (July—September, 1980) has been made.

#### Rate of Savings as a Ratio of National Income

6086. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of growth of National Income for the years 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80; and

(b) the rate of saving as a ratio of National Income for the same years?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Statement attached.

#### Statement

##### GROWTH IN NATIONAL INCOME AND RATES OF SAVING

Year	Growth in Rates of National Saving (Net)		
	1	2	3
1976-77	1.3	18.4	
1977-78	8.2	18.3	
1978-79	4.1	19.3	
1979-80	..	..	NOT AVAILA- BLE

NOTE: Col. (2): Calculated as percentage change over previous year in national income at 1970-71 prices.

Col. (3) Net domestic saving at current prices expressed as percent of net domestic product at current market prices.

#### Memorandum from National Federation of Indian Women

6087. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any action on the suggestions made in the memorandum submitted by the National Federation of Indian Women to the President of India in June, 1978; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A statement showing the main demands contained in the Memorandum and the action taken thereon is attached.

### Statement

*The main demands of the memorandum Submitted by the National Federation of Indian Women to the President of India in June 1978 and the action taken thereon*

DEMANDS	ACTION TAKEN
1. The present laws should be so implemented that no woman is taken to the police station for interrogation.	Section 160 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides that no woman shall be required to attend at any place other than the place in which such woman resides in the case of a police investigation. The State Government have been advised to follow the above provisions strictly in the Home Secretary's d.o. letter No. 9/18/79-Judl. Cell dated 10/14 March, 1980.
2. Only lady police should deal with woman at the time of disturbances.	This is not considered feasible and practicable on all occasions.
3. No woman should be arrested at night.	Detailed comments of the State Governments/ Union Territories on these two demands have since been received. Based on these comments and also a suggestion made by the Law Commission for the insertion of a new section 417A in the Cr. P.C. the feasibility of these two demands is under examination.
4. No woman should be kept in the police lock-up. They should be taken straight to the jail.	
5. There should be deterrent punishment for molestation and raping of women. The law in this respect should be made more stringent.	In March, 1980 the Govt. requested the Law Commission to undertake a special study of the Law relating to rape and assault on the modesty of women and related matters. The Commission has made its recommendations on the subject in its 84th report. The recommendations made by the Law Commission are under active consideration of the Government.

### Persons Arrested in Assam

6088. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons (political and others) arrested in Assam under the Preventive Detention Ordinance, 1980 and the Assam Maintenance of Public Order Act, 1947;

(b) whether the cases of these arrested persons were fully examined

by the respective Advisory Boards constituted for the purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):  
(a) to (c). As on 29th July, 1980, 203 persons have been detained under the Assam Preventive Detention Act, 1980. So far 100 cases have been reviewed by the Advisory Board constituted for the purpose. 70 persons have been released on the recommendation of the Advisory Board.

Information about the number of persons arrested under the Assam Maintenance of Public order Act, 1947 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Clash between Harijans and Fishermen at Iskapalli, Nellore District**

6089. SHRI PASALA PENCHALAIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons were killed in clash between Harijans and Fishermen in an incident which occurred at Iskapalli of Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) how many Harijans were killed in the incident;

(c) whether their families were given ex-gratia grants;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the element behind the clash and action taken by Government against those elements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, 10 persons were killed in a clash between Harijans and Fishermen and the resultant police firing in an incident that occurred at Iskapalli of Nellore District in Andhra Pradesh on 23rd May, 1980. Out of the 10 persons who were killed, 5 were Harijans.

(c) to (e). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Invention of Dr. Thankayyan of Medical College, Trivandrum**

6090. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are aware of the inventions of Dr. Thankayyan of Medical College, Trivandrum;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government would assess the said inventions of Dr. Thankayyan through a Commission appointed by the Central Government; and

(c) what action has been taken by the Central Government in this respect so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI (C. P. N. SINGH)): (a) to (c). National Research and Development Corporation of India has been receiving since 1974 requests for prize awards and financial assistance for inventions from Dr. Thankayyan of Medical College, Trivandrum. To encourage inventive talent NRDC which is the Central Public Sector Agency assigned responsibility for this area gives prize awards and financial assistance to individual inventors and those in scientific and industrial fields for meritorious inventions which can be proved to be workable, advantageous, useful and commercially viable. As per the procedure followed by NRDC the inventions are referred to experts in the field for an assessment, following which the matter is placed for consideration and decision before the prize Awards and Financial Assistance Committee. Financial assistance was extended to Dr. Thankayyan for one of his inventions in 1977. A sum of Rs. 2,000/- was released to him. Since adequate progress in work was not made no further amount has been paid to him. Recently, a brochure containing ten inventions (including for inventions received earlier) has been received from Dr. Thankayyan and these are being examined in consultation with the Indian Council of Medical Research.

**New Projects under Cement Corporation of India**

6091. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new cement project of Cement Corporation of India are under construction;

(b) if so, the names and location of those projects with their capacity; and

(c) when they will be ready for production?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c).

Location	Annual Capacity to be installed lakh tonnes	Commencement of production
Neemuch, Distt. Mandsaur, Madhya Pradesh	4	Production of clinker has started from Jan. '80 & trial production of cement from July, 80.
Akaltara, Distt. Bilaspur, Madhya Pradesh	4	Production of clinker has started from May '80 and trial production of cement expected from October, '80.
Yerraguntla, Distt. Gudlapah, Andhra Pradesh	4	Production of clinker is expected from Sept. 1980 and cement from December, 1980.
Adilabad, Andhra Pradesh	4	Expected to be completed in 1982-83.
Tandur, Andhra Pradesh	4 proposed to be revised to 10 lakh tonnes)	Preliminary work in connection with the establishment of the project taken on hand.

**Arrest of Manipur Insurgents**

6092. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state: b

(a) whether 42 Manipur insurgents have been arrested;

(b) if so, whether a large number of weapons have been seized as reported in 'Times of India' dated the 6th July, 1980; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

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

**Recognition of C.I.M. Employees Union**

6093. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) if C.I.M. employees union, Kanpur (under DGI organisation) has applied for recognition;

(b) how many times applications for recognition by the above named union have been returned for amendments; and

(c) are there any more amendments still required to be carried out by the union or recognition is being accorded?

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

(b) Seven times.

c) No, Sir. The matter regarding recognition is under consideration.

**Setting up of a Unit of Bharat Electronics Ltd. in West Bengal**

6094. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to establish a unit of Bharat Electronics Ltd., in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c) There is no specific proposal for setting up a new unit of M/s Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL) in West Bengal. However, BEL has submitted a proposal for augmentation of their equipment production capacity, to meet the additional requirements of Defence Services by setting up two new units. Several State Governments including West Bengal, have requested that one of the units may be set up in their respective States. The question of location of the units will be considered at the time of taking a final decision on BEL's proposal taking into account all relevant factors.

**Defence Production Badly Affected during 1977—79**

6095. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that defence production of our country was affected badly during 1977, 1978 and 1979;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) what was the percentage drop in production during these years;

(d) what effective steps present Government have taken to improve production; and,

(e) is there any significant change after these steps?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) and (e) Steps have been taken to tone up the administration, improve the power supply position, and provisioning of materials to improve the production further. Results would be known only in due course of time.

**पटना में बाढ़ नियंत्रण उपायों की परियोजना**

6096. श्री चन्द्र देव "प्रसाद शर्मा: क्या योजना मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या योजना आयोग द्वारा पटना (बिहार) में बाढ़ नियंत्रण उपायों के लिए 27.13 करोड़ रुपये की परियोजना की स्वीकृति की गई है ,

(ब) क्या इस योजना से 75 हजार हैक्टेयर भूमि नदा 6 लाख की आवादी को बाढ़ से बचाने में महायता मिलने की सभावना है ; और ,

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस योजना पर कार्य कब तक प्रारम्भ हो जाने की आशा है और परियोजना का दैर्या क्या है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिथादी) :

(क) और (ख) : जी हां योजना आयोग ने 75 300 हैक्टेयर भूमि और 6 लाख जनसंख्या के संरक्षण में महायता करने के लिए 27.13 करोड़ 40 की अनुमानित लागत के लिए जून 1980 में पटना बाढ़ संरक्षण स्कीम स्वीकृत की गई ।

(ग) इस परियोजना पर कार्य फरवरी-मार्च 1976 में शुरू हुआ था और अब यह उभ्रत चरण में है। इस परियोजना के निर्माण कार्यों की मद्देन संलग्न विवरण में बताई गई है।

## विवरण

## पटना बाढ़ संरक्षण स्कीम के संघटकों की लागत

(लाख रु०)

क्रम सं०	संघटक का नाम	अनुमानित लागत
( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )

## प्राथमिकता १

( 1 ) (क) (ख)	दीधा से मनेर तक गगा के दक्षिणी किनारे-किनारे जल छागो के साथ-साथ तटबंध और चिनाई बाध दीवार का निर्माण	514,30
( 2 ) + ( 8 )	दीधा से पुनरुत्तर तटबंध के अन्तिम छोर तक गगा के दक्षिणी किनारे पर तटबंध और चिनाई बाध डावेल का निर्माण तथा प्रभावित होने वाले स्थानों पर किनारा संरक्षण	99,48
( 3 )	सान के दाहिने किनारे-किनारे मनेर से सैदाबाद तक मिट्टी के तटबंध का निर्माण और सैदाबाद में गानी तालाब तक मनेर वितरिका के बाए किनार का ऊचा करना और मजबूत करना	486,24
( 4 )	खजूरी वितरिका और पनचौवा नाला होकर पटना नहर से नौबतपुर के ऊपरी प्रवाह पर एक निकास प्रणाल का निर्माण	5906
( 5 )	पटना नहर पर दीधा में लाक गेड को बन्द करना और एक गेट की व्यवस्था करना।	9301
( 6 )	पटना नहर और मनेर वितरिका के मूल खण्डों का पुनर्स्थापन।	
( 7 )	दानापुर वितरिका को ऊचा करना और मजबूत बनाना	55,00
( 9 )	पटना शहरी जल निकासी स्कीम (क्षेत्रक 7 से 9)	41000
	जोड़	1717,09

## प्राथमिकता २

( 1 ) (क)	दीधा से मनेर तक तटबंध के दक्षिणी क्षेत्रों के लिए ग्रामीण जल निकासी स्कीम (क्षेत्रक 2 से 6) . . . .	432,42
( 1 ) (ख)	पुनरुत्तर जल्ला क्षेत्र के लिए ग्रामीण जल निकासी स्कीम (क्षेत्रक 1, 12, 14) . . . .	250,20
( 2 )	पुनरुत्तर के वार्ड तटबंध वाले ऊचा करना और मजबूत करना तथा निकास प्रणाल तक उसके ऊपर के प्रवाह के अग्राशों में नए तटबंध बनाना तथा निर्माण	313,28
	जोड़ . . . .	995,90
	कुल जोड़ 1 + 2 . . . .	2712,99
	अर्थात्	2713,00

### **Damage to Tarapur Atomic Power Station**

6097. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the PRIME MINIS-TER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the damage occurred recently to Tarapur Atomic Plant has been repaired;
- (b) whether the repair has been made is temporary or permanent;
- (c) whether the repair was done by Indian technicians or any foreign consultancy was obtained; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The repairs are permanent. However, a more satisfactory solution, namely, replacement of certain sec-tions of the recirculation bypass lines is planned.

(c) and (d). The repairs were done by Indian technicians and no foreign consultancy was obtained.

### **Assistance provided under Sixth Plan to Goa, Daman and Diu**

6098. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of PLAN-NING be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance provided under the Sixth Five Year Plan for the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu;

(b) the amount allotted for soil conservation, dredging of inland water-ways, flood control, water supply for industrial and domestic use, and pro-vision of electric supply;

(c) whether Government proposed to provide special financial allotment with a view to bring rapid develop-ment of the territory, and

(d) if so, the detail's thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TIWARI): (a) to (d).

The Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85 is being formulated.

### **Special cell to review Development Programme of North Eastern Region**

6099. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a special cell has been set up in the Planning Commission to review the development programme of North-Eastern region of the coun-try;
- (b) if so, facts thereof;
- (c) whether the cell has submitted any review report since its inception; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TIWARI): (a) and (b). The Multi-level Planning Unit of the State Plans Division of the Planning Commission headed by an Adviser (SP) for the State Plans draws up the Five Year and Annual Plans in discussion with the officers of the North Eastern Council and the res-pective States and Union territories of the region whereafter these are finalised by the Planning Commis-sion in discussion with the Chief Ministers of the States/UTs and the Chairman of the North Eastern Council. This is a continuing opera-tion

In addition, the Union Ministry of Home Affairs as the administrative Ministry for the regional problems, coordinates with the Central Minis-tries schemes on the non-Plan side.

In order to ensure that the propo-sals of the North Eastern Council are speedily processed Adviser Planning Commission, the Additional Secre-tary Ministry of Home Affairs and the concerned officers of the Ministries meet as and when necessary to ex-pedite the processing. These officers also participate in the meetings of

the North Eastern Council held regularly once at least every year.

In order to provide a Ministerial level support a committee of Union Ministers of State, assisted by officers of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Planning Commission and other Ministries reviews the problems and progress of the region.

(c) and (d) Does not arise in view of the above.

**Assistance sought from World Bank by Cement Corporation of India**

**6100. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cement Corporation of India has approached the World Bank for assistance in implementing its ambitious production programme during 1980's; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):**  
 (a) and (b). The Cement Corporation of India has approached the World Bank with its proposals for expansion of its cement plants at Neemuch (Madhya Pradesh) and Yerraguntla (Andhra Pradesh). A team from the World Bank had also discussions with the Cement Corporation of India and details are being worked out.

**No.-resident Share-holder in WIMCO**

**6101. SHRI ERA MOHAN:** Will the Minister of INDSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether WIMCO has 39.5 per cent of its shares held by a single non-resident share-holder, namely Swedish Match Co., Sweden;

(b) whether four million rupees are being expatriated every year as dividend to the Swedish Company; and

(c) whether adequate steps have been taken to reduce the mechanised

sector in the match industry so as to help the Small Scale Sector to produce the entire requirements of the country?

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

(b) Remittances by the Swedish Company by way of dividends during the last three years are as under:—

1976-77	Rs. 37,54,777
1977-78	Rs. 52,44,082
1978-79	Rs. 33,37,580

(c) The match industry is reserved for exclusive development in the small scale sector. The productive capacity of units in the mechanised sector has been fixed and no expansion is being allowed. A declining trend is discernable in the share of the mechanised sector in the total production of matches in the country

खटीक जाति को अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों को सूची में सम्मिलित किया जाना

**6103. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री:** क्या वह मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में कुछ ऐसी जातियों के नाम भी हैं जिनका कुछ राज्यों में अथवा किसी राज्य के भागों में प्रान्तमूलिक रूप से अनुसूचित जातियों के भागों में उनसे अनमिति जातिया नहीं माना जाता;

(ख) यदि हां तो तत्प्रवर्तनी कारण क्या है;

(ग) क्या खटीक जाति के कर्मी साटे तीन करोड़ लोगों में से करीब दोहरोड़ लोगों को कुछ राज्यों में अथवा कुछ राज्यों के भागों में अनुसूचित जाति के रूप में नहीं माना जाता; और

(घ) यदि हां तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या उनको हर स्थान पर अनुसूचित जातियों में सम्मिलित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कार्रवाही की जा रही है?

गृह भंगालय में राष्ट्र भंगी भी योगेश्वर मकबरणा) : (क) जो हां श्रीमान्। संविधान के घनुच्छेद 341 के खण्ड (1) के अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जातियों को किसी विशेष राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के सम्बन्ध में विनिर्दिष्ट किया जाना है। कुछ ऐसे समुदाय हैं जिन्हें कुछ राज्यों द्वारा कुछ राज्यों के भाग के सम्बन्ध में ही अनुसूचित जातियों के रूप में विनिर्दिष्ट किया गया है क्योंकि ये समुदाय अस्पृश्यता की परम्परागत प्रथा की पराकाला से मामाजिक जैक्षिक तथा आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन से पीड़ित हैं।

(ख) भारत एक विशाल देश है जहा जो समुदाय किसी विशेष राज्य में अनुसूचित बना दिया गया है वही समुदाय दूसरे राज्य द्वारा उस राज्य के भीतर कर्तिपय क्षेत्रों में अनुसूचित होने के मानदण्ड पूरा नहीं करता है।

(ग) और (घ) हरियाणा, हमाचल प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, पंजाब, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल आदि राज्यों में खटीकों को अनुसूचित जाति विनिर्दिष्ट किया गया है क्योंकि इन राज्यों में इस समुदाय के लांग अस्पृश्यता की परम्परागत प्रथा की पराकाला, मामाजिक, जैक्षिक तथा आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन से पीड़ित है। अन्य राज्यों में यह समुदाय उर्ध्वरक्त मानदण्ड पूरा नहीं करता। जिन राज्यों में खटीक समुदाय इस समय अनुसूचित नहीं है, उन राज्यों में अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में इस समुदाय को शामिल करने के मामले पर सर्वार द्वारा उचित समय पर लम्बिन पढ़े एवं अन्य प्रश्नों के साथ विचार किया जाएगा।

#### Formation of Association by C.R.P.F./C.I.S.F./B.S.F.

6104. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Unions/Associations have been formed by the personnel of the Central Police Forces like CRPF, CISF and BSF and whether they have been recognised by Government;

(b) how many State Governments have allowed their police personnel to organise Unions;

(c) whether Government are aware that some police organisations in some States have been highly politicalised; and

(d) what action has been taken or proposed to be taken in the light of these reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) CRPF has only one non-gazetted Ministerial and Hospital Staff Association which is recognised

In the CISF, approval for formation of Association has been granted to 37 units u/r 24(2) of the CISF Rules. Out of these, Association of only one unit has been recognised u/r 25 of the CISF Rules.

No Association exists in the BSF.

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be furnished as soon as the same has become available.

#### Cash Deposits taken by TELCO for Booking Orders

6105. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. TELCO are taking cash deposit from customers for booking orders for trucks even when according to present rate of supplies it will take 10 years to complete the order being booked today;

(b) how much money has been collected by TELCO from the customers and whether it violates the Company Deposit Rules; and

(c) what is the rationale in keeping the booking open when supplies cannot be effected before 10 months and what is Government's reaction in this regard?

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

(a) to (c). M/s. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Co. Ltd. (TELCO) have reported that effective from October 1979, their dealers obtain an advance of Rs. 6,000 per chassis from customers while booking orders. In the case of few large fleet operators, orders for chassis are booked directly

with TELCO under the same arrangements. The normal delivery period against orders booked is about 2 to 2½ years.

TELCO has reported that the total advance payments received by dealers throughout the country is about Rs. 18 crores. Advance payments received by TELCO directly from large fleet operators is about Rs. 4,50,000/- The company has stated that if the booking of orders is suspended, it would lead to malpractice and complaints. It appears that the advances collected by the company are outside the purview of the regulatory provisions of the Company Deposit Rules

#### **SC and ST in CRPF/BSF**

**6106. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Scheduled Castes in C.R.P.F. and B.S.F.; and

(b) what action is being taken to improve this percentage?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):** (a) CRPF—12.58 per cent, BSF 15.45 per cent.

(b) Instructions have been issued to the above mentioned Organisations to make necessary efforts to improve the percentage of Scheduled Castes.

#### **More Central Aid to Uttar Pradesh**

**6107. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether U. P. Chief Minister and Planning Minister have pleaded with Union Planning Minister at Lucknow for more Central aid to the State at a meeting on or about July 4, 1980;

(b) whether they have also requested for the abandonment of the Gadgil formula under which aid is

given and suggested to evolve some other alternative instead; and

(c) if so, the decision of the Government thereon for equitable distribution of Central assistance?

**THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TIWARI):** (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The State Government was advised that the National Development Council may consider this question as a part of the formulation of the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85.

#### **Additional Tubewell in R.H.A. Bazar, Ambala Cantt.**

**6109. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) is there any proposal to provide an additional Tube-well to meet the shortage of drinking water in R.H.A. Bazar, Ambala Cantt; and

(b) if so, when the additional Tube-well is going to be provided to meet the shortage of drinking water there?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH):** (a) Yes, Sir; Cantonment Board Ambala intend augmenting the existing supply by providing an additional tube-well in R.H.A. Bazar of Ambala Cantt.

(b) Necessary survey for locating the site for the tube-well has been carried out and the matter is to be considered by the Cantt. Board regarding executing the project.

#### **Use of Country made Pistols by Robbers in Delhi**

**6110. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that robbers and criminals in and around Delhi freely possess and use country made pistols and other arms; and

(b) if so, the special steps taken to unearth illegal manufacturing of such arms and how many such arms or manufacturers were found in the last six months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Country-made firearms have been used in some of the cases of dacoities and robberies.

(b) During the last six months no illegal firearms manufacturing factory has been unearthed by the Delhi Police, except a small-scale factory manufacturing .12 gun cartridges.

Instructions have been issued to all State Governments and Union Territories Administrations for launching drives to unearth illegal arms/ammunition. In Delhi, a strict vigil is kept at the entry points like the Railway station, bus stop etc. and sources are deployed to unearth illegal manufacturing and possession of arms.

#### Shifting of Head Offices of Industrial Units from West Bengal

6111. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) names, addresses and particulars of industrial units who have shifted their head offices from West Bengal to other States between 1977-78 and 1979-80; and

(b) reasons for shifting in each case?

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

(a) and (b). Under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, no approval for shifting of head offices is required. However, a statement giving names and addresses of industrial undertakings whose applications for change of location were approved during 1977-78 to 1979-80 is enclosed.

#### Statement

*Names & addresses of industrial undertakings whose applications for change of location for shifting of industries from west Bengal to other States have been approved during 1977-78 to 1979-80.*

Sl. No.	Name of the Party and Address	Item of Manufacture	Change of Location		Reasons for shifting
			From	To	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	M/s. Usha Tele- hoist Ltd., 14, Princep Street, Calcutta-700072	Truck- Mounted load Luggers	Chanda- nagar Distt. Budge- Budge, West Ben- gal.	Sahibabad Ghaziabad, U.P.	Since the project had not been implemented in W. Bengal and the firm was in a better position to implement the project in U.P. where they had already purchased a plot and had ample facilities for fabrication of items involved in manufacture of load luggers, change of location was approved especially in view of the fact that Calcutta attracted the new locational policy.

1

2

3

4

5

6

2. M/s. Garden Reach  
Ship-builders &  
Engineers Ltd.,  
43/46, Garden  
Reach  
Calcutta-700024..

Road Rol-  
lers

Calcutta,  
West Ben-  
gal

Nagpur,  
Mahara-  
shtra;

Strictly it was not a case  
of change of location,  
as the party wa already  
manufacturing  
road rollers at Nagpur &  
Calcutta, which loca-  
tions were also indi-  
cated in IL application,  
but I/L was issued with  
location at Calcutta  
only. As such case was  
approved for mfg. of  
road rollers at Nagpur  
also within the overall  
licensed capacity.

**Strike by Members of Canteen  
Mazdoor Sabha**

6113. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether members of the Canteen Mazdoor Sabha are on strike since 10th July, 1980;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government for redressal of their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, with effect from the 18th July, 1980 and not from 10th July, 1980. The strike has since been called off on 21st July, 1980.

(b) The Canteen employees have submitted certain demands in regard to improvement of their service conditions including their being treated at par with Central Government servants in all respects.

(c) The Canteen employees have been declared as holders of civil posts in connection with the affairs of the Union with effect from 1-10-1979. Statutory rules governing their conditions of services are being framed under the proviso to article 309 of

the Constitution. Their other demands are also under consideration.

**Losses in Construction of Ain Baghze  
Housing Project**

6114. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ain Baghze Housing Project being constructed in Kuwait by Engineering Projects (India) Ltd. will result in huge losses to Government of India monetarily and in terms of prestige;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that this loss is mainly because of the negligence and other malpractices of the Corporation officials; and
- (c) if so, what action Government propose to take to cut down the losses and against E. P. I. officials involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Though a loss in financial terms in the project appears to be definite, an accurate forecast of the losses likely to be incurred by M/s. Engineering Projects (India) Ltd. (EPI) is very difficult to make at this stage. It is not true that EPI have suffered a loss of prestige on account of this project. In fact, after the award of the Ain Baghze Housing Project, EPI

have secured several other overseas projects in Iraq, Abu Dhabi, Saudi Arabia and also Kuwait for a total value of Rs. 345.50 crores approximate-

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**प्लास्टिक की तलाश से इंधन विकसित करने के लिए जापानियों द्वारा प्रयोग**

6115. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या जापानी वैज्ञानिकों ने बेकार प्लास्टिक की तलाश से इंधन विकसित करना प्रारम्भ किया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें इस कार्य में कहां लक्ष सफलता मिली है और क्या भारत सरकार का भी विचार इस क्षेत्र में कोई अनुसंधान करने का है?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सौ. शौ. एन० सिंह): (क) और (ख) इंधन के उत्पादन के लिए अपशिष्ट सामग्रियों के उपयोगी-करण की ओर भारत सहित कई देशों में व्यान दिया जा रहा है। इस क्षेत्र में मुख्य तकनीकी विकासों को सम्बन्धित सरकारी विभागों और अधिकरणों और जहां अनुसंधान अध्ययन आदि के उपयुक्त कार्यक्रमों को हाथ में लिया जाता है ऐसे संस्थाओं द्वारा व्यान में रखा जाता है। अपशिष्ट रही प्लास्टिक से इंधन तैयार किए जाने के बारे में जापानी वैज्ञानिकों द्वारा की गई किसी उल्लेखनीय प्रगति के बारे में हमें कोई विशिष्ट जानकारी नहीं है।

### **Prevention of Land Alienation and Restoration**

6116. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: SHRI A. K. ROY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the factors responsible for transfer of lands from tribals to others identified by his Ministry;

(b) whether the States have been asked to undertake effective implementation of the laws relating to prevention of land alienation and restoration;

(c) if so, the guidelines issued to the States in this regard;

(d) the measures taken by the States on the guidelines issued so far;

(e) the Acts implemented, State-wise, and achievements made so far; and

(f) the reasons for delay in implementation of the said Laws and Regulations by the States?

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

(a) Traditionally, the tribes have been living in exclusive areas under the sway of a non-monetised economy. With the opening of the areas, creation of reserve forests, discovery and exploitation of minerals and establishment of industries, the economy became monetised rather soon. This led to alienation of tribal land.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The State Governments have been given the following important guidelines:

(i) The existing laws regulating the transfer of lands belonging to Scheduled Tribes should be reviewed urgently and all loopholes should be plugged to make them effective;

(ii) The areas of high incidence of land alienation in each State should be listed. Identification of alienated land and its restoration in these high incidence areas should be taken up on a campaign basis;

(iii) In areas where the task of land restoration is seizable and cannot be adequately handled by the normal revenue machinery, special machinery may be created for a limited period.

(d) States have made enactments for prevention of alienation of land and restoration of alienated land. Further amendments have been carried out or are being processed to plug loopholes. Some States have also posted special officer.

(e) Information regarding the Acts implemented State-wise is given in Annexure 'A'. [Placed in Library. See

No. LT-1189/80]. Information on achievements in respect of 5 States is given in Annexure 'B'. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1189/80]. For the other States, it is being collected.

(f) Does not arise.

**Enactments to prevent Alienation of Tribal Lands**

6117. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:  
SHRI A. K. ROY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States having Fifth Scheduled Areas enacted the Acts and Regulations to prevent the alienation of tribal lands;

(b) if so, the Acts and Regulations made State-wise so far and the year

of such Acts and Regulations with the main provisions thereon;

(c) the incident of alienation identified, cases registered, disposal of the cases and the land restored to the tribals, State-wise; and

(d) how many of the cases went against the tribals out of the cases disposed of so far, State-wise?

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

(a) All the eight Fifth Schedule Areas States have enacted legislation to prevent alienation of tribal lands.

(b) The information is given in Statement 'A'.

(c) and (d). Information in respect of 5 States is given in Statement 'B'. for the other three States, it is being collected.

**Statement 'A'**

State	Act/Regulation	Main/provision
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh (Scheduled Areas) Land Transfer (Amendment) Regulation, 1970.	Prohibits transfer of land to non-tribals whether the owner is tribal or non-tribal Authorise Govt. to acquire land in case a tribal purchaser is not available.
2. Bihar	Chhotanagpur Tenancy Act, 1908, Santhal Pargana Tenancy (Supplementary provisions) Act, Scheduled Area Regulations, 1969.	Prohibits alienation of land of Tribals and provides for restoration of alienated land.
Outside Chhotanagpur & Santhal Parganas	Bihar Tenancy Act, 1885	
3. Gujarat	Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879.	Do.
4. Himachal Pradesh	The Himachal Pradesh Transfer of Land (Regulation) Act, 1968.	Do.
5. Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1959.	Do.
6. Maharashtra	Maharashtra Land Revenue Code and Tenancy Laws (Amendment) Act, 1974. The Maharashtra Restoration of Lands to Scheduled Tribes Act, 1974.	Do.

1	2	3
7. Orissa (within Scheduled Areas)	The Orissa Scheduled Areas Transfer of Immovable Property (Scheduled Tribes) Regulations, 1956.	Prohibit alienation of land of Tribals and provide for restoration of alienated land.
(Outside Scheduled Areas)	The Orissa Land Reforms Act, 1960.	Do.
8. Rajasthan . . . . .	The Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955, The Registration (Rajasthan Amendment) Act, 1976.	Do.

### Statement 'B'

No.	States	No. of cases registered	Disposal of cases			Cases in which land hasn't been restored
			Total disposed of	In favour of tribals	Against tribals	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh (April, 1980)	49630	46090	..	..	22378
2	Bihar (upto April, 1979) .	43335	40416	24443	15973	..
3	Gujarat (upto April, 1980) .	17171	8898	8648	250	795
4	Maharashtra (upto April, 1980)	47332	43643	17731	25912	13713
5	Orissa (upto April, 1980) .	49630	46090	22378	..	22378

*N.B. :—* Information in respect of the gaps in the table are being collected.

#### **Atrocities on Scheduled Tribes**

6118. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of atrocities committed on members of Scheduled Tribes in the years 1978, 1979 and 1980 as reported by the States, State-wise;

(b) factors mainly related to atrocities on tribals identified by the States and his Ministry;

(c) the measures taken by his Ministry and the concerned States to check the atrocities on tribals; and

(d) the socio-economic, legal and other measures taken by the States to protect the tribals from different forms of exploitations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The State Governments have reported as below atrocities committed upon Scheduled Tribes:

Year	No. of cases of atrocity
1978	2,452
1979	2,107
1980	407
(upto May)	

State-wise position is given in attached statement.

(b) Disputes arising out of land, money lending and indebtedness, exploitation of women are some of the factors that lead to incidents of confrontation and atrocities.

(c) The Government have issued instructions for prompt investigation of all cases of atrocities and their quickest possible disposal by creating special courts whenever necessary.

(d) The State Governments are taking protective measures in favour of Scheduled Tribes by taking legal, social and economic measures. These include discontinuation of commercial vending of liquor in tribal areas, prevention of alienation of land and restoration of alienated land, regulating money-lending and setting up of a co-operative credit-cum-marketing structure.

### Statement

*Information about Cases involving Offences against Scheduled Tribes reported During 1978, 1979 and 1980*

Name of States and U. Ts.	1978	1979	1980 (upto May)	1	2	3	4
	1	2	3				
Andhra Pradesh .	14	17	3				
Bihar . .	182	200	27				
Gujarat . .	254	75	29				
Haryana . .	..	..	..				
Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..				
Karnataka .	37	64	1				
Kerala . .	44	27	11				
Madhya Pradesh	1221	1373	290				
Maharashtra .	325	115	44				
Manipur . .	17	..	..				
Orissa . .	36	16	6				
Punjab . .	..	..	..				
Rajasthan . .	292	205	75				
Tamil Nadu . .	..	..	..				
Uttar Pradesh . .	1	..	..				
A & N. Islands .	4	1	..				

	1	2	3	4
Dadra and Nagar Haveli . .	17	2	..	
Arunachal Pradesh	6	11	1	
Goa, Daman and Diu . .	1	7	..	
Pondicherry . .	1	..	..	
	245 <sup>2</sup>	2107	487	

Information is Nil in respect of other States/U.Ts.)

### Industries in Karnataka working with Foreign Assistance

6119. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the names of industries and the nature of production in the Karnataka State, which are working with foreign assistance technical and financial?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): Lists giving details of the foreign collaboration proposals approved by Government are issued on a quarterly basis. These lists, *inter-alia*, indicate the name of Indian Company, the name of foreign collaborator, the item of manufacture and whether the proposal involves foreign capital participation. Copies of these lists upto 31-3-80 are available in the Parliament Library.

There is always a time gap between the dates of foreign collaboration approval and fructification of the project. Details regarding industries actually working in Karnataka with foreign collaboration are not available in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals.

### Recruitment of DIG from Deputationists from IPS

6120. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to recruit for 75 per cent of the posts of Deputy Inspector Generals in the BSF from the deputationists from the IPS; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Non-availability of BSF officers of the requisite experience and seniority for being posted as DIGs.

**Trade Union Activities in J & K banned for Defence Employees**

6121. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAYKA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that trade union activities such as formation and registration of trade unions under Trade Union Act 1926 have been banned in J&K State in respect of defence employees; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for banning the unions and what alternative has been provided to the employees to represent grievances?

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

(b) Under SRO 17-E, dated the 5th September, 1977 and SRO 5-E, dated the 17th March, 1978, issued under Army Act and Air Force Act, the employees engaged in Defence Installations in Jammu and Kashmir area, among others, have been declared to be on active service and as such there are restrictions on their participation in trade union activities. This has been done taking into account the sensitiveness of the area from the Defence point of view. However, Welfare Committee have been set up for providing civilian employees to ventilate their grievances before the Officer Commanding/Head of the Establishment for seeking redress.

**प्रादिवासी अनुसंधान संस्थान**

6122. श्री भीमा भाई : क्या गृह मंत्री नहीं बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में प्रादिवासी अनुसंधान संस्थान कतने हैं;

(ख) ये संस्थान किन-किन स्थानों पर बस रहे हैं और इनके कृत्य क्या हैं;

(ग) इनमें से प्रत्येक संस्थान में कितने-कितने प्रादिवासी अधिकारी कार्य कर रहे हैं;

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इन संस्थानों के कार्यकरण से संतुष्ट है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या उनमें कोई परिवर्तन करने का विचार है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा) :

(क) 11 (म्यारह) ।

(ख) हैदराबाद, गोहाटी, रांची, अहमदाबाद, कोट्टीकोड, भोपाल, पुर्णे, भुवनेश्वर, उदयपुर, कलकत्ता और लखनऊ। जनजाति अनुसंधान संस्थानों का कार्य इस प्रकार है:—(i) जनजाति क्षेत्र के संभाव्य संसाधनों, सामाजिक संगठनों और विभिन्न जनजातियों की आर्थिक व्यवस्था, उनकी कला और संस्कृति प्रादि के विषय में अनुसंधान और सर्वेक्षण करना (ii) राज्य सरकार को जनजाति विकास के लिए नियोजन और कार्यक्रमों के मूल्यांकन और कार्यक्रमों के प्रशिक्षण में राज्य सरकारों की मदद करना।

(ग) क्योंकि इन संस्थानों में कार्य कर रहे अधिकारी राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारी हैं, अतः भारत सरकार ने इन संस्थानों में कार्य कर रहे जनजाति और गैर-जनजाति अधिकारियों के विषय में सूचना एकत्र नहीं की।

(घ) और (ङ) संस्थानों के कार्य का समय समय पर पुनरीक्षण किया जाता है और मुद्रार के लिए उपाय किए जाते हैं।

**Production, demand and import of Generating Sets**

6123. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether indigenous production of generating sets is sufficient to meet domestic demand indicating the production of generating sets and the present demand thereof;

(b) in case it is in short supply, whether Government are considering the need to permit import of the generating sets to meet the growing requirements of the economy; and

(c) whether indigenous generating sets are as efficient as the imported one; if not, what steps have been taken to improve the efficiency thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The demand (projected addition) of power generating capacity during the five year period 1978—83 is estimated around 18,500 MW. The present manufacturing capacity of equipment is around 4,700 MW per annum and this is considered sufficient to meet the demand projected for the five year period ending 1982-83.

(b) By and large, the demand for power generating equipment is met from indigenous sources. However, marginal imports are allowed on case to case basis.

(c) The indigenous generating sets which are based on international specifications are as efficient as the imported ones. The technology is being updated to bring it at par with the latest developments in the field.

#### Schemes of all round Development of Scheduled Tribe Areas

6124. SHRI BHEEKHA Bhai: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the attention of Planning Commission has not been drawn to the schemes of all round development of Scheduled Tribe areas;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the districts of these areas have not been recognised as industrially backward districts;

(c) whether Government now propose to recognise these areas as industrially backward areas; and

(d) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TIWARI): (a) It is not correct to state that Planning Commission's attention has not been drawn to the schemes of all round development of Scheduled Tribe areas. All tribal areas where the Scheduled Tribe population is 50 per cent and above at block/taluqa level, have been included in tribal sub-plans. Eighteen (18) States and Union Territories have already formulated Tribal Sub-Plans. These Sub-Plans are formulated keeping in view the needs of each tribal block/taluka for all round development. This is besides the Plans of Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep, which have predominantly tribal population.

(b) The "tribal area" has not been among the criteria adopted for identification of industrially backward districts. However, the districts so selected cover about two-third of the areas of tribal concentration.

(c) and (d). A National Committee for the Development of Backward Areas has been set up by the Planning Commission to go into the entire question of backward areas and suggest effective strategy for their development. A final decision would be taken after the recommendations of the Committee have been examined by the Government.

गीता ओपड़ा तथा संबंध ओपड़ा की हत्या का मामला

6125. कार्यवाची भगवान देव: क्या यह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यह बच्चे दिल्ली में की गयी गीता ओपड़ा तथा संबंध ओपड़ा की हत्या संबंधी मामले के अपराधियों के विरुद्ध अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ब) क्या हत्या के ऐसे जबर्दस्त अपराध को देखते हुए सरकार ने दिल्ली में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति में सुधार भाने के लिए कुछ कार्यवाही की है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मक्काना) : (क) दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा जसबीर सिंह उर्फ बिल्ला और कुलजीत सिंह उर्फ रंगा को कांसी की सजा दिए जाने की पुष्टि कर दी है। रंगा द्वारा उच्चतम न्यायालय में की गई अपील अभी तक अनिर्णीत है।

(ख) से (घ). दिल्ली में कानून और व्यवस्था को सुधारने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं :—

1. हत्या करने में चाकुचुरियों के बार-बार प्रयोग को ध्यान में रखते हुए शास्त्र अधिनियम की धारा 4 के अधीन अधिसूचना का संशोधन कर दिया गया है ताकि स्प्रिंग वाले और नरारीदार चाकुओं के अतिरिक्त लगभग तीन इंच लम्बे और आधी इंच चौड़े तेजधार वाले चाकुओं का प्राप्त करना, रखना और लेकर चलना रोका जा सके और ऐसे अनधिकृत चाकुओं और चुरियों को लेकर चलने का पता लगाने के लिए कारंवाई तेज कर दी गई है।

2. जहां हिंसा होने की काफी आशंका हो, वहां ध्यान में आने वाले गंभीर झगड़ों के सभी मामलों में दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 107 के अधीन सुरक्षा कार्यवाईयां शुरू की जाती हैं।

3. हत्या के महत्वपूर्ण मामलों की जांच करने के लिए दिल्ली पुलिस की अपराध शाखा में एक मानवहत्या दस्ते का गठन किया गया है।

4. बाकी-टाकीसैटों सहित सशस्त्र निशास्त्र और बायरलैस यूक्त मोटर साईकिल की गश्त रहित गहन पैदल और चलती फिरती गत्त स्थगाई जाती है। रात्रि गत्त के लिए जिलों को छी० ए० पी०/सी० आर०पी० एफ० की 10 अतिरिक्त बटालियनें उपलब्ध कराई गई हैं। गत्त की मिरानी स्वयं वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों द्वारा की जाती है।

5. निवारक उपायों के रूप में सामरिक महत्व के स्थानों पर शास्त्र टुकड़ियों की तैनाती।

6. रात्रि और प्रातः तड़के की गश्त के लिए लगभग 2000 होम-गाड़ों को स्वास्थी पुलिस के साथ लगाना। पाकों और आरक्षित रिहायशी कालोनियों पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाता है।

7. दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता की सामान्य निवारक आराध्यों के अन्तर्गत बदमाशों और अपराधियों के बहुद व्यापक कारंवाई।

8. अपराध करने के लिए प्रयोग में लाए जाने वाले वाहनों का पता लगाने के लिए अक्सरस्मात जांच करना।

9. ठिकरी पहरा और स्थानीय लोगों और निजी चौकीदारों द्वारा पुलिस और टुकड़ियों के समन्वय से गश्त का आयोजन।

### Exploitation of Uranium Deposits in Bihar

6126. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the manpower engaged in the exploitation of uranium deposits in Bihar; and

(b) whether some arrangements have been made for the use of this uranium in atomic power stations after refining it?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The number of persons employed by the Uranium Corporation of India Limited in the exploitation of uranium deposits in Jaduguda, Bihar, is 2605 as on 1st July, 1980.

(b) Yes, Sir.

### Loss of Salt in Rann of Kutch

6127. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the estimated loss of salt in the Ram of Kutch as a result of the area being in-undated prematurely;

(b) what are the causes of this delay in transporting the salt to dry land in time; and

(c) what permanent solutions are sought?

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

(a) About 5000 tonnes.

(b) Transport of salt to dry land was according to the Scheduled programme and loss of salt occurred due

to unexpected and premature floods in the area.

(c) Although flooding of the Rann of Kutch near Kuda is not an annual feature, suitable remedial measures would be taken after making necessary investigations.

**Conference of Secretaries on Law and Order**

6128. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of Home and Law Secretaries of State Governments and Union Territory Administrations was held in the third week of July, 1980 to discuss the question of deteriorating Law and Order situation in the country;

(b) if so, the precise issues discussed thereat; and

(c) the decisions taken therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). A Conference of Home and Law Secretaries of State Governments was held on 15th July, 1980 to obtain their views on the recommendations made by the Law Commission in its 84th Report on the law relating to rape and allied offences. This occasion was also utilized to discuss briefly, towards the end the question of measures to check atrocities on Harijans.

(c) No decisions were taken as the Conference was called primarily to ascertain the reactions of the representatives of the states to the report of the Law Commission. The views expressed in the Conference are being taken into consideration while examining the recommendations of the Law Commission.

**Foreign aid for launching of SLV-3**

6129. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the extent and details of foreign aid secured for launching SLV-3?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): No foreign aid was secured for the launching of the Satellite Launch Vehicle (SLV-3).

**Heavy Water Plant, Talcher**

6130. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Heavy Water Plant, Talcher, Orissa linked with the Ammonia Plant was expecting mechanical completion by December 1979 and it has been delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) when the mechanical testing of the plant will be completed;

(d) the time by which commissioning activities of the plant will be taken up for production; and

(e) the steps taken in this regard?

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

(b) The Orissa Government had imposed a power cut on Fertilizer Corporation of India's plant at Talcher with which Heavy Water Plant is integrated. As a result of this FCI could not supply synthesis gas and steam without which testing activities could not take place.

(c), (d) and (e). All essential activities leading to mechanical completion of the plant have been undertaken except those which are dependent on availability of synthesis gas and steam. After the synthesis gas at the required pressure and steam becomes available from the FCI, the mechanical testing of the Heavy

Water Plant is expected to take 4-5 months. The commissioning of the plant will be taken up for production, after these have been completed.

अयोध्या उत्तर प्रदेश में रामायण की पाण्डुलिपि की ओरी

6131. श्री महावान देव : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ऐसी शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है कि कुछ शरारती तत्वों द्वारा 30 मार्च 1979 को नृत्यराधवकुण, वासुदेवधाट, अयोध्या (उत्तर प्रदेश) से गोस्वामी संत तुलसी दास द्वारा लिखित रामायण की 406 वर्ष पुरानी पाण्डुलिपि चुरा ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस अमूल्यवान तथा एक मात्र पाण्डुलिपि को, जिसमें कि विदेशी लोगों को भी अपनी ओर आकर्षित किया है, दूढ़ निकासने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गये हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने अपराधियों का पता लगा लिया है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का पाण्डुलिपि को वापस प्राप्त करने के लिए किन्हीं केन्द्रीय मतवांता एजेसियों से मदद लेने का विचार है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र महावाणा) :

(क) से (घ) . उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार सत तुलसी दास द्वारा लिखित रामचरित मानस (बालकाण्ड) की मूल पाण्डुलिपि नृत्यराधव कुञ्ज मन्दिर, अयोध्या से 30-3-1979 को चुराई गई थी। पुलिस ने प्रारम्भिक रूप से भा० ८० स० की धारा 147, 148, 323, 452 और 380 के अधीन एक मामला दर्ज किया था किन्तु बाद में इसको भा० ८० स० की धारा 395 397 में बदल दिया। प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट में जिन अभियुक्तों के नाम थे उनको गिरफ्तार किया गया और अभियुक्त जानकी प्रसाद ने स्वीकार किया कि मूल पाण्डुलिपि उमके पास सुरक्षित है और एक मुकदमे के सम्बन्ध में, जो उस न्यायालय में चल रहा है, वह उसको मैन्सिफ मजिस्ट्रेट के न्यायालय में पेश करेगा। मामले को राज्य के खुफिया विभाग को सौप दिया गया है जो अभियुक्त जानकी प्रसाद से पाण्डुलिपि को बरामद करने का प्रयत्न कर रहा है।

#### Amendment of Hindu Succession Act

6132. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Haryana Assembly has passed a resolution demanding the amendment in the Hindu Succession Act to the effect that any

daughter born in a Hindu family should be entitled to the share of property of her father-in-law and not in that of her father;

(b) whether the Central Government have considered this matter; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by the Central Government in this regard?

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

(a) Yes, Sir; The Government of Haryana have sent the Hindu Succession (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 1979 for assent of the President, after this was passed by the State Assembly. The Bill *inter-alia* seeks to provide that a female Hindu should inherit the property of her husband and not of her father.

(b) and (c). The Government of India are not in favour of certain provisions of the Bill. The views of Government of India have been communicated to the State Government. Their reply is awaited.

चांदनी ओर के विल्ली में विदेशी चिन्ह अंकित करणे की विकी

6133. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ लोग सूरत और अहमदाबाद से चांदनी चौक दिल्ली में कपड़ा लाकर और उन पर कोई विदेशी चिन्ह अंकित कर के उन कपड़ों को छुट्टी पर जाने वाले भोले भाले फौजियों तथा अन्य लोगों को बेचकर उन्हें ठगते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्रवाई की है, और इस धोखाधड़ी के लिए कितने लोगों को पकड़ा गया है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र महावाणा) :

(क) और (ख) . 19-6-1980 को दाउन हाल में हुई एक बैठक के दौरान व्यापारियों ने विदेशी चिन्ह अंकित सूरत में बने कपड़े के बारे में शिकायत की थी। उसके बाद पुलिस द्वारा तीन छापे भारे गये हैं किन्तु ऐसा कोई विकेता नहीं पकड़ा गया है। पुलिस द्वारा निगरानी रखी जा रही है।

**Memorandum on Deportation of Foreigners from Manipur**

**6134. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in June 1980, an organisation of Manipur submitted a memorandum to Government in regard to the deportation of foreigners from Manipur;

(b) if so, the main demands made in the memorandum;

(c) whether Government have had a talk with those who submitted the memorandum; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

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

(a) to (d). A memorandum dated the 13th June, 1980, signed by representatives of 9 political parties and addressed to the Prime Minister, was received. The memorandum contained certain demands like measures for prevention of influx of foreigners, provisions for safe-guarding interests of original inhabitants of Manipur, employment programmes, inclusion of Manipuri in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, etc. A copy of the memorandum has been forwarded to the State Government for their comments.

**Licences for increasing production of Scooters in Maharashtra**

**6135. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the private and public sector units which have been given licences during the last three years, year-wise, to increase the capacity and production of scooters in Maharashtra;

(b) how many applications were received and which of those were recommended by the State Government and which were rejected by that

Government indicating the grounds therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that despite the policy of Government to promote public undertakings, the previous Government permitted a private industrial unit to increase the capacity of production of scooters in Maharashtra; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

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

(a) M/s. Bajaj Auto Limited, Pune, a private sector unit was granted a licence in 1979 to increase its capacity for the manufacture of scooters from 80,000 scooters per annum to 1,60,000 scooters per annum.

(b) One application namely that of M/s. Bajaj Auto Ltd., Pune was received duly recommended by the State Government of Maharashtra.

(c) and (d). The approval for the expansion of the capacity of M/s. Bajaj Auto Ltd. was accorded on merits, taking into account all relevant factors including the waiting list for the Bajaj makes of scooters and the interests of customers who are mostly from the middle and working classes.

**Inability shown by H.M.T. in production of Watches**

**6136. DR. FAROOQ ABDULLA:**

**SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Machine Tools has expressed its inability in formulating its expansion plans to make a production level of 60 lakhs watches per annum during the next five years;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for the same:

(c) whether the Modis had put forward the proposal to set up a plant in Srinagar to manufacture 18 lakh spare parts and assemble 10 lakh watches per annum;

(d) if so, whether in view of the rejection by the HMT, the Union Government has permitted the Modis to set up the same; and

(e) if not, what are the main reasons for not allowing them?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). A Task Force was constituted by the Government of India in June, 1979 to formulate a policy for watch manufacture. The report of the Committee is being examined by the Government. M/s. Modi Rubber Ltd. have, in the meantime, substantially revised their scheme for manufacture of watches. This will be considered in the light of the decision taken on the report of the Task Force.

**Refusal of permission for setting up of Battery manufacturing and watch making Units in J & K**

6137. DR. FAROOQ ABDULLA:  
SHRI GHULAM RASOOL  
KOCACK:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has refused permission to Union Carbide and Modis to set up a Battery manufacturing plant and a watch making unit respectively in Kashmir;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for the same;

(c) whether proposal of Hindustan Lever to set up nutrient plant in Jammu has been permitted; and

(d) if so, what are its main features?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

(SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) and (b). The application from M/s. Union Carbide India Ltd. for the grant of an industrial licence for the manufacture of dry batteries was rejected as the applicant company was already dominant in the manufacture of dry batteries and no additional capacity was necessary for the item.

The application of M/s. Modi Rubber Ltd. for foreign collaboration for establishing a project to manufacture wrist watches in Srinagar has been closed pending finalisation of the policy on wrist watches.

(c) No final decision has been taken as yet.

(d) Does not arise.

भारतीय सेना में "बैटमैन सिस्टम"

6138. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय सेना में "बैटमैन सिस्टम" अब भी प्रचलित है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या यह पद्धति नौसेना और वायु सेना में भी प्रचलित है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में रज्य मंत्री (श्री हो० पी० एन० सिह) : (क) से (ग). युद्ध स्थापनाओं के साथ कार्य कर रही विरचनाओं तथा यूनिटों के अफसरों और जूनियर कमीशन अफसरों को इस समय निम्नलिखित दर पर थलसेना में बैटमैन (अर्दलीं) प्राधिकृत है :—

(क) प्रत्येक सूबेवार मेजर, फील्ड अफसर और उस से ऊपर के अफसर को एक।

(ख) कैप्टन और उनसे नीचे के रैंक के प्रत्येक दो अफसरों और सूबेदारों तथा नायक सूबेदारों के लिए एक।

2. अर्दलीं (बैटमैन) योग्यी सैनिक हैं। उन्हें मन्य सभी सिपाहियों की तरह सामान्य प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है और वे संकियाओं, अभ्यासों तथा प्रशिक्षण के दौरान अफसरों तथा जूनियर कमीशन अफसरों की सहायता करते हैं। इनकी सेवाओं का उपयोग मुख्यत बायरलेस सेट ले जाने, संवेदन तथा ढाक ले जाने और अफसरों तथा जूनियर कमीशन अफसरों के वैयिकितक कार्य करने के लिए

किया जाता है जबकि ये अफसर सामान्य-सत्या अधिकारी पंचित पर युद्ध संचालन संबंधी कार्यों में व्यस्त रहते हैं। अफसर तथा जूनियर कमीशन अफसर उसे "सशस्त्र साथी (कामरेड इन आमंस)" समझते हैं और उसका वही उर्जा होता है जो किसी अन्य सिपाही का।

3. अर्दली (बैटमैन) की व्यवस्था संचालन की दृष्टि से सेना में होनी आवश्यक है और अधिकांश विदेशी सेनाधों में भी ऐसी व्यवस्था है।

4. वायु सेना तथा नौसैना में बैटमैन नहीं हैं क्योंकि वहां इस वर्ग के कार्मिकों की आवश्यकता अनुभव नहीं की गई है।

परीक्षा-पूर्व केन्द्र, करोल बाग में अनुसूचित जातियों  
अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लिए हिन्दू  
टाइप की मशीनें

6139. श्री केशव राव पारवी :

श्री नव्व किशोर शर्मा :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के व्यक्तियों के लिए चलाये जा रहे परीक्षा-पूर्व केन्द्र करोल बाग में हिन्दू टाइप की मशीनें नहीं हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां पर टाइप मशीनें उपलब्ध न करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या आशुलिपि परीक्षा के लिए टाइप राइटिंग परीक्षण आवश्यक है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो वहां पर टाइप मशीनें उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मक्हाणा) :

(क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्। केन्द्र में हिन्दू टाइप राइटर उपलब्ध हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) जी हां, श्रीमान्।

(घ) केन्द्र में हिन्दू टाइप मशीनें उपलब्ध कराई जा चुकी हैं और अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के प्रशिक्षुओं को आशुलिपि परीक्षा के लिए आवश्यक प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है।

### Rehabilitation of Refugees in Assam and Tripura

6140. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the political situation prevailing in Assam and Tripura, the burden of rehabilitation has gone up **very** high;

(b) whether the Central Government propose to assist these State Governments to cope with the problem; and

(c) if so, the quantum of assistance proposed for these two States separately and the criteria for allocation?

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

(a) to (c). The Central Government recently gave a ways and means advance of Rs. 2 crores to the Tripura Government, at the request of that Government, to enable it to finance expenditure on relief and rehabilitation of persons affected by the recent civil disorder. No such request was made by the Assam Government.

Normally it is for the State Governments to finance all expenditure in connection with disturbances resulting in the loss of property etc. However, having regard to the situation which Tripura had to face and the fact that its resources are too meagre to meet the additional financial burden on rehabilitation measures without seriously impairing its development plan, the Central Government may consider ways and means to provide such assistance as the situation warrants.

### Quality control of Power Generation Equipment

6141. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are being taken by Government to ensure quality control of power generation equipment being

manufactured by Public Sector and Private Sector Undertakings in the country; and

(b) what steps are being taken to ensure supply of plant and equipments in time by the Public Sector as commissioning of power projects suffers due to delay in supply of materials by them?

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

(a) In view of the constant improvements in technology and materials, quality control & improvement is a continuous process. In a large number of cases it is noted that deficiencies or failures pertain to components bought from other than the main manufacturers. In this regard, therefore, systems capability are being improved and quality assurance regimes through in process inspections and laying down detailed inspection procedures are in hand. The major producer of power generation equipment has set up a Quality Assurance Group at the corporate level and has also strengthened the Quality Control at the plant level.

(b) There are several factors responsible for delays in the commissioning of power projects. These include delay in civil construction and in procuring/installing equipment bought out from sources other than the main public and private sector suppliers (such as coal and ash handling plants, pipings, insulation, valves, cranes etc.). By and large supplies from the Public Sector are in time. However, in order to further improve upon the same advance procurement of raw materials and consumables, more intensive farming out of some of the components and earlier completion of design work are being done.

**Appointment of a New Chairman for BHEL**

**6142. SHRI R. K. MHALGI:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken decision to appoint a new Chairman for BHEL;

(b) whether the selection of this new Chairman was recommended by the Bureau of Public Sector Establishment Board;

(c) whether there has been any discontent among the most senior officials over this appointment; and

(d) if so, what are the details?

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

(a) and (b). As per normal procedure, Public Enterprises Selection Board have sent their recommendations for the new Chairman-cum-Managing Director of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. Government have yet to take a decision in the matter.

(c) Apart from some newspaper reports alleging some discontent among some officials of BHEL, Government are not aware of any such discontent.

(d) Does not arise.

**Jaguars equipped with New Laser Guidance System**

**6143. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian-Jaguar recently equipped with the new laser guidance system, 'has achieved full success' at firing ranges in the country; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the performance of the first squadron of the deep penetration strike aircraft the Jaguar—which has been formed with the Indian Air Force?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH):** (a) and (b). The Jaguar aircraft has been equipped with laser system. It is not desirable in public interest to disclose the results of the firing practices.

### Pakistanis Overstaying in India

6144. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:—

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the persons who came from Pakistan and are staying in different States and have applied for citizenship certificates;

(b) the number of persons who have been granted citizenship during the last three years; State-wise;

(c) the number of applications pending at present and since when and the number of applications which have been rejected so far; and

(d) the criteria adopted by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). District Collectors are the competent authorities to grant citizenship under Section 5 (1) (a) of the Citizenship Act, 1955. The statistical data required is maintained by them. Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Grant of Indian Citizenship is governed by the provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955 and Citizenship Rules, 1956.

### Recruitment of Women in Police Forces

6145. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any guide-lines for recruitment of more women in the police forces;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to frame and issue such guide-lines for implementation in view of the necessity of greater number of women police personnel in the back-

ground of increasing crimes against women?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The matter is at present under detailed examination of the Bureau of Police Research & Development and the National Police Commission.

### Closure of Industries in Bihar

6146. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) number of industries, small, medium and big closed in Bihar in general and Chhotanagpur in particular as on 1st April, 1980;

(b) details of capital and labour made idle due to that;

(c) reasons for the closure;

(d) any proposal to open these factories;

(e) if so, when; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (f). The scope of the question is so wide and all-embracing that the time and labour involved in collecting the information are not considered commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

### Drinking among Adivasis

6147. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of adivasis are in the habit of taking liquor prepared by themselves (by local people);

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted regarding the number of such persons consuming liquor in each State;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any scheme has been sponsored by Government to teach the uneducated persons regarding disadvantages of consuming this country-made liquor particularly amongst the adivasis areas?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) In the courses of adult education and citizenship training, stress is laid on temperance.

**Jaguar Squadron becomes Operational**

**6148. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK:**

**DR. FAROOQ ABDULLA:**

**SHRI P. M. SAYEED:**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first squadron of the deep penetration strike aircraft—the Jaguar, has been formed with the Indian Air Force and has become fully operational;

(b) if so, whether the fighter aircraft has achieved "full success" at firing ranges; and

(c) whether the newly converted pilots have also been able to score bomb dropping?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH):** (a) to (c). The first squadron of the Jaguar aircraft has been formed. Matters relating to our achievements at the firing ranges may not be disclosed in public interest. It is, however, well-known that Indian pilots have always performed well on all aircrafts they are trained upon.

### Industrial Growth Rate

**6149. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK:**

**SHRI P. M. SAYEED:**  
**SHRI B. V. DESAI:**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Industrial growth in the current financial year has started showing signs of a revival as compared to a pathetic industrial output in the last fiscal year 1979-80;

(b) if so, what are the industries which have shown the increasing trend;

(c) what are the factors responsible for this;

(d) what steps are being taken to see that this trend continues;

(e) whether any review of some 103 industries was taken by the Directorate General of Technical Development recently; and

(f) if so, what were its main points?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):** (a) According to the index of industrial production released by the C.S.O. the rate of growth during 1978-80 was (—) 1.5 per cent. According to the quick index, the rate of growth in April 1980 as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year was (—) 2.3 per cent. Figures for later months are not yet available.

(b) On the basis of production data available for the 103 DGTID industrial groups (which comprise 132 industries) for the period April-May 1980, 66 industries have shown positive rates of growth. A statement showing names of these industries and their respective rates of growth is attached.

(c) and (d). The steps taken by Government to boost industrial production are: setting up of a Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure, movement of adequate coal to

thermal power plants, import of certain critical inputs/raw materials such as non-ferrous metals, edible oils, basic chemicals etc. increased movement of railway wagons and improved labour-management relations.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The industries reviewed represent a total weight of 39.7 per cent in the general index of Industrial production representing manufacturing

sector, of which engineering industries and chemical industries have a weight of 19.26 per cent and 20.44 per cent respectively. The overall growth achieved by these industries has been 3.0 per cent during April-May 1980 as compared to April-May 1979. While the overall growth covering all sectors of industries has continued to record a negative rate, the DGTD industries have recorded positive rates of growth.

### Statements

Sl. No.	Industry	Unit	Production during April-May		Percentage change
			1979-80	1980-81	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Flour Milling	. . . Th. Tonnes	400	425	+6.2%
2.	Baby food	. . . . ,	6.3	6.5	+3.2
3.	Biscuits	. . . . ,	16.7	17.0	+1.8
4.	Linoleum	. . . K.M.	168	208	+23.8
5.	Paper & Paper board	. . Th. Tonnes	162.72	166.66	+2.4
6.	Scooter tyres	. . . Th. Nos.	200	229	+14.5
7.	Tractor tyres	. . . ,	96	102	+6.3
8.	Cycle tyres	. . . Mill. Nos.	4.3	4.5	+4.7
9.	Rubber footwear	. . . Mill. Pairs	6.3	6.7	+6.3
10.	Soda Ash	. . . Th. Tonnes	90.2	94.2	+4.4
11.	D/A Gas	. . . Mills Cu. M.	1.36	1.38	+1.5
12.	Nylon filament yarn	. . Th. Tonnes	3.0	3.1	+3.3
13.	Vat Dyes	. . . Tonnes	251	276	+10.0
14.	Azo dyes	. . . ,	427	512	+19.9
15.	Paints & Varnishes	. . Th. Y. Tonnes	11.8	41.1	+19.5
16.	Sulpha drugs	. . . Tonnes	207.0	222.2	+7.2
17.	Soap	. . . Th. Tonnes	44.1	59.0	+33.8
18.	Synthetic Detergents	. . . ,	24.9	30.0	+20.5
19.	Tooth Powder	. . . Tonnes	338	556	+64.5
20.	Tooth Paste	. . . Th. Tonnes	1.5	2.0	+33.3

1	2	3	4	5	6
21	Matches . . . .	Bill. Boxes	0.62	0.67	+8.1
22	Optical whitening Agents .	Tonnes	158	174	+10.1
23	Grinding wheels . . .	Rs. Crores	2.26	2.44	+8.0
24	Steel Castings . . .	Th. Tonnes	11.0	11.9	+8.2
25	Steel forgings . . .	Th. Tonnes	18.7	21.0	+12.3
26	Structurals . . . .	„	11.6	16.8	+44.8
27	Steel Pipes & Tubes . . .	„	90.4	96.9	+0.5
28	Blister Copper . . . .	Tonnes	9361	4785	+42.4
29	Lead . . . . .	„	1558	1809	+16.1
30	Aluminium foils . . . .	Th. Tonnes	0.9	1.1	+22.2
31	Aluminium Extruded Products . . .	„	3.6	3.7	+2.8
32	Wire rods . . . . .	„	4.7	5.2	+10.6
33	M.S. bolts nuts & rivets . . .	„	3.98	4.63	+16.3
34	Hurrican lanterns . . . .	Th-Nos.	330	400	+21.1
35	Twist Drills . . . . .	Mill. Nos.	2.54	2.76	+8.7
36	Boilers . . . . .	Rs. Crores	24.33	28.66	+17.8
37	Diesel Engines (Stat) . . . .	Th. Nos.	20.44	27.85	+36.3
38	Mining Machinery. . . .	Rs. Crores	3.10	4.25	+37.1
39	Metalurgical Machinery (incl. steel plant equipment) . . .	„	5.52	8.43	+52.1
40	Chemical & Pharmaceutical machinery . . . .	„	10.50	15.96	+52.1
41	Paper & Pulp Machinery . . . .	„	4.23	6.11	+44.4
42	Cement Machinery . . . .	„	3.54	3.77	+6.5
43	Rubber Machinery . . . .	„	1.13	1.46	+29.2
44	Cranes . . . . .	Th. Tonnes	2.5	2.8	+12.0
45	Lifts . . . . .	Nos.	121	156	+28.9
46	Power Driven Pumps . . . .	Th. Nos.	46.85	63.90	+36.4
47	Air & Gas Compressors . . . .	„	2.20	2.76	+25.5
48	Ball & roller bearings . . . .	Mill. Nos.	4.99	5.45	+10.1
49	Machine Tools . . . .	Rs. Crores	21.71	28.14	+29.6
50	Road Rollers . . . .	Nos.	104	109	+4.8
51	Typewriters . . . . .	Th. Nos.	14.45	14.63	+1.2

1	2	3	4	5	6
52	Domestic refrigerators	Th. Nos.	39.95	48.82	+ 22.2
53	Bower Transformers	Mill. KVA	2.41	3.64	+ 51.0
54	Electric Motors	Mill. H.P.	0.56	0.62	+ 10.7
55	Electric fans	Mill. Nos.	0.62	0.63	+ 1.6
56	Fluorescent tubes	"	3.93	4.09	+ 4.1
57	Winding Wires	Th. Tonnes	3.97	4.31	+ 8.6
58	Dry cells	Mill. Nos.	135.88	155.38	+ 14.4
59	Motor Starters & Contactors	Th. Nos.	160.01	179.60	+ 12.2
60	Graphite Electrodes & anodes	Th. Tonnes	3.0	3.3	+ 10.0
61	Railway Wagons	Nos.	1563	2090	+ 33.7
62	Jeeps	"	2149	2340	+ 8.9
63	Scooters	"	31836	32559	+ 2.3
64	Mopeds/Scooterettes	"	10870	18638	+ 71.5
65	Clocks	Th. Nos.	50.58	51.28	+ 1.4
66	Zip fastners	KM	243	250	+ 2.9

### भूमि सुधार क्षेत्र हेतु किया गया प्रावधान

6150. डा० बसंत कुमार पंडित : क्या योजना मंत्री यह घटाने की छपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के निए गत पंच वर्षीय योजना में किए गए कुल प्रावधान की तुलना में भूमि सुधार क्षेत्र के लिए किया गया प्रावधान कितने प्रतिशत है ;

(ख) चालू पंच वर्षीय योजना में किए गए प्रावधान की तुलना में वह कितने प्रतिशत है ;

(ग) क्या भूमि सुधार कार्यक्रम के लिए किया गया प्रावधान इस कार्यक्रम पर दिए जा रहे बल के अनुरूप है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो कमी के बया कारण है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री मारायण दत्त तिकारी) :  
(क) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में (1974-79), मध्य प्रदेश में 1379.71 करोड़ ह० के कुल राज्य योजना परिव्यय में से भूमि-सुधार के उपायों के लिए 8.57 करोड़ ह० की व्यवस्था की गई है। इस प्रकार भूमि सुधार क्षेत्र के लिए आवंटन कुल राज्य योजना परिव्यय का लगभग 0.62 प्रतिशत था।

तथापि, पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना (1974-79) एक बार पहले ही समाप्त कर दी गई थी और वह केवल 1974-78 की चार वर्ष की अवधि के लिए ही प्रचालन में थी। 1974-78 की अवधि में समग्र राज्य योजना के अन्तर्गत 1058.00 करोड़ ह० के कुल व्यय में से भूमि सुधार के उपायों के लिए राज्य सरकार वे 5.67 करोड़ ह० के व्यय की सूचना दी है। कुल योजना व्यय से इस व्यय का प्रतिशत लगभग 0.53 आता है।

(क्ष) से. (घ) : 1980-85 की वर्तमान पञ्च वर्षीय योजना अभी तैयार हो रही है और क्षेत्रीय परिव्यय निर्धारित नहीं किए गए हैं। यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए ब्रह्मतः किए जायेंगे कि भूमि सुधारों पर परिव्यय इस कार्यक्रम पर दिए जाने वाले जोर के अनुरूप हो।

### Manufacture of Fiat-124 Cars

6151. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state?

(a) whether Premier Automobiles of Bombay have applied to Government for permission to manufacture Fiat-124 model;

(b) what are the terms and conditions of importing modern technology in collaboration with Fiat of Italy and Seat of Spain;

(c) whether a similar permission to modernise technology of passenger car was given to the Birla Group, Hindustan Motors; and

(d) what is the policy of Government in replacing petrol engine by diesel power engine?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):** (a) Premier Automobiles, Bombay, has applied to the Government for permission to import the body dies of the Fiat-124 model passenger car from SEAT of Spain and to obtain technical assistance, designs, drawings, documentation and advisory services from Fiat SPA of Italy for manufacturing the new car body and for the upgradation of the present engine used on the Premier Padmini vehicles

(b) The proposal is under examination and no decision has yet been taken in regard to the terms and conditions.

(c) Approval has been accorded to M/s. Hindustan Motors for the import of technical assistance, designs, drawing, documentation advisory services and capital goods from UK for the manufacture of a new model car and for the upgradation of the engine presently used by the company on the Ambassador make vehicle.

(d) The question of dieselisation of cars would depend on such factors as the availability of diesel and petrol vis-a-vis the demand and the techno-economic and technological aspects of switchover to diesel. These aspects are being studied.

संसद् इस्यों के मकानों में चोरियां

6152. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में संसद सदस्यों के रिहायशी मकानों में जनवरी, 1980 से 30 जून, 1980 के दौरान चोरी और संधमारी की कितनी घटनायें हुईं;

(ख) इन घटनाओं में हुई हानि का मूल्य रुपयों में क्या है; और

(च) पुलिस द्वारा कितने व्यक्तियों को पकड़ा गया और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

गृहमंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाजा) :

(क) इस अवधि के दौरान संधमारी के 11 मामले, चोरी के 7 मामले सूचित किए गए थे;

(ख) बताया जाता है कि 40,185.00 रुपये की हानि हुई ।

(ग) इन मामलों में 20 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए हैं। उनमें से 7 का चालान कर दिया गया है और बाकी मामलों की जाच की जा रही है। 18,235.00 रुपया मूल्य की सम्पत्ति बरामद की गई है ।

#### Councils in Backward Districts for advising on starting of Industries

6153. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up in each backward district in the country councils consisting of officials, representatives of entrepreneurs and elected representatives of the people for advising on starting of new industries and suggest facilities required by small scale industries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):** (a) No Sir, there is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Central Salt Commission Office at Rajasthan

6154. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state why the Central Salt Commission main office is situated in Rajasthan when salt is not made in that State?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI**

**CHARANJIT CHANANA**): Rajasthan is one of the States where salt is produced. The location of the Salt Commissioners Office at Jaipur is for administrative reasons.

**Sale of Imported Watches by H.M.T.**

**6155. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL**: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether H.M.T. is importing a watch for Rs. 64 and selling it to Indian consumers between Rs. 218 to Rs. 340 by putting them into different cases with different names;

(b) if so, the names of all the watches which have machines produced in India and all those which are being imported, put into different cases and sold at high prices;

(c) whether this completely belies the H.M.T.'s own advertisement "Common man's watch at common man's price"; and

(d) the justification for such huge margin in profit that is being utilised by H.M.T. and whether any cut in prices of H.M.T. watches proposed?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA)**: (a) No, Sir. However some watch component sets are being imported by HMT to bridge the requirements of HMT assisted watch assembly units set up by different State Government agencies. The prices are dependent on different styles and models of watches. The landed cost of a set of components varies from Rs. 120/- to Rs. 210/-. The ex-factory prices of watches vary from Rs. 178/- to Rs. 372/- after taking into account the cost of assembly, straps, packaging, freight and forwarding, marketing and after sales service etc.

(b) Out of 56 brand names of HMT watches, 27 are those that are assembled by its ancillary units.

(c) HMT watches are available at a price ranging from Rs. 150/- onwards which, for its quality and reliability, are not outside the reach of the common man.

(d) Watches are in a competitive market. As such the question of any huge profits does not arise. Despite escalations in the cost of materials, wages and other inputs, HMT endeavours to maintain the price levels with productivity improvements.

**अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की समस्याएं**

**6156. श्री भीमा चार्ड**: क्या यह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों और जनजातियों के लोगों की समस्याएं कई दृष्टिकोणों से समाध होते हुए भी काफी भिन्न हैं ;

(ख) क्या मंत्रालय ने अपने अनुरूपान और विकास प्रभाग के द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में कोई खोज करवाई है ;

(ग) क्या मंत्रालय द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में कोई स्पष्टीकरण लेकर अथवा पुस्तका प्रकाशित करने का विचार है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने अनुसूचित जनजातियों की विभिन्न समस्याओं के लिए योजना आयोग से कोई विशेष योजना बनाने के लिए कहा है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाजा)** :

(क) जी हा, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ग) इस समय नहीं ।

(घ) अनुसूचित जनजातियों की विभिन्न समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु विशिष्ट योजनाएं बनाने के लिए गृह मंत्रालय, योजना आयोग और राज्य सरकार संयुक्त रूप से कार्य कर रही हैं ।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

आदिवासी लोगों के लिये प्रस्तुत के बारे में राज्यपालों द्वारा प्रतिवेदन

6157. श्री श्रीकां भाई : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान आदिवासी लोगों के प्रशासन के बारे में राज्यपालों द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गए प्रतिवेदनों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या इन प्रतिवेदनों में इन लोगों के प्रशासन में सुधार लाने के लक्ष्य दिए गए हैं ;

(ग) उन राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य लोगों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने पांचवीं अनुसूची के पैराग्राफ 5(2) के अनुसरण में विनियमन बनाये हैं ;

(घ) यदि विनियमन नहीं बनाये गए हैं, तो इसके क्षय कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में राज्यपालों को कोई निर्देश जारी किए हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकाना) :

(क) पिछले दस वर्षों के दौरान अनुसूचित लोगों के प्रशासन के बारे में राज्यपालों द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्टों की राज्यवार संख्या इस प्रकार है : —

राज्य	रिपोर्टों की संख्या
आनंद प्रदेश	9
बिहार	10
गुजरात	9
मध्य प्रदेश	8
महाराष्ट्र	9
उड़ीसा	10
राजस्थान	9

(ख) ये रिपोर्टें सामान्यतः राज्य में अनुसूचित लोगों के प्रशासन का एक रिकार्ड होती हैं।

(ग) संघ राज्य लोगों में अनुसूचित लोगों नहीं होती। अनुसूचित लोगों वाले सभी राज्यों,

अर्थात् आनंद प्रदेश, बिहार, गुजरात, हिमाचल प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा और राजस्थान में अनुसूचित लोगों के हितों के संरक्षण विशेष रूप से भूमि हस्तान्तरण, अण प्रस्तुता, साहूकारी के बारे में अधिनियम/विनियम/राजस्व संहिता विद्यमान हैं।

(घ) और (ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बजाज स्कूटरों के वितरण के बारे में शिक्षणसं

6158. श्री सुन्दर शर्मा : क्या उद्धोग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को बजाज कम्पनी द्वारा निर्मित दो पहिये वाले स्कूटरों के वितरण के बारे में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही जा रही है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उनके वितरण पर अपना नियंत्रण रखने का है ?

उद्धोग भवनसंघ में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणबीत चामना) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) स्कूटरों की बिक्री और वितरण पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है। फिर भी, वितरण में अनियमितताओं के विशिष्ट आरोपों की उपर्युक्त कार्यवाही के लिए अथवा जांच व रिपोर्ट करने के लिए निर्माता के पास समुचित रूप से भेजा जाता है।

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

#### Paper Projects under the Hindustan Paper Corporation and their Annual Production Capacity

6159. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the names of the projects manufacturing, newsprint, pulp and paper under the Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd. with their annual production during the last 3 years;

(b) whether any of the above projects has applied for expansion;

(c) if so, the decision taken by Government; and

(d) what steps Government are considering to take to meet the increasing demand of paper and paper products?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):** (a) Mandya National Paper Mills, a subsidiary of the Hindustan Paper Corporation, is the only running unit producing paper. Its annual production during the last three years was as follows:—

Year	Production (in Metric Tonnes)
1977-78	11,747
1978-79	10,106
1979-80	6,850

(b) and (c). Mandya National Paper Mills is undertaking an expansion scheme to stabilise its production at a level of 16,500 tones per annum.

(d) The Hindustan Paper Corporation is setting an integrated pulp and paper mill with a capacity of 30,000 tonnes per annum in Nagaland, and two integrated pulp and paper mills with capacities of 1,00,000 tonnes each in the Nowgong and Cachar districts of Assam. Apart from setting up projects in the public sector, Government have taken the following steps for increasing production of paper:—

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

(ii) The facility of imports of second hand Paper plants has been allowed upto a capacity of 30 tonnes per day.

(iii) The import of pulp has been liberalised.

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

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

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

#### **Proto Type Development and Training Centres**

6160. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA:

**SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proto type development and training centres functioning in India with their location;

(b) what are their main functions;

(c) the number of persons trained annually in each sector; and

(d) how the trained persons are utilised?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):** (a) and (b). There are four Prototype Development and Training Centres located at Rajkot, Okhla (New Delhi), Howrah and Madras under the control of National Small Industries Corporation. The main functions are as follows:

(a) Practical and Theoretical Training of skilled workers and Technicians of Small Scale Industries as well as the Technical Staff of Central and State promotional agencies.

(b) Development and Production of Prototype of Machines, Tools and Accessories to be supplied to the Small Scale Units.

(c) Development of special types of Machinery to assist Small Scale Industrial Units in improving their Production Techniques; and

(d) Executing job orders covering such phases of manufacture and

servicing as cannot be carried out by the Small Scale Industrial Units.

(c) The average number of persons trained annually at each PDTC is as under:

RAJKOT	—	325
OKHLA	—	136
HOWRAH	—	175
MADRAS	—	28
Total :		664

(d) Persons trained in these Prototype Development and Training Centres are expected to be absorbed by the Industries in the various parts of the country

**Production of Traction Motors by B.H.E.L.**

6161. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether BHEL Bhopal unit is expanding its manufacturing for Traction Motor;

(b) if so, what is the progress of this new project;

(c) where is the proposed site;

(d) estimated cost of the project; and

(e) by what time it is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (e). The proposal for expansion of manufacturing capacity of Traction Equipment at BHEL's Bhopal Unit is under consideration of Government. The estimated cost of the project is around Rs. 14 crores. The likely time for implementation of the project would be 27 months from the date of sanction of the project.

**Losses in B.H.E.L.**

6162. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there were considerable losses in production during 1977—79 in BHEL Bhopal unit;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) what was the annual turn-over during this period?

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

(a) to (c). The turn-over of BHEL's Bhopal Unit for these two years was as follows:

1977-78 : Rs. 117 crores

1978-79 : Rs. 121 crores

This unit did not incur losses during the years under reference but showed profits.

जिला धार में बिन्द्रावन गांव में चीनी गुब्बारे

6163. श्री दया राम शास्त्री : " क्या गृह मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि जिला धार में बिन्द्रावन गांव में हाल ही में चीनी साहित्य तथा इश्तहारों आदि से युक्त एक गुब्बारा पाया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी पूर्ण तथ्य क्या है ; और

(ग) वरा सरकार ने इस तथ्य का पता लगाया है कि चीन द्वारा भारत में इस साहित्य के भेजने के क्या कारण है और यह साहित्य किस विषय पर है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा) :

(क) और (ग) ताईवान से मुख्य भूमि चीन की ओर छोड़े गए ऐसे गुब्बारों सम्बन्धतः वायु के प्रतिकूल बहाव के ओर बातावरण की गडबडी से उड़कर भारत की ओर पहले भी आ चुके हैं ; इन गुब्बारों का गिराना और उनसे प्राप्त साहित्य का भारत की सुरक्षा से कोई वास्ता नहीं है ।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से सूचना की प्रतीक्षा है तथा प्राप्त होने पर उसे सदन के पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

**Units lying idle at Santacruz due to Non-Implementation of Sondhi Committee Report**

**6164. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to failure of the implementation of the recommendations of the Sondhi Committee on Electronics several units at Santacruz are lying idle; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to meet the demands of the electronic units in Santacruz (Bombay)?

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

(b) Does not arise. However, Government is actively considering effective measures to meet the problems of the units at Santacruz.

**Devotion to Duty by Personnel of B.S.F.**

**6165. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the BSF personnel remained well-disciplined and stuck to the post of duty when there was serious revolt in the ranks of the CRP, CISF and various such other police forces during the past 3 years;

(b) whether any appreciation has been made of this devotion and dedication to duty by the ranks and officers of the BSF;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Ministry of Home Affairs have issued a Circular letter to Director General, BSF directing him to get the existing and statutory rules amended to the detriment of the BSF Cadre Officers;

(e) whether Government are aware that this letter has caused great

resentment among the BSF Officers; and

(f) if so, the action contemplated/taken by Government in the matter?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Details enclosed as per the statement.

(d) As there was no uniformity in the instructions rules regarding promotions of directly recruited officers, they have to be suitably amended with a view to bring about uniformity. The existing instructions/rules made the directly recruited officers of the Central Police Organisations eligible for promotion to the rank of DIG earlier than the officers of the Indian Police Service or the Defence Services. This was contrary to the Govt. policy that the Defence Services and the Indian Police Service Officers will have a distinct edge regarding their career value over other officers. It was as a result of a detailed study that instructions were issued to the Heads of the Central Police Organisations to suitably amend the administrative instructions/statutory rules.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

**Statement**

(i) Creation of extra posts of 29 L/Nks per Bn raising the existing strength from 62 to 91.

(ii) Grant of Special Pay to L/Nk.

(iii) 4 posts of Naiks upgraded to Head Constable in every Bn.

(iv) Washing Allowance sanctioned to all non-gazetted personnel.

(v) Approval accorded for issue of one set of Terry-Cotton Uniform to all non-gazetted personnel.

(vi) Ration money enhanced from Rs. 78 to Rs. 100.

(vii) Earned leave of all non-gazetted personnel serving in the field area and training institutions enhanced from 45 days to 60 days.

(viii) Family accommodation entitlement for the men in the units raised from 14 to 25 per cent for purposes of claiming House rent Allowance.

(ix) Grant of a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs towards welfare fund.

#### Import of Insulating Paper

6166. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantity and value of insulating paper imported into India during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) what are the uses to which the imported insulating paper is put to;

(c) what are the names and addresses of the consumers of insulating paper who are recommended import licences and value of import allowed to each of them; and

(d) what steps have been taken for import substitution of insulating paper by indigenous product?

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

(a) The particulars of imports of insulation paper are as follows:—

Year	Quantity (In thous- and Kgs.)	Value (Rs. la- khs)
1977-78 . . .	2527	208.37
1978-79 . . .	2907	279.40
1979-80 (Upto June 79)	522	51.11

NOTE: Figures are provisional and subject to revision.

SOURCE: (i) 1977-78 and 1978-79: Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India Volume II (imports) published by Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics Calcutta.

(ii) 1979-80 (Upto June, 1979): Advance data received in the office of the Economic Adviser, Department of Commerce from Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics Calcutta.

(b) Electrical Insulation papers are highly specialised papers which are essentially required in the manufacture of a wide range of electrical and electronic equipment, such as power capacitor, electrolytic capacitor, energy storage capacitor, discharge lamp capacitor, power factor correction capacitor coupling capacitor, and cables and transformers. Units manufacturing the above quoted item normally import electrical insulation paper required by them.

(c) Particulars of all import licences such as name and address of licensee etc. issued by the Import and Export Trade Control Organisation are published in the Weekly Bulletin of Import Licences, Export Licences and Industrial licences, copies of which are supplied to the Parliament Library regularly.

(d) Applications for grant of Industrial Licences, foreign collaboration and import of equipment for the

manufacture of electrical insulation papers, are being received and considered on merits.

Some schemes had been approved for establishing new projects for the manufacture of electrical insulation paper. No appreciable progress has been made by any of the licensees.

### Cement Export to Nepal

6167. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has allocated an export quota of 40,000 tonnes of cement to Nepal during June-December, 1980 despite domestic shortages; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b). In terms of the Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade, goods which are prohibited or restricted for export, may be authorised for export by either country when needed by the other subject to an annual quota and

with due regard to supply availability. Out of an annual quota of 75,000 tonnes of cement for export to Nepal during the year 1980, 15,000 tonnes was earmarked for the period January-March 1980 and the balance 60,000 for the period April—December, 1980.

### रायपुर (मध्य प्रदेश) में सीमेट कारखाने की स्थापना

6168. श्री नव किशोर शर्मा: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या रायपुर (मध्य प्रदेश) में एक नए सीमेट कारखाने की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव विचार-धीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी स्थापना कब की जायेगी और इसमें कितना व्यय प्रायेगा ; और

(ग) इसके लिए उत्पादन का क्या वार्षिक लक्ष्य रखा गया, है और इसमें कितने व्यक्तियों की रोजगार मिलने की संभावना है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अरजित चानना) :

(क) से (ग). मध्यप्रदेश के रायपुर जिले में विद्यमान दो सीमेट कारखानों के अनावा इस जिले में नये संयंक्रों की स्थापना के लिए अभी तक दो आशयपत्र जारी किए गए हैं। सबधित पार्टियों द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गए आवेदनों के अनुसार इन योजनाओं का व्यौरा सलग्न है।

### चित्रण

क्र. मा० पार्टी का नाम	स्थापना स्थल	प्रतिवर्ष मी० टनों में क्षमता	अन्वल परिसम्पत्ति नियोजित किये नियो में प्रस्तावित निवेश*	नियोजित किये जाये वाला क्षम (लाख रुपयों में)	टिप्पणी
1 मैसर्स मोदी रबड़ लिमिटेड, मोदी-नगर	भाटापारा	900,000	5425 00	1108	चकि दर्जियोजना विचार-विमर्श की प्रारम्भिक अवस्थाओं में है, अतएव, इन परियोजना के पूरा हो जाने की सभावित तारीख बताना कठिन है।
2 मैसर्स दार्जिलिंग डियर्स प्लार्टेशन लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता	रायपुर	66,000	321-97	173	

(\*) अन्वल परिसम्पत्तियों - भूमि, डमारत, मशीनों पर निवेश।

उत्तर प्रदेश में आद्योगिक रूप से पिछले हुए जिलों में उद्योग की स्थापना करना

6170. श्री राजनाथ सोनेकर शास्त्री : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार आद्योगिक रूप से पिछले हुए गारीपुर और जैनपुर जिलों में कोई उद्योग स्थापित करने का है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अरजित चानना) केन्द्र सरकार का इस समय इन दो जिलों में उद्योग स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है किन्तु इन दो जिलों में उद्योग स्थापित करने के इच्छुक उद्यमी निम्नलिखित प्रोत्साहनों के पात्र हैं :—

(1) अखिल भारतीय सावधिक बृहणदाता वित्तीय संस्थानों की रियायती वित्त सुविधाएं।

- (2) कार सम्बन्धी रियायतें ।
- (3) उधु उच्चोगों द्वारा मशीनों की किराया-खरीद ।
- (4) तकनीकी सेवाओं के लिए परामर्श सेवा ।
- (5) ब्याज राजसहायता ।
- (6) कच्चे मान के आवात के लिये विशेष सुविधायें ।
- (7) ग्रामीण उच्चोग परियोजना कार्यक्रम ।
- (8) ग्रामीण कारीगर कार्यक्रम ।
- (9) जिमा उच्चोग केन्द्र ।
- (10) मूल (सीड़)/सीमातःमार्जिन धनराशि की सहायता ।

#### **Poly Chlorinated Biphenyls Safety Transformers in Industries**

6171. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether in the Steel, Mining and several other industries, the safety transformers for fire hazards are still being installed with Poly Chlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) as a cooling agent;
- (b) is it a fact that round the world the use of this chemical is banned because of its serious toxic effect injurious to all living beings including mankind; and
- (c) if so, why has this product not been banned and alternative products utilised as in other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):  
 (a) Yes, Sir. As Poly Chlorinated Bipheyl (PCB) has a high flash point, it is suitable for use in areas of fire hazards.

(b) The use of Polychorinated Biphenyl (PCB) has been banned in some of the developed countries such as Sweden and Japan because of its

toxic effects. Environmental Protection Agency of USA has also issued its final rules banning the manufacture of Poly Chlorinated Biphenyl and phasing out most uses of this chemical.

(c) Government of India is actively considering the matter to discontinue the use or manufacture of this chemical in the country. Steps have already been taken to advise the Industry to use suitable alternatives to Poly Cholorinated Biphenyl.

#### **Periodical Review of Policy Reservation of Industries in Small Scale Sector**

6172. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government periodically reviews the policy of reservation of industries in the small scale sector in the country;
- (b) the extent to which small industries have developed because of this policy;
- (c) the areas where the response of small scale entrepreneurs has been poor; and
- (d) whether these areas will be de-reserved?

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

(a) to (d). The list of items reserved for production in the small scale sector is kept under regular review. A review of certain industries undertaken by the DCSSI has shown that there has been substantial growth in the number of units and in the volume of production among different product/groups reserved the small scale sector. The other items reserved for the small scale sector are also being reviewed and necessary corrective measures would be taken on the basis of these reviews.

**Difficulties in Running D.I.Cs.**

6173. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have reported difficulties in running districts industries centres in their States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) steps proposed to be taken to overcome these difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Some of the difficulties intimated by the State Governments in operating the District Industries Centres are as under:

(i) Reduction in Central assistance from 75 per cent to 50 per cent.

(ii) Due to abnormal rise in the cost of construction inadequate of non-recurring outlay of Rs. 2,00 lakhs per DIC for construction particularly in the hilly areas and the North Eastern Region.

(iii) The limitation on the use of loan funds as margin money and not for direct loans.

(iv) The ineffective role of credit Manager in arranging a greater volume of credit to the District Industries Centres.

(v) The difficulties particularly in the North Eastern Region in attracting persons of adequate calibre to man the DICs, particularly in view of shortage of residential accommodation.

(c) Government have reviewed the scheme of DICs and propose to initiate more effective alternatives.

**Afghan Military Officers Given Training in Indian Defence Academies**

6174. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Afghan Military Officers are being given training in the Indian Defence Academies;

(b) if so, the number of such Afghan Military personnel who got training in India;

(c) whether very recently some officers have joined Afghan rebels after completing their training;

(d) whether such things will not create difficulties in Indo-Afghan and Indo-USSR relations; and

(e, if so, Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) Since 1970, pre-commission training has been/is being given to Afghan Cadets sponsored by the Government of Afghanistan as under:—

	<i>Nos. trained</i>	<i>Nos. under training</i>
(i) NDA Khadakwasla	17	5
(iii) ACC Wing .	13	13
(/ii IMA Dehradun .	25	4

In addition, since 1969, post-commission training has been imparted by the various training establishments to 405 Afghan Army Officers sponsored by that Government.

(c) Government of India have no information in the matter.

(d) and (e). As per the terms agreed to by both the Governments for training of Afghan Army personnel in India, once Afghan personnel complete their training, it becomes the responsibility of their Embassy in India to send these personnel back to their own country. Once they are released from the training institution, they become the direct responsibility of their own Government. In the circumstances the question of any adverse effect on Indo-Afghan or Indo-USSR relations on account of the Training of Afghan personnel in India, does not arise.

बोत सूती कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन के लिये

बोताई नहीं योजनाएँ

6175. श्री मुल अच्छ डाला : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बीस-सूती कार्यक्रम में क्रियान्वयन हेतु सूत-चार क्या-क्या योजनायें बनायी गयी हैं तथा बीस-सूती कार्यक्रम के प्रत्येक सूत को कितने समय में क्रियान्वयन करने का निर्णय किया गया है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने 20-सूती कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन पर विचार करने के लिए मुद्य मंत्रियों और सबन्धित मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन बुलाया है अथवा बुलाने का विचार है और यदि हा, तो कब तक ?

(योजना मंत्री श्री नारायणदत्त लिलारो) :

(क) 20 सूती कार्यक्रम के कुछ विषय क्रियान्वित किए जा चुके हैं। अन्य विषयों के सम्बन्ध में स्कीम और उपाय केन्द्रीय मन्त्रालयों और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपनाये जा चुके हैं तथा 1980-81 की वार्षिक योजना में आवश्यक विस्तीर्ण व्यवस्था की गई है। विभिन्न स्कीमों और उपायों के सम्बन्ध में पूरी सूचना योजना आयोग में उपलब्ध नहीं है।

कितने समय के भीतर 20-सूती कार्यक्रम के विभिन्न विषयों का कार्यान्वित किया जाना चाहिए इस के बारे में छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1980-85) का प्रारूप तैयार करने के समय ही गय कार्यम की जा सकेगी। यह उल्लेखनीय है कि कुछ विषय, जैसे त्वरित विद्युत कार्यक्रम, केन्द्रीय नियंत्रण के अन्तर्गत उच्च तापीय बिजलीधर, भूमिगत जल के उपयोग के लिए शब्दीय कार्य-क्रम आवश्यक वस्तुओं का सुव्यवस्थित उत्पादन, अधिप्राप्ति और वितरण, आदि निरंतर प्रकार के हैं और ऐसे मामलों में छठी योजना की अवधि में कार्यान्वित किए जाने वाले कार्यक्रमों के सम्बन्ध में उस समय राय काम की जायेगी।

(ख) जी, नहीं। केवल 20-सूती कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन पर विचार-विमर्श करने के लिए राज्यों के मुद्य मंत्रियों को और सबन्धित मंत्रियों का कोई अलग से सम्मेलन अभी तक नहीं किया गया है ; और न ही ऐसे अलग से सम्मेलन करने का कोई अस्ताव इस समय विचारधीन है।

### 'Launching of Semi-Operational Remote Sensing Satellite'

6176. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether ISRO is planning to launch a semi-operational Remote Sensing Satellite in the near future; and

(b) if so, what amount is going to be incurred on it and how is it going to meet the requirement of users and the need of resource managers in various disciplines?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The Indian Space Research Organisation has plans to design, develop and launch a Semi-Operational Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS) during 1984-85. IRS will be a 3-axis stabilised satellite in sun-synchronous orbit of about 600—1000 km. for remote sensing applications for management of natural resources in India. Feasibility studies have already been undertaken in consultation with user agencies and details of the Project and estimates of cost are being worked out.

### Intermittent Increase of Engineering Goods and Motor Vehicles by Manufacturers

6177. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the manufacturers of engineering goods including motor vehicles increase the price every now and then and some manufacturers have stepped up the prices thrice and four times a year;

(b) whether before any price rise is effected, the manufacturers are required to submit to Government a balance sheet to justify the hike;

(c) whether this practice was followed by all truck manufacturers in the country during the last 3 years and if so, the names of the Companies who conformed to it;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) what steps Government propose to take to ensure that manufacturers are not allowed to step up prices at their will?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):** (a) to (d). Engineering goods are manufactured by a large and diverse range of industries all over the country in both the organised and the un-organised sectors and information on price increase will have to be related to specific items. In regard to motor vehicles there is no price control and the manufacturers are not required to obtain Government's approval for effecting price increases. The manufacturers have reported that they have increased the price of motor vehicle from time to time in view of the increase in the cost of manufacture.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Return of Indian Scientist from Abroad**

**6178. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) how many eminent Indian Scientists from abroad have returned back to India during the last three years;

(b) whether they have been suitably accommodated;

(c) how many of them returned back again to foreign countries complaining bad conditions of service in India; and

(d) what are their complaints and what action has been taken by Government in the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH):** (a) to (d). Specific information about eminent Indian Scientists returning from abroad is not available. However, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research

(CSIR) maintains an "Indians Abroad Section" of the National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel of India for voluntary enrolment of Indian Scientists, Technologists, Engineers, Doctors and Social Scientists abroad. Those enrolled in the Indians Abroad Section desiring assistance on return to India are considered for selection to the Scientists Pool. Those selected to the Pool are expected to have Doctorate in Science or Social Sciences or a post graduate degree in Engineering and Medicine.

During the last 3 years, 1528 scientific and technical personnel registered themselves in the Indian Abroad Section of the National Register. Of these, 882 persons were offered temporary placement in the Pool. Out of these 450 returned to India and 233 joined the Pool. It is presumed that the remaining 217 have secured alternate employment within the country. Amongst them 5 left the Pool and returned abroad because 2 had got overseas fellowships; 2 for pursuing higher studies; and one to join her husband in Canada.

Appointment to the Pool is made for a limited period to enable Pool Officers to work in a suitable institution whilst looking for regular appointment.

Scientists returning back to foreign countries may be due to a variety of reasons such as for further higher studies, acquiring wider experience, better facilities, higher emoluments etc.

#### **Scheduled Tribal Languages**

**6179. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of tribal languages in the country which have been scheduled as tribal languages by the Presidential Order dated 13 August, 1960;

(b) the steps taken by Government for development of the tribal languages and to preserve them in written form;

(c) the names of tribal languages suggested and included in the Linguistic Minority Group and the names of those which secured help as assistance from the Government; and

(d) if not, the proposals of Government for future prospects of these languages?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):** (a) None of the tribal languages have been Scheduled.

(b) Facilities in the field of education for some of the tribal languages| dialects at the primary stage of education are available in Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

(c) None.

(d) Does not arise in the context of answer to (c) above.

#### **Fall in Industrial Growth Rate**

**6180. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the monthly index of Industrial Production (base 1970-71) has fallen by 3.9 points during February, 1980 and stood at 150 against 153.9 for the previous month;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) steps taken by Government in this connection to meet the situation?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The monthly index shows fluctuations and the fall in February over January is merely part of the fluctuating behaviour. The index of industrial production is the result of a number of complex factors which operate simultaneously. Some of these factors may be of a seasonal character. It is, therefore, not possible to isolate the factors that lead to month by

month variations in industrial production.

(c) Government has taken a number of steps to boost industrial production. These are: setting up of a Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure, movement of adequate coal to thermal power plants, import of certain critical inputs|raw materials such as non-ferrous metals, edible oils, basic chemicals etc., increased movement of railway wagons and improved labour management relations.

#### **Setting up of Newsprint, Pulp and Paper Projects by Hindustan Paper Corporation**

**6181. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited has prepared a plan for setting up certain newsprint, pulp and paper projects in the country;

(b) if so, the sites selected; and

(c) the details of the proposed projects?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):** (a) to (c). The Hindustan Paper Corporation is engaged in setting up the following projects:—

##### **(1) Kerala Newsprint Project:**

This project for the manufacture of 80,000 tonnes|annum of Newsprint is located at Velloor, Distt. Kotayam, Kerala State. The project is in an advanced stage with civil construction work nearing completion and erection of equipment in progress. The project is likely to be completed by the end of 1980.

##### **(2) Nagaland Pulp and Paper Project:**

This is an integrated pulp & paper mill with a capacity of 330,000 tonnes per annum, located at Tuli, Distt. Mokokchung, Nagaland. Civil construction work has almost been completed

and major items of plant and machinery have also been erected. The project is likely to be commissioned for trial runs by the end of 1980.

**(3) Nowgong Pulp and Paper Project:**

This is an integrated pulp & paper mill with a capacity of 1,00,000 tonnes per annum being set up at Jagi Road, Distt. Nowgong, Assam. Land has been partly acquired and site preparation is in progress. Orders for certain long delivery items have been placed, and the project is expected to be commissioned by 1982.

**(4) Cachar Pulp and Paper Project:**

This is an integrated pulp & paper mill with a capacity of 1,00,000 tonnes per annum, being set up at Panchgram, Distt. Cachar, Assam. Land has been partly acquired and site preparation is in progress. Orders for certain long delivery items have been placed and the project is expected to be commissioned by 1983.

**Foreign Trawlers in Indian's Economic Zone**

**6182. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a foreign trawler operating in India's economy zone off Tuticorin Cost was apprehended by the Navy recently;

(b) if so, whether five other foreign factors may be of a seasonal character. area; and

(c) if so, facts thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH):** (a) to (c). On receipt of information that some foreign fishing trawlers are operating off Tuticorin, Indian Naval Ship Shakti was sailed to intercept/apprehend the offending trawlers. On sighting the ship, the trawlers tried to run away in different directions. The Indian Naval Ship Shakti is a big fleet tanker with a large draft. Despite her poor manouevrability, the ship was able to

apprehend one of the six trawlers present in that area. The remaining five trawlers crossed over to Sri Lanka maritime boundary and towards the shallow waters. The chase of these trawlers had, therefore, to be given up. The apprehended foreign trawler was later on handed over to the local police authorities. We have not got any report's of any foreign fishing trawlers operating in that area now.

**Prototype Development and Training Centres**  
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**6183. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to open more Prototype Development and Training Centres in the Country ;

(b) the sites selected; and

(c) the method adopted for selecting the candidates for giving training?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):** (a) and (b). At present there is no proposal to set up a Prototype Development and Training Centre under consideration of the Ministry of Industry. However, the Government of Haryana have under their consideration a proposal to set up a Development Centre for scientific instruments at Ambala for which they have sought assistance under the United Nations Development Programme.

(c) At present there are four Prototype Development and Training Centres under the National Small Industries Corporation for which selection of candidates for training is made on an All India basis through advertisements in newspapers and periodicals. The assistance of Small Industries Service Institutes, District Industries Centres, National Trade Apprenticeship Advisers, etc. is taken in the selection process.

**More Funds to Orissa**

6184. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Orissa Government has approached the Central Government to give special consideration to Orissa Pradesh in respect of State's need for more funds;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TIWARI): (a) to (c). At the discussions held between Planning Commission and the Chief Minister of Orissa on July 24, 1980, the need for higher outlays for sustaining a Plan of Rs. 250 crores as against Rs. 221.05 crores approved earlier at the official level meeting for the Annual Plan 1980-81 of the State of Orissa, was emphasized. The requirement of additional funds for the State is being considered sympathetically with a view to promoting a more balanced regional growth.

**News Item Captioned "Cement Industry loss at Rs. 750 M."**

6185. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Cement Industry Loss at Rs 750 M." published in the Daily Economic Times (New Delhi Edition) dated the 7th July, 1980;

(b) if so, whether it is correct that the loss is due to lower capacity utilization besides the higher cost of inputs like coal and power in addition to the rise in freight;

(c) what are the reasons leading to the fall in the capacity utilization

which was reported to be 90 per cent 2 years back and the same has dropped to 70 per cent in the first 4 months of 1980;

(d) the measures taken by Government to improve the capacity utilisation; and

(e) is it correct that Government had kept a provision for export of 1.5 million tonnes of cement during the Sixth Five Year Plan, if so, whether the total production of cement would adequately meet the domestic requirement?

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

(b) The Cement Manufacturers Association have so represented.

(c) Capacity utilisation in cement industry has been lower not only during the first four months of 1980 but right through the year 1979-80. This is on account of inadequate supply of coal and imposition of power cuts on cement industry.

(d) Every efforts is being made to ensure that Cement Factories get adequate Power and Coal to maintain the production at optimum levels.

(e) No, Sir. The export of cement has been banned except to Nepal and Bhutan.

**Setting up of Research and Development Centre in Punjab to modernise Sewing Machine and Bicycle Industry**

6186. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research and development Centre is being set up in Punjab to modernise Sewing Machine and Bicycle Industry; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

**(SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):** (a) and (b) The Punjab Government has under its consideration a proposal for setting up a project each for assisting the Sewing Machine and Bicycle industry at Ludhiana. It has sought UNDP assistance for these Projects and their request is receiving attention of the Ministry of Industry.

**Reinstalation of Pulp making at Ashoka Paper Mills, Ramesh Nagar, Darbhanga, Bihar**

6187. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to reinsta<sup>l</sup> pulp making at Ashoka Paper Mills at Ramesh Nagar, Darbhanga in Bihar and expand production on the lines planned at the time of instal<sup>l</sup>ation;

(b) if so, details thereabout; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER, OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):** (a) to (c) The original proposal to set up a 60 tonnes per day pulping unit at Ashoka Paper Mills, Rameshwarnagar, had to be given up as raw materials like bagasse, sabai grass etc. were not available at economic rates. The company went into liquidation in 1967 and was revived by the all India Financial Institutions and the Governments of Assam and Bihar. The revised project envisaged supplying of pulp from the Assam unit of the company for manufacture of paper at Rameshwarnagar. The present indications are that raw materials are not available at economic rates at Rameshwarnagar to set up a pulping unit.

**Manufacture of light commercial vehicles in Punjab**

6188. **SHRI R. L. BHATIA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India are considering to manufacture light commercial vehicles in Punjab;

(b) if so, whether it will be a joint venture; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):** (a) to (c) M/s. Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., have in their application dated 6th June, 1980; applied for an industrial licence for the manufacture of commercial vehicles upto 3 tons payload and 10,000 nos. annual capacity through a new undertaking to be established in Hoshiarpur District of Punjab. The matter is being examined by the Government.

**Request for increase of cement quota to M.P.**

6189. **SHRI ARVIND NETAM:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government have requested the Central Government to increase the cement quota of the State from 1 lakh tonnes to 3 lakh tonnes; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):** (a) Yes, Sir. The Madhya Pradesh Government have requested that their basic quarterly allocation of cement which stands at 1.58 lakh tonnes, may be raised to 3 lakh tonnes.

(b) The availability of cement in the country is less than the demand and, therefore, it will be only possible to raise the basic quarterly allocations to States including that of Madhya Pradesh when the availability position of cement in the country improves, for which every effort is being made.

**Units manufacturing Mica capacitors**

6190. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are two units namely J. V. Electronics, New Delhi and Saha Soshin Electronics, Bombay with foreign equity participation who are manufacturing mica capacitors, mica silvered plates and sections etc. entirely for export to their collaborators;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a cash assistance of 17½ per cent f.o.b. value of exports of these items is allowed to them;

(c) whether foreign collaboration arrangements approved for these captive units of foreign collaborators envisaged grant of cash assistance;

(d) the amount of foreign exchange remitted by these units to their foreign collaborators as their share in profits in each of the last three years; and

(e) whether Government propose to consider stopping this drain of valuable foreign exchange?

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

(b) The unit of M/s. Saha Soshin is located in Santa Cruz Electronics Export Processing Zone (SEEPZ) and therefore, according to the general policy applicable to SEEPZ units, cash assistance facility is not available to them. The other unit viz. M/s. J. V. Electronics is entitled to cash assistance.

(c) Cash assistance against exports does not form part of the scope of approvals of foreign collaboration.

(d) As far as M/s. J. V. Electronics is concerned, the foreign financial and technical collaboration was approved in October 1972. The company has not declared any dividend ever since it went into production. So the question of remittance of the foreign colla-

borator's share of profits has not arisen.

As regards M/s. Saha Soshin, the approval was given in November 1973. However, in this case also no dividend has been repatriated by the company so far.

(e) The policy of Government is to approve foreign collaboration either on the basis of acquisition of technology not indigenously available, or on the basis of the units being export-oriented. In the present case, apart from the technology being sophisticated in nature, the units are also 100% export oriented in nature. It is the policy of Government to permit remittance on account of dividend, royalty, licensing fees etc. subject to payment of local taxes. It will not be correct to say that these remittances necessarily result in drain of foreign exchange, since the balance of advantage with reference to foreign exchange outgo has to be determined with reference to the foreign exchange inflow on account of the equity investment by the foreign collaborator as also to the gross foreign exchange earnings for the product exported.

**Civic amenities in R.H.A. Bazar Ambala Cantt.**

6191. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after excision of the Cantonment Board, Ambala, only one Civil Area namely R.H.A. Bazar, has been left with the residual Ambala Cantonment and there is no civic amenity like play ground for children, Park, Hospital, High School, Public Library, Community Hall in the said area;

(b) if so, has the Central Government any plan for providing such and other civic amenities to the said Civil Area in the near future; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

(SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c) It is a fact that after the excision which took place in Ambala Cantonment in 1977, only one civil area, namely, R.H.A. Bazaar has been left with the residual Cantonment. The civic amenities like Hospital, High School etc., which are located in Sadar area, now forming part of the Municipality, are still available to the people living in R.H.A. Bazaar. Even before excision, these facilities were not earmarked exclusively for a particular area but the residents of the entire Cantonment, including the area now excised, were using it. The position continues as before insofar as use of these facilities is concerned. It is only the management of these institutions which has been transferred. If as a result of excision certain civic amenities are lacking and are to be provided, it is for the Cantonment Board to consider and decide. The Government of India have not received any proposal from the Cantonment Board in this regard.

**Difficulties in getting cement against foreign exchange**

6192. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that people are facing difficulty in getting cement against foreign exchange;

(b) what are the time criteria fixed in general by which a person can get cement against foreign exchange

(c) what is the number of applications pending with the Ministry for the last six months;

(d) the various reasons for the delay in disposing of the cases; and

(e) whether Government propose to simplify the procedure?

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

(b) While no time limit has been fixed within which a person can get cement against foreign exchange remittance, every effort is made to issue release orders for supply of cement, as expeditiously as possible.

(c) 11,541 applications were received during the six months period from January 1, 1980 to June 30, 1980. Out of these, as on June 30, 1980, release orders for cement were issued in 7,154 cases and 4,387 cases were pending in the office of the Cement Controller.

(d) Deficiencies in the applications received and the increased volume of work in handling of a large number of applications are the main reasons for delay in disposal of the applications.

(e) In order to minimise the delay in disposal of the applications and also to ensure quicker supply of cement to the applicants, power to issue release orders have since been delegated to the State Governments who are prepared to take over this responsibility. A Press Note dated 15-7-80 issued in this connection is available in the Parliament Library.

**Remedial measures to improve administration of Tihar jail**

6193. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that serious malpractices, stealing and criminal activities are going on in Tihar Jail where the authorities themselves are involved;

(b) whether Government have taken steps to do correct fact finding for remedial measures; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c) Delhi Administration have reported that some complaints about malpractices etc. in the Tihar Jail were received by them. The Lt.

Governor had ordered an enquiry to be conducted by an Additional District Magistrate. However, before the enquiry could be completed the Supreme Court, on a complaint made by a lifer convict lodged in Tihar Jail, asked the District & Sessions Judge Dehi to hold an open enquiry into the allegations made by the convict and to acquaint himself with the conditions and continuation of vice and violence and prisoners grievances and to suggest remedial action. In view of this, the enquiry ordered by the Lt. Governor was discontinued. The enquiry ordered by the Supreme Court is in progress.

**Reinstatement of para-military forces suspended in 1978**

6194. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of personnel belonging to State and Union Territory forces as well as para-military forces who were suspended/dismissed during 1978; and

(b) whether Government propose to consider their cases sympathetically to reinstate all the police personnel with service benefits and withdrawal of victimisation of police personnel who participated in the strike called for by a few Central/State Police i.e. CRP/CISF/Punjab/Rajasthan / Tamil Nadu etc. in the recent past?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The required information is being collected from the State Governments, Union Territories and the Central Police Organisations and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(b) The cases of those police personnel who participated in strike in 1979 have been considered sympathetically. The State Governments have also been requested to do so and as a result 9 number of them have been reinstated. It is denied that there has

been any case of victimisation. It is also not proposed to reinstate all the dismissed personnel.

**Presentation of Purses to Prime Minister**

6195. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) on how many occasions the present Prime Minister has been weighed in precious metals and what is the total value of such precious metals; and

(b) on how many occasions she has received purses and what is the total value of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Ever since her assumption of office in January, 1980, the present Prime Minister has never been weighed in precious metals. A purse of Rs. 1,04,151 was presented to her at Chhaprauli on 25th May, 1980 with the request that the money be spent in that area. The Prime Minister immediately directed that the amount be invested in a Trust and the interest therefrom be distributed among the poor students in the form of scholarships in that particular area.

**Strike by Workers of Central Electronics Ltd.**

6196. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether workers of Central Electronics Ltd. Sahibabad were on strike;

(b) if so, what were the grounds for the strike; and

(c) the details of settlement reached.

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

(b) In the strike notice dated 7th February, 1980 served on the management of the Company by the Central Electronics Ltd. (CEL) Employees Union, the following demands were indicated:—

(1) Enquiry to be made by appropriate Government authorities into the misappropriation of public funds and misuse of official powers by CEL management.

(2) Bonus for the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 to be paid immediately.

(3) Promotion policy to be reviewed to change the period of service to qualify for promotion from 4 years to 2 years.

(4) CCA to be paid with effect from May, 1979.

(5) ESIC Exception to be obtained.

(6) Production incentive to be paid for 1978-79.

(7) Action to be taken on other matters pending implementation as per the Memorandum of Settlement arrived at in September, 1978.

(c) A Memorandum of Settlement was signed on 2nd June, 1980 by Representatives of the Workmen and the CEL Management. The terms of the Settlement are given in the Statement attached.

#### Statement

#### TERMS OF SETTLEMENT

#### BONUS FOR 1977-78 AND 1978-79

Regarding Payment of Bonus for 1977-78 and 1978-79 as claimed by the union it is agreed that the decision of the Government of India as per discussion held in the Department of Science & Technology on 5-4-1980 would be conveyed to the union latest by first week of August, 1980 and shall be binding on both the parties so far as it does not preju-

dice the rights of the union under law.

#### PROMOTION POLICY

In the light of suggestion made by the Secretary, DST, in the meeting held on 5-4-80 it is agreed that the Management would sympathetically consider the views of the union regarding the existing promotion policy, as early as possible and latest within 6 months from the date of this settlement. The finalised revised norms will be implemented immediately after getting approval from the competent authorities.

#### C.C.A. WITH EFFECT FROM MAY, 1979

The Union reiterated its stand that the employees of CEL are entitled to C.C.A. after issue of Government of India Circular and that there is no direct linkage between CCA and D.A. based on local or All India Consumer Price Index. The management pointed out that the Government of India Circular on CCA was applicable to Central Government servants only and in view of the provision of the settlement dated 27-9-1978 regulating payment of D.A., the demand for CCA could not be reopened during the currency of the settlement dated 27-9-78. Union, however, maintains that they would take up the matter with the appropriate authorities directly excepting the management.

#### E.S.I.C. EXEMPTION

It is agreed that consequent on grant of exemption from ESI upto 30th June, 1980 workmen will be entitled to medical benefits as per the existing scheme applicable to the Company's executives from the date of gazette notification for the proportionate period of exemption from ESIC. It is further agreed that the efforts would be made to obtain extension of exemption beyond 30th June, 1980 until ESI Hospital facilities become available in the Sahibabad area.

**PRODUCTION INCENTIVE**

Regarding Production Incentive Scheme for the year 1980-81, and onwards taking into account the provision of settlement dated 27-9-1978, it is agreed to work out a production incentive scheme as early as possible, and latest within 6 months from the date of this settlement, in consultation with the representative nominated by the union. The finalised scheme will be implemented immediately after its approval by the competent authorities.

**OTHER MATTERS**

The settlement dated 27-9-1978 has been under implementation. Since the union feels that action on some of the points namely: Baby Creche, Rest Room, Ambulance Van, Death Relief Fund has not been completed, the management agrees to complete the same at the earliest but not later than 3 months. As regards Death Relief Fund, it is agreed that a committee would be constituted consisting of two representatives each of the management and the union to frame the bye-laws and the scheme in accordance with the provision of settlement dated 27-9-1978 for further necessary action.

**MISAPPROPRIATION OF PUBLIC FUNDS**

In the light of discussion held on 3-4-1980 with the Secretary, DST, the management explained that there is a machinery and well laid procedure to probe such cases. Such matters should be brought to the notice of Managing Director and he will ensure that proper procedures are followed.

The management agrees that there would be no victimisation of any worker for participation in the strike.

**WAGES FOR STRIKE PERIOD**

Regarding wages for the strike period, management reiterated its earlier stand that based on the principle of 'NO WORK NO PAY' and Provisions of Payment of Wages Act,

1936, the workmen are not entitled for wages for the strike period. The union, however, pointed out that they are free to take legal redress for their claim for wages for the strike period.

As a gesture of goodwill the management agrees to mitigate the hardships of workers due to long drawn strike by paying recoverable advance as under, within five days from the date of joining the duty by the worker:—

Wage Group I & II	Rs. 650/-
Wage Group III, IV & V	Rs. 750/-
Wage Group VI, VII & VIII	Rs. 900/-
Trainees in Receipt of Stipend of Rs. 200	Rs. 300/-
Trainees in Receipt of Stipend of Rs. 330/-	Rs. 400/-

The amount of advance would be recovered in 10 monthly equal instalments. The recovery of advance would commence from the wages for the month of September, 1980. The workers shall furnish appropriate authorisation for the deduction of the advance from their wages. Union accepts the responsibility for recovery of the advance amount in respect of workman who is in receipt of the advance referred to above, in case he resigns before repaying the amount in full, without getting official release from the company.

The strike is called off/withdrawn with effect from 2nd June, 1980 from 8.25 A.M. The workers who are out of station would be given time to resume their duties on or before 12th June, 1980 and the intervening period between calling off the strike and the actual date of joining by the workmen will be considered as authorised absence subject to condition of leave without pay or adjustment of leave, if due.

**GENERAL**

AND WHEREAS it is agreed that the Management and the Union shall abide by the settlement dated 27-9-1978 and in case of any disputes/differences, this settlement and the settlement of 27-9-1978 shall be read together and binding on both the parties as per Clause No. 38.2 of the Memorandum of Settlement dated 27th September, 1978.

During the currency of this settlement i.e., upto 31-3-1982 no fresh demands will be made and the disputes/demands raised in respect of matters covered under the strike notice dated 7-2-1980 in the light of this settlement.

**Promotion to the Cadre of Office Superintendent Grade II in Eastern Naval Command**

6197. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Departmental employees promoted to the cadre of Office Superintendent Grade-II in the Eastern Naval Command since 1st April, 1978;

(b) out of this, the number of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Caste/Tribe employees and actually filled up by respective communities employees;

(c) the number of reserved vacancies de-reserved since 1st April, 1978 in the Eastern Naval Command, Visakhapatnam; and

(d) whether the Eastern Naval Command Authorities have followed strictly the procedure prescribed in the Department of Personnel, Office Memorandum dated 25th September, 1976 in this regard, if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) (i) Two

(ii) Two.

(c) Nil.

(d) Yes, Sir.

**Constitution of All India Services of Indian Services of Engineers, Indian Medical Services and Indian Forest Services**

6198. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Parliament had passed an Act in 1963 or there-about for constituting All India Services of (i) Indian Services of Engineers, (ii) Indian Medical Services, and (iii) Indian Forest Services;

(b) whether the Indian Forest Services was constituted in 1968, but the other two Services which were placed above the Indian Forest Services were not constituted;

(c) whether the consents of most of the States were received by the Government of India for the implementation of (i) Indian Service of Engineers, and (ii) Indian Medical Services;

(d) whether in January 1977 or thereabout, orders for constitution of Indian Services of Engineers were issued, if so, whether these were subsequently withdrawn; and

(e) if so, what steps Government have taken to constitute and implement the formation of the above two Services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir. The All India Services Act, 1951 (No. LXI of 1951) was amended to provide as follows:

"2-A. Constitution of new All-India Services:—

With effect from such date as the Central Government may, by

notification in the Official Gazette, appoint in this behalf, there shall be constituted the following All-India Services and different dates may be appointed for different Services, namely:—

1. The Indian Service of Engineers (Irrigation, Power Buildings and Roads);
2. The Indian Forest Service;
3. The Indian Medical and Health Service."

(b) The Indian Forest Service was constituted with effect from the 1st July, 1966. The Indian Medical and Health Service was constituted with effect from the 1st February, 1969, but its cadres have not so far been constituted. The Indian Service of Engineers has not yet been constituted.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It was decided to constitute the Indian Service of Engineers in January, 1977 by issue of a gazette notification. However, on reconsideration, it was decided to consult the concerned Central Ministries/Departments before further action was taken.

(e) In March 1978, the previous Government had decided that the question of constituting the cadres of the Indian Service of Engineers and the Indian Medical and Health Service should not be pursued. The State Governments were informed accordingly. The matter, however, is under the active consideration of the Government.

केन्द्रीय जांच व्यूरो में यूनियन को मान्यता

6199. श्री निहाल मिह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय जांच व्यूरो में यूनियन गठित की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने इसको मान्यता दे दी है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पौ. बैकटसुब्बम्या) :

(क) और (ख) : केन्द्रीय ग्रन्वेषण व्यूरो में 3 एसोसियेशन हैं अर्थात् लिपिक वर्गीय कर्मचारियों के लिए आल इण्डिया सी० बी० प्राई० इम्पलाइज वैलफेयर एसोसियेशन जिसने मान्यता के लिए अनुरोध किया है ; विधि अधिकारियों के लिए सी० बी० प्राई० ला आफिससं एसोसियेशन जिसने अभी तक मान्यता के लिए अनुरोध नहीं किया है तथा अगुली छाप व्यूरो कलकत्ता के अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों के लिए सेन्ट्रल फिनार प्रिट व्यूरो एन० जी० ओ० के (एग्जीक्यूटिव) एसोसिएशन जिसने मान्यता के लिए अनुरोध किया है ।

जिन एसोसिएशनों ने मान्यता के लिए अनुरोध किया है उनके अनुरोधों की सरकार द्वारा जाच की जा रही है ।

#### **Setting up Ombudsman Type of Institution in India**

6200. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether there is any proposal with Government to set up Ombudsman type of institution in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): The Government have not yet taken a view on the question of setting up an Ombudsman type of institution.

#### **Setting up of Administrative Tribunals**

6201. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with Government to set up administrative tribunals under Article 323A of the Constitution; and

(b) if so, when the necessary legislation is proposed to be brought?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). The

question of setting up the Administrative Tribunals is under consideration of the Government.

#### Review of Sixth Plan

6202. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sixth Five Year Plan 1978—83 has been reviewed in the context of the progress made so far in its implementation;

(b) if so, what was the annual rate of growth achieved under the Plan during 1978-79 and 1979-80, in respect of industrial and agricultural production and how it compares with the targets laid down in the plan;

(c) what was the actual rate of growth in respect of per capita income and GNP during these years and how far it fell short of the targets; and

(d) whether Government propose to lay down revised targets in respect of these and other aspects for the rest of the plan period; if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TIWARI): (a) The Government has decided to give up the 1978—83 draft Plan and to formulate a new Sixth Five Year Plan for the period 1980—85.

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

#### Activities of Invention Promotion Board

6203. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the activities of Invention Promotion Board;

(b) whether a new invention has been brought to the notice of the Board; and

(c) the procedure being adopted by the Board to assess it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI

C. P. N. SINGH): (a) The Invention Promotion Board was merged with the National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) of India, 1973. The activities of NRDC now include the giving of prize awards and financial assistance to inventors for development of novel/interesting/technically feasible/commercially viable ideas; providing guidance to inventors in their patenting problem; holding invention essay and talent contests and publishing of monthly journal "Awishkar" (in Hindi) and "Invention Intelligence" (in English).

(b) During the year 1979-80, 114 cases were received for prize awards and 87 cases were received for financial assistance. During the same year 17 prizes were awarded and financial assistance was provided in 4 cases.

(c) NRDC receives applications from inventors about their inventions and these are first examined by NRDC. Thereafter, they are referred to experts in the field for an assessment following which the matter is placed for consideration and decision before the Prize Award and Financial Assistance Committee. Prize Awards are announced on the occasion of the Republic Day and Independence Day.

#### Filling up of Higher Posts by IPS Officers rather than by BSF Officers

6204. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a move to draft IPS Officers to the BSF for filling certain higher posts;

(b) if so, whether Government have assured that the IPS Officers have undergone the same type of vigorous training or orientation as the cadre officers of the BSF before taking their assignments in this Force; and

(c) if not, the reasons for which Government would like to have IPS Officers on deputation by disregarding the available talent in the BSF itself?

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

(a) IPS officers have manned certain higher posts in BSF since its inception and will continue to do so.

(b) The IPS officers also undergo hard training and are subjected to severe tests and competitions before they are selected. In addition, they, by their varied experience, are adept in the type of duties, officers in BSF are required to perform.

(c) By the nature of work of BSF and its charter of duties, a mixture of IPS officers, BSF officers and Army officers is considered essential to man senior positions in BSF.

**Army Welfare Housing Organisation  
Delhi**

**6205. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Army Welfare Housing Organisation was launched during 1978-79;

(b) whether the Organisation had offered accommodation to retired and serving Officers in Multi-storeyed complex to be completed in 1981-82 on a plot at Moti Bagh in New Delhi;

(c) whether several retired and serving army officers had deposited Rs. 40,000 each for accommodation in the above project;

(d) if so, how many army officers had made a deposit and the total amount collected by the Army Welfare Housing Organisation; and

(e) whether it is a fact that the DDA has gone back on the scheme and the money deposited by the retired and serving officers has been blocked without any accommodation?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH):** (a) to (e). Army Welfare Housing Organisation is a society registered under Societies

Registration Act, 1860. Ministry of Defence is, therefore, not concerned with its working.

**Change in Review Committee in Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation**

**6206. SHRI T. S. NEGI:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1112 on 18th June, 1980 regarding reversion in Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation and to state:

(a) whether the Board of Directors of Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation had constituted a Committee consisting of Chairman, Managing Director, Financial Controller and General Manager (Personnel) to review the cases of officials under EPT pattern reverted in 1978;

(b) whether the General Manager (Personnel) was later on substituted by Divisional Manager (Personnel) on the review committee without the approval of the Board of Directors;

(c) if so, whether the Divisional Manager (Personnel) has been delegated with the powers of General Manager (Personnel);

(d) if so, when and the number and date of relevant Office Order;

(e) the purpose of making the change and whether it was irregular; and

(f) if so, action taken in the matter?

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

(b) In the absence of General Manager (Personnel), the Officer on Special Duty & Divisional Manager (Personnel) who was directly responsible to the M.D. & Chairman in Personnel matters, was associated with the said Committee, the recommendations of which were approved by the Board of Directors.

(c) to (f). Questions do not arise.

**Defence Production Unit near Itarsi in Madhya Pradesh**

6207. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set up a defence production complex near Itarsi in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, what is its progress up till now;

(c) what is the capital outlay of this project; and

(d) by what time it is expected to be completed?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH):** (a) to (d). It would not be in public interest to divulge these informations.

**Foreign Fishing Trawlers Apprehended in India**

6208. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many fishing trawlers belonging to foreign countries have been apprehended in Indian waters during the last 5 years;

(b) how many have escaped after detection; and

(c) how much fine has been exacted from those that have been committed?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH):** (a) The Territorial Water, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone and Other Maritime Zones, Act, 1976 came into force with effect from 15-1-77 and since then a total of 115 foreign fishing trawlers have been apprehended in our Exclusive Economic Zone.

(b) 52 foreign fishing trawlers escaped after detection during this period.

(c) According to the present practice, unauthorised foreign fishing trawlers apprehended by the Coast Guard and the Indian Navy are handed over to the local police for prosecution and it is for the judicial courts in the State Governments to determine the quantum of punishment, if any, including fine, to be imposed on such trawlers.

**Implementation of Recommendations of Patel Commission**

6209. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what was the difference between the per capita income of U.P. and India as a whole on the one hand and what was the difference between the district of Ghazipur and U.P. on the other hand as found by the Study Group set up by the Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Mr. B. P. Patel popularly known as Patel Commission; and

(b) what is the difference in the per capita income of U.P. and India on the one hand and what was the difference between the district of Ghazipur and U.P. on the other hand on the basis of latest available figures?

**THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TIWARI):** (a) According to the Joint Study Team set up under the Chairmanship of Shri B. B. Patel, the per capita income in 1960-61 originating in Ghazipur district was Rs. 178.36 as compared to Rs. 261.33 for Uttar Pradesh. These figures are based on the estimates made in the Directorate of Economic & Statistics, Uttar Pradesh and indicate that the per capita income in Ghazipur was lower than that for Uttar Pradesh. While the study team's report does not indicate the comparable figures for India as a whole, the estimates

made by C.S.O. for the per capita income of India at current prices indicates that it was Rs. 305.60 in 1960-61. It is to be noted that because of differences in methodology, the national and State income figures are not strictly comparable.

(b) According to the latest estimates available for 1978-79, the per capita incomes of India and Uttar Pradesh at current prices were Rs. 1249 and Rs. 930 and at constant prices (1970-71) Rs. 712 and Rs. 509 respectively. The estimates of per capita income for Ghazipur are not available, as districtwise estimates of per capita income are not available for the country. As indicated in the reply at (a) the national and State income figures are not strictly comparable.

**Aircrafts used by P.M. during Assembly Elections**

6210. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the figures regarding the total number of aircrafts of the Indian Air Force, category-wise, used by the Prime Minister for the Congress (I) Party campaigning for the State Legislative Assemblies' elections since the notifications for these elections were issued on April 25 to the end of May;

(b) the number of kilometres traversed by each category of the aircraft; and

(c) the number of new helipads constructed for use during this period, and the head under which the cost of their construction has been debited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). Type of aircraft, their number and the

distance travelled in each category is given below:—

Type of aircraft/helicopter	Number	KMs covered	Kms
TU— 124 aircraft	2	16362	
HS— 748 aircraft	6	6724	
Mi— 8 helicopter	17	18012	
Chetak helicopter	2	360	

(c) Construction of new helipads, where necessary, is done by the concerned State Government and therefore Government of India do not have any information in this regard.

**Representations from Assistants for Fixation of Seniority for Promotion of Section Officers**

6211. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the Supreme Court decision on the writ petition filed by an Assistant in 1976, several other Assistants represented to demand fixation of their seniority vis-a-vis those appointed on the basis of selection tests strictly from the date they are working as Assistants for purposes of promotion to the post of Section Officers;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken thereon; if so, the details thereof; and whether revised seniority lists have been or are being issued in the light thereof;

(c) the reasons for delay in fixing their seniority and issuance of fresh seniority lists in the light of the Supreme Court verdict; and

(d) the number of Assistants who have retired as such since 1976, while staff awaiting fixation of their seniority for promotion in view of the said verdict?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATA-SUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Some representations from Assistants have been received for fixation of seniority according to the following order of the Supreme Court dated 10-12-79:—

"We are not inclined to pass any specific order in this case specially in the light of the Attorney General's report. Certainly the petitioners' difficulty in going to the Writ Court over again may be obviated if only the Central Government would consider any representation made by the petitioners in the light of the legal opinion, it may take either from Phadke or Attorney General. We are sure that the Government will give fair consideration and make just directions." As per directions above the representations so far received have been referred alongwith other necessary papers to the Senior Government advocate (Shri Phadka) for obtaining legal opinion, which is still awaited. Further action will be taken on receipt of the legal opinion.

(d) The number of such Assistants, if any, will be known only when a decision is taken in the matter on receipt of the advice of the Senior Government advocate.

**STATEMENT CORRECTING THE REPLY TO USQ NO. 3491 DT. 9-7-1980 RE. WORKING OF BHARAT ELECTRONICS AT GHAZIABAD AND AT BANGALORE**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): In the last line of answer given to part (a) of the Unstarred Question No. 3491 in the Lok Sabha on 9th July, 1980, regarding working of Bharat Electronics at Ghaziabad and at Bangalore, the words "September 1979" should be read as "September, 1978".

2. The above inaccuracy in the answer to part (a) of the said Unstarred Question occurred owing to a typographical error.

3. Necessary action to correct the answer was initiated as soon as the discrepancy in the reply came to notice.

—  
**12.42 hrs.**

**RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE**

MR. SPEAKER: On 25th July, 1980, Shri Mani Ram Bagri gave notice of a question of privilege that *Patriot*, an English daily of New Delhi, in its issue dated 25 July, 1980, while reporting about the proceedings of the House regarding notice of adjournment motion on the deterioration of law and order situation in the Capital had misreported the party affiliation of Shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap. Shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap, who is the leader of the Janata (S) (Raj Narain) Group in Lok Sabha was shown as belonging to Lok Dal.

I had taken up the matter with the Editor of *Patriot*. In his reply, the Editor has expressed his sincere regrets for the mistake. He has also published a correction in the *Patriot* of 30 July, 1980.

The regret expressed by the Editor of *Patriot* may be accepted and the matter may be treated as closed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have given a notice of privilege motion against the Finance Minister, Shri R. Venkataraman for misleading the House on Pitts aircraft.

MR. SPEAKER: I have referred it to him.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, the jute prices in West Bengal have collapsed. The

price has come down to Rs. 120/- per quintal.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed something on this—may be 377.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN (Kanpur): Sir, I have given a notice of breach of privilege against Indian Express and sensationalist Arun Shourie for writing an article... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is under my consideration.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: The parliamentary convention is that when the matter relates to a published article then you need not ask for a clarification. You can refer it direct to the privileges committee.

MR. SPEAKER: I have just received it. I cannot give it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, my privilege motion against Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri is there with you over 20 days. I also gave another privilege motion against Shri P. Shiv Shankar.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't worry. I take immediate steps. You look towards me instead of looking up.

(Interruptions) \*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record anything...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Sir, a number of notices have been given to you on Kashmir. Are you going to allow a discussion?

MR. SPEAKER: No.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : ये रा प्रिविलेज मोक्षन हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: I have taken notice of your privilege motion.

12.43 hrs...

\*\*Not recorded.

1745 LS—7.

12.43 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF BRAITHWAITE AND COMPANY LTD. CALCUTTA FOR 1977-78 AND A NOTIFICATION UNDER INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT, 1951.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): 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) A statement regarding Review by Government on the working of the Braithwaite and Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Braithwaite and Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1977-78 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1177/80].

(2) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 145(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th March, 1980 regarding continuance of control over the management of Messrs Krishna Silicate and Glass Works Limited, Calcutta, under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1178/80].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951 REPORT OF COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY INTO THE ALLEGED LATHI-CHARGE ON BLIND ON 16-3-80 AND A MEMORANDUM OF ACTION TAKEN THEREON.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND

DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATA-SUBBAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) First Amendment Regulation, 1980 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 399(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th July, 1980.

(ii) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 400(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th July, 1980.

(iii) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 402(E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th July, 1980.

(iv) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 403(E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th July, 1980.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1179/80].

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952:—

(i) Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the alleged lathi charge on blind on 16th March, 1980 on the Parliament Street, New Delhi.

(ii) Memorandum of Action taken on the above Report (Hindi and English versions)

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1180/80].

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS ASSOCIATION, CALCUTTA FOR 1979

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Science Congress Association, Calcutta, for the year 1979 along with Audited Accounts.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding review by the Government and reasons for delay in laying the Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1181/80].

12.45 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS  
SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras North): Sir, I beg to present the Seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) REPORTED DECISION OF CHINA TO HELP PAKISTAN IN DEVELOPMENT AND TEST FIRING OF ITS FIRST NUCLEAR DEVICE

SHRI V. N. GADGIL (Pune): The Weekly 'Sun' published from New Delhi, in its issue dated the 19th July, has published a news item to the effect that China had decided to help Pakistan in development and test firing its first nuclear device. A team of top Chinese nuclear scientists is visiting Islamabad for preliminary discussions to be followed by an inspection of the Pakistan Nuclear Project Organisation, on facilities, equipment and tentative sites for the first

test of the so-called Islamic bomb. The report further mentions about funds for Arab countries notably in the Gulf Region. Hardware has been acquired by several devious and indigenous means from different firms from the West European countries, through private companies, unconcerned about any aspect, except commercial. This is a serious development which is likely to alter basically the security environment of our country. It may require us to make a fundamental change in our basic defence policy and defence strategy. I would, therefore, request the Government to give their reactions in the matter.

**(ii) REPORTED DIFFICULTIES IN RELEASE OF BENGALI FILMS**

**PROF. RUP CHAND PAL** (Hooghly): A large number of Bengali films are not getting 'release' even after waiting for months together after securing censorship certificates. Even films prepared under direct help and patronage of West Bengal Government are having the same fate. In the last 3 years the West Bengal Government has given lakhs of rupees as grant for preparing about a dozen Bengali films. They are also having the same fate. Some of them are done by Film Directors of international repute. Some of the producers have spent 30 to 40 lakhs of rupees for their films. They are also not finding distribution chain. Nor do they find any hope that they would be released in the near future. The fate of thousands of persons and their families connected with Bengali film industry is at stake. The West Bengal Government has proposed certain steps to correct the distortion prevailing as a result of the attitude of the hall owners. The West Bengal Government has also prepared a Draft Bill. A number of deputations and Memoranda to the above effect have urged the Central Government to come forward with a solution of the above serious problem. The Central Government is urged to take suitable steps to solve the serious problem of Bengal Film Industry and favourably

respond at an early date to the West Bengal Government's move with regard to the above. The Central Government is also urged to clear the Draft Bill for compulsory screening of Bengali films at an early date.

**(iii) REPORTED INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE BY WORKERS OF A TRADE UNION AGAINST OTHER WORKERS IN SOME PARTS OF KERALA**

**SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL** (Muvattupuzha): The Law and order situation in Kerala State is fast deteriorating. The workers of a trade union and anti-social elements are on the rampage and taking law in their hands. Police are mere spectators. Recently many disturbing incidents occurred in my constituency Muvattupuzha in Ernakulam and Kottayam districts. During last month at Kanjirappilly, workers of a Trade Union threw stones at the shops and attacked merchants and stabbed opposition party workers. This took place in the presence of police personnel. Again, during the second week of July, a small match factory at Piravom was attacked and workers and the proprietor's wife were severely beaten up by the workers of the trade union in spite of an earlier order from Keral High Court to the police officers, to give protection to the factory and the owner. During the last week at Muvattupuzha, there was a street fight between two groups of workers of a trade union in the presence of police, and many are hospitalised. Many shops are destroyed and the Merchants' Association President and Secretary, a Police constable and many people are injured. There was complete hartal in the town for many days. Merchants are afraid to open their shops. No culprits have been arrested. During these three occasions all the opposition party members in the Kerala Assembly walked out protesting.

I am bringing this fact to the notice of the Government of India so that

[Shri George Joseph Mundackal]

the Minister of Home Affairs may make a statement thereon and inform the House as to the steps he contemplates, to prevent a breakdown of law and order in the State of Kerala.

**(iv) REPORTED KILLING OF SEVEN PERSONS IN VILLAGE VENUPUR IN AZAMGARH**

**श्री छांगुर राम (लालगंज) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश में कानून और व्यवस्था नाम की कोई चीज नहीं रह गई है। लोगों का जान माल बिल्कुल असुरक्षित हो गया है।

इसका ताजा उदाहरण मेरे क्षेत्र में घटित एक भयावह घटना है जिसमें एक ही परिवार के सात व्यक्तियों की एक ही रात में हत्या कर दी गई, जिसमें अबोध और नाबालिक बच्चे थे। घटना का विवरण इस प्रकार है :

दिनांक 22/23 जूलाई की रात में ग्राम बैनपुर बाना में हनगर, जिला आजमगढ़ में देश सिंह और उनकी पत्नी तथा तीन अबोध और नाबालिक सड़के और दो लड़कियों का गला काट कर हत्या कर दी गई। इस प्रकार की भयानक घटना को देख कर क्षेत्र में यथ और आतंक का बातावरण फैला हुआ है। आज तक पुलिस और खुफिया विभाग जैसे महानतम अपराध का पता लगाने में असमर्थ हैं। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को आदेश दे कि इस घटना की उच्चतरीय जांच कराये।

**(v) REPORTED SHORTAGE OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES IN MIZORAM**

**DR. R. ROTHUAMA (Mizoram) :** Sir, I would like to bring the following matter to the notice of the concerned Minister and to the House under Rule 377.

There have been acute scarcity of supply of essential commodities—Rice, salt, M.oil, sugar, diesel, petrol and kerosene for the last five months throughout Mizoram.

In his reply to my unstarred question the Hon'ble Minister for Civil Supplies stated that supply essential commodities to Mizoram from January to June 1980 were—rice 40,000 tonnes, sugar 171 tonnes, salt 2000 tonnes, rape seed oil 100 m. tonnes.

The factual position in Mizoram during the period from January to June, 1980 is that salts, sugar, rape seed oil were not at all available at Government controlled rate through public distribution Agencies anywhere in Mizoram. I personally know that salt was being sold at Rs. 5 per kg. from January to June 1980, in blackmarkets, rape seed oil, sugar were not available at all except through blackmarkets. Even F.C.I. rice was not available through Fair Price Shops from February to May, 1980. Kerosene and petrol are out of reach for the general public even for carrying materials of co-operative societies meant for the village.

Members of Cooperative Society, N. Vanlaipha constituency met me personally in May, 1980 and narrated to me their utter inability to get petrol from the Government depots for carrying materials meant for N. Vanlaipha constituency. On the other hand, I personally saw that diesel and petrol are not the problems for any officials in Mizoram for sending and bringing their children to and from schools by Government vehicles. Yet diesel and petrol are being sold in villages and towns through black markets at Rs. 10-15 per litre by some local people connected with the Ministry.

I got reliable information from one of the sitting MLAs of Mizoram that salt and sugar received from the Central Government are being purchased in bulks immediately on arrival to Aizawl town by big businessmen and merchants having intimate link with the present Ministry. In turn these items are being resold in blackmarkets through their agents in towns and villages at extremely high prices. Salt costs Rs. 5 per kg. sugar Rs. 10 per kg.

Even now one Rajya Sabha M.P. Shri Lalsawia who arrived yesterday immediately informed me that rice, sugar, kerosene, rape seed oil are not available at all in Aizawl, capital of

Mizoram except through open markets at exorbitant prices.

Due to complete failure of harvest as a result of severe drought last year, I personally saw in course of my tours to the interior areas that several villages within the constituencies of Khawbung, Ngopa, N. Vanlaiphai, Sialsuk, Sangau, people practically live mainly on roots, fruits of the jungle trees. They were reduced to near starvations.

In the light of the deteriorating conditions brought about by famine like conditions in Mizoram, I asked the Hon'ble Minister to make comprehensive assessment of the situation, prevailing in Mizoram with regards to the position of essential commodities supply by sending out:—

(1) High level officials team of his Ministry to the present working of public distribution system in Mizoram.

(2) To bring to book all those officials and big businessmen involved who have been indulging in black-marketeerings, profiteering, hoarding, racketeerings and mal-practices at the cost of the common people and strong deterrent action thereof.

(3) To effectively revitalise the working of public distribution systems throughout Mizoram and to strictly ensure distribution of such essential commodities to the general public at Government controlled rate.

**(vi) NEED FOR PETRO-CHEMICALS PROJECTS IN KERALA**

**SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam):** Sir, under Rule 377, I am making statement.

Kerala has the infrastructure for petro-chemical industry. We have been requesting for petro-chemical projects such as Caprolactum Aromatics and Phenol projects. If these projects are not sanctioned and imple-

mented, Kerala will be facing serious economic and social crisis. The caprolactum unit will cost less if it is granted to FACT and also the aromatic unit will cost much less if it is granted to Cochin Refinery. These units are highly economical and viable propositions, benefiting the entire nation. Many industries will bloom in the South. Therefore, I am requesting the hon. Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals to meet this demand of the public of Kerala State and grant Petro-Chemical Projects of FACT. Cochin Refineries and other units without further delay.

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):** The hon. Member has asked certain particulars about the projects. About the projects, I am in a position to give him certain information, if you permit me to make a statement.

The hon. Member Shri Xavier Arakal has dwelt upon the needs of setting up petro-chemical projects such as caprolactum projects, Aromatic project and Phenol project unit in Kerala. So far as the proposal for setting up of a Caprolactum units is concerned, I am glad to inform the House and also the Member that we have tentatively decided to permit the setting up of 30,000 tonnes per annum caprolactum plant\* by FACT Udyog Mandal as diversification of the activities of the Company. The feasibility report for the project is being updated for obtaining investment, approval, etc. Government is also aware of the potentialities of putting up an Aromatics project in Kerala at Cochin. A site selection Committee is presently engaged in studying various aspects of such proposals and as soon as the study is completed, the Government will be able to take a final view of the matter. I may say that Government will give due consideration to the case of Kerala. I am also glad to inform the House that the Government have already accorded investment approval for setting up in Cochin (Kerala) a 40,000 tonnes per

[Shri Veerendra Patil]

annum project for the manufacture of Phenol. The Hindustan Organic Chemicals is implementing the project and they have already initiated action on the project.

**SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL:** I would like to thank the hon. Minister on behalf of the people of Kerala.

**(vii) REPORTED CRASH OF RAW JUTE PRICES** /

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY** (Mid-napore): Under Rule 377, I am making a statement.

A very serious situation has arisen in West Bengal due to total crash of raw jute prices at the very onset of harvesting season. Price per quintal of raw jute has crashed to Rs. 120 or even less. All the peasant organisations of West Bengal demanded that the minimum price of raw jute be fixed at Rs. 300 per quintal. The support price declared by the Government is Rs. 160 per quintal. Full harvest is yet to begin. Even then the price has gone below Rs. 120 i.e., even below the support price. Jute Corporation of India is neither making commercial purchase nor buying at support price. Reserve Bank of India is refusing to advance adequate money to JCI even for buying at support price. While RBI has advanced Rs. 200 crores to the Cotton Corporation of India neither the JCI nor the West Bengal Government is getting the necessary money from the RBI while Cotton Corporation of India goes for monopoly purchase of cotton, the JCI buys only a small fraction of the crop normally. The Government of West Bengal and most of the peasant organisations are demanding that the JCI must buy 20 lakh bales.

Unless immediately arrangement be made for JCI's large scale adequate advance for that several lakhs of jute growers will be completely ruined. Minister of Commerce has to act immediately to save the situation.

**13.00 hrs.**

**(viii) FACILITIES TO ENCOURAGE SPORTS IN INDIA**

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO** (Mormugao): Sir, under Rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter:

The Olympic hockey gold medal which India lost 12 years ago at Mexico, returned to its original home yesterday. India managed to conquer Spain by four goals to three in the hockey final of the Moscow Games at the Dynamo Stadium in the capital of the USSR. This is a proud moment for the country. According to reports which have reached here, India played a faultless game and even the rival team acknowledged that the Indians fully deserved the victory. Let us all hope that this victory will start a renaissance in Indian hockey. One also hopes that much more encouragement and facilities will be given by Government to sportsmen and sports institutions throughout the country, so that our sportsmen may compete on equal footing with their counterparts from foreign countries.

I warmly congratulate the victorious and young team led by Bhaskaran which has brought much-coveted laurels to our country, and has definitely given a big morale booster to all our citizens interested in sports.

**13.01 hrs.**

**FINANCE (No. 2) BILL, 1980—contd.**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri R. Venkataraman on the 24th July, 1980, namely:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1980-81, be taken into consideration."

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE**

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I have to make a submission, Sir. Yesterday also, I made a submission to you and to the House, that the time for the general discussion may be extended by 2 hours, since there are a large number of people from all sides who want to participate. 11 hours are over now, and there is only one hour left, according to the previous schedule. The time may be extended by another hour, so that it may help all the Members. The Minister may reply after the discussion is over, at 3 o'clock.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time for discussion by 2 more hours?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But every hon. Member will have to stick to time, because we cannot have one more extension. Now Mr. Krishan Dutt.

श्री कृष्ण दत्त (शिमला) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कल यह अर्जन कर रहा था कि पब्लिक मैट्टर में हम को जो धारा पड़ रहा है, उसका सब से बड़ा कूरण यह है कि पब्लिक मैट्टर का इन्तजामिया ढाचा ठीक नहीं है। प्रदेशों में जो भी सरकारी कारबाने लगे हुए हैं, उन में भी धारा हो रहा है। मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि एक तो सब कारबानों के उत्पादन के टारगेट मुकर्रर किए जायें, और दूसरे, इस वक्त उनका इन्तजाम करने वाले आई० १० प्र० आकियर हैं, उनकी जगह पर टैक्निकल आकियर्स लगायें जायें ताकि कारबानों की ठीक तरह से चलाया जा सके।

हमारे हिमाचल प्रदेश में कोई बड़ा उद्योग नहीं है। मैं भारत सरकार से मार्ग करूँगा कि वहाँ पर भारी उद्योग लगाने की तरफ खास ध्यान दिया जाये।

हमारे यहाँ हिमाचल प्रदेश में जमीदारों की आमदनी का जरिया अफीम बोना था। उन को सरकार ने बन्द कर दिया है, जब कि १० प्र० के पहाड़ी लाकों में उसे बोया जाता है। अगर हिमाचल प्रदेश में अफीम की कास्त की जाजन दे दी जाये, तो लोगों की आमदनी बढ़ सकेगी। आप जानते हैं कि जेती बाड़ी करने

वाले लोगों को दबावियों पर बड़ा भारी खर्च करना पड़ता है, जो कि वे नहीं कर सकते हैं। अफीम एक ऐसी कास्त है कि कसलों को खाने वाले कोडे उससे तबाह हो जाते हैं। इसमें हिमाचल प्रदेश के किसान अच्छी आमदनी कर लेते थे। हमारे यहाँ सिंमोर, शिमला और नाहन जिलों में अफीम की कास्त होती थी। हिमाचल प्रदेश की विधान सभा ने भी मृत्तिकृत तौर पर यह फैसला किया था कि भारत सरकार हमें अफीम बोने की इजाजत दे।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में भारी पलड़ज आ रहे हैं। भ्राज भी अखबार में छापा है कि शिमला डिस्ट्रिक्ट रोडू तहसील के तीन गावों को पलड़ से बड़ा भारी खतरा पैदा हो गया है। और राज्य सरकार को वहाँ के लोगों को सुश्क्रित जगहों में भेजने के लिए इन्तजाम करना पड़ेगा। पुरजालों, टुनाना, और चिलड़ा गाव पलड़ की वजह से बहुत खतरे में हैं। बड़ी भारी बारिस की वजह से इस इलाके के सारे गाव पलड़ की चपेट में पड़ा गया है। सारे गाव इस सूरत में हैं कि वे कभी भी बरबाद हो सकते हैं। मैं मार्ग करूँगा कि इन गावों को महायता दी जाये ताकि यहाँ के लोग ठीक ठग से आबाद हो सकें।

हमारे नाहन जिले के अन्दर एक फाउट्री है जो धाटे में जा रही थी जनता पार्टी के राज में। भ्राज उसके ऊपर आडिट बैठाया गया तो लाखों का घपला मिला। आइ पी एस अफमर को उसका मैनेजमेंट करने के लिए बैठाया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जहाँ टेक्निकल आदमी लगाना चाहिए वहा आइ पी एस को लगाने की क्या जरूरत थी? आज वहा धर लेवर को काम नहीं मिल रहा है। पढ़े-लिखे नौजंवान बेकार हो रहे हैं। मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करूँगा कि जो इस तरह के उद्योग है उसमें खास तौर से जे हरिजन हैं, द्राइबल है उनको ज्यादा मौका दिया जाए। छोटे-छोटे उद्योग लगाने का और उनको ज्यादा फाइनेंस दिया जाय। जहाँ भी कोई कच्चा माल मिल सकता है उसके अनुसार वहा उद्योग लगाए जाये ताकि वे लोग अपनी तरक्की कर सकें।

जो रिपोर्ट हमें पढ़ने को मिलती है उससे यह मालूम पड़ता है कि अभी भी हमारे देश और प्रदेश की हालत ऐसी है कि सर्विसेज में हरिजन और द्राइबल्स की जो भर्ती करनी है वह पूरी नहीं है। मैं मार्ग करूँगा कि इसके लिए उचित कदम उठाया जाए। यह जब तक पूरा नहीं होगा तब तक हिमाचल शासन ठीक तरह से यह कहुलाने का हकदार नहीं है कि हम द्राइबल्स और शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की मदद कर रहे हैं। मैं बिन्दी करूँगा कि इसकी तरफ खास तौर से तबड़जह दी जाय। भ्राज हरिजनों पर या द्राइबल्ज पर अत्याचार हो हैं तो उसके लिए पुलिस

## [धीरुद्धन दत]

हरिजन और द्राइबल्स आने चाहिए ताकि उन लोगों को अपनी रक्षा करने का मौका मिले।

जहां तक जूडिशियल सर्विस का ताल्लुक है, राज्य सरकारों को हिदायत की जानी चाहिए कि उनके यहां हरिजन और द्राइबल्स जो पड़े-लिखे हैं उनको वह ज्यादा मौका दें जज और जूडिशियल मैजिस्ट्रेट बनने का ताकि वे कम से कम उनकी भाषा और उनकी बात को समझ सकें। हमारे प्रदेश में जनता पार्टी का राज आया तो उन्होंने वहां पर जो जूडिशियल मैजिस्ट्रेट और जज हरिजन थे उनको हटा दिया। मैं अब दे रहा हूं कि एक श्री रामलाल सब-जज थे, उनको हटाया गया और एक श्री अट्टी थे उनको हटाया गया। जो जज तरक्की के लिए हकदार थे जो हाईकोर्ट के जज बन सकते थे उनको इग्नोर किया गया। मैं समझता हूं कि आज भारत सरकार इस तरफ तवज्ज्ञ है और जो जनता रिजीम में हटाए गए उनको दोबारा बहाल किया जाए। उनके खिलाफ कोई इल्जाम हो तो बेशक उनको न रखें लेकिन केवल यह कह कर कि ये हरिजन हैं, उनको निकाल दिया जाए, यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। तो इस तरफ भी तवज्ज्ञ ही जाए।

आज हमारे प्रदेश की दुर्दशा इस तरह से है कि हमारे पहाड़ में पानी है, पानी के साथ में नदियां हैं, उन पर बड़े बड़े डैम बनाए जाते हैं ताकि हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोग ही नहीं बल्कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लोग बिजली से फायदा उठा सकें। लेकिन हमारे यहां बिजली की कमी है। हमारे यहां बिजली बहुत जल्दी है क्योंकि हिमाचल प्रदेश में कोई ज्यादा एजीटेशन नहीं होते, कोई ज्यादा गड़बड़ी पैदा नहीं होती। किसी और प्रदेश में जायें तो वहां चोरी डंकती और खन खराकी बहुत ज्यादा होती है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में यह बात नहीं है। तो इस तरफ खास तवज्ज्ञ ही जाए।

हमारे यहां सेब होता है, डालू होता है। लेकिन जमीदारों की वह भारी कफल बरबाद हो जाती है। उसके लिए वहां बोडका बनाने का लाइसेंस दिया जाए ताकि अगर यहां उसका इस्तेमाल न हो सके किसी बजह से तो बाहर की कंट्री को उसे सप्लाई किया जाए। इस तरह से जो कच्चा माल वहां पैदा होता है उसका प्रयोग वहीं हो जायेगा और उससे लोग अपना माली हालत बेहतर कर सकेंगे।

जहां इस बजट ने गरीब लोगों को फायदा पहुंचाया वहीं मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि पिछली सरकार के जितने भी कार्य थे वह आज इस सरकार को संभालने पड़े रहे हैं। इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि स्थिति में कुछ सुधार हुआ है लेकिन कुछ लोग इस से मुनमईन नहीं हैं। वे यहते हैं कि यह बजट खोखला बजट है और यह ठीक नहीं है। कुछ लोग यह कहते

हैं कि यह बिरला और टाटा को फायदा देने वाला बजट है। ऐसी बात नहीं है। कोई भी सरकार होती, इस तरह का बजट पेश नहीं हो सकता था जिस तरह से माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने संतुलित बजट पेश किया है। यह काबिले नामीक बात है। लेकिन साथ साथ मैं यह कहता चाहता हूं कि जहां से ये सारी बातें अपोजीशन ने कहीं वहां वे भल गये कि शाह कमीशन पर कितना रुपया खर्च आया। और कितने रुपये का खर्च उन दरखास्तों पर आया जो शाह कमीशन के द्वारा डाक के जरिए से मंगाई गई? 48 हजार एस्ट्रीकेशन्स शाह कमीशन में आई। इस तरह से कमीशन्स की ही सारी सरकार बन गई आपको याद होगा कि जब इमजेन्सी थी तो सरिए का भाव 140 ह० क्वीन्टल था और इंट का एक ट्रक पहाड़ में पांच सौ रुपये में आता था। लेकिन आज पहाड़ में एक ट्रक 150० रुपए का मिलता है और सरिए का भाव साढ़े चार सौ रुपए बोटल हो गया है। जनता पार्टी की सरकार बड़े बड़े समीदारों को फायदा पहुंचाने वाली सरकार थी। अब हमारी सरकार को चाहिए कि बीस मूली कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत गरीब लोगों को फायदा पहुंचाने के लिए कदम उठाएं ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा गरीब लोगों को फायदा पहुंच सके। हमारे भेनिफेस्टो में भी कहा गया है कि हम गरीब लोगों को ऊपर उठायेंगे इसलिए हमें अब उस बात को पूरा करना है। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि जहां भी जिसको जमीन नहीं मिली है वह उसको दी जाए। जिसको जहां कर्जा नहीं मिला है उसकी व्यवस्था की जाए। जो ठीक आदमी हैं उनको कर्जा दिया जाए। ये बड़े बड़े समयिदारों से हमदर्दी रखने वाले लोग कहते हैं कि वे गरीबों के खैर-खाह हैं लेकिन ये हमेशा ही समयिदारों की वकालत करते रहे हैं। केवल हमारी पार्टी ही गरीबों का ख्याल रखती है। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि इस बजट के साथ हमारे मुल्क के लोगों की आस्था है और ममी इस बजट की नारीक करते हैं। इनको ही इस बजट में बुराई नजर आती है। इनको अपने पिछ्ले खोखलेपन का पता नहीं है

मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूं और साथ ही आपको भी धन्यवाद देता हूं।

**धीरुद्धन सिंह (फूलपुर) :** उपायक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी आज्ञा से फाइनेन्स विभाग का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हूं। शासक दल की कथनी और करनी में उतना ही अन्तर हैं जितना कि धरती और आकाश में है। ये लोग समाजवादी बनने का बड़ा आडम्बर करते हैं। इन्हें अपने हर काम में समाजवाद नजर आता है। कोई भी काम ये करेंगे तो आगे आगे समाजवाद चलेगा और पीछे पीछे इनका काम उसका अनुसरण करेगा। इसी समाजवाद का जब इन्हें काफी नशा सवार था तो आजादी के। दूसरे

सब से काले दिनों में, जब इनको अपने को समाजवादी दिखाने की धून सवार हुई, जब अपने स्वार्थ के बसीमूत होकर संविधान की धाराओं को तहस-नहस करने की धून इनके नेता को सवार हुई, उसी समाजवाद को दिखाने के लिए कि हम कितने बड़े समाजवादी हैं, जब संविधान की धाराओं को अपने निर्जी स्वार्थों के लिए तहस-नहस किया जा रहा था तो समाजवाद को लाने के लिए इन्होंने प्रिएम्बल की भी चेंज कर दिया—प्रिएम्बल में सावरेन डिमोक्रेटिक रिपब्लिक के स्थान पर सावरेन सोशलिस्ट सेक्युलर डिमोक्रेटिक रिपब्लिक कर दिया।

मान्यवर, इनके नेता का विश्वास ऐसे कामों में है जिनमें चमक-दमक ज्यादा हो, आकर्षण ज्यादा हो, लोग आसानी से गुमराह हो जाये लेकिन काम के परिणाम से इनका कोई बास्ता नहीं है। जिस समय देश में एक योजनाबद्ध विकास का कार्यक्रम चल रहा था और हर स्तर पर छोटी-बड़ी योजनायें बनी थीं जिनके अन्तर्गत कार्य चल रहा था तब बीस सूनी कार्यक्रम कहा से आ गया जिसकी माला ये जोड़न पर्यन्त जपते रहेंगे। इनकी मनोभावना ऐसे काम करने की है जिनमें आकर्षण हो तो लेकिन कोई ठोस काम न हो। उसी मनोभावना की कड़ी में यह बजट भी है। वित मवां जो ने बड़े आकर्षक ढग से पेश किया है जिससे आम जनना सम्माहित हो जाए। लेकिन सम्मोहन की वह खुमारी अब उत्तर रही है और बजट का अपलो चेहरा समने आ गया है। इस बजट को चाहे जो कहा जाए, लेकिन इसको समाजवादी बजट किसी भी तरह से नहीं कहा जा सकता है। इस बजट में आम आदमी के लिए कोई बात नहीं कही गई है। इस देश में आज भी 50 करोड़ से अधिक लोग पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे, गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं, इस बजट में उनके लिए कुछ नहीं कहा गया है। वित मवी जी के मामने सिर्फ सफेदपीश लोग और सैलरीड लोग ही हैं। जैसे जैसे महाई बढ़ती है, वैसे-वैसे उन लोगों के डीयरनेम एलाउन्स में बढ़ती है जाती है, बस वही लोग इनको दिखाई देते हैं। लेकिन उन गरीब लोगों के लिए इस बजट में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है, जिनकी रोजी-रोटी का, जिनके भोजन का कोई ठिकाना नहीं है।

मान्यवर, इस देश का सब से महत्वपूर्ण व्यवसाय कृषि है। जैसा हम जानते हैं कि कृषि व्यवसाय से लगभग 50 प्रतिशत नेशनल इनकम होती है और करीब 70 कौटुम्बी लोग अपनी रोजी-रोटी कृषि से प्राप्त करते हैं। अभी कल ही हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी जवाब दे रहे थे कि जहां तक निर्यात का प्रश्न है, करीब 11 हजार करोड़ क० से अधिक मूल्य की कृषि वस्तुएँ विदेशों की निर्यात की जाती हैं। ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण कृषि व्यवसाय की ओर हमारे मंत्री जी को अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिए। माननीय राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने भी पिछले

23 जनवरी को अपने अभिभाषण में पढ़ा था कि किसानों और कृषि व्यवसाय से सम्बन्धित लोगों को आवश्यक इनपुट्स बगैरह काफी मात्रा में देने जिससे उत्पादन में किसी प्रकार की कमी न हो। लेकिन 9 जन, को इस प्रधिवेशन के शुरू होने से एक दो दिन पहले सरकार ने पैट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स डीजल, खनिज तेलों के दामों में बढ़ि कर दी और साथ ही खाद के दामों में भी बढ़ि कर दी, उस से कृषि व्यवसाय को बहुत धक्का लगा है। इस मूल्य बढ़ि से किसानों की कमर टूट गई है। मान्यवर, यह किसी से छिपी हुई बात नहीं है कि खनिज तेलों का चाहे कृषि का व्यवसाय हो या अन्य उद्योग हो, बहुत प्रभा और महत्व होता है। जब खनिज तेलों का मूल्य बढ़ेगा, तो तमाम वस्तुओं की कीमत बढ़ जायेगी, क्योंकि खनिज तेलों की मूल्य बढ़ि से उत्पादित वस्तुओं की कीमत में बढ़ि हो जाती है। उनके ट्रास्पोर्टेशन के व्यय भी बढ़ होती है। जिसकी बजह से तमाम मूल्यों में बढ़ि हो जाया करती है। इससे हमारे देश को अर्थ-व्यवस्था को एक बहुत बड़ा अधार पहुंचा है, इसको तरक सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

सरकार को इस बात का भी ख्याल रखना चाहिए कि वह अपने ही देश में अधिक से अधिक खनिज तेलों के उत्पादन की व्यवस्था करें और विदेशों से आयात करने के लिए अधिक निर्भर रहना पड़े, क्योंकि अपने देश की जो 31.80 मिलीयन टन रिफाइनिंग कैपेसिटी है, उसको भी हम पूरा नहीं कर पाते हैं। हम अपने देश में मुश्किल में 11.73 मिलीयन टन कूड़ आयल पैदा करते हैं, और पिछले वर्ष हमने 16.2 मिलियन टन कूड़ आयल इस्पोर्ट किया है, इस इस्पोर्ट को भी कम किया जाना चाहिए और अपने देश में खनिज तेलों के उत्पादन पर ज्यादा जोर दिया जाना चाहिए।

असम में खनिज तेल काफी अधिक मात्रा में मिलता है, लेकिन वहा जो स्थिति आज चल रही है उस से दिक्कत पैदा हो रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वहां की समस्या को बातचीत के द्वारा आपस में बैठ कर हल किया जाना चाहिये। हमारे मंत्री जी ने, जहां तक मुझे ध्यान पड़ता है पिछले सप्ताह बतलाया था कि असम के एजीटेशन से आयल-फंट पर करीब चार-पांच सौ करोड़ हृपये का नुकसान हो चुका है। हमारे यहां खनिज तेल की फिजूलचर्ची भी बहुत अधिक होती है। लोग पिकनिक और दूसरे मनोरंजन में भी तेल का काफी दुरुपयोग करते हैं इस को ढूँढ़ता के साथ रोका जाना चाहिये।

सरकारी विभागों में भी पैट्रोल और डीजल का बड़ा दुरुपयोग होता है। पिछले सप्ताह जब यह प्रश्न यहा आया था और माननीय पैट्रोलियम मंत्री जी से पूछा गया कि सरकारी विभागों में तेल की खपत के क्या आंकड़े हैं, तब उन्होंने इस को बतलाने में अपनी असमर्थता जाहिर की थी। मुझे ताज़ज़ब है कि सरकारी विभागों में तेल कितना खर्च होता है, इसके आंकड़े

## [श्री० बी० बी० सिंह]

सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। इन आंकड़ों की अनुपस्थिति में किस प्रकार उन में सुधार लाया जा सकता है—यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है। इसलिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि सरकारी विभागों में तेल की जितनी खपत है या जो उस का बजट है, उस के सही-सही आंकड़े मालूम होने चाहिये, जिस से उस पर संयम लाया जा सके और फिलूखर्ची को रोका जा सके।

खनिज तेलों के साथ साथ आपने रासायनिक खादों की कीमतों में जो वृद्धि की है उस से हमारे किसानों को बहुत ज्यादा सफर करना पड़ा है, बहुत ज्यादा नुकसान उठाना पड़ा है, जिस के कारण हमारा फैड प्रोडक्शन का जो टारगेट है, जो आप ने 135 मिलियन टन रखा है, उस का प्राप्त होना मुश्किल दिखाई देता है। मान्यवर, जहां तक रासायनिक खादों के दामों का प्रश्न है एशिया के तमाम देशों में जो फटिलाइजर की कीमतें हैं वे हमारे हिन्दुस्तान की कीमतों से बहुत कम हैं। 1976-77 के कुछ आंकड़े जिन में नाइट्रोजन फटिलाइजर और फास्फेटिक फटिलाइजर की कीमतें दूसरी कन्ट्रीज में दी गई हैं, मेरे पास उपलब्ध हैं उन से आप को मालूम होगा कि जापान में नाइट्रोजन फटिलाइजर के दाम 42 यू० एस० सेन्ट्स पर के० जी० थे, चाइना में 35 सेन्ट्स पर के० जी०, इन्डोनेशिया में 36 सेन्ट्स के० जी०, मलेशिया में 40 सेन्ट्स पर के० जी०, श्रीलंका में 25 सेन्ट्स पर के० जी० था, आईलैण्ड में 35 सेन्ट्स पर के० जी० थे, जब कि भारत में 45 सेन्ट्स पर के० जी० थे यह नाइट्रोजनस फटिलाइजर की कीमतों की बात है। इसी तरह फास्फेटिक फटिलाइजर की कीमतों का जहां तक संबंध है इण्डोनेशिया में 36 सेन्ट्स पर के० जी०, चाइना में 40 सेन्ट्स पर के० जी०, मलेशिया में 27 सेन्ट्स पर के० जी०, श्री लंका में 19 सेन्ट्स पर के० जी०, लेकिन भारत में 43 मेन्ट्स पर के० जी० थे। इस से स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि हमारे देश में फटिलाइजर की कीमतें बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ी हैं और जिस का कृषि उत्पादन पर बहुत ज्यादा बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा है।

1974-75 में आप की ही पार्टी की सरकार देश में थी। उस ने उस समय फटिलाइजर की कीमतें बढ़ा दी थी, जिस के परिणामस्वरूप नाईट्रोजन खाद का कन्जम्प्शन देश में लगभग 10 प्रतिशत कम हो गया था और जो फास्फेटिक फटिलाइजर है, उस का कन्जम्प्शन 27 प्रतिशत से अधिक कम हो गया था। जिस का परिणाम यह हुआ कि फूड ब्रेंज का प्रोडक्शन करीब 5 मिलियन टन कम हुआ। उस के बाद 1975-76 में कीमतें फिर 1973-74 के स्तर पर घटा दी गई, जिस का परिणाम यह हुआ कि सभी खादों का मिला कर कन्जम्प्शन 12.5 प्रतिशत बढ़ गया और उस से उत्पादन में भी वृद्धि हुई और उस वर्ष करीब 120 मिलियन टन उत्पादन हुआ।

1977-78 में भी फटिलाइजर की कीमतों में 100 रुपये प्रति टन की कमी की गई तो फटिलाइजर के कन्जम्प्शन में 28 प्रतिशत की

वृद्धि हुई और उस के परिणाम स्वरूप 1976-77 के मुकाबले 1977-78 में फैड प्रेन्ज में करीब 15 मिलियन टन की वृद्धि हुई और 1978-79 में 20 मिलियन टन की वृद्धि हुई। फटिलाइजर इंडस्ट्री के हवाले से भी ऐसा मालूम हुआ है कि इन कीमतों को बढ़ाने से फसलों के उत्पादन का व्यय बहुत अधिक बढ़ जायगा। उन्होंने ऐसा फैलूल्ट किया है कि पैदी क्रोप की पर हेक्टेयर कोस्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन 200 रुपये से ले कर 300 रुपये तक बढ़ जाएगी, शूगरकेन की पर हेक्टेयर कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन 300 से 400 रुपये बढ़ जाएगी और इसी तरह से क्लीट क्रोप की पर हेक्टेयर कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन में 150 से 200 रुपये की वृद्धि हो जाएगी। कृषि विशेषज्ञों ने भी फटिलाइजर्स के दामों के बढ़ने से ऐसा हिसाब लगाया है कि हाई ईलिंग बेराइटीज से मुख्य रूप से जो फूड प्रोडक्शन कन्ट्री का बढ़ा है, वह योगदान पैदी और ब्हीट का है, उनका यह अनुमान है कि पैदी के एशिया में करीब 11 परसेन्ट की कमी हो जाएगी और ब्हीट के एशिया में 18 परसेन्ट की कमी हो जाएगी और पैदी का ओवरआल प्रोडक्शन 14 परसेन्ट और ब्हीट का ओवरआल प्रोडक्शन 18 परसेन्ट कम होगा। उन सब चीजों को देखते हुए जो कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन में वृद्धि है, ऐसा अनुमान लगाया गरा है कि इस कारण पैदी की प्रोक्योरमेट प्राइस 95 रुपये से बढ़ कर 120 रुपये प्रति किलोटल होनी चाहिए और ब्हीट की 115 रुपये से बढ़कर 140 रुपये प्रति किलोटल होनी चाहिए। यह तो जो प्रमुख फसलें हैं उन का हिसाब लगाया गया है इस प्रकार की भी कृषि की फसलें हैं और उन सब पर भी इन दामों के बढ़ने से असर पड़ेगा और उत्पादन कम होगा, जिससे देश की सारी अर्थव्यवस्था पर बढ़ा प्रतिकूल असर पड़ेगा। इसी प्रकार से खनिज तेलों की मूल्य वृद्धि का उद्योगों के उत्पादन पर भी प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा, जिस की बजह से 10 परसेन्ट की जो वृद्धि की दर रखी गई है उद्योगों के उत्पादन में, उस की प्राप्ति करना तो हमें एक दिवा-स्वान ही लगता है और उद्योगों को जो सुविधाएं दी गई हैं उन से भी उत्पादन में कोई वृद्धि होने की हमें उम्मीद नहीं है और कुछ परिवर्तन तो ऐसे हैं जिन से प्रोडक्शन बढ़ने में रुकावट आयेगी। तेल के दामों में जो वृद्धि है, पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों के दामों में जो वृद्धि की गई है, उस से अर्थिक किया कलापों पर असर बुरा पड़ेगा और चीजों के कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन में वृद्धि होगी।

मान्यवर, इस में बैंकों पर जो ब्याज होता है, उस पर हमारे माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने टैक्स लगाया है और उस से साल भर में 217 करोड़ रुपये की प्राप्ति होगी। यह अनुमान लगाया गया है। यह टैक्स बतंमान स्थिति में आवश्यक नहीं था क्योंकि इस से इन्वैस्टमेंट को प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिलगा बल्कि इस से लोग हतोत्साहित होंगे और यह जो बैंकों के ब्याज पर टैक्स लगाया गया है, उस में मुख्य चीज यह देखने की है कि इस का इन्सीडेंस कहां पड़ता है। बैंकों पर इस का भार पड़ेगा।

ऐसी उम्मीद नहीं है यद्यपि हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस बात को स्पष्ट किया है कि कोशिश यह होगी कि इन्वेस्टमेंट्स पर इस का भार न पड़े लेकिन इस संबंध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप का जो एकोनामिक सर्व है, उस में यह बात कही गई है :

**"At present a substantial portion of the bank funds are invested in low interest-bearing Government securities. At the same time, an increasing proportion of funds are being diverted into priority sector at relatively low rates of interest. Both factors affect the profitability of banks in a situation where their costs are increasing, because of rising cost of funds and cost of operation."**

इस से यह साबित होता है कि मंत्री जी बैंकों की परेशानियों से पूरी तरह से अवगत है आप नहीं चाहते कि बैंकों पर इस का भार पड़े। तो जब इन्वेस्टमेंट पर इस टैक्स का भार पड़ेगा तो स्वाभाविक है कि इन्वेस्टमेंट को इन्वेस्टिव नहीं मिलेगा और इस से कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन में वृद्धि होगी। अल्टीमेटली उद्योगों के मूल्य बढ़ेगे। आप ने जिन पर पांच परसेंट की ड्यूटी लगाई है उस से भी उत्पादन व्यय बढ़ेगा जिस से मूल्य वृद्धि होगी। आप ने कुछ उद्योगों में 36 करोड़ रुपये की राहत दी है। उस से उत्पादन बढ़ाने में कोई विशेष सहायता मिलने वाली नहीं है।

एक बात मैं और कहूँगा। यह जो कागज, सीमेंट, कास्टिक सोडा आदि उद्योग हैं, कर से छूट की योजना से इन उद्योगों को कोई लाभ नहीं मिलेगा। ये हमारे जीवन के लिये बड़ी आवश्यक वस्तुएँ हैं। सीमेंट के अभाव में देश में सारे निर्माण कार्य ठप्प हो रहे हैं। सीमेंट के उत्पादन को अधिक से अधिक प्रोत्साहन दिया जाए। आज कल हम सीमेंट द्वारा कंट्रीज से इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं। इस का देश में ही उत्पादन करने के लिए अधिक से अधिक प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिए।

कागज के बारे में पहले मैं कह चुका हूँ कि कागज का हमारे देश में बहुत अभाव उत्पन्न हो गया है। इस जूलाई के महीने में कापियां और किताबों की कीमतें बढ़ी हुई हैं। इस से शिक्षा जगत में काफी अमन्तरोष है। विद्यार्थी काफी परेशान हैं। मैं इस बात को जरूर कहूँगा कि इस सरकार के द्वारा शिक्षा की बहुत ही उपेक्षा हो रही है। शिक्षा की ओर सरकार कोई व्यान नहीं दे रही है। बजट में पिछली बार ओरिजनल्सी 84 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई थी। उस को आपने बढ़ा कर 88 करोड़ किया है। यह बड़ी हुई कीमतों और इन्वेस्टमेंट को देखते हुए एवं मनी

सरकुलेशन को देखते हुए बहुत ही कम अमाउन्ट है। इस से शिक्षा जगत में कोई खास उपलब्धि नहीं होगी।

दूसरे शिक्षा के लिए हमारे संविधान के बायरेक्टिव प्रिसिपल्स में, आटिकल 45 में संवैधानिक व्यवस्था है कि हम 14 साल तक के बच्चों को मनिवार्य और मुपूत शिक्षा देंगे। लेकिन आज गांवों में प्राइमरी स्कूल तक नहीं हैं। मान्यवर, शिक्षा, किसी भी देश का दिल और दिमाग होती है। इसलिये शिक्षा की ओर सरकार का अधिक से अधिक व्यान जाना चाहिए। यह अभी तक उपेक्षित रही है।

मैं सरकार से यह भी निवेदन करूँगा कि इंडिस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के लिए इफास्टबचर पर बहुत अधिक व्यान देने की जरूरत है। इस में चाहे कोल हो, चाहे बिजली हो, चाहे रेल ट्रांस्पोर्ट हो, चाहे सड़क ट्रांस्पोर्ट हो इन सभी में बहुत अव्यवस्था है। कोयले की शार्टेंज की बजह से बड़ी समस्याएँ बढ़ रही हैं। मान्यवर, हमारे यहां इस देश में लगभग 122 मिलियन टन कोयले की डिमांड है। अधिक से अधिक हम आउटपुट कर सकते हैं 108 मिलियन टन का। आपन टारगेट 113 मिलियन टन का रखा है। वह तो अचौक होगा नहीं और इस प्रकार से 14 से 15 मिलियन टन की शार्टेंज हमारे देश में कोयले की रहेगी। यह शार्टेंज सभी उद्योगों को बुरी तरह से प्रभावित करेगी। इस से विद्युत उत्पादन में भी कमी होगी, लोहा, सीमेंट, कागज सभी उद्योगों के उत्पादन में इस से कमी होगी और हम कमी के कारण चार परसेंट से ले कर 6 परसेंट तक हमारे यहा कीमतों में वृद्धि होगी।

मान्यवर, मैं केवल एक बात की ओर और सरकार का व्यान आकर्षित करूँगा। सरकार की तरफ से चाहे जितना कहा जाए मगर कीमतें बेतहासा, अवाध गति से बढ़ रही हैं। उनमें कोई रोक़ाम नहीं हो रही है। चाहे वस्त्र हो, चाहे लोहा हो, चाहे सीमेंट हो, चाहे कार पार्ट्स हों, हर समान के फिगर उपलब्ध है। साबून पर आपने टैक्स मारा किया है लेकिन साबून के दाम प्रति कें 10 पैसे से 20 पैसे तक अधिक हो गये हैं। चीनी के दाम भी बहुत बढ़ गये हैं और भी सारी आइटम्स को ले लें सभी में मूल्य वृद्धि हुई है।

मान्यवर, सस्ते कपड़े की बात को लीजिए। सस्ते कपड़े की क्वालिटी बहुत ही घटिया है। मूल्य में वह कपड़ा सस्ता है लेकिन इकोनिमिकल्सी बनिस्पत और कपड़े के वह सस्ता नहीं है। इसलिए हम देखते हैं कि सस्ते कपड़े की दुकानों पर बहुत कम लोग कपड़ा खरीदने जाते हैं क्योंकि वह कपड़ा ड्यूरेबल नहीं है, वह चल नहीं पाता है।

मैं एक और निवेदन करूँगा कि यह जो कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं ये सरकार के अनुत्पादक कार्य पर खर्च के कारण भी बढ़ रही है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 1973-74 में करीब 3159 करोड़ रुपया अनुत्पादक कार्यों पर खर्च किया था

[स्त्री बी० बी सिंह]

और यह अनुत्पादक वर्ष 1979-80 में बड़ कर 6374 करोड़ हो गया। यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि इस पर अंकुश लगाया जाए।

सरकार ने कहा है कि उसने कोई नए कर नहीं लगाए हैं। कर लगाना उतना जरूरी भी नहीं रह जाता है जब सरकार स्वयं व्यापार में हिस्सा लेने लग जाती है, व्यापार करने लग जाती है उस अवस्था में टैक्सों की उतनी आवश्यकता भी नहीं रह जाती है।

आपने आयकर की सीमा को दस हजार से बढ़ा कर बारह हजार कर दिया है। लेकिन आप देखेंगे कि दस हजार की कीमत आज चौदह हजार के बराबर हो गई है। इसके अलावा जो कामन मैं है वह इनकम टैक्स देता भी नहीं है। इससे उसको कोई खास लाभ नहीं होगा।

एक लाख की बेत्त्य पर किसान जो बड़े बड़े हैं वे टैक्स जो देते थे उसको आपने माफ कर दिया है। इसको माफ नहीं करना चाहिये था। इससे करीब एक करोड़ की आमदनी होती थी जो अब नहीं होगी। इस के एसेसमेंट में जो यह कहा जाता है कि कठिनाई होती थी, इसको मैं नहीं मानता हूँ। इसके रेटेस बने हुए हैं और उन पर आसानी से एसेसमेट हो जाता था। इसको माफ नहीं किया जाना चाहिये था।

बेत्त्य टैक्स की लिमिटको भी आपने एक लाख से बढ़ा कर डेंड लाख कर दिया है। इसका भी मैं विरोध करता हूँ।

इन फटों के साथ मैं वित्त विवेयक का विरोध करता हूँ।

क्षी परस राम भारद्वाज (सारंगड) : उपायकर्म महोदय, आपने मुझे इस विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया है, इसके लिये मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना हूँ।

आपके माध्यम से मैं वित्त मंत्री मोहद्दय का ध्यान मध्य प्रदेश की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मध्य प्रदेश को भारत का सब से पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश बना कर रखा गया है जबकि प्रकृति की ओर से मध्य प्रदेश भरा पूरा है। वहां जो प्राकृतिक सम्पदा है उसके सदृश्योग की जरूरत है। मैं जिस क्षेत्र से चुन कर आया हूँ वह क्षेत्र सारंगड है। वह रायगढ़, बिलासपुर, रायगढ़ तीन जिलों को मिला कर बनता है इस तरह से मैं तीन जिलों का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ जोकि हरिजन आदिवासी बाहुल्य क्षेत्र है उसका आजादी के बाद से ले कर आज तक सर्वांगीण विकास नहीं हुआ है। इस क्षेत्र की आर्थिक, सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक तथा ग्राम्योगिक स्थिति अत्यन्त ही दयनीय है।

भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है। मैं भी एक कृषक हूँ। किसान को खेती के लिए पानी और

खाद की आवश्यकता होती है हमारे प्रदेश में तबा छत्तीसगढ़ में बड़ी बड़ी नदियां नाले हैं, जिन को बांध कर नहरों द्वारा पानी दिया जा सकता है। इस ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। इससे खेती के लिये खाद की आवश्यकता होती है। आज छत्तीसगढ़ का किसान कई वर्षों से अकाल से पीड़ित है। साथ ही अभाव के कारण परेशान भी है। उसे रोजी रोटी के बास्ते दर दर भटकना पड़ता है और अन्य प्रान्तों में जा कर अपनी इज्जत एवं श्रम बेचकर समय काटना पड़ता है। ऐसी स्थिति में जो खाद के भाव बढ़ाए गए हैं वह कहा तक उचित है और सही है? इसका बुरा प्रभाव खेती पर पड़ेगा। किसानों की कमर पहले ही टूट चुकी है। उसे शासकीय कर्ज देना बाकी है। उस पर व्याज की राशि भी बहुत अधिक हो गई है। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि शासन किसानों का व्याज माफ कर उन्हें तकाबी के माध्यम से सस्ती खाद, दबाएँ आदि उपलब्ध कराए। छत्तीसगढ़ को चावल का कटोरा कहा जाता है जोकि देश में चावल की मांग पर अपना विशेष महत्व रखता है। वहां खाद व पानी की कमी न रहने पावे नहीं तो राष्ट्र की भारी शक्ति होगी। यह देश के हित में नहीं होगा।

अन्य प्रान्तों की तुलना में मध्य प्रदेश शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भी पिछड़ा हुआ है। इसका कारण यह है कि मध्य प्रदेश की आवादी का चालीस प्रतिशत भाग हरिजन एवं आदिवासियों का है। बड़े लोग तो अपने बच्चों को पढ़ा लेते हैं लेकिन गरीब वर्ग, निर्धन वर्ग के लोग अपने बच्चों को नहीं पढ़ा पाने हैं। इस संबंध में मेरा एक सुझाव है कि गरीब बच्चों के तथा हरिजन आदिवासी बच्चों के लिए एक सीमा बनाई जाए ताकि उन बच्चों को निःशुल्क शिक्षा, भोजन, कपड़ा तथा रहने के लिए आवाम मिल सके, इनकी उनके लिए व्यवस्था हो सके। इनके लिए आपको शिक्षा अनिवार्य कर देनी चाहिये।

मैं संसद सदस्य बनने से पूर्व पी० टी०आई०शिक्षक रहा हूँ। मेरा व्यक्तिगत अनुभव है कि स्कूल प्रीर कालेज में शारीरिक शिक्षा अनिवार्य कर दी जानी चाहिये। छात्र खेल-कूद के लिये जिले तथा ब्लॉक स्तर पर स्टेडियम का निर्माण किया जाना चाहिये। खेल-कूद को प्रोत्साहन देने हेतु शारीरिक शिक्षा मंत्रालय का निर्माण किया जाये एवं प्रत्येक हाई स्कूल, कालेज में शारीरिक शिक्षक नियन्त्रण किया जाना चाहिये, जिसमें खेल-कूद प्रोत्साहन मिले साथ ही छात्रों एवं छात्राओं को प्रशिक्षण दिया जा सके एवं देश-विदेश में खेलने के लिए योग्य बनाने में सफल हो सके।

बिलासपुर जिले के खरीद के लक्षणेश्वर महाविद्यालय को शासन अपने हाथों में ले ले, जल्दी 75 प्रतिशत छात्र गरीब व हरिजन आदिवासी हैं। अतः आपके माध्यम से मैं निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि शिक्षा मंत्री इस ओर भी ध्यान दें।

आप छत्तीसगढ़ में हाई स्कूल में पढ़ने के लिये छात्रों को 20, 25 किलोमीटर दूर जाना पड़ता है, फिर कालेज की बात ही छोड़िये। अतः आपसे निवेदन है कि कम से कम 10 किलोमीटर दूर पर हाई स्कूल तथा ब्लाक स्टर पर महाविद्यालय होना चाहिये। साथ ही प्रत्येक गांव में प्राईमरी स्कूल खोला जाना चाहिये जिससे हरिजन आदिवासी लाल फूल सकें एवं बिकास कर सकें।

मध्य प्रदेश में एक भी प्राईमरी ईंटी० नहीं है। रायपुर, बिलासपुर जैसे बड़े शहरों में सैटल स्कूल धर्म हैं, जो होना चाहिये। रायपुर में मैडिकल कालेज तो हैं, लेकिन पूर्व मुख्यमंत्री की घोषणा के बाद भी यहां भाज तक कालेज का स्वयं का अस्पताल नहीं है। हर सम्भाग को एक मैडिकल कालेज दिया गया है जब कि बिलासपुर सम्भाग में मैडिकल कालेज क्यों नहीं खोला गया है।

मध्यप्रदेश में शिक्षित बेरोजगार विशेष कर छत्तीसगढ़ में काफी मात्रा में हैं, जब कि कई बड़े कारखाने हमारे यहा कार्यरत हैं फिर भी पक्षपात के कारण क्षेत्रीय लोगों को प्रायमिकता नहीं दी जाती है, जिससे असंतोष फैलता जा रहा है। जिसके कारण ही कभी-कभी क्षेत्रीयता की आवाज उठती रहती है। अतः इस ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। शिक्षित बेरोजगार को उद्योग हेतु प्रायमिकता दी जाती है, लेकिन उसका फायदा कोन उठाता है, जो बड़े लोग हैं, जिनके पास रोजगार है। प्राप ही सोचिये ट्रक, टैक्सी लेने के लिये 25 प्रतिशत रूपया गरीब बेरोजगार कहां पायेगा? अतः ऐसी स्कीम बनाई जावे जिससे वह गरीब निर्वन हरिजन आदिवासी की पूरी मदद शासन करे और गांवों में उद्योग धर्दे कराये। प्रत्येक गांव में कम से कम 5 लघु उद्योग खोले जायें जैसे साबुन, भोजन, माचिस, हैंट-भट्टा, हालर आदा जैसी, चर्म उद्योग, चूना, पलंग की नेवार, कपड़ा बनाना आदि लघु उद्योग। अतः ऐसी स्कीम बनाई जायें, जो गरीब वर्ग के लिये लाभकारी हो।

मैं आपका ध्यान बिलासपुर जिले के सिवरी नारायण पुल निर्माण हेतु आकर्षित कर रहा हूँ। यह पुल रायपुर, बिलासपुर सम्भाग को तथा रायगढ़ एवं उड़ीसा से सीधा संबंध जोड़ता है। सिवरी नारायण एक धार्मिक स्थल है, जहां एक माह का मेला माघ पूर्णिमा को लगता है। वहां देश के लोग आते हैं तथा दूर-दूर से ध्यापारी आते हैं। अभी अन्य जिलों से सम्पर्क हेतु 200, 300 किलो मीटर छूमकर ट्रक, बस को जाना पड़ता है। इस समय डीजल की कमी है, और डीजल का खर्च ज्यादा होना राष्ट्रोदय क्षति है। अतः वहां पर पुल निर्माण कर लोगों को राहत दें, जिससे शासन तथा लोग के लोगों को फायदा हो।

रेलवे लाइनों की कभी छत्तीसगढ़ को अपर्याप्त बाली है, अतः रायपुर से जगदलपुर बैलाकोइला को जोड़ा जावे। अकलतरा से सारंगढ़, बडगढ़, बरमकेला होते हुए पुरी को रेलवे लाइन जोड़ी जाये, तथा रायगढ़ से अम्बिकापुर को जोड़ा जाना चाहिये।

शासन द्वारा हरिजन आदिवासियों हेतु बहुत कुछ किया जा रहा है, लेकिन जो हो रहा है, वह बहुत ही कम है। सिफ़ आंकड़े ही हमारे सामने आ पाते हैं जबकि वास्तविकता कोसों दूर है। इनका आधिक के साथ-साथ सामाजिक विकास भी जल्दी है। मेरा तो सुझाव है कि प्रत्येक हाई स्कूल एवं कालिज का एक होस्टल हो जिसमें गरीब व हरिजन आदिवासियों के बच्चों को साथ-साथ रखा जावे। उन्हें मुफ्त शिक्षा, कपड़े, भोजन आदि दिये जायें। बच्चों के साथ रहने से बचपन से ही छुपाओत की भावना मिटेगी, इस पर विचार किया जाना चाहिये।

आये दिन हरिजन एवं आदिवासियों पर अत्याकार के अनेक मामले सुनने में आ रहे हैं, जो हमारे देश के लिये बड़े ही शर्म की बात है। अतः निवेदन है कि हरिजन आदिवासी की सुरक्षा व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने हाथों में लेकर होने वाले अत्याकार की रोकथाम करे।

समाप्ति महोदय, आपने मैंसे जो इतना समय दिया, उसके लिये मैं आप का विशेष आभारी हूँ।

**SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):**  
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Finance-Bill which is before us, I am sorry to remark, foreshadows certain evil potentialities for our economic life for the future, and I would, since I have not got much time at my disposal, simply point out those. The effect of these proposals would be: firstly, a negative growth or at best continuing stagnation in our economic life; secondly, the continuing inflation; thirdly, the inevitability of price rise; and then increasing unemployment. The natural corollary or the consequence of all these would be further attacks on the people's living standard, particularly of the working class people of our country. Why do I say so? First, I have referred to the possibility of negative growth. I would only refer to two matters in this connection.

I think you would agree that the plan investment is an important,

[Shri Chitta Basu]

rather crucial, strategy in order to lift the economy from the quagmire of stagnation. The fact that our economy has been in the state of stagnation has been accepted or admitted by the Government, in the truest sense of the term, in all aspects of Government pronouncements. The Plan investment, it is claims, has been raised by 14.5 per cent over that of the last year. But it has to be pointed out that the increase of price which is not less than 20 per cent has not been taken into account while the investment for the Plan has been determined. Naturally, it is not very much difficult to understand that the 14.5 per cent increase in the Plan investment against the price increase of 20 per cent, diminishes the actual value of the Plan investment. I think, much argument is not needed to explain this point. Therefore, the conclusion is irresistible that we have got in real terms a diminished Plan at the time when our economy is in the state of stagnation and when it is admitted that Plan investment is one of the most crucial strategies to lift our economy from the stagnation.

Public sector investment is another important aspect for expediting the growth. You would find that the public sector investment is Rs. 3,184 crores. It is only 13.6 per cent higher than that of the last year. Again, you have to remember that this increase of 13.6 per cent has been against the 20 per cent price increase. The reality of the situation would be that, in real terms, the investment under public sector has been reduced compared to that of the last year. In industry, I particularly mention minerals, there has been actually a cut of Rs. 102 crores in the revenue expenditure. Therefore, all this will have a consequence on our economy which will not be for accelerated growth; rather it will lead to negative growth; and if not negative growth, it will not remove the stagnation. This point has been taken note of by the Planning Commission itself. Sir, I have not got much time

to explain. I will simply bring to the notice of the House the opinion of the Planning Commission on this particular aspect. I am quoting what they say:

"It could be counter-productive to respond to the present crisis by going back on production investment."

Sir, I think the case is clear. It needs no further elucidation.

In the name of growth, I am sorry to say, the Finance Bill holds out a prospect for bonanzas for the big monopoly houses. It is not possible for me to describe them in detail but for the benefit of the House I will simply catalogue them. There has been and there is a policy of giving more and more concessions to the big monopoly houses. I want to make a catalogue of them.

The surcharge on income-tax has been reduced from 20 to 10 per cent.

The exemption limit of wealth tax has been raised from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 1.5 lakhs.

Tax holidays have been granted.

Wealth tax on agricultural incomes has been totally abolished.

An additional depreciation of as much as 50 per cent at the current depreciation rates is to be given to the new units. Customs duty slashed on imported capital goods. A host of other excise duty concession, and, finally, waiving of the convertibility clause in the loan rules of the public financial institutions.

These are some of the bonanzas which have been offered by the proposals of the Government. That these are bonanzas—it is not that I alone say; let us listen to what Mr. K. N. Modi, President of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry says....

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):** You are quoting Mr. Modi?

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Listen to what he says.

"The industrial policy, the budget (your budget) and the import-export policy—these three, to a certain extent, respond to the views propagated by the industry."

Mr. Barot, I think you have taken a note of it...

**SHRI MAGANGHAI BAROT:** I am making. I was only surprised to hear you quoting Mr. Modi.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** What else can I do? It is for your benefit. It is Mr. Mody who welcomes your Budget. He says,

"The industrial policy, the Budget and the import-export policy—these three, to a certain extent, respond to the views propagated by the industry"...

**MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** He is dealing with the negative aspect.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Therefore, you can well understand which sections of the people are welcoming this Budget. It is the big industrialists and the monopoly houses which are satisfied with the dispensation of the government..

**AN HON. MEMBER:** And also the common man.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** I am coming to that point....

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** You have to come very quickly. You have got only two minutes more.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Anyway I will come to that point.

Sir, a tall claim has been made that concessions have been given to the weaker sections. Sir, to me, this is a myth and the myth needs to be exploded. The total loss in revenue

to the government as a result of these concessions to the poor is only Rs. 15 crores. As against this, the Finance Minister has gathered Rs. 197.71 crores in just one small increase in duty. That is, he has done it by extending the levy of special excise duty on all items and, at the same time, raising to 10 per cent. This is the real nature of the concessions to the poor for which they make a tall claim.

He has lost a revenue of Rs. 15 crores. But, I think by a single stroke, by the imposition of special levy, he has gathered about Rs. 200 crores which affects directly the common people and poorer sections of our society. Therefore, the concession is a myth and that has to be exploded by this factor. On the other hand, there has been an increasing burden on the people. That amounts to about, according to my calculation, not less than Rs. 2,827 crores. The break-up of it is: cost of petroleum products is Rs. 2,400 crores, increased railway freight charges is Rs. 204 crores and proposed tax is Rs. 223 crores. Therefore, the imposition of burdens of the order of Rs. 2,827 crores are on the weaker section of the people, common people. Therefore, that claim that concession has been given to the poor, to the weaker sections of the community, is a myth. I think the House agrees with me.

I would now take only two to three minutes. Regarding deficit it has been placed at Rs. 1,417 crores. I have got figures and I would not like to quote them. But, it will go up to a very big extent. If the price rise continues, you, as a trade unionist, will agree with me that Government will have to grant further instalments of D.A. to the Central Government employees and, if two to three instalments fall due naturally, the deficit will be pushed up.

The reality of the situation should not be glossed over.

14.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Workers cannot help that.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: How can the workers help it?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They have to get it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The workers have to tighten their belts. Sir, the deficit has been kept at this estimated level on the basis of the two factors—(1) drawing of loans of Rs. 530 crores from the I.M.F. about which it has been discussed at great length. The net external assistance is of the order of Rs. 1,252 crores. Therefore, my remark is sharp. This deficit has been kept at the present level by way of drawing loans from the International Monetary Fund and also the amount of external assistance. Therefore this budget is framed by external assistance and loans from the I.M.F. Lastly, Sir, I apprehend that this is a prelude to the attacks on the working class. That is my last point. You will allow me to make my point here. The Economic Review says:

"A combination of policies which increase productivity, while at the same time restraining the growth of money incomes within the limits of real productivity growth will have to be pursued in order to restrain cost-push factors."

Sir, it is very significant.

The Prime Minister is reported to have referred to low productivity-high cost economy. The Survey also refers to demand management policies. All this is threat to the working class and indicates that the Government is contemplating in terms of imposing the policy of wage freeze. Policy of wage freeze means greater resistance from the working class. Greater resistance from the working class means fears are uttered from their side.

Therefore, these proposals are a prelude to further attacks on the working class of our community. That being so it is not possible for me or anybody on this side of the House to extend support to these proposals. I oppose it.

14.03 hrs

#### STATEMENT RE: RESUMPTION OF TALKS WITH SHRI LALDENGA

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ZAIL SINGH): The House is aware of the efforts which the Government have been making to bring about complete normalcy in Mizoram. It may be recalled that Shri Laldenga came to India in January, 1976, in pursuance of efforts to solve the Mizo problem. With the change in Government in 1977, the talks did not proceed satisfactorily and were called off by Shri Morarji Desai's Government in March, 1978. Following an increase in violence in Mizoram, Mizo National Front and its organisations were declared unlawful under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

With the return of Smt. Indira Gandhi as Prime Minister efforts to find a settlement of the Mizoram problem were resumed. Shri Laldenga called on the Prime Minister and offered his services for restoration of normalcy in Mizoram. I am happy to inform the House that his two meetings with the Prime Minister have led to an agreement. On behalf of the Mizo National Front Shri Laldenga has agreed to stop all underground activities with effect from midnight of 31st July/1st August, 1980. The Government have also decided to suspend operations by the security forces from that date. This suspension will not apply to clandestine crossing of international borders and to the maintenance of normal law and order.

Meanwhile, talks will continue between the Government and Shri Laldenga. The Government are confident that talks would lead to an amicable solution of the problem in Mizoram, so that the energies of all sections of people in Mizoram can be directed towards their all-round development. The Chief Minister, Mizoram has also welcomed this initiative.

Government appreciate that Shri Laldenga has stood by his earlier commitment in which the Mizo National Front had acknowledged that Mizoram is an integral part of India and has resolved to accept a settlement of all problems in Mizoram within the framework of the Constitution of India.

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14.05 hrs.

FINANCE (NO. 2) BILL 1980—  
contd.

प्रो. सत्येन्द्र सिंह (ठारा). उग्राध्यय महोदय म माननीय विन मंत्री जो के प्रति हृदय ने आभार प्रकट करना हूँ, जिन्होने इतना सुन्दर वर्जट हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत किया है। मैं ही नहीं, तुम्हुल हर्षध्वनि के बीच मुस्कराते हुए वे हरों से सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने इसका स्वागत किया है। जहाँ तक विरोधी पक्ष के माननीय सदस्यों का प्रवन्त है, उनके न मने मजबूरी थी और मजबूरी यह थी कि गिठने सब्र में भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री चौधरी चरण सिंहने जो बजट पेश किया था उसके चलते देश के सामने नये सिरे से मंहार्इ आई, एक तरफ से उसके प्रभाव को रोने का काम इस वर्जट ने किया है, इसलिये हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी सारे राष्ट्र के लिये स्तुत्य हैं, अभिनन्दनीय हैं। चौधरी चरण सिंह जो स्वराष्ट्र मंत्री के रूप में और वित्त मंत्री के रूप में इस देश के इतिहास में अमर रहे।

इस लिये कि गृह मंत्री के रूप में उन्होंने एक मात्र उद्देश्य प्रयत्ने की यह रखा कि किस प्रकार से श्रीमती इदिरा गांधी को परेशान करें और इस उद्देश्य के चलते श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप, जी, आप जा रहे हैं, कृपा कर बैठिये, आप मैं भी बात करनी है... मैं निवेदन कर रहा था।

(व्यवधान)... उन्होंने गृह मंत्री के रूप में यही कोशिश की कि श्रीमती इदिरा गांधी को किसी न किसी प्रकार से परेशान किया जाय। श्री धनिक लाल मंडल जी जो सदन में उपस्थिति है, उस समय गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री थे। उस समय बिहार के भूतपूर्व भूत्य मंत्री श्री कर्णी ठाकुर

1745 LS—8.

ने और श्री धनिक लाल मंडल जी को पार्टी के लोगों ने बिहार में जात-पात के आधार पर समाज का बटवारा किया, जिसके चलते वहाँ पर खून की धाराये बही... (व्यवधान)... इजिनीयरिना, मैडब्लू कालिज और सभी कालेजों में, शहरों और गांवों में लड़कों का पढ़ना और रहना मूर्शिल हो गया—यह आपको देन है। इसीलिये आप भारत के इतिहास में अमर रहे, क्योंकि आप सभी के कारण बिहार में गोतम बुद्ध भगवान महावीर, गृष्णोक और राजेन्द्र बाबू के बिहार में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर हिसात्मक उपद्रव हुए।

आज भी मेरे पास डा० ईश्वरधारी सिंह 'केबट' का एक पत्र आया है जिसको मैं आपको दिखाना चाहता हूँ। हमारे संसदीय छपरा थेव सारेन जिले के सोनपुर याने के अन्तर्गत सबलपुर दियारा में गाव भाईटाला है, जिसमें मुख्यतया दिछड़े वर्ग के लोग रहते हैं। यादव समुदाय का सध्या बहुत ज्यादा है, लेकिन इनके प्रतिरक्त बीन, हजाम, दुसाध, चाई (जो मल्लाह जाति के लोग हैं) ये सब रहते हैं। उनकी मां बहनों की मर्यादा से खिलवाड़ किया जाता है। मुझे ५-७-८० को सोनपुर पंचायत विकास समिति की बैठक में जाने का मौका मिला और वहाँ मुझे यह सूचना मिली कि ये लोग उन पिछड़ी जातियों के साथ इस तरह का जघन्य पाप कर रहे हैं। मैं वहाँ स्वयं गया, पुलिस अधिकारी और मजिस्ट्रेट के साथ गया वहाँ के नौजवानों की आखों से आमुशों की धारा प्रवाहित होने लगी। वहाँ पर जितना अनाचार होता है, शायद ही भारत में कही होता हो। आप लोक दल वाले यहा पर बागपत के काण्ड की चर्चा करते हैं, मैं श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप जी से निवेदन करूँगा, श्री धनिक लाल मंडल जी से और अपने पड़ीसी श्री राम विलास पासवान जी से आग्रह करता हूँ—आप मेरे साथ वहाँ चले और देख वहा कैसा अत्याचार हो रहा है। यह पत्र हाजीपुर से छोड़ा गया है, जिस थेव से भाई राम विलास पासवान जी यहाँ प्रतिनिधित्व करने आए हुए हैं। वे लोग अपने कड़ों के बारे में चिठ्ठी भी नहीं डाल सकते हैं—दूसरे थेव में जाकर चिठ्ठी डालनी पड़ती है। वे लोग उन अत्याचारों के खिलाफ बोलने में असमर्थ हैं, उनकी जुबान पर ताला लगा हूँगा, इतने निरंकुश अत्याचार वहाँ पर हो रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान)... उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वहा पर गरोबों को पिछड़ी जातियों के लोगों को जाली मुकदमों में फसाया जाता है। उन लोगों को धमकी दी कि ये लोग मुकदमा बापस ले लें, अन्यथा पीपरा और पारसबिधा काण्ड की पुराराबूति की जायगी। वहाँ पर सभे इलाके में आतंक छाया हूँगा है, कोई बोल नहीं सकता है, यहाँ तक कि पक्ष तक हाजीपुर से छोड़ना पड़ा।

## [प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह]

मैं विरोधी दलों के माननीय सदस्यों से आग्रह करूँगा कि वे हमारे साथ चलें और देख कि वहां दया स्थिति है।

कल माननीय सदस्य श्री जशपाल सिंह जी कथयत इस बात की मांग कर रहे थे कि पिछड़े वर्गों के लिये आरक्षण होना चाहिये। मैं उनसे कहूँगा कि आप पिछड़े वर्ग की बात मत कीजिये। सारे देश की बात कीजिये, सारे देश के गरीबों की बात कीजिये। आपके नेता लोक नायक जय प्रकाश नारायण जी ने खुने-खले जबर्दस्त में कहा था कि गरीबी और आर्थिक दशा के आधार पर, जाति के आधार पर नहीं, आरक्षण होना चाहिये, लेकिन आपने उनकी बात को भी नहीं माना।

14.12 hrs.

[SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL in the Chair]

यह उन की अमर बाणी है, जिस का जनता पार्टी कालों को पालन करना चाहिए। क्योंकि वे जनता पार्टी के जनक थे संस्थापक थे। समाप्ति महोदय, सरकारी सेवाओं में हरिजनों को संरक्षण मिला है लेकिन आप यह देखेंगे कि इस से भी उन का उद्धार नहीं हो सका है। मैं तो यह चाहूँगा कि आप विरोधी दल के और हम सब मिल कर हरिजनों को और अधिक देवे और उन के प्रतिशत को बढ़ाएं हम इस में आप का सहयोग करेंगे लेकिन एक बात में यह कहना चहता हूँ कि पिछले 30 वर्षों में आजादी के बाद श्री बनिक लाल मंडल जी जैसे लोग मोटे से मोटे होते गये और गरीबों का, हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का शोषण करते रहे। इसलिए मैं यह कहूँगा कि अब और अधिक मोटा होने की कोशिश मत कीजिए। . . . . (व्यवधान) . . . . आप के श्री बरण सिंह जी जब गृह मंत्री थे, तो उन की जो नीति थी, उस नीति के आधार पर उन्होंने सारा काम देश का समाज का, नक्शा बिंगड़ दिया अपनी जिन्दगी की मुराद पूरी करने की कोशिश के लिए और वित्त मंत्री के रूप में और उनके बचत के चलते स्थिति इतनी बिंगड़ गई कि अब संभाले नहीं संभली और देश की आर्थिक स्थिति तथा ज्ञानित व्यवस्था जंजर होती गई और जैसा रहीम कहि जी ने कहा है :

“बिंगड़ी बात बने नहीं लाल करै किन कोम रहिमन बिंगड़े दूष ते मथै न मालन होय।”

इन्होंने इस देश को इतना नीचे गिरा दिया है कि संभाले नहीं संभल रहा है। मैं आपसे आग्रह करूँगा कि अब वहां पर पारस्परी और विपरा

कांड को पुनरावृत्ति की आमकी दी जाती है, इस को अविलम्ब सरकार को देखना चाहिए और उसमें कुछ सुधार किया जाए। विरोधी पक्ष के सदस्य पिछड़े वर्गों के आरक्षण की बात करते हैं। पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों की क्या दुर्दशा हो रही है, इसके बारे में कहा गया। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . . आई रामबतार शास्त्री जी आप तीव्र में क्यों बोल रहे हैं। मैं तो ऐसा समझता था कि आप जातपात में विश्वास नहीं करते हैं। मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से ऐसा मानता हूँ कि साम्यवादी दल के लोग जातपात में विश्वास नहीं करते हैं।

श्री रामबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : आरक्षण के लिए हमारा विरोध नहीं है।

प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह : शास्त्री जी पर बिहार में व्याप्त जातीयता का कुछ प्रभाव हो गया है। इसलिए वे इतना तिर्मिला रहे हैं। जातपात से ऊपर उठो बरना साम्यवाद से हट जाओ (व्यवधान) . . . हरिजनों की बात कीजिए, आदिवासियों की बात कीजिए और जातपात की बात मत कोजिए। हरिजनों को और आगे बढ़ाइए, आदिवासियों को और आगे बढ़ाइए। हरिजनों पर आप अत्याचार कर रहे हैं। आप इनका शोषण कर रहे हैं और यह साम्यवादी दल पर कलंक-स्वरूप है। . . . (व्यवधान) .

अब मैं बिहार के संबंध में कुछ चर्चा करना चाहूँगा। बिहार में जो कोयले की रायलटी मिलती है, वह बजन के आधार पर मिलती है और कीमत के आधार पर नहीं मिलती है। इसलिए हम आपसे आग्रह करेंगे कि बिहार को रायलटी का और ज्यादा पैसा मिलना चाहिए। हमारे जो अर्थशास्त्री नवयुवक मुख्य मंत्री था ए हैं, उन्होंने बिहार में बढ़ावस्था पेशन देने का कान्तिकारी कदम उठाया है, वह एक मराहनीय कदम है। खेतिहार मजदूरों को भी पेशन देने का प्रस्ताव है और बिहार की आर्थिक दशा में सुधार लाने की वे कोशिश कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने प्राथमिक विद्यालयों के लिए भवन निर्माण की व्यवस्था की है, ग्रामीणों के लिये गांवों में पेय जल तथा सड़क की व्यवस्था की है, हमारे मुख्य मंत्री जी श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र ने वहां पर यह बड़ा अच्छा कदम उठाया है। लेकिन बिहार को रायलटी बहुत कम मिल रही है। खनियों के मामले में बिहार बहुत आगे है लेकिन उसको सही रायलटी नहीं मिलती है। इसलिए मैं चिंता रखती जी से यह आग्रह करूँगा कि बिहार की बिंगड़ी गई दशा को सुधारने के लिए वे बिहार को अधिक रायलटी दें। तथा बिहार के आर्थिक प्रगति के लिए मुख्य मंत्री द्वारा 100 करोड़ रुपये के विशेष कार्यक्रम के लिए परिवर्तन मांग की पूर्ति करने की कृपा करें। और हमारी प्रान्तीय सरकार के हाथ को वे मजबूत करें।

मैं समाप्ति महोदय आपके माध्यम से एक निवेदन और करना चाहता हूँ। छपरा नगर जो हमारे नगर का मुख्यालय है, वहां से जो ऐल लाइन लखनऊ तक जाती है वह लाइन छपरा नगर

के उत्तर और दक्षिण दो भागों में विभक्त करते हुए निकलती है। छत्तीरा कचेहरी स्टेशन के पूर्व और पश्चिम में दो रेल फाटक हैं जो दोनों फाटक बड़ी लाइन बनाने के लिए बन्द किये जा रहे हैं और उसके स्थान पर किसी ओवर रिज या सड़क पुल का निर्माण नहीं हो रहा है। इससे छत्तीरा नगर के उत्तर से दक्षिण लोगों के आने जाने में कठिनाई हो जाती है क्योंकि लाइन के उत्तरी भाग को दक्षिणी भाग से जोड़ने वाली सड़क बन्द हो जाती है। इस तरह से दीहभावाटोला, प्रभुनाथनगर, खीरा, भौंरा, मशरक जाने वाले यात्रियों को बड़ी असुविधा होगी। उनका आना जाना असंभव हो जाएगा। मैं आपके माध्यम से रेल मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूँगा कि इस सड़क पुल का निर्माण करके हो इन दोनों फाटकों को बन्द किया जाए। माथ-माथ छत्तीरा सोनगुर के बीच अवतार नगर स्टेशनों को 'बी' श्रेणी का स्टेशन बनाया जाए।

अमीर श्री बी० डॉ० सिह जो कि शायद जनता सैक्युलर के सदस्य हैं, ने अपने भाषण में कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी काम में विश्वास नहीं करती, वे तड़क-भड़क में विश्वास करती हैं।" उनकी यह धारणा बिल्कुल निराधार है, प्राप्त है, सारा देश जानता है कि इस वीरागना ने जो उदाहरण हमारे सामने पेश किया है वह स्तुत्य और अभिनन्दनीय है। जनता इस के नेता चौधरी चरण सिंह जी को उन्होंने पतंग की तरह आकाश में छिलाकर उड़ा दिया और धागा तोड़ दिया जिससे उनकी फिर धक्के के साथ जमीन पर ला दिया। इसके बाद चौधरी चरण सिंह के होश ठिकाने आने वाले अब नहीं हैं। इस प्रकार श्री बी० डॉ० सिह का सोचना गलत है। (व्यवधान)

मैं एक और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में इनकम टैक्स का एरियर बहुत बाकी है और लोग काफी करवान करते हैं। राज्यी शहर में एक श्रीमती कनक कुमारी देवी हैं जो श्री श्याम मुन्द्रर पाहदेव (बड़ा वाला) की धर्मपत्नी हैं। यह एक बड़त बड़ा जमीदार धराना है, काफी पैसे बाले लोग हैं। उनकी काफी शहरी सम्पत्ति है, आमदनी है। मकानों के किराये से उनके पास काफी पैसा आता है। इनके पास काफी टैक्स बकाया है। इन्होंने काढ़ी टैक्स की चोरी की है। ऐसे-ऐसे उदाहरण हमारे देश में बहुत से हैं जिनके पास हजारों, लाखों रुपया टैक्स का बाकी है। प्रगर भरकार यह पैसा बसूल कर ले तो देश की आर्थिक दशा सुधर सकती है। इसी तरफ नीकरी पेशवालों से विशेष कर, प्राध्यापकों से जो महंगाई से तबाह है, आर्थिक परेशानी में चरित्र-निर्माण विधायियों का कर रहे हैं, उनसे आमकर लेना श्रेयस्कर नहीं है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करता हूँ।

श्री रामाशतार शास्त्री : कोई रिजर्वेशन जातीय आधार पर नहीं किया गया जा। (व्यवधान)

श्रीचार्य भगवान देव : (अजमेर) सभापति महोदय, आप इन पर नियंत्रण रखें और इन्हें इस प्रकार से न बोलने दें। (व्यवधान)

श्री जपाल सिंह कशायप (मांवला) : आपने हर जगह बैकवड़क्लास की रिजर्वेशन दी है। (व्यवधान)

श्रीचार्य भगवान देव : अगर हम बोलेंगे तो आपके नीचे से धरती खिसकेगी।

श्री रामाशतार शास्त्री : आप बाज़िव बात कीजिए।

सभापति महोदय : शास्त्री जी आप बहुत संनियर मैम्बर हैं। आगर आप ही ऐसा करेंगे तो हाउस कैसे चलेगा?

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Finance Bill is nothing but a technical exercise to legitimise the tax proposals put forward in the budget. It is a sort of routine affairs. The hon. Finance Minister knows that all his proposals will be passed by this House. And hon. Members also know that one of their suggestions will be accepted or given any importance by this House. So, this is a routine and to some extent dis-interested affairs. But still we were duty-bound to participate and say something and expect though we should not expect, yet we are supposed to expect—that our words will be heard and some importance will be given to them.

While replying to the general debate on the Budget, the hon. Finance Minister said that he had prepared his Budget according to the philosophy and programme of the Congress party. Naturally, they cannot be guided by the Marxists or Communists, or any other party. The guiding principle or growth philosophy of Congress (I) is mixed economy. (Interruptions) It is very difficult now to remember the names of the parties. Earlier, there used to be Congress and Janata. Now we have Congress (I), Congress (U), Congress (R) etc. We suggest that

[Shri A. K. Roy]

they start with A, B and C. They may start from A and end up with Z, so that they can be unique.

There is limited time at my disposal. I want to say that mixed economy cannot be a fixed policy. Our hon. Finance Minister should understand this and also assure the House that mixed economy is just a transitional stage. It cannot be a fixed or permanent policy. It is like standing. You cannot stand anywhere for a long time; you have to take a direction—left or right, towards capitalism or socialism. Secondly, this Government cannot have a socialist economy. But many of us expected some nationalistic economy, some national economy, which will depart from the past colonial mode of production and semi-feudal structures. (Interruptions) I will explain. We expected some sort of a national economy which will depart from the colonial debris of the past, and that we shall bury the semi-colonial economy, the feudal past, the colonial past and start a new life. That has not been fulfilled

The general parameter of a national economy would be self-reliance and a growth-oriented, employment-oriented policy which will divert the economy from the non-priority sector to the priority sector, and which will slash down and ciphon off money from the other luxury and affluent sector. But no guideline is there in the entire tax proposals. (Interruptions) The Finance Minister has come out with the Finance Bill. I can see the economy of India from Dhanbad. Dhanbad is a mini-India. It has got all the core sectors, all the subsidiary and ancillary industries and all the features, of which India is composed. Let us take the coal industry, as a case study. For example, there is the fertilizer industry.

That industry was installed there in 1957 by no less a person than Pandit Nehru himself. He personally

went there to inaugurate that industry. It was based on coal; and it was in the coal field area. It was based on a self-reliant technology. After traversing 30 years, where have we reached? We are now auctioning that coal based self-reliant unit which is our first public sector enterprise. We like to say that this Government of Mrs. Indira Gandhi is presiding over the liquidation of the public sector in the country.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Yes. Mr Churchill once said that he was not the first Prime Minister to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire. But this is the first Government to preside over the liquidation of the public sector. I can say that.

If you look at it, you will find that you are now substituting oil-based, petroleum-based factories there for which we shall ever remain dependent on the foreign countries, on the World Bank people and the American imperialism. These people are shouting against American imperialism; they are shouting loudly and publicly against it but surrendering surreptitiously and silently. That is the line that the Congress people are giving to us. The Janata Government was anti-socialist, and the Congress Government was pseudo-socialist. One was anti-socialist, and another was pseudo-socialist they are antisocial and pseudo-social, and we the poor people are in between, between frying pan and fire. We do not know whom to choose.

Another point that I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister is whether he is going to intervene in the matter so that in a coal-based factory in a coal-field area, we may not auction it and substitute and import an oil-based factory there, for which India will ever remain dependent on foreign countries. Is this your self-reliance? At least the national economy says that the economy should be self-reliant. Only a few days back, all people were shout-

ing that the public sector was not working well, and the Congress people were styling that they were the great protectors of the public sector. But only a few days back, we debated whether we should have a committed judiciary or not. I do not want to comment on that. But we must have a committed bureaucracy to run the public sector. The officers of the public sector enterprises should not merely be efficient but they must have some vision, some idealism. Otherwise, no public sector can run. And you know the officers of the Bureau of Public Enterprises who select the top officers for the public sector; in the Selection Board who is there? All the persons who do not believe in the basic theory, principle, philosophy of public sector are there; and one of them, everybody knows is Mr. Russy Modi, the Vice-Chairman of TISCO A man who does not believe in the theory of public sector, who is leading the monopoly capitalist, is sitting in the Selection Board and selecting our officers. After that, our great benevolent Finance Minister, a valiant fighter for the public sector is expecting our public sector to operate efficiently.

Another point I would like to stress is that if you want to run the public sector correctly, you must have a committed bureaucracy who believe in the basic theory of socialism on which the public sector rests and not a man who believes in capitalism. If we do not get them, then dismantle it, remove them, but you must have a committed bureaucracy. If you can you can talk of public sector, you can talk; if you cannot, you better remain silent.

Another point is this. I have already said how they are going to hand over the Kumar Dubey Engineering Works to TISCO-these people who are fighting, they say, they are valiantly fighting against it-by circumventing the MRTP Act. And though the Bihar Government, only a few days back, in reply to a Calling Attention, ad-

vocated that the Kumar Dubey Engineering Works should be taken over by the Government, under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, but these people are conspiring secretly, making a drill, so that the factory could be handed over to the TISCO; and after that, they are saying, they are believing in a mixed economy. They are saving our socialist core of the economy from the Janata. These Janata people used to be—one thing is very good-foolish no.1.

So, we could have understood them. But these Congress people, they are very efficient, very competent and very coherent, but only for doing wrong things. These people are capable of doing positive mischief which the Janata people were incapable of.

I want to say something about the black money. I would like to ask the Finance Minister who is always smiling. People have referred to Wanchoo Committee, etc. I do not want to go to that generalisation, but I put a question—concrete and positive question. What is the number of car owners, truck owners, dumper owners and bus owners in Dhanbad and what is the percentage to pay income tax? The answer received from the previous Government brings surprise. The number of cars was 5245 and only 5% of the owners give income tax. Can there be car owners who are incapable of giving income tax? The number of trucks is 4253, and only 50% of the owners give income tax. The number of dumper owners is 95, only 50% give income tax. The number of bus owners is 318, only 20% give income tax. The number of power driven vehicles is 4495 and only 2% of the owners give income tax. This is the efficiency of the income tax Department in my District.

In Dhanbad only 20 factories are listed. I can give the names also if you could give me time. They have taken money from all the banks. They are diverting total money into another sector. When we represent against

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them, there is nobody to listen. In this way they are having their mixed economy. They are building their national economy. They are saying that they will be building their own mode of Socialist pattern of Society under the debris of post-colonial rule. Let there be democracy, dictatorship or autocracy, but this hypocrisy must end.

**SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD (Jahannabad):** The present Finance Bill is in pursuance of the wonderful budget, the best budget of post independent India, which our Finance Minister presented to this august House last month. I stand here to support the Finance Bill.

The 3 years of Janata rule has destroyed the economic fibre of the country. The country is passing through most difficult time. We have sky rocketting inflation and bone breaking rise in prices of all commodities. The whole population is living under fear of uncertainty of prices of almost every commodity. It is not a happy situation for any Government which calls itself welfare Government. Our democratic Government, which has concern for the people, will have to solve this problem and allay the fear of the people. How can this problem be solved? There are 2 ways:

(a) Check in population explosion by all means.

(b) Increase in production and supply.

Being a student of Economics, I know the price in the market in a democratic country is determined by interaction of supply and demand. More the supply, in relation to demand in the market, less the price, and less the supply, in relation to demand in the market, more the price. Therefore, for arresting the price and bringing it down, we will have to bring tremendous amount of improvement in the supply position. We will have to flood the market with supplies of material, while restricting the demand through population control. The supply can-

not be increased through a magic wand. To improve the supply, tremendous amount of increase in production is necessary. How do we increase the production? There are two ways: (1) There should be either influence of fear, as we can see in a regimented society like USSR and other communist countries, where people work hard, because otherwise they can lose their lives, or (2) There should be element of incentive and interest to produce more. Human being by nature is self and attachment minded. People do not like to part with what is attached with them. Ignoring the self, can be the act of stoic. But even being stoic minded is an act of selfishness. The act of benevolence and kindness also is predominantly an act of selfishness, because these acts are in pursuance of getting salvation for oneself. This is truth and no success can be achieved, in any sphere, by ignoring truth. Therefore, Sir, we should recognise the necessity of the element of incentive, while formulating our economic policies. Today what we find is the negligence of these important factors at the time of formulating government policies. Hence the chances of failure of four policies, and therefore problems for the people.

Today if the Government wants to get the people interested in national effort to increase production, the taxes, both at corporate and personal levels, will have to be reduced to the minimum, so that people get incentive and inducement for hard work. The Government itself is of the opinion that—

“Reduction in rates of income-tax will make people more honest and thus curb the generation of black money.”

The Government is also of the opinion that—

“Economic growth can be accelerated only through larger savings and investments.”

This is what the Government itself admits. It is also by implication an admission by the Government, and very rightly so, that high incidence of tax is detrimental to creation of white money. The money which is essential for increasing production. It is also an admission that because of high taxation policy of the Government, there is generation of unlimited amount of black money, which is not used for production purposes. This state of affairs is suicidal for the economy of any country which aspires to develop. Black money creates unnecessary demands. While money creates necessary supply. Today, the key to the solution of the Indian economic problem lies in the fact that there is larger amount of savings and investments. This is possible only and only through generation of white money. White money can be created only if black money is stopped, and black money can be stopped only if there is incentive to create white money by reduction in taxation. Today the incidence of taxation in India is so high that nobody feels interested in disclosing his or her income. The taxation policy of the Government is a great deterrent to disclosure of income, compelling the people to become dishonest. Today this policy of high taxation is telling upon the national economy. The problem today is not distribution of wealth which is, as a matter of fact, non-existent, but creation of wealth. Today it appears that the fight is for distributing pieces of fish which is still in deep water. It is also a fact, Sir, that Governmental expenditure especially in productive ventures of the Government, is wasteful to a large extent. It is so because of lack of incentive in Governmental expenditure and natural corruption among Government officials under the prevailing system.

While campaigning during the last Assembly elections, in Bihar, I met a Head Master of a High School, who complained that a crore of rupees, which starts from the Central Government, meant for villagers, becomes a big zero while passing through different Central and State Government

agencies. Mukhiyas get the last chunk of the loaf, while villagers for whom the money is meant get a big disappointment. In Bihar, I remember, several Mukhiyas, in connivance with Block and Sub-Divisional officials, on sharing the booty basis, took a large amount of money from the State Government in the name of digging well during severe drought period before 1970, though no well or a very few wells were dug. It is natural and nothing much can be done about it.

Because of lack of incentive in Governmental expenditure, in production sector, the Governmental expenditure becomes wasteful. We know the performance of several Government projects. Therefore, the lesser the Governmental expenditure, the better the result for the economy of the country.

Moreover, Sir, I propose to request the Finance Minister to formulate the Governmental policies, on the line that there is less Governmental expenditure, where the Governmental expenditure is wasteful; the generation of black money is stopped; and there is creation of white money. There is incentive to the people to create white money out of their savings and invest them in developmental activities of the country, by producing more and creating boom in supply. Such action will result in boom in production, creation of wealth and employment opportunity, increase in per capita income, increase in export because of more production, and increase in Government's earning and, therefore, building a good and great image for the Government.

To achieve all these, the Finance Minister should reduce the personal and corporate tax, including all surcharges, to 20 per cent from the present 66 per cent. If it is so done, the worst that can happen to the Government is that the Government will lose revenue of Rs. 2000 crores. At the moment, the revenue to the Government exchequer through personal and corporate tax is Rs. 1426 crores

[Shri Mahindra Prasad]

and Rs. 1515 crores respectively. But, this step of reducing taxes will resurrect the national economy and will create boom in every sphere of our economy. The whole economic picture of the country will change to the great advantage of the people of the country and the Government as well. Also, I feel, that the loss of Rs. 2000 crores because of reduction in taxes to 20 per cent is more notional than factual. In my opinion, the Government will earn much more than what they are earning now because of better compliance of taxes and because of lots of economic activity which will, in turn, bring more money to the Government exchequer by way of taxes from increased income of the people and different industrial units as well as excise duty on increased volume of production and sale. For immediate relief to the Government exchequer, even excise duty can be enhanced to net Rs. 2000 crores to the Government Exchequer. Though it is an unpopular suggestion, and it will no doubt be a burden on the people, yet for the national interest sometimes harsh steps are taken and sacrifices are made. But in any case, in the longer run, it will benefit the people, the Government and the country much more than the sacrifices made.

**Wealth tax:** I do not know when was the concept of wealth tax in our country introduced. To my mind, this is disincentive to the people who earn money through hard work. It is a psychological phenomenon. It all adversely affects the productivity of the country which in turn affects the supply position and price for different commodities and, therefore, the fate of the country.

Today, people while justifying the high incidence of taxation, talk of the high taxation in developed European and American countries. But these friends forget that when real growth took place in these countries, scores of years ago, there was either no taxation or it was nominal. The USSR and other communist countries developed under regimentation and influ-

ence of fear which comes out of bullet and bayonet.

Keeping in view the above enumerated factors and philosophy, I request our hon. Finance Minister not to insist on section 80J legislation, and that also with retrospective effect. It will adversely affect industries and the economy of the country, because of the same reasons which I have enumerated above. It will take away money from a sector, where the utilisation of money is cent per cent productive and where money helps developmental work of the country. While introducing this section 80J legislation, the hon. Finance Minister feels proud that one vigilant Income-tax Commissioner discovered that this section 80J gives double income-tax benefit to the industry, but the hon. Finance Minister forgets that people pay double income-tax on the same income, first in the form of corporate tax and again in the form of personal tax on income from dividend etc. though the source of both the income, corporate as well as personal, is the same.

Therefore, I will request the hon. Finance Minister not to be carried away by any fancy or the whim and arrogance of any officer, but to consider sympathetically the request to desist from the proposed legislation. At least the retrospective part of it must be taken out and, if nothing else, at least the small scale industries must be spared from the flurry of this legislation. My request is for the same reason, as I have described above, that it will discourage the incentive in industries as also it will encourage wasteful governmental expenditure.

The Government proposes to raise the exemption limit from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000 for income-tax purposes. The result will be that it will throw 6 lakh tax-payers out of the income-tax net. It will also result in revenue loss to the Government exchequer to the tune of about Rs. 18 crores. This is, no doubt, a popular step taken by the Government, and it will give relief to a large number of people and,

therefore, it should be welcomed. But it is not a remedy to the economic ailment of the country. Rather, it may add to the already depressing economic situation as, because of this tax concession, the earning of six lakh people, if they are not saved and invested, may be dumped into the market for purchasing luxurious and unnecessary commodities, thereby creating more demand in the market as a result of which overall price may tend to increase. My fear is that the beneficiaries of this tax relief belong to the category of people who have a tendency to spend money, rather than save and invest it. Therefore, the need today is to encourage saving through governmental tax policies by giving relief to a section, or institutions or firms, where the tendency is to invest in developmental activities of the country.

Sir, only a strong leader and a strong Government can take such a bold policy decision. Fortunately for India, we have got a strong leader and a strong Government right now. If such a strong decision cannot be taken now, it will never be taken. This is the most opportune time for such decision. Because, if this decision is taken now, it will start bearing fruit within two or three years and will get the support of the people as the result starts coming. If this decision is taken a few years later, it may create a bad image for the Government and may affect the election prospect, because the good result cannot be expected immediately after these decisions.

श्री काली चरण शर्मा (भिण्ड) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत वित्त विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ और स्वागत करता हूँ। मान्यवर, इस भौजूदा परिस्थिति में, पिछले वर्षों में देश की धार्यिक अवस्था को जो काफी घटका लगा था उस सब के होते हुए भी वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो इतना अच्छा बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, उसके लिए हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी बधाई के पात्र हैं। किर भी मैं बजट के सम्बन्ध में कुछ सुझाव माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में किसानों की प्रावधानी है हमारे देश में अधिकतर काषतकार ऐसे हैं जिन के

पास एक और वो दो एक बमीन है। आज के इस महंगाई के युग में दूसरी बीजों के मुकाबले में अनाज के मूल्यों भी बहुत कम बढ़ि हुई है। कृषि मूल्य आयोग द्वारा जिन मूल्यों की सिफारिश की जाती है वे बहुत ही कम होते हैं। आप किसी भी वर्ष को आधार वर्ष मान कर देखें, आप इसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचेंगे कि कृषि उत्पादन के मूल्यों में बहुत ही कम बढ़ि हुई है। 1971 को आधार वर्ष मान कर देखें तो आपको वहां चल जाएगा कि आधोगिक उत्पादनों के मुकाबले में कृषि उत्पादनों के मूल्यों में कितनी कम बढ़ि हुई है। हमारे देश का किसान आधोगिक उत्पादनों की खरीद करता है, सभी आवश्यक वस्तुओं की खरीद करता है। जब तक उस हिसाब से आप उसकी उपज के दाम नहीं बढ़ाएंगे किसान आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है। आप ऐसा आयोग बनाएं जो आधोगिक उत्पादन और कृषि उत्पादन दोनों के समान रूप से मूल्य निर्धारित करे। तभी आप किसान को कोई लाभ पहुँचा सकते हैं। मैं आपके सामने एक उदाहरण रखना चाहता हूँ। जनता पार्टी के शासनकाल में तीन वर्ष पूर्व गन्धे के मूल्य बहुत कम थे और किसानों ने अपना गन्धा खेतों में ही जसा दिया था। मूल्य इतने कम थे कि उसको मिल तक पहुँचाने से उसको कोई फायदा नहीं होता था। तब 6 और 8 रुपये मन गन्धा और 6 और 8 रुपये मन आलू बिका था। इस बात को हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के माननीय सदस्य बहुत अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। उसी का यह नतीजा है कि आज हम को चीनी आठ रुपये किलो भी मुक्किल से उपलब्ध हो रही है। इस बास्ते मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि आप किसान के लिए इस बजट में कोई विशेष प्रावधान करें।

आप हजारों करोड़ रुपये का इनवेस्टमेंट देश में करते हैं। क्या प्रत्येक परिवार के आहमियों में से जिस के घर में कोई पड़ा हुआ आदमी है, एक आदमी को आप नौकरी दे पाए हैं? हर एक को नौकरी दे पाना तो सम्भव नहीं है। लेकिन एक परिवार में एक को भी आप नौकरी दे पाए हैं। शायद दो भी नहीं पाएंगे। इस बास्ते में आपके सामने एक सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ। पशु पालन और कृषि एक ऐसा संयुक्त उद्योग है कि अगर इस को उन्नति के अवसर मिलें और इसको बढ़ावा दिया जाए तो किसान अच्छी तरक्की कर सकता है मध्यम वर्गीय परिवार जो हमारे देश में हैं उनके लड़के नौकरी कर सकते हैं, पड़ लिख कर लेकिन मजबूरी नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर आप मध्यम दर्जे के परिवारों के लिए जो एक ऐसे और गाय खरीद नहीं सकते हैं, उनको बैंक से सस्ते रेट पर कर्ज दिलाने की व्यवस्था कर दें तो हमारे देश की दूध की आवश्यकतायें भी पूरी हो सकती हैं और किसान का वह कालतू भूसा तथा दूसरी बीजें जो खेती में वह उत्पादन करता है, उनका इस्तेमाल कर के वह दूध का उत्पादन भी बढ़ा सकता है। मेरा मिवेदन है कि पशु पालन के लिए बहुत ज्यादा माला में रकम की व्यवस्था की जाए ताकि हमारे देश के बहुत से परिवारों को लाभ हो सके।

## [बो जासी चर्च नामी]

वह ये मध्य प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में आप से कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। हमारा प्रदेश सारे देश के प्रदेशों में सब से बड़ा है। वहाँ पर खनिजों के विपुल भण्डार हैं। इन खनिजों के लिए देश के दूसरे राज्यों की तरह से मध्य प्रदेश के बास्ते भी उद्योग व्यवस्थों का आवंटन करें तो हमारे देश की बहुत सी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति हो सकती है। हमारे यहाँ कोयला, लोहा, तथा दूसरी अनेक वस्तुओं के अनेक भण्डार हैं। सिंघरौली में तथा दूसरी जगह अगर बिजली के यूनिट लगा दिए जाएं तो काफी बिजली की मांग की पूर्ति हो सकती है। बस्तर में तथा दूसरे जिलों में आदिवासी लोग बनों पर भिंधर रह कर अपना गजर बसर करते हैं। 33 साल की आजादी के बाद भी उन गरीब आदिवासियों को कोई फायदा नहीं पहुँचाया गया है। वेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप वहाँ बनों पर आधारित उद्योग लगाएं ताकि उनको लाभ पहुँचे सके। बनों तथा खनिजों पर आधारित उद्योग चाहे पब्लिक सेक्टर में और चाहे प्राइवेट सेक्टर में खोले जाएं और इन खनिजों का दोहन किया जाए तो पढ़े लिखे और बों पढ़े लिखे लोगों को भी काम मिल सकता है। इसकी तरफ अपका विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिए और इसकी कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

हमारे प्रदेश में रेलों की भी बहुत कमी है। अगर वहाँ रेल लाइनें दी जाएं तो जहाँ खनिज पदार्थ पाए जाते हैं तथा वन सम्पदा पाई जाती है, वहाँ लोगों को बहुत लाभ हो सकता है और इससे काफी फायदा भी देश को हो सकता है। हमारे भिड़ और दतिया जिले में काफी ममस्याये हैं। भिड़ और दतिया में एक एक बड़ा उद्योग खोला जावे। आप देखेंगे कि हमारे जिलों में ग्वालियर राज्य में पहले कम्पलेटरी रिकूटमेंट मिलेस्ट्री में होता था। मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि आज भी अगर मिलेट्री में हमारे यहाँ के लोग लिये जायें तो अच्छा होगा क्योंकि वह काफी लड़ने और मरने वाले होते हैं, काफी मध्यबूत होते हैं। उस समय ग्वालियर का मिलेट्री में नाम था। हमारे यहाँ एक-एक एकड़ के काष्टकार हैं और 10, 10, 20, 20, 20 आदियों के परिवार नौकरी पर ही गुजर करते हैं, इसलि इसकी तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिये।

हमारे जिले में रेलवे लाइन गुना से इटवा का सबै करने के लिए मंजूरी की गई है, उसको अगर जल्दी ही बजट में लिये गया तो काफी तरबकी हो सकेगी।

मैं भाननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करता हूँ कि मौजूदा इन्वेस्टमेंट में आप किसानों के लिए काफी राहत देने की बात करेंगे, और कृषि मंत्री भी इसमें सहयोग करेंगे। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं बजट का स्वागत करता हूँ। जयहिन्द।

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): At the outset, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance

Minister to a few important procedural questions which have come up during the course of the national debate on the budget proposals. I echo them in this House only in order that the House and the nation may know the reactions of the hon. Finance Minister to these suggestions.

Shri Palkivala, for example, has suggested that the Budget proposals need not always be shrouded in traditional secrecy. Let there be an open public debate throughout the length and breadth of the country on tentative budget proposals before they are presented in this House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Barring a few items.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: This would allow us to influence the thinking and the principles that go into the formulation of the budget proposals. In the USA, for example, the Budget is communicated in a message by the President to the Congress well in advance of the time the Bill is introduced in the Congress. In the case of Finland, for example, the Finnish Parliament was discussing in June the tentative proposals that were to come before it later on in September.

Shri Palkivala says:

"Mr. Venkataraman is the man of right calibre and courage to make the momentous innovation of scrapping the shroud of secrecy and inviting an open debate before introducing his Budget next year."

So, let us have the reactions of the hon. Finance Minister to this important procedural question.

Another important point is that the Finance Bill in one clean sweep modifies, comprehensively amends, several taxation laws. For example, this Finance Bill amends several taxation laws. It amends several laws connected with direct taxes, namely the Income-tax Act, the Wealth Tax Act, the Gift Tax Act and the Interest Tax Act. In the

same Finance Bill we find that several laws connected with indirect taxes are also sought to be amended, namely the Customs Tariff Act, the Central Excises and Salt Act, the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, the Customs, Central Excises and Salt and Central Board of Revenue (Amendment) Act. There are some miscellaneous Acts also that are sought to be amended, namely the Indian Post Office Act and the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Act.

We therefore find that in one clean sweep the Finance Bill amends a number of laws. Here I must submit that amendments of the direct tax laws that are made through the Finance Bill do not get sufficient attention.

**15.00 hrs.**

Sir, you have told me to give all my views in five minutes on the several laws that are to be amended by this Finance Bill. Therefore, I suggest that as far as tax laws are concerned there should be separate amending bills. These amending bills should go to the joint select committees and thereafter fully debated in Parliament. In these select committees the Members of Parliament will have an opportunity to directly examine the evidence of those experts who are protagonists of some measure or the other.

Now, I come to the fiscal measures contemplated under the Bill. These fiscal measures do open up a new path in the budgetary policy. It is to the credit of the Finance Minister that in the face of heavy deficit he has managed to give us reliefs and incentives howsoever inadequate they may be. There is no doubt that these reliefs will swell disposable income thus adding to the demand and purchasing power and giving the necessary impetus in order to increase the supplies.

Mr. Chairman, there is also a remarkable feature of this particular Finance Bill. That remarkable feature is that the hon'ble Finance Mi-

nister has managed to increase the capital and revenue expenditure by as much as three thousand crores by just 285 crores by way of additional taxation and 1400 crores by way of deficit. We must, therefore, appreciate that the Finance Minister has been in a position to increase the capital and revenue expenditure of Rs. 3000 crores by taking only 285 crores by way of additional taxation and 1400 crores by way of deficit. This must be contrasted with last year's budget of Shri Charan Singh. In that budget the then Finance Minister took away 665 crores in taxes and the increase in capital and revenue expenditure was just 100 crores. I must, therefore, congratulate the hon'ble Finance Minister for this remarkable feature of the budgetary proposals.

However, there is one more fact that must be conceded and the hon'ble Finance Minister must concede it that the budget is a master-piece. It is a master-piece in showmanship. The Finance Minister has received laurels. I do not grudge the same. I join in giving those bouquets also for slashing the excise duties on selected items of consumption and intermediate goods. The relief given is 43 crores. On the basis of that the hon'ble Minister has made a claim that there is reduction in the tax burden on articles of common consumption. I submit that this claim is not properly founded because the hon'ble Minister has increased across the board special excise duties on all other items—essential or non-essential—consumed by rich or poor...

Now I will make a few brief remarks with respect to industrial growth and incentives. I might say that these are not adequate. I will take up the point when I move my amendments to those particular Clauses. But I might now say that our industrial base was created in the year 1950. In the case of many industries there is now an outmoded technology. Therefore, the 50 per cent more depreciation than the normal rate, which is envisaged in the budget

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]  
proposals, is not adequate to induce industries to modernise assets and to plough back profits for growth.

Then, Sir, I would like to point out an unhealthy feature of the proposals. And that is, that many of them are with retrospective effect. I have to move several amendments with respect to that particular point and I will deal with them in detail at that stage.

I may conclude by saying that the question of unemployment and inflation must be tackled on a war footing. Inflation rate is now going up to 30 per cent. Our Finance Minister is going at a speed which is greater than the speed of SLV-3. Our entire calculations are bound to be upset. Therefore the matter needs more serious thinking and vigorous steps are needed to tackle the problem on a war footing. And in the case of unemployment, the private sector must also play its role and proper incentives should be given. If the private sector comes forward with any scheme to generate additional employment I hope that they will be considered and proper steps taken.

I hope that these few preliminary remarks, which I have made in the few minutes which you have graciously allowed me, will meet with deep consideration at the hands of the hon. Finance Minister. With these words I conclude.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The Finance Minister...

**SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM** (Tiruchendur): I gave my name 3 days back. Mr. Lakshmanan told me, "I will be calling you". It is very unfair.

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN):** I am your representative. I will look after the same.

**SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:** It is very unfair. For three days I have been waiting for my chance.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I am really sorry; I cannot accommodate you.

**SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:** He said he will allow me. What is this?

ओ शिवकुमार सिंह ठाकुर (खंडवा) : सभापति महोदय, हाउसकी आम राय है कि सदन का समय बढ़ाया जाय ?

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I think the hon. Minister has conceded and the House also desires that we sit for one hour more to discuss this. But I would request hon. Members not to speak for more than 5 minutes.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** When you reply, at 4.30 or 4?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** General Debate goes on up to 4. I will begin at 4 O'clock.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I suggest 4-30 p.m. There are some committees working according to Speaker's direction at 3 O'clock, and some of us have to be there. Here is an important occasion when some of us have given our notice to the Minister. The Minister will naturally be covering some of my points. I have also asked questions with regard to importation of Pitts aircraft. I want to hear him. How can I be present at the Committee and the House at the same time?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** I will wait till Mr. Bosu comes and I will deal with that subject as soon as he comes.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I am much obliged and most grateful to you.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Shri Kosalram.

**SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much at the outset for having given me this opportunity.

I rise to support the Finance Bill moved by my friend, Mr. Venkata-raman. I know Mr. Venkataaraman,

who was my colleague in the Madras Legislative Assembly. His tenure as the Industries Minister of Tamil Nadu is being remembered as the Industrial Age of Tamil Nadu. Now, his tenure as the Finance Minister of India will surely be remembered as Economic Miracle Era of India.

Since the Finance Bill gives effect to his Budget proposals, aimed at economic revival, I have to refer to certain important issues. The Government of India envisages annual growth rate of 5 per cent during the Sixth Plan. But the proposed additional investment is 16.6 per cent. When the price rise is 20 per cent per annum. I would like to know, how the Finance Minister proposes to achieve the growth rate of 5 per cent with only 16.6 per cent additional investment.

Here it is necessary to point out that last year the savings increased by 22 per cent. I need not say that savings help capital formation. Unfortunately, there was no capital formation last year and as a result of that, the industrial growth rate was 'nil' in 1979-80. I would like him to throw light on this matter.

The hon. Finance Minister is also a Member of the Central Planning Commission. It, therefore, becomes his special responsibility to see that what he assures to the people is approved by the Planning Commission.

When he addressed Madurai-Ramnad Chamber of Commerce, he assured them that Karur-Dindigul-Tuticorin Railway line—because he happens to be the Planning Commission Member, I say this; otherwise, I would not touch this point—would be taken up for consideration this year. He will recall that from the Opposition benches, he led a delegation to the then Railway Minister, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, of all MPs from Tamil Nadu, irrespective of political parties to which they belonged demanding that this Project should be taken up in 1979-80 itself. This year,

I interrupted the hon. Railway Minister, Pandit Kamalapati Tripathi while he was replying to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Railways and asked him: "What is meant by inclusion of Karur-Dindigul-Tuticorin BG line for consideration in the Railway Budget?—I wanted to know from him specifically as to what is meant by 'consideration'—and whether it would be taken up for execution this year itself." He replied: "This proposal has been sent to the Planning Commission and that as soon as he receives the recommendation of the Planning Commission, he will take it up for execution this year itself." Then, I contacted the Planning Minister, Shri Tiwari, and he told me that the Railways have sent this proposal along with ten other proposals and it would be taken up for consideration after the Plan frame for 1980—85 is finalised. This is the position. You are a member of the Planning Commission now as the Finance Minister and earlier on you were a member of the Planning Commission. You know fully well the position about this project.

The General Manager, Southern Railways, Shri Thomas on 24-7-80 has informed the press—the *Hindu* has prominently published it—that the Planning Commission is about to clear this proposal of Karur-Dindigul-Tuticorin BG line. I am at a loss as to whom to believe, you or Mr. Tiwari, and whom not to believe. As a member of the Planning Commission, you should see that your assurance to the people of Tamil Nadu is fulfilled by taking up this scheme for implementation this year itself.

The hon. Finance Minister was also kind enough to assure the huge gathering at Madras at my felicitation function that he has approved Rs. 200 crores BHEL project at Ranipotai in Tamil Nadu. He was holding Industries portfolio also at that time. Now, I understand that the office of BHEL which was opened at Ranipotai has been closed because the scheme has

[Shri K. T. Kosalram]

been taken to some other State. I want to know how far it is true. I want a clarification from the hon. Finance Minister, Mr. Venkataraman. I would like to know how the hon. Finance Minister is going to keep up his assurance to the people of Tamil Nadu. He had categorically assured it. The scheme has now been taken to some other State. I want to know whether this information is correct or not—I may be right or I may be wrong.

Now, I would like to point out that in 1979, of the total assistance of Rs. 16,026 crores given by commercial banks to industries, the four southern States, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu have got only Rs. 3,194 crores which is about 19 per cent. Similarly, out of Rs. 1,247 crores sanctioned in 1978-79 by all-India term-lending institutions to industries, these southern States got only Rs. 311 crores. The amount actually disbursed was only Rs. 227 crores. These are all Reserve Bank of India figures. These are not my figures or those of the man in the street. These figures have been supplied by the Reserve Bank of India. How do you expect the southern States to develop industrially with this meagre assistance from commercial banks and term-lending institutions?

In this session, a Bill was passed for taking-over of the National Jute Mills of Calcutta to which the public sector financial institutions have given loans of Rs. 9 crores. But for the past three years, the Plastic, Resins and Chemicals Ltd., Arumuganeri near Tuticorin is lying closed. The Dhragandhara Chemical Works, a sister concern of PRC, is not interested to revive this unit because the management has exploited this unit fully and the machinery is rusting now while the product Resin is being imported to the value of several crores of rupees. The All-India Resin Manufacturers' Association passed a

unanimous resolution. They demanded that this unit be taken over by the Government. The loans extended by the financial institutions run to only about Rs. 3 crores. The Government may extend loan facilities to SPIC or IDL or Chemplast, so that this unit is taken over by anyone of them, and run successfully.

The Finance Minister has to ensure that the moneys provided are not allowed to lapse. The shortfall in 1979-80—revised estimates—under the head Fisheries, was about Rs. 31 crores. The reason given is non-completion of the fishing harbour projects at major and minor ports.

For the past 3 years, I have been running from pillar to post for the development of Chinnamuttom fishing harbour project. With an investment of Rs. 6 crores, this port will give Rs. 10 crores annually in foreign exchange. I am happy that this project will be taken up for implementation this year, as announced by Shri R. V. Swaminathan, Minister of State for Agriculture. I am sure that the Finance Minister will make necessary funds available for this.

■ श्रीमती उषा बर्मा (खेरी) : सभापति महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो वित्त विवेयक पेश किया है उसका मैं समर्थन करती हूँ। ऐसा करते हुए मौजूदा राजनीतिक परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए अपनी सरकार और शासक दल कांग्रेस आई को अपनी राय देना चाहती हूँ। हमारी पार्टी तथा सरकार ने यह दृढ़ संकल्प कर रखा है कि भारत की गरीबी एवं बेकारी की समस्याओं की हम हल करेंगे तथा हमारे देश के लिए समाजवाद की स्थापना एक राम बाण श्रोषित है। गत लोक सभा चुनाव में भारत की जनता ने हमारी कांग्रेस आई के विरुद्ध किए गए इस प्रचार को मान लिया था कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी तानाशाही अर्थात् अधिनायकवाद—डिक्टॉरशिप—के जरिए समाजवाद की स्थापना करें।

इंदिरा जी के पुसने सभी निकटतम साथियों ने जो पहले उनके साथ थे और जो अब कांग्रेस (अर्द्ध) में हैं या उसके नेता हैं या सदस्य हैं तथा अन्य सभी दूसरी राजनीतिक पार्टियों ने मतदाताओं के सामने यही प्रचार किया था कि इंदिरा जी देश को तानाशाही की ओर ले जा रही है। इसके बाबजूद जनता ने इस सवाल पर इंदिरा जी तथा कांग्रेस आई को प्रचण्ड बहुमत दिया और वो तिहाई सीटों पर

उसके प्रत्याशियों को विजयी बनाया और यह मैडेट दिया एक वह वर्तमान सभी गली व्यवस्था को समूल नष्ट कर अति शीडा—प्रधिनायकवाद (तानाशाही) के जरिए समाजवाद की स्थापना कर इस देश से गरीबी, बेकारी तथा अन्य सभी प्रकार की विषमताओं को समाप्त कर दें।

सारे संसार के भौजदा राजनीतिक ढांचे को देखते हुए मैं अब पूरी तरह यह विश्वास कर रही हूँ कि अन्य समाजवादी देशों को देखते हुए यहां भी वर्तमान परिचयी लोकतंत्र की पद्धति पर चल कर समाजवाद की स्थापना नहीं हो सकती है। इन 33 वर्षों का कटु अनुभव हम समाजवादियों को यह सबक देखा रहा है कि अब समय बरबाद नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। मिश्रित धर्य व्यवस्था का पर्याप्ताग कर भौजदा संविधान में भौलिक परिवर्तन कर संविधान के धोषणा पद्म में भारत को शीघ्र समाजवादी लोकतंत्र घोषित किया जाना चाहिए।

अब मैं वहां से मैं चुन कर आई लखीमपुर खीरी, उसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ। इस जिले में सम्पूर्णनिन्द नगर में खीनी मिल जाने की योजना है। उसके बास्ते लाइसेंस प्रदान करने की कृपा की जानी चाहिए और उस योजना के बास्ते आर्थिक सहायता दे कर उसको चालू करवाया जाना चाहिए।

लखीमपुर खीरी में अपंकर गरीबी है। वहां पर लघु तथा कुटीर उद्योगों की स्थापना कराई जानी चाहिए ताकि गरीब लोगों की रोज़ी-रोटी का अवन्ध हो सके।

जगह-जगह मैं अपने निर्वाचन शेष में जाती हूँ तो लोग मुझ को पिछली बातों की याद दिलाते हैं। अब मैं उनसे बोट मांगने गई थी तब मैंने बादाकिया था कि महंगाई को बढ़ने से रोका जाएगा। लोग कहते हैं कि तुम ने महंगाई को खत्म करने का बादा किया था। लेकिन वह सब उलट हो रहा है, महंगाई दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ती जा रही है।

माननीय भंडी जी ने हमारे यही कुछ फटि-जाइजर फैक्टरी लगाने के बारे में कहा था, मैं उनसे आशा करती हूँ कि इस जिले में कुछ फटि-जाइजर फैक्टरी, जूट मिल या शूगर मिल या सरकारी उद्योग लगाने की सूचना करवायें ताकि वहां की गरीब जनता और पिछड़े वर्ग के आदमियों को रोज़ी-रोटी मिल सके, जिससे वह अपनी आजीविका चला सके। वहां पर ऐसे कुटीर उद्योग लगाये जायें, जिससे वहां के गरीब आदमी अपनी आजीविका चला सके। अन्यवाद।

**श्री कूल चन्द रम्बा (शाजापुर) :** सभापति महोदय, हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** We have extended the time of the House and this

is the fag-end. If you do not want your friends to speak...

**श्री शीयूष तिरको (गलीपुर डार) :** सभापति महोदय, मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से वित्त मंत्री जी का समर्थन करता हूँ, परन्तु उनका जो बजट है, उसका समर्थन करने में मैं असमर्थ हूँ।

जब रूपये-पैसे के खर्च की बात आती है तो यह देखना चाहिए कि यह किस के लिए खर्च किया जा रहा है। हिन्दुस्तान सब के लिए है, हमारे देश में सब को समान प्रधिकार है। वित्त मंत्री जी को इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि वे जो पैसे खर्च करने जा रहे हैं, वह किसी वर्ग विशेष के लाभ के लिए ही सीमित न हो। आजादी के बाद जितना भी रूपया पैसा हमने योजनाओं के रूप में खर्च किया है उससे कुछ ही लोगों को लाभ हुआ है जो बहुत ज्यादा गरीब हैं, उनको उसका लाभ नहीं मिला। गरीब लोगों को रोज़ी-रोटी, खाना, कपड़ा भव तरफ से ही दिक्कत उठानी पड़ रही है। इस देश में दो किस्म की जाति उत्पन्न हो गई हैं एक शोषण करने वाले और दूसरे शोषित। ऐसी स्थिति में वित्त मंत्री जी का यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि देखें कि देश की सर्वांगीन उप्रति के लिए जो पैसे वे खर्च किये जा रहे हैं वह सब के लाभ में आ रहे हैं जो नहीं।

मेरा अनुरोध है कि हमारे देश में जो प्राप्ती है, सभी नेशन की है, उसके साथ यहां की जनता को नेशनलाइज करना चाहिए। सारे देश के आदमी और बच्चे हिन्दुस्तान के बच्चे हैं और हिन्दुस्तान में उनको समान प्रधिकार हो, हर जिले में उनका समान प्रधिकार हो। जो रूपया वित्त मंत्री जी खर्च करते हैं, वह हर आदमी और बच्चे के पास पहुँच जाना चाहिए, न कि किसी ओड़े से आदमियों का उससे उपकार हो।

जितने भी मोनोपली हाउसेज हैं, कल-कारखाने हैं उसमें दौलत को आगे बढ़ाने और जनता को आगे बढ़ाने के बदले उनमें घाटा हो रहा है और देश में बहुत से लोग गरीब और बेकार होते जा रहे हैं। इसलिए जितनी प्राइवेट कम्पनी हमारे यहां का भर कर रही है, उन सब को नेशनलाइज किया जाये और किसी भी प्राइवेट कम्पनी को न छोड़ा जाये। शिक्षा की ओर रहन-सहन की एक नीति होनी चाहिए।

अभी हम देखते हैं कि शिक्षा में भी जो शासक दल है, जो शोषक दल है उनके लिए अलग व्यवस्था है, उनके लिए अच्छे अच्छे स्कूल और कालेज बनाए गये हैं। उनके लिए व्यवस्था है कि वह शासन करेंगे, हिन्दुस्तान में और विलायतों में भूमेंगे यह सब व्यवस्था है। इस तरह से शिक्षा में भी दो किस्म की व्यवस्था की गई जिसके कारण गरीबों के बच्चे सदा गरीब रहेंगे और वह कभी भी कपर नहीं आ सकेंगे। इसलिए आप इसकी पूरी व्यवस्था करें। जब वित्त मंत्री सारे देश के

## [श्री पीदूष तिरकी]

नाम पर रुपये का प्रावधान करते हैं, तो उन्हें यह भी देखना चाहिए कि उसका लाभ सही रूप में आम जनता को हो रहा है या नहीं।

आज हर फ़ैमिली का बजट गड़बड़ हो चुका है। जहां तक होलसेल प्राइस इनडेक्स को सम्बन्धित है, वह 1970-71 में 100 था, सुगर आज स्थिति इस प्रकार है: आल कामोडीज़ 245.4, पयुमल, पावर, लाइट एण्ड लुब्रिकेट्स 337.2, फूड आर्टिकल्ज़ 198.8, प्राइमरी आर्टिकल्ज़ 226.7, नान-फूड आर्टिकल्ज़ 207.3 और मैनुफैक्चर्ड प्राइडेक्स 245.4। इस प्रकार साधारण आदमी के लिए बहुत खतरनाक स्थिति की सृष्टि हो चुकी है।

कास्ट आफ़ लिविंग इनडेक्स 1960 में 100 था, लेकिन आज इण्डस्ट्रियल वर्कर्ज़ के लिए वह 373 है और एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर के लिए 364 है।

सरकार जो काटेज इडस्ट्रीज़ और स्माल-स्केल, इडस्ट्रीज़ स्थापित करने जा रही है, कही ऐसा न हो कि सारा रुपया मोनोपली हाउसिंग और एक्सप्लायटर्ज़ के हाथ में चला जाये, जो देश की उन्नति के नाम पर गांवों में जा कर ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक्सप्लायट करेंगे।

जो सोग इंजीनियरिंग की शिक्षा प्राप्त कर के नौकरी की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं, मैं उनके कुछ आंकड़े आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ--

Engineering graduates including post graduates who were on the live register of Employment exchanges on 31-12-1979—

1. Civil—5054
2. Mechanical—7244
3. Electrical and Electronics—7368.
4. Chemical—1029
5. Mining—82

Persons who passed out from Industrial training Institutes and were on the live register of Employment Exchange as on 31-12-1979—

Engineering Trades—331382

Non-Engineering Trades—19,920.

The total comes to 3,51,302.

The number of job seekers on live register as on 30-4-1980 is 148.43 lakhs.

मैं चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री यह बतायें कि देश के ये बड़े देश की उन्नति के लिए कुछ करना चाहते हैं, क्या वे इस योजना में कुछ स्थान पायेंगे या नहीं। उन्हें काम पर लगाने का प्राविधिन किया जाना चाहिए, ताकि वे देश के लिए और देश की जीविका के लिए कुछ कर सक। (इति)

श्री फूल चन्द बर्मा: समाप्ति महोदय, मैंने पहले भी घ्यान आकर्षित किया है कि हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।

समाप्ति महोदय: हाउस में यह कनवेन्शन रहा है कि फैग-एण्ड में कोरम के लिए इनसिस्ट नहीं किया जाता है। लेकिन अगर माननीय सदस्य इनसिस्ट करते हैं, तो मुझे बैल बजानी पड़ेगी। उनके कई साथी बोलना चाहते हैं।

श्री फूल चन्द बर्मा: इतने योग्ये भेद्यर्गों से काम कैसे चलेगा?

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is unfair to all your colleagues here. Any how, the bell is being rung.

Now there is quorum. He may start.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Samabalpur): Sir, at the outset, I must congratulate the Finance Minister, who has given a clear-cut picture of the economy of our country and has voiced optimism to combat the economic ills which have been created by the Janata conglomerate during the last three years. He has also tried to give relief to the poorer classes, middle class and middle industrial sector.

The country is self-sufficient in food production since February, 1976. All the infrastructural facilities created by Shrimati Indira Gandhi's regime and all the techno-economic development created at that time have brought the country to this position. This is the best time to think as to how we can compete with the developing nations internationally. Now we are facing the problem of price rise and inflation. How can this be checked unless and until there is internal mobilisation of our resources? Unless we mobilise our internal resources, we will not be in

a position to compete with the developing nations. Just see the development of the East European countries and Japan. Japan with .3 per cent of the total area of the globe, with 3 per cent of the total population, has an industrial wealth of 10 per cent. They have surpassed USA in steel and car production. They have surpassed the Swiss in watch production. They have surpassed the whole world in electronics. Now is the best time when we should give more impetus to the development of science and technology. Our scientists are demoralised. During the three years of Janata rule, our scientists were treated as third-class citizens. You can know from the figures how they were demoralised and how many of them died out of frustration. The Finance Minister has provided some money for research and development and he has boosted the morale of the scientists and technocrats. But it is much less compared to international standards. For research and development, we are giving .6 to .7 per cent, but the international standard is 7 per cent for research and development. I would like to suggest a few measures for the scientific and technological development of our country. Now, there is a crisis of energy throughout the world. India is also affected by that. From 1980 to 1985, we have made a provision of Rs. 20,000 crores for hydro and thermal power generation including nuclear energy. I urge upon the Minister that we should think for a new power policy. We are producing 30,000 MWs of power in the country. We are envisaging to produce another 22,000 MWs of power in the next five years. It is a massive plan but we should spend money economically. I am not telling that we should stop producing energy. But with this capacity, for another five years without producing even a single MW of additional power, our economic development cannot stop. The reasons are there. The utilisation capacity of our plants is 44 per cent and the

international standard is 75 per cent. This utilisation capacity was 44 per cent during the Janata regime, now it has gone up to 48 per cent. If we can stop the forced outage, we can achieve the goal of 87 per cent. The USSR has achieved a goal of 66 percent capacity. At the same time, we should also economically use the generation unit. What is that? In all the agricultural pumps, we are not using capacitors. By that, we are losing 35 per cent of the energy. In other developing countries, the energy is utilised cent per cent. We are wasting valuable energy. With this 30,000 MW our capacity of energy should be much more than what we are achieving here. Take the steel plants. Have you seen that from the boilers of the steel plants how much energy is flamed out? By that we are losing 35 per cent of the energy. If the design parameters of the industrial sector are changed, definitely we will be successful in restoring the energy which we are losing.

We are now in a different mood because we are going to spend all our coal reserves in another 40 to 50 years as our mineable reserves are 30,000 million tonnes. The total reserve is 1.11 lakh million tonnes and the mineable reserve is 30,000 million tonnes. We should not consume our non-renewable energy source. The Minister of Finance belongs to Madras. The TNEB and a scientist, Mr. Chogalingam have evolved a formula for production of solar energy on the sea based on temperature difference. That should be tackled.

We are rich in mineral resources. The mineral resources are 4 per cent of the total world reserves. Our population is 15 per cent of the total World population. But until now, we do not know as to what are the mineral resources of the country. But this 4 per cent can be increased to 10 per cent if all the geological structures in the country are mapped. Uptill now, only 43 per cent

## [Shri Krupasindhu Bhoi]

of the area has been mapped. So, we must provide much more money in the plan for that. We must provide 7 per cent of the outlay in that sector for detailed investigation so that we can know our position of mineral potential. Then we can think of establishing mineral based industries in the country. I suggest that the national mineral policy should be evolved within the next ten years so that we must know our position.

I hail from Orissa. I would urge upon the Finance Minister that Orissa is rich in mineral resources but the plan outlay has been very meagre. 70 per cent of our people are living below the poverty line and the plan assistance which the Central Government has provided is very meagre. We have requested the Finance Minister to increase the plan outlay but he has not done anything. I request him to increase the plan assistance. At the same time, the loans of the poor farmers should be written off because of very severe drought condition in that State. The Finance Minister has promised in his Chamber to do that. I hope, he will do it.

**श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर (खंडवा) :** माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं वित्त विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ। आपके माध्यम से मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि व्यक्ति की टैक्स की सीमा जो दम हजार से बढ़ा कर बारह हजार की गई है वह अच्छा कदम है। लेकिन जिनकी आय बारह हजार से अधिक होती है उनके लिये यह सीमा आर हजार ही रखी गई है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि उसे भी बारह हजार की सीमा किया जाए। पहले यह लिमिट दम हजार रुपये थी लेकिन अब मंत्री जी ने इसे बारह हजार कर दी है। लेकिन नव से अब तक रुपये की कीमत में काफी अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे मेरी बात को मान लें।

इसी तरह से वित्त मंत्री जी ने वेल्थ टैक्स की सीमा भी एक लाख से बढ़ा कर डेंड लाख कर दी है। रुपये की कीमत काफी कम हो गई है। हम देखते हैं कि मकानों और दूसरी मम्पतियों की कीमत भी बहुत अधिक हो गई है इसलिए वेल्थ टैक्स की सीमा को भी तीन लाख रुपये तक बढ़ाया जाना बहुत आवश्यक है।

इसी तरह से आय कर 80 आई० और 80 जे० में जो असेसी हैं उनको चोइस करने की छूट दी जानी चाहिए और अभी जो नये उद्योग हैं उनको 25 प्रतिशत छूट दी गई है उसको बढ़ा कर 45 प्रतिशत की जानी चाहिए और उसको रिट्रोस्पेक्टिव इफेक्ट से नहीं किया जाना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, इन्फलेशन बहुत बढ़ रहा है। गैर उत्पादक व्यय में 229 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि की गई है और 1417 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा है। क्रड पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स से 2100 करोड़ का हमको अतिरिक्त बोझ पड़ेगा कोल भाड़े से दो सौ करोड़ का और फिलाइजर से तीन सौ करोड़ का बोझ पड़ेगा और एकस्ट्रा एक्साइज ड्यूटी से 2433 करोड़ का बोझ पड़ेगा। यह सारा घाटा 2500 करोड़ का होगा। इस से वास्तविक रूप में हमारे देश में स्थित भयावह है। वीम हजार करोड़ रुपये की हमारे देश में पारेल इकोनोमी चल रही है। इसलिए इन्फलेशन को रोकना बहुत आवश्यक है।

सभापति महोदय, इंग्लैंड, ब्राजील, थाईलैण्ड, दक्षिणी कोरिया में बचत में हमें आकर्षक बैंक व्याज दरें प्राप्त होती हैं। इससे बचत को प्रोत्साहन मिलता है। जो हमारे बैंकों की दरें हैं उन्हें ज्यादा किया जाना चाहिए। जब एक आम आदमी को, बैंक से कर्ज लेना होता है तो उससे 19 प्रतिशत व्याज लिया जाता है जब कि बैंक केवल सात प्रतिशत देने हैं। इसलिए इसे ठीक किया जाना चाहिए।

इतना ही संक्षेप में कहते हुए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे ममता दिया।

**श्री अशोक गहलोत (जोधपुर) :** सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो फाइनेंस बिल पेश किया है वह आज के आर्थिक हालतों में बहुत अच्छा है। मैं उस फाइनेंस बिल का समर्थन करने हेतु खड़ा हुआ हूँ। आज जो हमारे देश में आर्थिक हालत चल रही है, जो आर्थिक स्थिति चल रही है उसमें यह बहुत अच्छा प्रयास किया गया है। हमारी पार्टी का जो 1980 का घोषणा पत्र है उसी के अनुरूप यह प्रयास किया गया है ताकि हमारे देश का जो आर्थिक संकट है वह दूर हो सके। यह विधेयक व्यापारे देश की आम जनता में आत्म विश्वास पैदा करने वाला है। इस प्रस्तुत वित्त विधेयक से हमारे विपक्ष के सदस्यों को उसकी आलोचना करने के लिए कड़ी मेहनत का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।

मान्यवर, देश में जो हालत व्याप्त है, यह सभी के लिए चिंताजनक है। आज हमारे देश में कानून की स्थिति ठीक नहीं है। समानान्तर अर्थव्यवस्था, कालेजिन की इकोनोमी बढ़ती जा रही है। कालाबाजारी, मिलावटखोरी, बेरोजगारी, तस्करी आदि के बारे में भी हमें सोचना होगा।

अब मैं देश में व्याप्त बेरोजगारी की समस्या की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। वे लोग रोजगार की तलाश में मारे मारे फिर रहे हैं। वे सोच रहे हैं कि कौन सी ऐसी सरकार आए जो उनकी बेरोजगारी की समस्या को मिटा सके। इस ओर आपका विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

चुनाव प्रणाली भी हमारी त्रुटिपूर्ण है। इसमें भारी खर्चा होता है। इसकी वजह से भी हमारे देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था बिगड़ रही है, आर्थिक कट्टनाइयां पैदा हो रही हैं। एम०एन०ए० या एम०पी० को जो भी चुनाव में भागी खर्चा करना पड़ता है यह व्यवस्था भी बदलनी होगी। इसमें भी कुछ सुधार आपको लाना चाहिए।

जो आर्थिक असन्तुलन देश में पैदा हो गया है उसकी ओर भी आपका कई माननीय मदम्यो ने ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। यह आर्थिक और विकास सम्बन्धी असन्तुलन अलग अलग प्रदेशों में ही नहीं बल्कि एक प्रदेश के अलग अलग जिलों में भी पैदा हो गया है। इसको ले कर देश के एक कुछ हिस्सों में बहुत आत्मोश है, असन्तोष है। मैं जोधपुर में चुन कर आया हूँ। उसकी तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। 1978 में राजस्थान के पश्चिमी हिस्से में जिम को हम रेगिस्ट्रानी हिस्सा कहते हैं, इस आर्थिक और विकास सम्बन्धी असन्तुलन को लेकर एक आनंदोलन छिड़ा था। यह आनंदोलन वहाँ एक महीना लगातार चलता रहा। नव मरु प्रदेश बनाने की मांग सामने आई थी। इस आनंदोलन ने बहुत खतरनाक रूप अखत्यार कर लिया था। इंदिरा जी तब प्रधान मंत्री नहीं थी। उसके बावजूद भी जो सलाह उन्होंने मझे दी जब मैं उन से मिलने आया था उसको मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहूँगा। तब वकीलों, आम नागरिकों ने मिल कर मरु प्रदेश बनाने की मांग उठाई थी, उन रेगिस्ट्रानी इलाकों का एक गजय बनाने की मांग की थी जो बहुत पिछड़े हुए है और जिन की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। एक वहूंत लम्बा मंथन चला था। दूकानें बाजार बन्द रहे थे स्कूल कानेज बन्द रहे थे। उस बक्तव्य जब श्रीमती देविंग गांधी प्रधान मंत्री नहीं थी, उनके सामने वहूंत बद्ध संकट था, उनको नरहत तरह से तंग किया जा रहा था, पार्टी के अन्दर और पार्टी के बाहर उनके उपर नरहतरह के आक्रमण हो रहे थे, अपना मन्तुल नहीं खोया और मुझे सलाह दी थी कि इस प्रकार की, मरु प्रदेश बनाने की मांग जांड़े, इसको विरी प्रवार्ग से बदावा नहीं मिलना चाहिए। यह बात उन्होंने इमलिए कही थी कि इस तरह की मांगें हमसे प्रदेशों से भी उठेगी और इससे आगे जा कर देश को नुकसान होगा। उस बक्तव्य में नहीं लिए जा रहे हैं, उसकी तरफ भी आप ध्यान दें।

अब मैं राजस्थान नहर की तरफ आपका ध्यान दलाना चाहता हूँ। यह एक राष्ट्रीय योजना है।

यह राष्ट्र के व्यापक हित की योजना है। इसको प्राथमिकता के आधार पर पूरा किया जाना चाहिए। प्रधान मंत्री जी पिछले तीन चार महीनों में दो बार राजस्थान का दौरा कर चुकी है। उन्होंने बादा किया है कि इस योजना को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर आगे बढ़ाया जाएगा। यह विश्व की सब से बड़ी सिचाई योजना है। अगर यह पूरी हो जाती है तो पूरे देश में अनाज का उत्पादन दस प्रतिशत बढ़ सकता है। इस नहर का पानी लिपट करके जोधपुर में भी लाया जाए जो कि एक बहुत लम्बे असे से पानी का प्यासा है। वहाँ पानी की जो समस्या है वह इस तरह से हल हो सकती है और उनको इस समस्या से छुटकारा मिल सकता है।

जोधपुर जिले में और पूरे पश्चिमी राजस्थान में बड़े उद्योगों की कमी है। राजस्थान में ब्राड गेज की कमी भी महसूस हो रही है। एक तो वहाँ बड़े उद्योगों की स्थापना की जाए और दूसरे अगर आप प्रत्येक जिले को ब्राड गेज से नहीं जोड़ सकते हैं तो कम से कम डिविजनल हैडवार्टर को तो ब्राड गेज से जोड़ दें। इस से वहाँ जो सम्पदा है उसका पूरा उपयोग हो सकेगा।

दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद रेल लाईन का सर्वे कराया जा रहा है। उसको जोधपुर से और मारवाड़ जंक्शन तक जोड़ा जाए ताकि जोधपुर डिविजन को भी लाभ हो सके।

बैंकों से ऋणों की व्यवस्था की जाती है। उस में बड़ी गड़बड़ी है। छोटे काश्तकारों और छोटे दुकानदारों की एप्लीकेशन्स पैडिंग पही हुई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि बैंक अधिकारियों को निर्देश दिया जाए कि वे निश्चित समय में सारे पैडिंग काम को पूरा करें।

मैं आप से एक निवेदन और करना चाहूँगा कि हमारे यहा जो इनकम टैक्स, बैल्य टैक्स, गिर्ड टैक्स और एस्टेट ड्यूटी अलग-अलग हैं, उनके कारण जो करों की जटिलता बढ़ गई है, जिससे आम नागरिक परेशान है, उन सब को मिला कर एक कर दिया जाये।

इन अलावा सेक्षम टैक्स का सवाल है। जनता पार्टी के गजय में इसको खत्म करने की बात आई थी, उस पर भी गौर करना चाहिए। यद्यपि यह गजय का विषय है परन्तु इसके व्यापक हित को ध्यान में रखने हुए इस पर डिस्क्षण होना चाहिए।

मेरा यह भी निवेदन है कि गांव के विकास की योजना को बहुत ही प्राथमिकता के आधार पर लिया जाये। विद्युतीकरण, पीने के पानी, सड़क-यातायात और शिक्षा के प्रावधान को बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए, जिससे शहरों और गांवों का विकास साथ-साथ हो सके और देश के पुनर्निर्माण में हम आगे बढ़ सके। धन्यवाद।

**श्री विलास चूतेश्वार (चिमूर) :** सभापति महोदन, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का मैं बहुत आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने एक बंटे का समय और बढ़ाया। कराधान की नई नीतियां स्वागत योग्य हैं। इनकमटैक्स की सीमा में जो वृद्धि की गई है, उससे छोटे कारीगरों और मध्यमवर्गी के लोगों को तो राहत मिलेगी, लेकिन युवा होने के नाते मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को बतलाऊंगा कि छोटे उद्योगपतियों को प्रोत्साहन, इन्सेटिव और कन्सैशन देने के इगदे से उन्होंने जो प्रावधान किया है, वह पर्याप्त नहीं है। पिछले 30 सालों में हर बजट में हम इसका प्रावधान करते आये हैं। छोटे उद्योगों को जब तक आप मार्केटिंग की गारण्टी नहीं देंगे, तब तक इन्सेटिव और कंसेशन्ज का असर नहीं हो सकता। वह तो वही बात हुई कि फैंडरबेट वाले पहलवान की कुश्ती हैवी बेट वाले श्रोतैम्पिक चैम्पियन के माथ करवा देना।

इन इंसेटिब्ज और कन्सेशन्ज का उपयोग इसलिए नहीं होगा क्योंकि इनको टाटा और बिडला जैसे बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों से स्पर्धा करनी पड़ती है। समाज के हर थिए में इन लोगों ने कोई चीज छाड़ी नहीं है। मैं वित्त मंत्री से कहूँगा कि वह इन्सेटिव और कन्सेशन्ज के साथ मार्केटिंग की गारण्टी भी दे।

जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी कम करने का मुआव विन मंत्री जी ने दिया है, इसका मनलब है कि मूल्यों में कमी लाना, भाव कम करना। इसमें जीवन-रक्षक दवाओं का भी समावेश किया गया है। मैं कहूँगा कि एक्साइज ड्यूटी कम करने से दवाओं के मूल्य में कोई असर नहीं हुआ है किसी भी दवा पर 5, 10 पसे कम हुए हैं। जब तक आप दवाओं की कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन को ध्यान में रखते हुए दवाओं का नियंत्रण नहीं करेंगे, तब तक इसका कोई असर नहीं होगा। इसलिए मिर्फ एक्साइज ड्यूटी में कमी लाने से काम नहीं चलेगा। कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन को ध्यान में रखते हुए जब आप दवा बनाने वाली कम्पनियों की बैलेन्स शीट देखेंगे तो आप पायेंगे कि दवा बनाने वाले तमाम उद्योगपति 400 और 500 परमैट तक नफा कमाने हैं। इसलिए आपका जो ख्याल है कि एक्साइज ड्यूटी कम कर के भाव कम करेंगे, इसका कोई आधार नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय, कई बातें यहा पर कहने की थीं, लेकिन बहुत नहीं है, किर भी बुनकरों का एक अहम मवाल है। गेलवे, बीड़ी के बाद बुनकरों का तीसरा नम्बर आता है जिसमें तमाम परिवार हाथ करधा उद्योग में लगा रहता है। उसकी भी बड़ी उपेक्षा हुई है। इस तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

विदर्भ, नागपुर और उसके आजू-वाजू में बुनकर बहुत बड़ी तादाद में है, अकेले नागपुर में ही 1 लाख बुनकर हैं, लेकिन उनका मवाल अनिर्ण्यित है।

यह कहते हुए मैं आपके शादेश के मुताबिक इस बजट का स्वागत करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

16.00 बजे

**श्री पी० नाथगियाल (लद्दाख) :** जनाब चेयरमैन साहब, पेश्तर इसके कि मैं कुछ कहूँ, मैं जनाबे वाला से, और हाउस से, क्षमा चाहता हूँ कि मैं एक दूर-दराज इलाके का होने के नाते ठीक तरह से हिन्दी नहीं बोल सकता हूँ। फिर भी मैं कोशिश करूँगा कि मैं हिन्दी में ही बोलूँ।

जो फिनांस (नम्बर ट) बिल इस एवान में जेरे बहस है, मैं उसके बारे में चन्द एक लफ्ज कहना चाह रहा था, लेकिन बकत की तंगी की बजह से मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहूँगा कि जनाब फिनांस मिनिस्टर माहब ने यह जो बिल इस एवान में रखा है, वह हर लिहाज से बैलेन्स है और इससे हर एक तबके को फ़ायदा हुआ है लिहाजा मैं फिनाम मिनिस्टर माहब को मुबारकबाद पेश करना हूँ। माथ ही चन्द बाते मैं अपने इलाके के मुनाबिक कहना चाहता हूँ।

इम बिल में दी गई एक बात हमारी स्टेट से खास तौर से नाल्नुक रखनी है। इसमे ट्रासपोर्ट पर डेप्रिमिगेशन 30 से 40 परमेंट तक बढ़ाया गया है। जम्मू-काश्मीर स्टेट एक बैकवैंड स्टेट होने के नाते और पृथ्वीयर्गी रोड ट्रास्पोर्ट पर डिपेण्डेन्ट होने के नाते इसमे वहा काफ़ी फ़ायदा उठाया जा सकता है। खास तौर से लद्दाख जैसे जो इलाके हैं, वहा नो हम मिर्फ डमी ट्रास्पोर्ट पर डिपेण्डेन्ट हैं। इसके लिए मैं फिनाम मिनिस्टर माहब को मुबारकबाद पेश करना चाहता हूँ।

आपकी नजरों से भी गजरा होगा कि हाल ही मे काश्मीर वैली में कुछ नाबृशगवार बाकयात हुआ है, जो एक मामूली प्रक्रिमडेट से—एक आर्मी की गाड़ी और एक आटोग्रिशा के दरमियान टक्कर होने से—म्याकं आफ हुआ है। इस मिलमिले में मै समझता हूँ कि हालांकि यह एक मामूली नौगेंविन का प्रक्रिमडेट है, लेकिन इसके पीछे मुझे एक बहुत बड़ा हाथ नजर आ रहा है। पिछले कई महीनों मे वहां कुछ टेन्शन हमारी नजरों से गुजर रही थी कुछ लोग चाहते थे कि किसी न किसी तरीके से उस मेंकर में कोई न कोई गड़बड़ कराई जाये और इसके लिए कोई बहाना ढूँढ़ा जाये। जहां तक मेरा ख्याल है, वे यह चाहते थे कि खसूसी तौर पर किसी फ़ीजी जी गाड़ी या फ़ौजी पर्सोनल के साथ टक्कर ली जाये, ताकि वहां के माहौल को ख़राब किया जा सके।

इस सिलमिले में मैं एक इनस्टांस देना चाहता हूँ। श्राज से दम दिन पहले की बात है कि वहां के यथ फ़ॉट नाम के एक प्रो-पाक आर्गानाइजेशन ने—हमारी नजरों में उनको कुछ हमारे ऊपर वाले भी शायद महारा दे रहे थे—वहां के बिजिनेस के तबके

के कुछ लोगों को बारंनिंग इस्यू किया कि तुम लोगों को 28 जुलाई, तक काश्मीर छोड़ना पड़ेगा, नहीं तो तुम्हारे लिए डाइर कान्सीक्वेसिज होंगे। लेकिन हमारी बदकिस्मती समझिा कि उससे पहले यह एक्सेंट हो गया और उनको हालात को एक्स-प्लायट करने का मौका मिला, जिसके नतीजे मैं आज यह सब कुछ हो रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जनाब होम मिनिस्टर साहब को इस मौजूद, पर इस हाउस में ज़हर स्टेटमेंट देना चाहिए, हालांकि मैंने इस बारे में एक कालिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस भी दिया है।

ज्यों ही वहां पर हालात खराब हुए, तो जिन गो को नोटिस दिए गये थे, उन सब की दुकानें लौटी गईं। यह पहला मौका है कि काश्मीर वैली में किसी मंदिर या रिलिजम प्लम के साथ छेड़-छाड़ करने की कोशिश की गई है, बल्कि उन्हे नुकसान भी पहुँचाया गया है। हालाकि हमारे चीक मिनिस्टर साहब ने हालात को कुछ सम्भालने की कोशिश की है लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस हृद नक ला एण्ड आर्डर मशीनरी को एक्टिवेट करन की ज़रूरत थी, वह अभी उन्होंने नहीं किया है। उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि हालात और भी ज्यादा खराब होने का अन्देशा है। मैं सेण्ट्रल गवर्नरमेंट से गुजारिंग करना कि जो वाक्यान वहां पर हो रहे हैं, उन को लाइटली नहीं लेना चाहिए। और उन को देखना चाहिए।

अब मैं अपने इलाके की दिक्कतों की तरफ आप का ध्यान छीचना चाहता हूँ हमारी बहुत सी शिकायतें हैं। पिछले दिनों जब प्राइम मिनिस्टर लदाख गई थी, उम बक्त हम ने उन से गुजारिंग की थी कि हमारे यहा कुछ फण्डम की मैशिलान हैं। मिमाल के तौर पर जो फण्ड हमें मिलता है उम में 90 परसेण्ट सेन्ट्रल गवर्नरमेंट सबिसडी देती है और 10 परसेण्ट काश्मीर सरकार को देना पड़ता है। पिछले माल से वहा की सरकार ने यह क्राइटरिया निकाला है कि हमारे लदाख रीजन में जिसमे कि दो डिस्ट्रिक्ट है उनमें जो आबादी है उस के हिसाब से प्लान फण्ड को डिस्ट्रीब्यूट किया जायगा। हम ने उम से कहा इस में सिर्फ आबादी को ही क्राइटरिया न माना जाय, इस में दूसरी बहुत सी बातें हैं उन को भी देखा जाय। मिमाल के तौर पर हमारा जो लदाख डिस्ट्रिक्ट है वह सारे हिन्दुस्तान में एरिया के लिहा ज से मब से बड़ा डिस्ट्रिक्ट है, जिस का एरिया 97,000 स्कैवर अर किलोमीटर है। हमें वहां जो भी चीज़ ले जानी होती है, उस को वहां से श्रीनगर ले जाने हैं, वहां से कारगिल होते हुए नेह पहुँचाने हैं, बल्कि उम के आगे भी पहुँचाना होता है। उम पर बहुत ज्यादा फेट पड़ता है, दृंगपोट के चाज़ज़ बहुत ज्यादा हो जाने हैं। इस लिए हाई-आर्टीचूड होने के नाते, एरिया बड़ा होने के नाते और कास्ट-आफ-लिविंग ज्यादा होने के नाते, हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे डिस्ट्रिक्ट को पापुलेशन के बेसिज पर ट्रीट नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। पापुलेशन के लिहाज से हमारा डिस्ट्रिक्ट नबने छोड़ा है लेकिन एरिया के लिहाज से मब मे बड़ा है, रोड-कम्प्यूनीकेशन पर बहुत

ज्यादा खर्च करना पड़ता है—ऐसी हालात में अगर पापुलेशन के लिहाज से पैसा मिलेगा, तो बहुत कम मिलेगा, उम को हम कहां लगायेंगे और कहां नहीं लगायें। फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब को खाम तौर से इस मौजूद को देखने की ज़रूरत है। इसी के लिए पिछले साल लदाख डिवर्लपमेण्ट बोर्ड के सारे मेम्बर्स न एन-मास रेजिनेशन दिये थे, लेकिन उमके बावजूद भी स्टेट गवर्नरमेंट ने कोई सुनवाई नहीं की, यही कहा गया कि ये लोग ज्यादा शोर करने रहते हैं। किसी जमान में होम मिनिस्ट्री में एक लदाख डेस्क हुआ करता था जबकभी प्लान्ट कमीशन या ने गनल डिवर्लपमेण्ट कौमिल की मीटिंग होती थी, उम में वह डेस्क हमारे इंटरेस्ट को देखा करता था। आज वह भी नहीं है। हमारे सुनने में आया है कि सेण्टर में एक केबिनेट सब-कमेटी बनी है और उमकी मीटिंग हाल ही में श्रीनगर में हुई है, लेकिन हमें पता नहीं है कि लदाख के बारे में वहा क्या हुआ और क्या नहीं हुआ। मेरी गुजारिंग यही है कि हमारा इलाका जो है वह दो हॉम्स्टाइल कन्ट्रीज के बीच में है—एक तरफ चाइना है और दूसरी तरफ पाकिस्तान। तो इन हालात ने इन को मजबूर कर दिया है कि हम कुछ न कुछ कहे और सेण्ट्रल गवर्नरमेंट को इस में देखने की ज़रूरत है। स्टेट गवर्नरमेंट तो यह समझती है कि यह तो एक किस्म के हमारी कालोनी है। वे ये चीज़ भूल गये हैं, जहा तक हमारी नज़र में है काश्मीर वैली जो है वह तो 50 लाख रुपये में मिली थी महाराजा गुलाब मिह को। 50 लाख ब्रिटिश करेन्मो में या 75 लाख मिक्ख करेन्सी में खरीदा हुआ यह क्षेत्र है। अगर हिस्ट्री को देखा जाए तो हमारी पोजीशन अलग है।

काश्मीर खरीदा हुआ है और लदाख को तलवार के जोर से जम्मू और काश्मीर में शामिल किया गया है। मगर इसका यह मतलब नहीं कि हम कोई अलग चीज़ चाहते हैं। जहा तक भारत देश का सम्बन्ध है हम जिनने लायल है उतना और कोई नहीं है मारे हिन्दुस्तान में। आप जानते हैं कि जब काश्मीर में दो तीन बार जग हुई जिनना हम ने उम इलाके को डिफेंड किया है उतना किसी और ने नहीं किया है। मैं दावे के माथ कह सकता हूँ कि लदाखियों ने हमारे बोर्डर को बचाया है। आप ने सुना होगा कि 1962 में जो वाक्यात हुए नेफा में बिना किसी रेसिमटेम के काफी एरिया सरेण्डर हुआ था। लेकिन लदाख ही एक ऐसा एरिया था जहां लोग लड़े और वहां से लोकल फार्मेंज ने उन की पोस्टों को केवर किया। वहा के लोग लड़े वाले थे। इसी तरह से 1971 में हम ने तकरीबन 1200 स्क्वेयर किलोमीटर क्षेत्र परिस्त इन से लिबरेट करवाया। वे भी लदाखी थे। इस के बाद भी हम देखते हैं कि सेण्ट्रल गवर्नरमेंट की भी यही नज़र रही है कि वह इस बात को लाइटली ले लेती है और स्टेट गवर्नरमेंट के बारे में तो हमारा रोना है हो। तो मेरी यही गुजारिंग है कि आप इन हालात

## [श्री नाम गियाल]

को देखते हुए, उस इलाके की बैंकर्डनेस को देखते हुए, वहां की गुर्बत को देखते हुए, वहां तालीमी लिहाज से लोग पिछड़े हैं, उस को देखते हुए, उस एरिया की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दें।

मैंने काफी बहत ले लिया है। वैसे बोलना तो मुझे काफी था लेकिन और ज्यादा आप का बहन न लेते हुए मैं यही कहूँगा कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो यहां पर फाइनेंस बिल रखा है वह हर लिहाज से बैलैस्ड है और हर तबके के लिए वह एक ग्रच्छा बिल है और इस बिल को मैं सपोर्ट करना है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have received a chit from the hon. Speaker saying that at 4.30 P.M. the Home Minister will make a statement on Assam. But I think that it would be all right if it is made after the Finance Minister completes his speech.

The hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. members for the deep interest they have taken in the Budget and in the Finance Bill that I have presented to the House. More than 51 members have participated in this debate and I should think, it is a record number of speeches made on the Finance Bill. Even if I give two minutes for each member, it would take more than 100 minutes and, therefore, it would not be possible to deal individually with each one of the members. I propose to classify the subjects into certain categories and then proceed to deal with them, no doubt, referring to the various points made by the hon. members, from time to time.

At the outset, I should like to thank all the hon. members particularly, the senior members on my side, Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad, the former Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Mr. Chavan, the former Chief Minister of Rajasthan, Mr. Sukhadia and a number of other senior leaders, who have participated in the debate and gave me the fullest support. I should also like to mention a number of younger members, who have parti-

cipated in the debate. Many of them made their maiden speeches. I should like to say that they contributed very effectively to the debate. I was impressed with the knowledge as well as command over the facts, when they presented their points of view. In brief, I would like to mention Shri Kamal Nath, Shri Anand Singh, Shri Tariq Anwar, Shrimati Brar and a few others. I do not want to read the whole list.

Sir, I shall be dealing individually with the hon. members from the Opposition who have made a very useful contribution. One thing you would have noticed that the entire debate has gone on without any bitterness or rancour. There has been a very free and frank exchange of thoughts. Though there have been differences of approach, there has been no bitterness and there has not been the slightest attempt either to run down anybody or even to take unfair advantage of anyone. I think this sets the tone for a good debate and, I am sure, it will be followed in all our debates in future.

At the outset, I should like to refer to some points of procedure before I take the subjects which have been dealt with in the debate. Shri Banatwalla as well as Shri Satish Agarwal questioned the need for this kind of secrecy in budgeting and said that there should be more open discussion of the budget proposals except those relating to customs and excise where there may be speculative activities if the budget proposals were known earlier. We are following the Cabinet form of Government and in the Cabinet form of Government, the Government takes the entire responsibility for the budget proposals and if any one of the proposals framed by the Government is lost or defeated in the House, the Cabinet resigns. Shri Banatwalla referred to the United States. The United States follows the Presidential system of Government in which even if the President's proposals which are sent to the Senate or the House

of the Representatives are defeated or lost, altered or modified, the President does not resign and the Cabinet does not fall. The basic distinction we should notice. Therefore, in the Cabinet form of Government where the responsibility for the tax proposals or the budget proposals rests squarely and exclusively on the part of the party in power, the responsibility for such proposals must rest with the party and it would be difficult to share the responsibility with anyone else.

At the same time, I myself have expressed, when I was on the other side of the House, and I also still continue to hold the same opinion, that in certain matters it is unnecessary to keep such a tight secrecy in certain matters like those dealing with some laws which even if one knows earlier, no difficult or unforeseen consequences would follow. It will be difficult to distinguish which of them will have serious consequences and which not. But by and large, I should think that there is scope for a little more open budgeting in respect of some matters at least. If I will not be taken to task and would not be asked to resign, I shall try some kind of a little open budgeting by introducing a kind of discussion on matters in which the public opinion should be elicited before the actual law is framed.

16:19 hrs.

[DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I will now proceed to deal with the various points raised in the course of the debate. Before I do that, I have just to make one statement. In the present Finance Bill, I have introduced one clause, clause 50, relating to the Appellate Tribunal. And this is certainly a matter which need not have been a closely guarded secret. This could have even been discussed in advance. But what I want now to say is that after this provision was placed before the House, a large number of representations have been received, which point out that the Income Tax Appellate

Tribunal which is of equal importance and which performs equally responsible functions, is put in a slightly lower category than that of the Customs Appellate Tribunal, with regard both to the status and emoluments. The emoluments have been mentioned only in the Financial Memorandum attached to the Bill. I want to make it clear that when the two institutions come into being, i.e. when the Customs Appellate Tribunal comes into existence, which I expect will be around the 1st of January, 1981, the law relating to the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal will be amended so as to bring the status as well as the emoluments and the position of the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal on par with the Customs Appellate Tribunal. I am sure this will allay the fears and doubts expressed by a large number of people.

People may ask, "why do you say that the Customs Appellate Tribunal will be able to function only from January 1981?" After the passing of the Bill, to select the location, accommodation for the tribunals, choose the personnel and frame rules etc. will take a few months. So, I am hopeful that the new tribunal will come into existence on the 1st of January. By that time, we will have another session of Parliament in which I will bring the amendments to the Income-tax Act, so that the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal is put on par, in respect of salary, emoluments, status as well as procedures, with the new Customs Appellate Tribunal.

A number of Members raised the question of the serious gap in the Budget, and expressed great anxiety over the deficit that has been left uncovered. Shri Dandavate, Shri Satish Agarwal and a number of other Members expressed concern. And some Members went to the extent of saying that the prices have been rising at such a rate that at the end of the year, the price rise will be of the order of 30 per cent. And they said that the previous budget left a deficit of Rs. 1350 crores, .

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

and at the end of the year, it had brought about a deficit of Rs. 2700 crores. And it had brought about a price spiral of 25 per cent, they said, on that analogy if this budget which leaves a deficit of Rs. 1400 crores will leave another deficit of Rs. 3000 crores, and that the price rise will be 30 per cent.

I have been a student of logic. It is an elementary principle in logic that analogies are intended to illustrate, and not to prove. Analogies prove nothing; and in this case, I don't propose to follow the analogy of the previous Finance Minister. In fact it is because the previous Finance Minister did not take the corrective action when things were going wrong that the price spiral went on and on upto 20 per cent. And I intend to take corrective action as and when the situation calls for it. Now, if you analyse the price level, you will find that three items have led to the price spiral. One is the petroleum product. The second is gur and the third is edible oil. All the other items have only recorded a very marginal increase in prices. I will give the figures of the increase in respect of the petroleum prices now.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Pauskura): I do not know where our Finance Minister will take us.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): You must appreciate how much pains he is taking.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have got the figures. If you look at the petroleum and other products, their share in the increase in prices is 37.4 per cent. Then if you take gur, it is 24.9 per cent; nearly 25 per cent. And if you take all other commodities, it is only 10.4 per cent. If the general prices were increasing, then the prices in respect of all other

commodities should have increased at the rate at which the other commodities have gone up. On the contrary, all other commodities have contributed only 10 per cent.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum-Dum): What is the wholesale price index?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The Government is fully aware that when they increase the prices of petroleum and petroleum products the prices of these products will go up and it will be reflected in the prices. At no time, during the six or seven weeks when the budget debate has been going on in this House have I ever stated that it will not be reflected in the prices. Now the prices of these things have reached a level which is reasonable and possible to the extent to which the prices have been increased. (Interruptions) and it has reached a level where it is reasonable to the extent of the increase in taxes, and therefore, it has levelled off. My point really is that the price of petroleum products will not increase further...

(Interruptions). If you want to hear me, I will speak. Otherwise, I can say, I thank you, and I can sit down and nothing will happen because the majority will pass it, and I lose nothing. I thought you were interested in knowing the point that I am really making is that the direct effect of the price hike in respect of petroleum and other products has worked itself out, and, therefore, it will not increase hereafter. It has reached the plateau and hereafter the price increase will not be as large and as fast or as high as it had been during the period when the prices of petroleum and petroleum products were increasing as a result of the petrol prices which were increased. With this in view, I say the other things which we are doing, viz. to improve the distribution system, to take effective action against hoarding and black marketing to see that the people do not profiteer, will hold the price at the level more or less at

which it has reached. My submission is, there is therefore, no apprehension whatsoever that the prices will go on rising at the rate at which these have been rising as has been put out by some hon. Members and some seemingly intelligent economists. Some of the people have gone on saying that the prices are increasing prices are increasing more outside the House than inside the House because they want to create a psychology of scarcity and do the profiteering on it.

**AN HON. MEMBER:** You are living in your own dream land.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** Some of these newspapers are really run by business people, big business and they are interested in creating this kind of psychology so that they can go on profiteering at the psychological demand or the kind of impression that is created in the public mind. The only way in which it can be dealt with as I have said, we have used the carrot we shall use the stick. The hon. Lady Member Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee said you have given all the carrots to the better class, the wealthier class and you have given only the stick to the common people. If she thinks all the concessions we have given in the Excise Duties are sticks, then I have nothing to say. It depends on how one looks at it. But if she is worried that all the carrots have been given to the industrial class, I can assure her that I will leave enough carrots for her as well as other house holders.

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:** Thank you.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** That was a joke.

I want clearly to dispel this psychological atmosphere that everything is going wrong. On the contrary I pride myself, I have some luck. When I presented the Budget the situation was really bleak. One did not know whether the monsoon

would be good or bad. The power situation was at its worst. The price situation had reached its peak. The deficit in 1979-80 was Rs. 2700 crores and yet the Government took the risk of presenting a Budget in which it gave up a large chunk of revenue by way of concessions on which some people may agree, some people may not agree, but it is a fact that it is full of concessions and I am now happy to say that to-day the monsoon has been good and the prospect of agriculture with my colleague, the Minister of Agriculture on my side, is, perhaps the best in recent years. The power situation has just transformed as if by magic. There is no power cut at all and 100 per cent power is being supplied in the States of Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Andhra, Orissa and Gujarat. M.P. is the latest addition to this list and Maharashtra is on its way to removing the cut. Bhakra-Nangal is filling up and within a very short time, it would be possible to say that except in one or two parts of India, there is no power cut in the rest of the country. If with this the industry is unable to produce, they have only to thank themselves. Therefore, I want to say that the outlook is so favourable and so good that it is time for people to come forward with their schemes for investment as well as for production. It has been the theory of various people that if you leave enough resources in the pockets of the people, i.e. of the common man, then you will be generating demand and you will also be generating investments. By reducing the surcharge by 10 per cent., I have left in the pockets of the people Rs. 84 crores and I do hope that this will reflect itself both in the purchasing power and in investment.

The concessions I have given in respect of industry is something which should encourage every entrepreneur to come with investment. He will get first of all the tax benefit under the tax holiday scheme; he

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

will get a depreciation allowance will get an investment allowance. he and he will also get an additional depreciation allowance. I can understand Mr. Unnikrishnan and people of his way of thinking protesting against it. But I cannot understand industries protesting against it. I cannot understand their saying that there is no incentive to investment. I suppose, incentive to investment for those people means giving away 100 per cent to them. I am afraid they do not know what is an incentive.

I will now deal with the criticism which has been made by Mr. Unnikrishnan and a number of other people of his way of thinking. I respect their opinion, because it represents a point of view. They are not wrong, but it represents a point of view with which we are not in agreement. In fact, it will be a sad world if everyone agreed with everybody else. We must have some differences of thought, approach and opinion, so that we may be able to pool our ideas and resources together to achieve some common system or method by which the country can prosper as a whole. Shri Unnikrishnan as well as a number of other members have said, "You have given too many concessions to the industrial class, you are very weak towards the multinationals' and so on. My answer is this. As I have explained earlier in the course of the debate, so far as this party is concerned, we are committed to a mixed economy. In this mixed economy, the public sector will have the commanding heights. At the same time, the private sector has a role to play within the parameters set for them. So long as they function within these parameters, they are entitled like any other group or section of society, to have the benefits from the Government in order that they may be able to contribute their share to the total national wealth. That is why, we have given these incentives. If we

do not give these concessions, then one sector which contributes somewhere from 30 to 33 per cent will not be effective and to that extent, the total national wealth will be reduced. If the total national wealth is reduced to that extent the distribution gets reduced. Therefore, my submission to Shri Unnikrishnan as well as to people of his way of thinking is that so far as the concessions which we have given, are concerned, they are in the national interest and not in the interest of the individual. It is in the interest of the nation so that we may produce more for more equitable distribution to the people. This disposes of many of the general points raised in the course of the debate.

I shall now deal with some of the specific points. Members objected that the plan size is not adequate. The Finance Minister has to be a magician; he cannot merely be an economist if he has to satisfy everybody. People want a larger plan, a lower tax and then no deficit. It is an impossible performance. If you want the plan size to be increased, then you will have to undertake a certain measure of resource mobilisation. And unless there is that amount of resource mobilisation in the country, the plan cannot be of the size which will yield benefit to the people. Taking the overall view, this Government came to the conclusion that an increase in the size of the plan by about Rs. 2000 and odd crores i.e. 16.6 per cent, would be the appropriate increase that can be managed within the various constraints now facing us.

Hon. Members have raised the question that the price rise has been 20 per cent and therefore, this 16 per cent increase in the plan size will not be adequate. My answer is simple. We have set before ourselves the target of achieving 5 per cent growth, in the GNP. This can be achieved in various ways. We would be able to achieve this 5 per cent growth by a fuller utilisation of the

existing capacity. In the last year on account of various constraints like lack of power, coal, transport and even water in certain cases, existing capacity could not be fully utilised. By fuller utilisation of the existing capacity we want to increase the GNP to a sizeable extent. The other Rs. 2000 crores which we are going to provide is a catalyst which enables further investment and new investment to come. ...I will concede that if I intended to raise the GNP by 5 per cent only on 16.6 per cent additional outlay, I would not have succeeded. On the other hand, my strategy is to use the existing capacity fully to increase GNP which can be further accelerated by an additional investment of over Rs. 2000 and odd crores in the next year's plan. Thus we will be able to achieve 5 per cent growth. Next year you can always ask me to account "you said there will be a 5 per cent growth; how it has been achieved?"; because I am sure it will be achieved, and you will have no opportunity to ask why it has not been achieved.

The next point which was raised was about the interest tax. Some hon. Members said that interest tax will act as a disincentive for investment. The simple answer to this question is this. As the hon. Members themselves said, when there is a price increase of 20 per cent, if the borrower pays only 10 per cent, I suppose he is paying negative interest; he does not pay any interest at all.

With the rise in price which has taken place, unless we are able to mop up the liquidity which is in the economy, we will not be able to control prices. The prices can be controlled by a two-pronged attack. One is to increase the supply of goods and services; the other is to decrease the liquidity in the economy. In order to decrease the liquidity in the economy, we make it a little more difficult for people to invest on unnecessary things in industry. By increasing the interest

by one per cent all that will happen is that the industrialists will think twice before keeping larger inventories. He would not cut production; but he will certainly cut on inventories and other expenditure which he is incurring. This is really a method by which you can enforce economy in the expenditure of some of the big business concerns.

There is a feeling in the rest of the world that the interest rates in India are pretty low. In fact, my friend Shri Unnikrishnan said the other day that the interest rate in other countries is so high that Indian nationals abroad are not willing to bring their money here. True. The prime rate of interest went to 18 and 20 per cent in Europe and America. Well, we cannot compete with them in the matter of raising the rate of interest. But we should recognise that when there is an inflation, one off the ways in which you can control borrowing is by raising the rate of interest. Even if I had not levied this interest tax, the Reserve Bank in the exercise of its functions, as the controller of money supply in the country, would have said that the interest rates should be increased so that the liquidity may be reduced. So, there is nothing which has been done which will effect investment. On the other hand, it will prevent the waste of valuable economic resources in unnecessary inventories and unnecessary expenditure.

Some members referred to the tax evasion which has been practised through the exemption given to poultry. In fact when I first amended this section it was brought to my notice that some of the people who have unaccounted money pretended that they had sold more eggs and brought it into the account as poultry income. I, therefore amended this section and initially provided that, so far as poultry and animal husbandry are concerned, the tax exemption will apply to either Rs. 10,000 or one-third of the income, whichever is lesser.

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

So, if a person had a lakh of rupees—'showed' not had', no poultry man can have a lakh of rupees as income.

**SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO:** In poultry farms in Punjab I have seen people are earning lakhs or rupees.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** There are also people like that in Andhra Pradesh. (*Interruptions*). Previously if a person showed one lakh of rupees as income from poultry, then he would get an income-tax deduction of Rs. 33,000 and at the marginal rate of 66 per cent—72 per cent at that time—he would have saved a large amount. And if he was an evader it is easy for him to show even if he had no legitimate income as if he had income from this source. There were representations that the provisions initially introduced to counter this benefit would adversely affect small units. Therefore, we have to change this and we said that the poultry farming people will get a maximum deduction of Rs. 15,000. Somebody has asked me to explain why we have brought this amendment. It has been brought because we want to give adequate protection to the small poultry units. That is, up to Rs. 15,000 of income from poultry will get total exemption, but if it is more than Rs. 15,000, they will have to pay tax like any other.

Mr. Satish Agarwal then raised this question about the provisional collection of Tax Act and said that on account of this Act restricting the time to 75 days after the presentation of the Budget sufficient time is not available to the House for discussion of the various Demands for Grants. I may point out to him that it is not the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act which stands in the way of sufficient discussion because budget was presented on the 18th of June and 75 days thereafter would take us to the end of August. But what really

prevents full discussion is the Vote on Account of which we normally take only for two months and within which the Appropriation Bill has to be passed both here and in the other House and therefore we have to fix a particular time within which the demands have to be discussed and then it is guillotined at the end of the period fixed. It is a matter for all the leaders of parties to discuss in the Business Advisory Committee and then reach an agreement on this issue. We can extend the time by another 15 days or 20 days or whatever it is so that fuller discussion can be had in the House. I for one have always felt that this is the only opportunity that the country has knowing what is happening in the Departments and if a large number of items are guillotined to that extent the country is deprived of the opportunity to know the functioning of various departments.

Sir, Mr. Bhatia referred to the Indus Waters Treaty and mentioned that so much of water which should be utilised in India is now going into Pakistan and we are losing it. Hon. Members are aware that under the Indo-Pakistan Indus Treaty agreement, the World Bank on behalf of the Government of India have paid Rs. 100 crores to Pakistan. We are entitled to the waters of three rivers, the Ravi, the Sutlej and another. The reason why we have not been able to use them is that the Thein Dam, which is the most important one, has not been constructed. It is a huge scheme, it costs Rs. 450 crores. I am unable to give an immediate solution to this problem, but I am willing to discuss this matter with the Rajasthan, Punjab and other State Governments which will benefit by the flow of water to arrive at a settlement, so that the Thein Dam may be taken up on a priority basis and constructed.

**SHRI R. L. BHATIA (Amritsar):** It can be started and the agreement can be arrived at later on.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** That is where the trouble arises. The trouble actually is that we have not agreed among ourselves, and the result is that our valuable water is flowing into Pakistan. Our State Governments must come together on the utilisation of this water, and on that if we come to an agreement it may be easier to solve the problem. However it will not be easy for the state Governments which have no large resources to fund these big projects. It may be possible for the Government of India to find a solution to the financing of such huge projects. I will go only that far.

Similarly, the Rajasthan Canal, which Sukhadiaji also raised, is another major project. Sukhadiaji will remember that in those days we both used to go to the National Development Council. Shri Brahmanna Reddy and everybody used to be there. In the First Plan these big schemes were taken up by the Centre. In the Second Plan irrigation schemes were taken up by the respective States, and the States have not been able to execute any of these big projects on schedule. Therefore, there is scope for rethinking on this matter. The hon. Minister of Planning is by my side. He may take note of it because it is a very sad thing that in our country when we are starved for water, so much of water should go waste. We must try to find some solution both for the Rajasthan Canal and the Indus waters—the Narmada waters are also going to waste—and I hope some discussions will take place in which all the States will be able to come to some agreement.

There was one question in which all sides were equally interested, and that is with regard to the backward areas and regional imbalances. Sukhadiaji raised it, and a number of hon. Members on the other side also very strongly pleaded. It is a result of a historical situation. When the British were ruling this country, two or three States developed—Bombay, Calcutta

and to some extent Madras—but the other States, and more particularly the princely States were all in a very backward state of development. The result is that industry naturally goes to that area where it has facilities, and there is a higher rate of growth in Bombay and Calcutta than in the rest of the States.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY** (Bombay North-East): But the fruits of that are not enjoyed by the people of Bombay.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKTASUBBAIAH):** Because they have elected Subramaniam Swamy!

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** What I am keen on saying is that in order to correct this imbalance, we have provided a number of incentives. If you start industries in the backward areas we give 15 per cent of the capital. A number of other concessions are given. Differential rate of interest is given, but all these concessions do not seem to have any appreciable impact on correcting the regional imbalance.

**17.00 hrs.**

Again, it is a matter in which all of us should put our shoulders together to see that effort is made to correct this imbalance, because unless the country progress as a whole it will not be possible for the country to be strong. We cannot have pockets of poverty. It is an old saying of the International Labour Organisation that poverty anywhere is a threat to prosperity everywhere. Therefore, we should try to prevent the pockets of poverty in our country. Again, the Planning Commission is doing its utmost to see that the imbalance is corrected. (Interruptions).

A number of questions were raised about black money. About the black money, it is a million dollar question. In fact, any economist who can find a solution for the black

(Shri R. Venkataraman)

money will get a Nobel prize for it. (*Interruptions*). You do not have to be impatient, because I will deal with everyone of the suggestions. One suggestion is by Shri R. L. Bhatia, namely to allow them to freely convert their money at a premium. He said, issue bonds with purchase price Rs. 150 and Rs. 100 face value or something like that, and allow freely the black money to be converted. There was the other side which said, demonetise the whole currency. Both these things are fraught with the most serious consequences. The unsettlement and the chaos that one would create if one disturbs the confidence in currency cannot be over-estimated and it will be very difficult before we can establish confidence. Therefore, any drastic suggestion which comes will have to be very carefully considered in the light of its repercussions on society. At the same time, I do not want to give any impression to anybody that I rule out any such suggestion. It is also possible to consider it in some modified form.

Similarly, I would like to say that so far as the issue of bonds is concerned it is also fraught with very unsavoury consequences because it will give an impression to the people you can go on making black-money and some day convert it into white. Therefore that also subject to some modifications can be looked into. At the moment I am only telling the House that I am seized of this matter and I shall try to do the best I can in the circumstances. It is not possible to take the House or anybody into confidence as to what one would do in this matter. But I am fully conscious of the impact of black-money on the economy. Many people think that black-money is held in the form of gold or silver or in the form of currency notes. Only comparatively ill-informed people do that. The more informed and the better class of black-money holders keep it in such a way that it cannot be

easily deleted. They keep them in scrap and commodities and durables and they keep them in godowns distributed all over the country so that it is very difficult for you to find it. They invest black money in things which are saleable. They use black money to corner goods in short supply. Suppose there is shortage of gur black-money reaches and corners it. There is shortage of oil, black-money reaches and corners it. Similarly we have had lot of difficulty with other Commodities. One of the ways in which we can handle the situation is to take drastic action. If the House will support me, certainly the Preventive Detention measure will be used for the purpose.

AN HON MEMBER: Do it.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): Use the Preventive Detention measure and tell us.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Some members raised the question of the beedi industry. In the Beedi industry a rather difficult situation has been created. What apparently is a sort of concession to the weaker sections has ultimately proved to be very difficult for the organised sector and the workers. This is the case of concession of excise relief to the unbranded bidi. Because unbranded bidi is not liable to the excise levy, a number of people who are really engaged in big business divide themselves subdivide themselves, and coming under the category of unbranded bidis, take advantage of the concession. I became aware of the situation in a few months' time after I took over. And if I did not levy any tax on unbranded bidi, it was only to escape criticism from you, because you will say, Mr. Charan Singh did not levy tax on unbranded bidi and you have levied this tax on unbranded bidi. We have received representations from various State Governments like Madhya Pradesh Kerala etc. where bidi industry is organised in co-operatives and

also labour unions, where they have organised themselves. So, this concession is more abused; this concession has been more to the detriment of the poorer sections than to the benefit of the poorer sections. As I said I will have to wait for better times to rectify the situation.

श्री भगवत जा अजाद : आज ही कर दो ।

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It cannot be done because I can reduce the tax now but I cannot increase the tax now.

Now I have got to deal with one or two more points. I was expecting that my friend Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu would come here. Because, he has written to me a letter in which he has asked me to explain certain points in the course of my reply to the debate. He said that only lower rate of duty was levied on Pitts Aircraft and he wanted my explanation. This is a case in which the customs duty on imported aircraft statutorily is 40 per cent. Then, there is an additional...

(At this stage Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu entered the House).

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Think of the devil and he is there!

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Think of the angel and there it is!

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I seriously object to this amendment by the Minister to my remark.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The import duty—Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu may listen—on aircraft and parts thereof, i.e., the statutory duty is 40 per cent. Then there is an auxiliary duty and then there is also what is known as countervailing duty. But every statutory duty has got what is known as an effective rate and the effective rate is notified by the Government and the effective rate is one which, as Mr. Satish Agarwal knows from his own experience, is framed from time to time

taking into consideration various factors. The effective rate on aircraft under notification no. 145—airplanes, etc. is 3 per cent.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Dated?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Kindly send a copy.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): What is the date of the notification?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will give you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I know, you won't be happy to give it either.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The date is 9th July 1977—Janata Government notification.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would like to have a look at that. Kindly give us a copy of that. It was my job for four years.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: On the basis of this notification, the value was assessed and the tax of sixty one thousand and odd rupees has been collected. Therefore, to say that we have done anything wrong in this is certainly absolutely baseless.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I never talked about the duty. I talked about the legality of the entry of the aircraft. (Interruptions). I will reply at the time of the Third Reading.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have got a copy of the letter which he has sent to me. I will read a portion of that letter:

"I talked to your Collector of Customs yesterday and I am told that the import duty on aircraft is fifty three per cent—total. He has stated that there is a lower rate of duty which has been put into force by a Government circular. I would like to have a copy of the same. In the meantime, kindly examine and

[**Shri R. Venkataraman**]

let me know as to how this duty was fixed when the declared c.i.f. value was Rs. 4.5 lakhs."

Now the point which he raised and the letter, which he wrote, implied that we had changed the notification and that we had charged three per cent. But this notification, as I pointed out, is dated 9th July 1977.

I will also try to recollect for the benefit of Shri Satish Agarwal...

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** What was the date of entry of the aircraft into India?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** This is not a Question Hour. I am not going to answer questions.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Only if you yield, he can get a reply. He is not yielding.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** May I sum up? Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu's attempt to find something here is an attempt of the blind man in a dark room searching for a black cat that was not there.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** He who laughs last laughs best. Mr. Subramaniam defended Maruti and he has gone into oblivion. You have taken the role today. (*Interruption*).

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** Allied to this is a question as to whether the Government should have the power to notify an effective rate as against a statutory rate. On this matter, the Public Accounts Committee also has gone into it and recommended that this notification of the effective rate should not be done by the Government. This has been examined by both the Congress Government before and by the Janata Government later and both the Governments came to the conclusion that in view of the circumstances in which the Government will have to vary the rates for the purpose of protecting trade, industry, export and all these things, they must have the power and, if it

exercises the power wrongly, it must be condemned, but the power must rest with the Government.

I am grateful to the House for the very patient hearing given to me and, I am sure, they will accept it.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS** rose—

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will you tell us the date of entry?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Third Reading is there.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** One clarification.

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:** I had referred to the nationalisation of six commercial banks and also referred to a remark made by the Prime Minister regarding the Punjab & Sind Bank. I had specifically wanted a clarification on this.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** I have consulted the Prime Minister and I was told that it is not correct.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Shri Satish Agarwal.

Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, you were not present in the House when the Finance Minister was replying to the debate on the Finance Bill. Only those who were present here, I can call. You cannot simply come immediately and put questions.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** I would like to seek one clarification from the hon. Finance Minister. Is it not a fact that under the law the customs duty is charged on the imported article with regard to the date of importation of the article into the country? This is the considered opinion of the Attorney General. Because this plane was imported into the country prior to July, 1977, the duty should have been charged which was prevalent on the date of importation of the article into the country. This is the legal position and the considered opinion of the Attorney-General. If you are in a

position to reply now, you may reply now. Otherwise, later

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has been replying to the debate for more than an hour. If the hon. Members want any clarification from the Minister, they can write to the Minister. Before the motion is moved...

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I want to add that the effective rate of basic duty on aeroplane has been 3% for the last several years, from 1949. The notification was re-issued on 9-7-1977

17.19 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We will find out.

17.20 hrs

#### STATEMENT RE: ASSAM

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ZAIL SINGH): Sir, as the House is well aware, Government have been most anxious to bring about a satisfactory solution to the problem of foreigners in Assam. Time and again it has been made clear that Government have been and are willing for talks

2. The Chief Minister of Manipur, Shri R K. Dorendra Singh has taken initiative to have discussions with all Assam Students Union (AASU) and All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad (AAGSP) in order that the agitation in all its aspects is withdrawn and talks with Government are resumed. Following his discussions, Shri R K. Dorendra Singh has been assured that AASU and AAGSP will withdraw the agitation in all its aspects except the blockade of crude oil, if an announcement is made for:

1745 LS—10

(a) release of detainees who are involved in the agitation in a peaceful manner; and

(b) withdrawal of the notifications issued under the Assam disturbed Areas Act and the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act.

3. The Government have accordingly decided to release all detainees who are not involved in violence and to withdraw the relevant notifications on 2nd August, 1980, on the clear understanding that AASU and AAGSP will withdraw the agitation as mentioned above with effect from the same date.

4. In order to create an atmosphere of good-will and understanding, Government have also decided to take action as follows:—

(a) to waive the recovery of collective fines imposed for acts of communal violence provided undertaking are given by representatives of affected communities to abjure violence and to live in amity and peace.

(b) to review the cases registered against persons who have not been involved in violence

5. As regards action against Government servants it is a matter entirely between the Government and its employees. The State Government will review disciplinary cases on merit. In this connection the Prime Minister has directed that the approach should be sympathetic.

6. The Government appreciate the efforts made by the Chief Minister of Manipur and others in this regard and trust that harmony and normalcy will now be restored in Assam. Government expect cooperation from all sections so that talks to find a satisfactory solution can commence soon.

**17.25 hrs.**

**FINANCE (NO 2) BILL—contd.**

**MR. SPEAKER:** Now I shall put the motion for consideration of the Finance (No. 2) Bill to the vote of the House. The question is:

“That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1980-81, be taken into consideration.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Now I shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. There are no amendments to clauses 2 and 3. So, I shall put them to the vote of the House. The question is:

“That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 4—(Amendment of Section 10)**

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Satish Agarwal has an amendment for clause 4. Do you want to move it?

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** I beg to move\*:

Page 7, lines 2 and 3,—

omit “and shall be deemed always to have been inserted”. (2)

In Clause 4, the Finance Minister has sought to insert a clause 23(a)(a) with the observation that in Section 10 of the Income Tax Act, after clause 23(a) the following clause shall be inserted: “And shall be deemed always to have been inserted.” My amendment is that the words “and shall be deemed always to have been inserted” should be deleted. The reason pure and simple is that I am basically opposed to the amendments which have a retrospective effect and that too

from 1962, because in the explanation which is being given to the clauses, it has been mentioned that this amendment shall take effect from first of April, 1962, 18 years back. What is the necessity for it? I am not opposed to the very idea of accepting the persons who receive some benefit or income from regimental fund or non-public fund established by the Armed Forces union for the welfare of the past and present members of such forces and their dependents. I am not basically opposed to the grant of exemption to these trusts or funds. But the question is what is the necessity of giving a retrospective operation from 1962? Has this fund or these persons not been assessed to income tax since 1962? If that is the position, then it is a different thing; then it has to be prospective. If they have already been assessed to income tax after 1962, is the government going to refund that tax to those bodies or not? Will the Finance Minister clarify the position whether this fund has been assessed to income tax after 1962 at all or not; if not, then there is no need for a retrospective operation? If they have been, then is the government going to refund it; if so, how much amount? That is why I am seeking to delete these words: “and shall be deemed always to have been inserted.”

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** I am glad to give this information that no tax has been levied on that nor does the government propose to levy any tax. It is only by way of confirming that no objection should be raised that a tax due has not been collected that this is made retrospective.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Will you withdraw it?

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** If no assessment has been made so far, then you make it prospective. (Interruptions). How can it be after 18 years? The time is over. After 18 years, nobody can be... Otherwise, it was a lapse on the part of the department.

\*Amendment moved with the recommendation of the President.

if they were liable to pay tax: then the amendment should have been made long back. I mean it looks very ridiculous that there has been no assessment of income tax. Why make it retrospective? Make it prospective? I have no objection to that.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will explain it. No tax has been levied on them and it is not proposed to be levied. Therefore, if in the Act, you say that a tax is leviable, then somebody may ask why tax has not been levied. Therefore, we said, retrospectively that it is not levied; it is not leviable. That is all.

MR. SPEAKER: The question does not arise.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Anyway, the reasoning is not convincing at all. I press my amendment. I do not disagree in principle. (*Interruptions*). But they have not been liable to tax so far.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No 2 to Clause 4 moved by Shri Satish Agarwal to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 2 was put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

*"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill."*

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 4 was added to the Bill.*

#### **Clause 5—(Amendment of Section 16)**

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I beg to move\*:

Page 7, line 9,—

*for "1981" substitute 1980 (3)*  
In this particular clause the Finance Minister is going to give certain benefits to the pensioners also with regard to standard deductions.

I have moved an amendment that in the starting words of Section 16 of the Income Tax Act, "with effect from 1st April 1981", I say let it be w.e.f. 1980—you are going to give benefits to the pensioners from 1981 onwards. I say, substitute the word 1980 instead of 1981. If you want to give benefit, why not from 1st April, 1980? You will say that it will be applicable from the Year 1981 for the Assessment Year 1981-82. I say that it may be made applicable from 1980-81. In this particular Finance Bill I find that in all clauses either the provisions are retrospective from 1962, 1968, 1972 or they are prospective from 1981 onwards. You are either talking of the past or the future but not of the present. I say it is a beneficial provision and you have given some concessions to these pensioners for standard deductions, why not give from 1st of April, 1980? Why has it been postponed for 1st April, 1981? You will appreciate that a situation may arise when the Budget is presented in February 1981, another Finance Minister and says 'no', there is no need. This particular provision is then deleted and then they are deprived of this benefit. What is the guarantee that this provision will remain there? Once a provision is made part of the statute, at least right from this year, there is no guarantee that this will remain on the statute book from April 1981 because the Budget is presented in February 1981? I wish he continues and he will continue. I have given wishes for him but the inherent apprehension is there. Whatever good you are going to do to the people, let them have the fruits of it right now—this year. Let them enjoy it. Why postpone this enjoyment and merry-making for one year more? That is my amendment. If he accepts, it is all right.

SHRI R VENKATARAMAN: I am surprised that a very experienced former Minister who was dealing with this on this side of the House last year should have raised this point. The

\*Amendment moved with the re. commendation of the President.

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

hon. Member knows that for 1980-81 tax is collected in advance. Therefore, for this year not only from the pensioners but also from all the tax would have been collected in advance without this concession. If he says—make it applicable, I will have to refund during the current year, I do not want to refund.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** That is true. I do not dispute. That is the position. As he has announced and he had applause of the House that he is giving standard deductions for pensioners, let them enjoy the benefit this year. If he has any difficulty, I have been in the Revenue Department, I do not want the Government to refund the amount. I do not press my amendment.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendment moved by Shri Satish Agarwal be withdrawn?

**SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS:** Yes.

*Amendment No. 3 was, by leave, withdrawn.*

**MR. SPEAKER:** The question is:

*“That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill”.*

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 5 was added to the Bill.*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shri Mool Chand Daga. The hon. Member is not in the House

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** I beg to move: \*

Page 7, line 25,—

*for “1985” substitute “1983” (5)*  
Page 7, line 26,—

*for “one-half” substitute “one-fourth” (6)*

*Clause 6—Amendment of section 32*

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:**  
I beg to move:

Page 7, line 26,—

*for “one-half” substitute “one-third”. (106)*

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** I beg to move:

Page 7, for line 31, substitute—

*“plant is installed or, if the machinery or plant is first put to use in the immediate succeeding previous year, then, in respect of that previous year.” (149)*

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** Sir, my amendment Nos. 5 and 6 are very simple. Government is intending to give additional depreciation allowance right up to 1985 and the amount of reduction is 50 per cent of what is presently available under the depreciation clause. I have moved two amendments. The first is, instead of the year 1985, it should be 1983. I feel up to 1985 is a very long period. Let it be on an experimental basis till 1983. Secondly, the depreciation allowance which the Government is allowing is 50 per cent. I want to reduce it to 25 per cent

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:**  
My amendment is very simple. I want the depreciation allowance allowed for new machinery to be less. Instead of one-half, I have said, let it be reduced to one-third. This is very simple. I do not want that much concession to be given.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** Sir, Mr Agarwal's first amendment seeks to restrict the period. The purpose of giving this additional depreciation allowance for the next plan period, i.e., 1980-85, is to encourage new investment. Three years is too short a period to encourage such investment. Therefore, Government consider that five years should be the period.

\*Amendment moved with the recommendations of the President.

His second amendment and Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee's amendment is that the extra depreciation allowance should be reduced to 25 per cent. Percentages look somewhat illusory. It is 50 per cent of the depreciation allowance. Normally on the working of one shift, the depreciation allowed is 10 per cent of the value of the machinery. This will mean it will become 15 per cent. It is not for every year, but only for the first year of its installation. Therefore, this is not a very liberal concession, though it is certainly an incentive. I would like hon. Members, therefore, to withdraw their objections.

The amendment which I have moved is this. Under this clause, depreciation allowance can be claimed only in the year of installation. Under the existing law, the depreciation allowance can be claimed only in the year in which the machinery is used. It is possible that the machinery is installed in the previous year and used in the next year. In that case, next year he will not claim depreciation. In order to make it clear that it can be claimed either in the year in which it is installed or in the year in which it is used, I have moved this amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

“Page 7, for line 31, substitute—

“plant is installed or, if the machinery or plant is first put to use in the immediately succeeding previous year, then, in respect of that previous year.”” (149)

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER: Is the hon. Member pressing his amendments?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: No, Sir. I want to withdraw them.

MR. SPEAKER: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw Amendments Nos. 5 and 6?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendments Nos. 5 and 6 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I shall put Amendment No. 106 of Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee to vote.

Amendment No. 106 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 6, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

Clause 6, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 7—(Amendment of Section 35)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I beg to move: \*

“Page 8,—

omit lines 18 to 20.” (7)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I beg to move: \*

“Page 8, line 20,—

for “and shall be deemed always to have been substituted” (8)

substitute “with effect from the first day of April 1981.””

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I beg to move:

“Page 9,—

omit lines 6 to 16.” (102)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I beg to move:

“Page 8, line 23, for “(i)”, substitute—

“(i) in the opening paragraph.” (150)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: As I stated earlier, it is very surprising

\*Amendments moved with the recommendation of the President.

[**Shri Satish Agarwal**]

that this provision will take retrospective effect. If the hon. Finance Minister looks to the explanation, he will find that the amendment to sub-section (a) (i) will be effective from 1st of April, 1981 but sub-section (a) (ii) will have retrospective effect, from the commencement of the Income-tax Act, i.e., 1962. I am basically opposed to the approach of this Government making amendments in the Finance Bill retrospectively from 1962. From this it appears that the Government was sleeping all these 18 years. I have moved this amendment because I am opposed to retrospective effect being given in the Finance Bill for the last 18 years

You will remember and the Finance Minister will remember that in this very House the previous Finance Minister of the Congress Government gave a solemn assurance that amendments in the Finance Bill should not be retrospective and that they should be prospective unless very serious urgency is there in regard to certain serious cases where certain refunds have to be made.

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:** While introducing the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1967 in the Parliament, the then Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance, Shri Morarji Desai, stated:

"The Annual Finance Acts not only prescribe rates of tax but often provide incentives or disincentives in various directions. Such incentives or disincentives can obviously be meaningful only if they are applied prospectively. Apart from this consideration, it stands to reason that the tax-payer should know before hand his tax liability for any given income year."

तो यह जो बमिक प्रियपिल है कि अगर कोई मरकार पहले घोषणा करती है कि इस प्रकार के इनसेटिव दिये जाएंगे और उन को देने के बाद मरकार कहे कि जो हमने इनसेटिव दिये हैं उन इनसेटिव को हम वापस लेना चाहते हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि मरकार पर किसी को विष्वाम नहीं रोगा। कोई भी मरकार हो अगर वह इनसेटिव देनी है और उन को ध्यान में

रख कर लोग अपना पैसा इन्वेस्ट कर देते हैं, कपीटल इन्वेस्टमेंट कर देते हैं, मकान बना लेते हैं, मशीनरी खरीद लेते हैं तो उस के 8, 10 साल के बाद सरकार कहती है कि हम इन इनसेटिव को बिदाउ करते हैं तां महं मेरा समझ में सही नहीं है। यह ऐसी क्लाइंस है, जिस पर हम डिस्काउंट नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि यह मनी बिल है और इस को बहुत जल्दी पास करना होगा। इसलिए मैं यह समझता हूँ कि इस प्रकार का जो एमेंडमेंट है इस पर हम को विचार करना चाहिए और मेरा कहना यह है कि इस को रिट्रॉस्पेक्टिव नहीं हम को लाग नहीं करना चाहिए। रिट्रॉस्पेक्टिव इकेबट देना मेरे छान से नहीं नहीं होगा। इस के बारे में मुझ इतना ही कहना है।

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** Mr Speaker, clause 7 provides for deduction in respect of expenditure on scientific research. A programme has to be drawn up, a scheme has to be drawn up and then the scheme has to be approved by the prescribed authority "having regard to the social, economic and industrial needs" of our country. These words "having regard to the social, economic and industries needs" are very vague in character and leave ample scope for arbitrary action. It is a very objectionable feature, because of which I have moved my amendment, that even if the scheme is approved by the prescribed authority, even then no depreciation of plant and machinery will be allowed if other deduction is claimed under this particular section. Therefore, this is rather harsh that even where the scheme is approved by the prescribed authority and the deduction is claimed under that particular section, no depreciation of plant and machinery can be claimed with respect to the earlier section of the Act. I should not be told that this is provided because there should not be any double deductions obtained on plant and machinery. The very purpose is to give an impetus to scientific research. Therefore, I plead with this Government that really no benefit is available by having such a provision. My amendment seeks to remove the provision that deduction on account of depreciation on plant and machinery will not be available. I have to say that the benefits for scientific research should be real in character and not merely apparent.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: If I explain the position, all the hon. Members will agree with me that under section 35 of the Income-tax Act money spent on scientific research is deductible 100 per cent from income. Therefore, suppose a person spends a lakh of rupees, then the whole of that lakh of rupees is deducted from his revenue expenditure and he does not pay tax on that. But what takes place is that out of that one lakh of rupees he buys equipment and machinery and, later on, he claims depreciation on that one lakh of rupees of machinery which he has used. Therefore, what happens is he claims double deduction, once 100 per cent deduction on what he has spent and, again, deduction by way of depreciation on machinery and equipment which he has used.

On this there are several decisions of the tribunals, which have taken different views. Some say it should be allowed while some others say that it should not be allowed. There is no decision of the High Court or Supreme Court on this. The law is so confused. So, we have made it clear that the object of the Government is to give 100 per cent deduction and not 200 per cent deduction. That 100 per cent comes when the whole of the expenditure is deducted under section 35. Further depreciation allowance will not be allowed to be deducted on the machinery and plant. That is why we have provided like this. There are several Benches. Therefore, you see, the question is not when it came. Once a line of decision is taken, then it would be possible. If there are several Benches and no High Court has taken a decision, and if you want me to wait, the position will become more confused till any Bench of the High Court or the Supreme Court takes a decision. It will not be helping the assessee if you allow the law to be in a nebulous state.

As regards my amendment, it is formal, it is just of a clarificatory nature.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"Page 8, line 23, for "(i)", substitute—

"(i) in the opening paragraph,"" (150)

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we come to amendment No. 7 by Mr. Satish Agarwal. Mr. Agarwal, would you like to press it?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I will press my amendment only with regard to clause 7(a)(ii), which makes it retrospective.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it only with regard to amendment 7?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Yes, Sir. I press it.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 7 to vote.

*Amendment No. 7 was put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, amendment No. 8 by Mr. Mool Chand Daga.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I am not pressing my amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SHRI A. K. ROY: No. We have a right to claim division. Once it is moved, it has now become the property of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Then, I will have to put this amendment to vote.

The question is:

"Page 8, line 20,—

for "and shall be deemed always to have been substituted"

substitute—

"with effect from the first day of April, 1981" (8)

*The Lok Sabha divided.*

[17.57 hrs.

AYES

Agarwal, Shri Satish  
Banatwalla, Shri G. M.  
\*Gouzgin, Shri N.  
Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal  
Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar  
Mehta, Prof. Ajit Kumar  
Multan Singh, Chaudhary  
Parulekar Shri Bapusaheb  
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas  
Rajda, Shri Ratansinh  
Roy, Shri A. K.  
Saran, Shri Daulat Ram  
Tirlok Chand, Shri  
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.  
Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh  
Yadav, Shri R. P.

NOES

Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose  
Anuragi, Shri Godil Prasad  
Arakal, Shri Xavier  
Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal  
Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari  
Bansi Lal, Shri  
Barway, Shri J. C.  
Behera, Shri Rasabehari  
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.  
Bhagwan Dev, Shri Acharya  
Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram  
Bheekhabhai, Shri  
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu  
Birbal, Shri  
Birender Singh Rao, Shri  
Brar, Shrimati Gurbinder Kaur  
Brijendra Pal Singh, Shri  
Chakradhari Singh, Shri  
Chandrashekharappa, Shri T. V.  
Charanjit Singh, Shri  
Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyawati  
Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh  
Chavan, Shri S. B.

Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya  
Dalbir Singh, Shri  
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu  
Dennis, Shri N.  
Devarajan, Shri B.  
Dhandapani, Shri C. T.  
Doongar Singh, Shri  
Era Mohan, Shri  
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo  
Fernandes, Shri Oscar  
Gadgil Shri V. N.  
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira  
Gehlot, Shri Ashok  
Gireraj Singh, Shri  
Gomango, Shri Giridhar  
Gowda, Shri H. N. Nanje  
Gulsher Ahmed, Shri  
Hembrom, Shri Seth  
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.  
Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram  
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander  
Jena, Shri Chintamani  
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.  
Kalanidihi, Dr. A.  
Kamla Kumari, Kumari  
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad  
Krishan Dutt, Shri  
Krishna Pratap Singh, Shri  
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.  
Lakkappa, Shri K.  
Lakshmanan, Shri G.  
Madhuri Singh, Shrimati  
Mahajan, Shri Vikram  
Mahala, Shri R. P.  
Mahendra Prasad, Shri  
Mallick, Shri Lakshman  
Mallu, Shri A. R.  
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina  
Mohsin, Shri F. H.  
Motilal Singh, Shri  
Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal

\*He voted by mistake from a wrong seat and later informed the Speaker accordingly.

Mundackal, Shri George Joseph	Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram
Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekara	Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal	Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
Nair, Shri B. K.	Sharma, Shri Mundar
Namgyal, Shri P.	Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Narayana, Shri K. S.	Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
Panday, Shri Kedar	Singh, Dr. B. N.
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra	Singh Deo, Shri K. P.
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani	Soren, Shri Hari Har
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare	Sparrow, Shri R. S.
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand	Stephen, Shri C. M.
Pardhi, Shri Keshoraao	Sukhadia, Shri Mohan Lal
Patel, Shri C. D.	Sunder Singh, Shri
Patel, Shri Uttambhai H.	Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Patil, Shri A.T.	Tewary, Prof. K. K.
Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athare	Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.	Vairale, Shri Madhusudan
Pattabhi Rama Rao, Shri S. B. P.	Varma, Shri Jai Ram
Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram	Venkataraman, Shri R.
Pradhani, Shri K.	Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Pullaiah, Shri Darur	Vir Bhadra Singh, Shri
Quadri, Shri S. T.	Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Rahim, Shri A. A.	Yazdani Dr. Golam
Rajamallu, Shri K.	Zai Singh, Shri
Ranga, Prof. N. G.	Zainul Basher, Shri
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda	
Rao, Shri M. Nageswara	
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan	
Rao, Shri P. V. Narasimha	
Rawat, Shri Harish Chandra Singh	
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal	
Reddy, Shri P. Venkata	
Saminuddin, Shri	
Sayeed, Shri P. M.	
Sethi, Shri Arjun	
Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari	

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result\* of the division is:

AYES: 16

NOES: 125

The motion was negatived

MR. SPEAKER: I now put amendment No. 102 to the vœ of the House. Amendment No. 102 was put and negatived

\*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Shrimati Pramila Dandavate.

NOES: Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy, Shrimati Sanyogita Rane, Sarvashree Shiv Kumar Singh, Brajmohan Mohanty, G. Narasimha Reddy, Shantaram Potdukhe, D. M. Putte Gowda, Prof. Satya Deo Singh, Sarvashree Narsih Makwana, Sajjan Kumar, Hakam Singh, R. N. Tripathi, Ram Singh Yadav, G. S. Nihalwingwala, K. T. Kosalram

18.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 7, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 7, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 8—(Amendment of Section 35B.)**

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I beg to move.\*

"Page 9, line 27,—

for "1981" substitute "1982" (9)

"Page 9, line 29,—

add at the end,—

'add the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

'Provided that deductions under this section shall continue to be allowed in respect of—

(i) a small-scale exporter

(ii) holder of an export house certificate and

(iii) assessees engaged in the business of provision of technical know-how, or the rendering of services in connection with the provision of technical know-how, to persons outside India.'"

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Sir I beg to move:

"Page 9,—

omit lines 28 and 29." (53)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Sir this is a very important clause and I would humbly request the Finance Minister to consider the amendments in the light of the submissions that I would like to make hereafter. In this particular Clause 8 (a) the Finance Minister has tried to plug the loopholes which were there in the allow-

ance for export development. I fully appreciate and agree with him in this respect that if there are any loopholes in the export development allowance they should be plugged. Through the amendments that I have moved I wish to revive the position which was there in 1978. That position which was obtaining in 1978 was undone in 1979 and thereunder the provisions were misused. I fully appreciate that. The mischief should be undone. So, 1978 position has to be restored and under that provision there is no mischief. So, I have moved the amendments saying that the provisions which are to take effect from 1981 should take effect from 1982 and hence the figures 1981 be substituted by 1982. This is amendment number one.

My second amendment is a major one. It has been stated that:—

"Sub-clause (a) seeks to omit sub-clauses (ii), (iii), (v), (vi) and (viii) in clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 35B. Under the proposed amendment, any expenditure incurred on obtaining information regarding markets outside India for the goods, services or facilities which the assessee deals in or provides in the course of his business or on distribution, supply or provision outside India of such goods, services or facilities or on preparation and submission of tenders for the supply or provision outside India of such goods, etc., or on furnishing to persons outside India samples or technical information or on performance of services outside India in connection with, or incidental to, the execution of any contract for the supply outside India of such goods, services or facilities will not qualify for the weighted deduction."

Sir, my submission is that in this clause you are going to delete it. I agree. You may do so but I wish to add the proviso....

\*Amendment moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Satish, Agarwal, it is already 6 O'clock. You may continue tomorrow. The House will now take up Half-an-Hour discussion.

—  
18.04 hrs.

#### HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

##### CREATION OF EXCESS POWER GENERATION CAPACITY

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in regard to the power position the Government is saying that they will generate excess power...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Excess political power.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I think Prof. Dandavate is right when he says political power. I agree.

Now, let me first deal with the situation as it exists today.

First of all I will take the hon. Minister, Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri. Where is he? He is not here. I want him. He was the Minister in charge. In 1947 the eastern region had more of installed capacity than any other region of the country. Now it is just at the bottom of the rung. Please remember that during 1972 to 1977 he was the Power Minister in the biggest State of the eastern region next to Bihar. And the second thing which I would say is this. In 1960-61, the per capita consumption in West Bengal was 84 Kwh. In Maharashtra it was 73 Kwh. From 1973 to 1978-79, it has increased to 210 Kwh. in Maharashtra. In the eastern region the figure shows 4755 m.w. This is the latest position. In the Western region, which was far down below, the present figure is 7389 m.w. In the North, which had no electricity proper, it is now 7700 m.w. In the South it is 6497 m.w. Regarding growth rate, you find this: Eastern region 5 per cent; West 19.5

per cent; North 16.8 per cent; South 6.5 per cent. So, in order to provide the infra-structure in the country, throughout India, the Government ought to have seen to it that there is even rate of growth of electric power in all the regions of the country. Since there is acute power shortage, it also testifies to the bankruptcy of their policy.

18.50 hrs...

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

This hon. Minister, during the five years, when he was Power Minister in the State, inducted 10,000 to 12,000 persons into the State Electricity Board with no jobs at all. And it is they who are now sabotaging power production there. When he talks of Excess Generation Committee, I would say, I have not seen a more incompetent Minister than him in my life. He should resign. (Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is talking about West Bengal.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): If West Bengal Government is incompetent we cannot help it, but he cannot say, the Minister is incompetent and so on.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): This particular word has to be withdrawn.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Sir, we have to see whether the word 'incompetent' is parliamentary or unparliamentary. If it is unparliamentary it has to be expunged...

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: It should be expunged ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would not say that it is unparliamentary. But all the same I would say that Mr. Niren Ghosh does not use such

words against anybody, not exactly a Minister ...

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I am not bringing in the items for which his name has been sent to the Prime Minister. Now I would point out to you how the Central Government has sabotaged power generation. There is one AVB boiler which has been installed in Santaldih. This is not made to Indian specifications, but to European specifications. When the Chief Inspector of Boilers refused to certify it, then, under pressure from the Centre he was removed. Mr. Chaudhuri was then the Power Minister in West Bengal. He was removed and that unsuitable boiler ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please address the Chair. Please listen. The hon. member should address the Chair and not the Minister direct. That is where the trouble starts. Please address the Chair.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: The Chief Inspector of Boiler, who refused to give the certificate was removed. Another was made to certify and those boilers were installed, killing Santhalpuri project. It was admitted on the floor of Parliament several years back. DVC is under Central management. It is supposed to give us at least 1500 mw. Now the latest figures that have been doled out speak of 300 or 350 mw. Now the Government is talking of building some super thermal power plants. I demand, why not these plants be installed in the eastern region. The maximum attention should be paid to that region. If not, why not? That region was the top-most, but has now come to the bottom in the list. All industries are suffering. You have killed that region. I do not say that you should not install power plants any more in any other region. But the maximum attention is to be paid to this area. If the thermal power plant in Bihar could be of the capacity of 2000 mw, why not Farakka thermal power plant also be of the scale of 2000 mw? I demand

an answer from the Minister. The power deficit ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: The power deficit in 1979-80 was 16 per cent as a whole throughout the country. In January—March 1980, it was 21.6 per cent. The figure for the corresponding period of 1978-79 was 11.7 per cent. During this regime, it has jumped up by 10 per cent and there is an acute power shortage. That is their contribution.

At the end of February 1980, in the northern region, the power cut was 50 per cent and above, in Maharashtra—35 to 45 per cent, in Karnataka—40 to 60 per cent and in the eastern region—28.5 per cent. The power cut is less there. In a country like ours with big rivers over-flowing, the maximum power generation should come from hydel power. This, they have not done. The hydel power contributes only 45 per cent of our total power output. That is the position. My question is, why not the position be reversed so that hydel power contributes 70 per cent and the atomic and thermal power contribute only 30 per cent. What is the explanation for it?

There is a process called Magneto Hydro Dynamic generation process, by which a greater amount of coal is transformed into power. This is the newest process that is being adopted by the USSR and the Western countries.

The technology is already known. Why are they not adopting this technology is my question when the entire country is suffering from acute power shortage. It is disturbing to hear the Finance Minister saying that they have crossed the hump as regards power generation. God save our Finance Minister.

The basic point is that there is inadequate expansion of power. As regards coal, that is also under this Ministry. There are Tubes, etc. produced by BHEL. I do not know whether the Transformers are quite okay. They are installing boilers from AVB. That is a multi-national company. They have greased the palms of high-ups to the tune of lakhs of rupees. Wherever they have installed their boilers, they have killed the power projects. That has been the position.

They have no idea as to how to expand the power generation. There is inadequate expansion of power generation. They do not know the requirement; there is no perspective planning. They have no idea as to how much power would be required. As far as this Ministry is concerned, I know, they are talking of two things at present. They are saying that in respect of those units where the plant-load factor is less, the power generation is less. According to them, whatever the condition of machinery, the coal supplied is of inferior quality containing big chunks of stones, and such a short supply of coal causes frequent break-downs and frequent leakages. The short supply of coal has been a fundamental factor contributing to the acute shortage of power.

Another thing that I would like to refer to is the atomic power. Though it is not under this Ministry, I am within my rights as we are on the question of power. In the modern world, particularly in Western Europe, France and other countries, and to some extent in USA and to a significant extent in USSR, atomic power contributes greatly to the generation of power that is required in all spheres of life. In our country, atomic power contributes only to 1 per cent or so. That is the contribution from atomic power. 12 projects are behind schedule by 5 to 7 years. We have not been given a proper idea about it. Our country needs it. why should not the Government go in for atomic

power on a big scale and develop atomic power plants? We have got uranium; we have thorium available. A proper geographical survey has not been done. If we do that, we will find more of uranium and thorium. That will solve the power shortage to a great extent if we go in a big way towards atomic power projects.

Now, they say that wherever the plant-load factor is a little bit less, they will send their experts. "Power" is under the State List. If, after that, the States cannot immediately step up power production with the present machinery, when no proper maintenance has been done, when proper supply of coal has not been given and the ash content is too high contributing to frequent break-downs, contributing to frequent leakages, if they cannot do it, they say, they will take over. I warn the Government not to over-step their bounds. Not only that They want to give it to the private sector. Power has been reserved for the public sector. Tatas have already been given one hundred megawatts. It has been installed. They have applied for a licence for another 500 megawatt capacity. Government must not clear such a licence to the Tatas or allow any private sector to come into the power sector.

Whenever the State Governments want help, Government should give them all possible help, and give them spare parts and allow quick and swift imports. We don't as yet produce them indigenously.

About the Government which cannot generate power in DVC, who will believe that if they take over, they will generate power? Whatever power they have, will go out.

About the 10-year expansion programme which they have taken up, it will be good if they expand in a proper way, and provide for super thermal power plants. Dharia, Raniganj and Kothagudem are the places ideal for big super thermal power

[Shri Niren Ghosh]

plants. They should be at the pitheads. Having them at these and other places together, we can march towards solving the power crisis. Because this Ministry has deplorably failed, it should be re-shuffled. And this Minister should resign.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): The hon. Member is used to hurling abuses at me. So, let him do it. It is neither here nor there. The most important thing today is to improve the power position in the country.

I am glad to inform the House that the hon. Member is not up-to-date. He should be up-to-date. In no State nor in West Bengal—is there a heavy power cut. If it is there, it is the very negligible minimum—except, I think, 25 per cent or approximately that much in U.P. A hopeless situation is there in Bihar, West Bengal and to some extent in DVC.

The hon. Member does not know that DVC has improved a lot. And I think he has no occasion to rejoice, because if DVC is not improving he will rejoice. But because DVC has improved, he has nothing to rejoice over. DVC is now generating 600 megawatts or sometimes 700 megawatts. I have no doubt that if they can do away with technical deficiencies, further improvements will be noticeable.

There is nothing to be happy, whether it is private sector or Central sector, if power generation is not good. Normally, there should be 55 per cent capacity utilization. But if it is not there, it is not a very happy thing. We are trying to persuade the State electricity boards; we are trying to prevail upon them to improve their efficiency.

So far as West Bengal is concerned, I have met its Chief Minister; and whatever help he has asked for from

me, has been given. He has borrowed the present Chairman from me. I have given him. Whatever help he has asked for from time to time, we have offered that help, and will continue to offer such help.

The hon. Member should talk to the Chief Minister about this; and he should know this. We are sending task forces. If they want a task force, we can send it; but it is for them to decide.

With regard to the imbalances the hon. Member has pointed out, you know, Sir, that the imbalances were there and you cannot do away with them in one day. But in order to avoid these imbalances, we have introduced the national power grid system—where power flows from one corner to the other. This is the quickest way to do away with imbalances. Construction is going on. In the Conference of the Ministers of Power, most of the Chief Ministers and Power Ministers, including his Chief Minister have accepted the national grid system. With regard to super thermal power plants, the present policy is that wherever there is coal and water and technical provision is there, we will construct a super thermal power plant. The hon. member probably does not know about it. For the information of the hon. member, I am telling that already 1000 MW plant in Farakka has been sanctioned. We are trying to make it to 2000MW; and very soon, I will be able to inform him that in Farakka 2000 MW plant has been sanctioned. In Bihar in Khalgaon we have already sanctioned another plant of 1000 MW. In DVC area, we are also thinking to have another 600 MW extension of power; and still we are searching other areas where we can have a super thermal power plant either in West Bengal or in Bihar; where we can have water, we are also thinking of another super thermal power plant.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Orissa.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not interrupt him.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Talcher.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: There also we have selected a place for a super thermal power plant. As we have said, it is not only that we are thinking in the five year plan terms, we are thinking in terms of . . . already, we have sanctioned cleared a project. I can inform the House that in the Department of Energy, in the Sixth Five Year Plan, you will see that we have cleared all the projects and they are under construction; and we are determined to do the job in time. We have taken this as a challenge. We will do it in schedule time. We want to avoid slippages; there will be no slippage. We want to turn the table and I do say with all seriousness at my command that even in the 7th Five Year Plan, we are thinking and we have also cleared a lot of schemes that have been sent by the State Boards. So, this is the position. I can assure this House that probably till March, there will be no shortage of power; shortage will be unknown; it will be unknown in power sector except one or two States for which I am sorry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Shri Niren Ghosh will change his opinion. He is a competent Minister.

(*Interruptions*) .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Take it in a lighter way. Shri Lakkappa.

SHRI K LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Mr Deputy Speaker, after hearing the hon. Minister of Energy and the discussion arising out of the statement made by our Prime Minister for increasing 10 per cent generation of power in the country, it is very necessary that a plan has to be envisaged by this Government.

Mr. Ghosh was very much agitated. Even his State has not submitted any proposal to the Centre. After hearing the statement of the Prime Minister of the country and after hearing the hon. Minister we should be happy

that this country will shortly augment generation of power and make this country prosper. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this Ministry has received any specific proposals from the States in regard to the implementation of certain projects I would like to know in particular about the Karnataka State. Karnataka State has envisaged thermal projects. That is the only State which has submitted the proposals earlier than other States. The projects are pending for want of financial assistance. There are a lot of programmes and projects which are on Hydel projects in Karnataka and other States. I would also like to know about the financial allocations for speedy implementation of Hydel projects so as to supplement power. In this connection I would like to pose a question—is there any task force envisaged by the Ministry to co-ordinate and also to have speedy implementation of these projects in order to meet the situation in this country? Is there any expert opinion?

In his reply the hon. Minister stated on 22nd that Britain and German experts have also given some recommendations regarding implementation and augmentation of certain projects and there are other expert opinions or some such thing. I would like the hon. Minister to elaborate on this. He may kindly see that there is no shortage of power in the country and a little dynamism will be shown by the hon. Minister. I am very happy. I shall congratulate the hon. Minister if everything is translated into action as has been stated by him in his speech.

Will the hon. Minister reply to all my questions?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan. Discussion itself is Half-an-Hour. Please be brief.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि बिहार की कंडिक्षन होपलैस है। उसका कोई इलाज नहीं। वह लाइलाज है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे मंत्री महोदय की जबाब देही और भी बढ़ जाती है। परिवार में कोई आदमी है

## [श्री रामबिलास पासवान]

जो बीमार रहता है तो परिवार के लोग भखे रह कर भी उस बीमार के लिए फल दूध बांगरह की व्यवस्था करते हैं। बीमार को मरने के लिए छोड़ नहीं दिया जाता है और यह नहीं सोचा जाता है कि चार आदमी रहेंगे तो खूब मजे में खायेंगे। बीमार को क्यों करने की यह बात है —

**MR. DEUTY-SPEAKER:** The body should accept that medicine!

श्री राम बिलास पासवान अब आप देखे कि 11 जुलाई को मत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन के सम्बन्ध में कहलगाव में वह क्या था और 15 जुलाई को क्या था और 22 जुलाई को क्या था? एक बार कहते हैं, हाँ, एक बार कहते हैं तन। पहली बार कह दिया हम कामटेंड हैं एक हजार मेगावाट का वहा सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन खोलने के लिए। दूसरी बार कह दिया भवजैकट टू अवेलेबिलिटी आफ कोल। उसके बाद कहते हैं 22 तारोंख को कि वहा नहीं खोलेंगे।

मैं आपके सामने नव्य रखना चाहता हूँ। 1972 में एक शम्भू कमेटी योजना आयोग ने बनाई थी जिसने रिकोमेंड किया था कि पावर शार्टेंज को मीट करने लिए काई दूसरा विकल्प नहीं है मिवाय कोल पिट हैं पर पावर स्टेशन बनाए जाने के। यह 1972 की शम्भू कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है। इस प्रधान मत्री ने स्वीकार भी किया था। उसी के अधार पर बिहार सरकार ने 1977 के जन महीने में एक रिपोर्ट केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजी थी जिस में कहा गया था कि कहलगाव में तीन हजार मेगावाट का थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बनाया जाना चाहिए और ऐसा करना तकनीकी दृष्टि से फीजिबल है। फीजिबिलिटी रिपोर्ट भी उसने दी। मत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि फीजिबिलिटी रिपोर्ट नहीं मिला है। यह रिपोर्ट मेरा बनाई हई नहीं है। यह हिन्दी अंग्रेजी दोनों में है। बिहार राज्य विद्युत बांड, पटना ..

3000 MW Thermal Power Station Project Feasibility Report Vol. I, 1977.

यह सरकारी रिपोर्ट है। मैं आग्रह करता हूँ कि इसको सभा पटल पर रखने\* की इजाजत दी जाए। यह मेरी रिपोर्ट नहीं है सरकारी रिपोर्ट है। इसको मैं आपकी अनुमति से सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ —

**MR. DEUTY-SPEAKER:** It will be definitely examined.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : हा आप एजेंसिन कर ले।

दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि उस रिपोर्ट को दबा दिया गया।

पुन मत्री महोदय ने औचित्य को स्वीकार किया और कहा कि एक हजार मेगावाट का वहा थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बनाया जाएगा। मेरी डिमांड है कि तीन हजार का बनाया जाए। इसके पक्ष में मैं आपके सामने तथ्य रखना चाहता हूँ। इसलिए मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि ज्यालोजिकल सर्वे आफ इडिया के मुताबिक वहा पर 3123 मिलियन टन कोयला उपलब्ध है, कहलगाव के बगल में। अगर तीन हजार मेगावाट का स्टेशन आप वहा लगाते हैं तो पुरे प्लाट की लाइफ में चार सौ मिलियन टन कोयला पावर जेनरेट करने में लगेगा। कुल मांग है 400 मिलियन टन और वहा उपलब्ध है 3123 मिलियन टन। उसके बाद प्लाष्ट की लाइफ यह। पर खत्म हो जायेगा? कोयले का कमी के सम्बन्ध में जो शर्त लगा देते हैं तो उसकी वहा पर कमी नहीं है। कोयला इतना है कि 3000 मेगावाट चलाइए कहलगाव में और 2 हजार मेगावाट चलाइये फरक्का में और लकप्पा साहब वहा से ले जाना चाहे तो ले जाये फिर भी कोयला नहीं घटेगा। वहा रेलवे लाइन की सुविधा मिलेगी लेकिन फिर भी बरौनी, मुजफ्फरपुर पावर स्टेशन ले जाने को रेल लाइन लगानी ही है। वैसे भी सुपर पावर स्टेशन लगेगा तो भी लाइन लगानी तो इवानामिक दलित्काण ने खर्च बचता है।

दूसरी जो पिट हैं की बात कहते हैं तो कहलगाव की दूरी मुश्किल से 24 किलोमीटर भी नहीं है। आपने जो कहा कि वहा 1,000 मेगावाट का चला रहे हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वाम, वहा चल रहा है? जिस रफ्तार से वाम चल रहा है उसमें किनने वार्ष लग जायेगे यह वहाना मुश्किल है।

इन आधार पर पूरा औचित्य है कि आप कहलगाव में एक सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन लगाइये और 3 हजार मेगावाट का लगाइये।

मैं यह प्रश्न पूछता चाहता हूँ कि जब वहा कोयला उपलब्ध है, पानी उपलब्ध है, रेलवे सस्ते में आपको उपलब्ध है, जब ये मारी चीजे हैं, मजदूर उपलब्ध हैं, बगल में आदिवासी डलाका है, तो फिर वहा क्यों नहीं 3 हजार मेगावाट का थर्मल स्टेशन लगाते हैं? यदि आप इसको स्वीकार करते हैं और कहते हैं कि वहा 3 हजार मेगावाट का बनाना चाहते हैं तो जो नवेंक्षण का काम धीरेधीरे चल रहा है,

\*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the documents were not treated as laid on the Table.

क्या उसे तेज करेंगे ? इन्होंने बिहार की हालत को होपलैस कहा है, तो क्या बिहार में किसी और जगह प्राप्त इस तरह का अर्मल पावर स्टेशन बनाने का विचार कर रहे हैं ? अदि हाँ, तो वह जगह कौन सी है ?

ओं रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिजली की कमी की जो अवस्था हमारे देश में है, यह सर्वविदित है। गो कि अभी कुछ देर पहले वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने बहुत बाह्याही लूटने की कोशिश की कि बहुत सारे राज्यों में बिजली संकट पहले के मुकाबले में बहुत कम ही गया है, लेकिन स्वयं सरकार जानती है और बारबार यह कहते रहे हैं कि हमारी दिक्कत है, कई राज्यों में अभी दिक्कत बनी हुई है और तमाम देश की दिक्कत है। इसका हल निकालने के लिए इन्होंने 10 साल की योजना बनाई है जिसके अन्दर 28,701 मेगावाट बिजली पैदा करना चाहते हैं।

बिहार की बात आपने सुनी और आपने स्वयं कहा कि वहाँ की बीमारी बहुत गहरी बीमारी है। असाध्य तो नहीं, लेकिन बहुत गहरी है।

मैं बिहार की बात कहना चाहता हूँ। बिहार विद्युत बोर्ड ने सरकारी खर्च पर बहुत सारे इंजीनियरों को विदेश में ट्रेनिंग के लिए भेजा था, कई सौ की उनकी तादाद है। क्या यह सच है कि ट्रेनिंग लेकर वापिस आने के बाद वे इंजीनियर 'जनरेशन' के काम से हट कर डिस्ट्री-ब्यूूलन की साइड में चले गये, जिसका असर पहा पतरातू और बिहार के दूसरे बिजली के कारखानों के उत्पादन पर ? अगर यह बात है, तो इसको ठीक करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ? "ठीक करने" का मतलब यह है कि जो व्यक्ति जेनरेशन का इंजीनियर है, उसको जेनरेशन के काम में ही लगाया जाये। अगर मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि इस बारे में बिहार सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही की है, तो वह बतायें ताकि जेनरेशन बढ़ सके और बिजली की कमी दूर हो सके।

कुछ दिन पहले माननीय सदस्य, श्री भोगेन्द्र सा, ने कौसी नदी पर बराह क्षेत्र में हाई डैम बना कर बिजली पैदा करने का सवाल उठाया था, जिसका जवाब श्री महाजन ने दिया था। मुझे जो जानकारी दी गई है, उसके अनुसार यह हाई डैम बना कर 28 लाख मेगावाट बिजली तैयार की जा सकती है। लेकिन लाखों रुपये खर्च करने के बाद भी इस काम को शायद इस प्रांशुका से पूरा नहीं किया गया है कि इतनी बिजली की खपत कहाँ होणी। म जानता हूँ कि ऐसी राय सरकार को किस अधिकारियों ने दी और इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्य-

वाही की है। ऐसी गलत सलाह दे कर उन लोगों ने बिहार को बिजली संकट में मुक्तिला रखने का अपराध किया है। इस योजना के बारे में सरकार की स्थिति क्या है और वह क्या करना चाहती है ?

अभी माननीय सदस्य ने कहलगांव में अर्मल पावर स्टेशन बनाने की बात कही है। इसके अलावा मुजफ्फरपुर और कटिहार में भी अर्मल पावर स्टेशन बनाने की बात कही गई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन दोनों जगहों के बारे में सरकार की योजना किस स्टेज में है और उसको आगे बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है। बिहार में जो बिजली संकट है, उसके बारे में स्वयं मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वह एक गहरी बीमारी है। अगर इन कामों को किया जाये, तो हम पूरे हिन्दुस्तान को बिजली दे सकते हैं। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि कोसी नदी पर हाई डैम बना कर बिजली तैयार करने और मुजफ्फरपुर तथा कटिहार में अर्मल पावर स्टेशन स्थापित करने के बारे में इस समय क्या स्थिति है।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : I will put very straight forward questions. My first question is regarding the policy approach to the problem. This question has been raised many times and even today and I hope the Minister would be kind enough to answer it. There is a move on the part of the Government of India to grant licence to the private sector to generate power. This is in violation of the industrial policy of the Government. Would the Government kindly explain its policy in regard to licensing the private sector in the matter of generation of power. Secondly, Government have claimed that certain effective measures have been taken to improve the power situation. Even today afternoon the Finance Minister in his speech has said or claimed that the hurdle has been crossed.

Now, I have got a report with me which says that according to the estimate of the improvement measures that have already been taken, if everything goes well and on schedule the power deficit will be reduced from 16.1 per cent as at present to 7 per cent in the coming year. The question is, even if all the improvement measures materialise and it

[Shri Chitta Basu]

goes as per schedule and bears the desired result, the country is to suffer a shortage to the extent of 7 per cent. Now, may I know in this context from the hon. Minister: Are we going to be in a perpetual shortage for power? If not, by which time, by which decade--as he has mentioned about the programme for decade--by which and what decade we shall be a freed from the shortage of power?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Mr. Lakkappa, an eminent Member, has asked about the 10 per cent reserve which was advocated by the Prime Minister in the Power Ministers' Conference. Well, we have taken note of this, the Planning Commission have taken note of it and our planning is going like that so much so that all the time we can have 10 per cent spinning reserve so that the load shedding which is a normal phenomenon today, that sort of a thing does not exist. He has asked me about some hydel projects in his State. I can tell him that I have received a number of hydel project reports through the Central Electricity Authority from Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh. But there are certain disputes among the States and unless there is an agreement about the inter-State aspects it is difficult for us to act on them. I can assure the hon. Member that we are inviting soon all the concerned States on this and we try to resolve the difficulties and in no time we will give you a green signal.

With regard to Khalgaon, the hon. Member has shown me a book. Probably he does not know...

AN HON. MEMBER: It is a report.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: He does not know probably, he should know that the feasibility report is an incomplete one. It does not satisfy the Central Government in all its aspects and he should also know further that this project

report has to be sent to World Bank because we expect a lot of assistance from the World Bank. So, we have asked to make this project report up-to-date and the NTPC will prepare this project report and there is no quarrel about 2000 or 3000 or 1000 MW. As I have said in unequivocal terms only the other day, 'here is no controversy whatsoever about 1000 MW. If the coal deposits justify 2000 MW, we are going to have 2000 MW. There is no doubt about that, but I as a Minister, as a lay man cannot inform the House unless I get the expert's report. About 1,000 MW they have assured me. The coal people have told me that this can be done. If they assure me about 2,000 MW, I can assure the House. That is the problem.

The hon. Member probably does not know that only the other day I had a prolonged discussion with the Chief Minister. We are trying to help them, to find a way out. Probably the installed capacity in Bihar today is approximately 800 or 900 MW, but what is the generation today? If I mention it, you will be angry. Generation of electricity is in the Concurrent List. The State Electricity Board is the supreme authority there. We only send suggestions, try to persuade them, prevail upon them, send our task force etc. Generation today is 125 MW. A few days back it was a big zero. That is the situation in Bihar. Naturally if I criticise the State Electricity Board, it is not because I am angry with that State, but because of their performance. The nation cannot suffer like this. It is not because there is the CPM Government that we decide in one way. That is not the case. It is the functioning. There must be better performance. That is the whole point at issue.

Another problem has been put to me. I have been misunderstood more than once. What I have said is that the private sector came and criticised the Government. I told them they

only criticised us, they do not anything themselves. I asked them to invest the money and generate 2,000 or 3,000 MW near some coalfields, but one condition is that they will sell the power either to the State Government or the Central authority. They will not be able to distribute it. They will have no transmission line. But unfortunately I have been misunderstood and misquoted. I never said that the private sector can start power generation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What you stated was joint venture, both private and public.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: In Europe it is the normal thing. If somebody generates power, it is sold to another country across the frontier. I do not think there is anything wrong in it to buy power. I would like to inform the House that nobody has come forward.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Tatas.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Tata is only a licensee. The Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation is only a licensee. You have given them extension. There is nothing wrong in it.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: It is your Government which has given.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Why are you touchy? There is no need to be touchy. One has to admit the fact that the performance of the Calcutta Electricity Corporation is the best today. One has to admit. You cannot dispute this fact. About Tata we have not receiv-

ed any formal proposal. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: What about Kosi?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: It is an international river. Naturally international agreement has to be reached. We are obviously persuading them. Unless the initiative comes from Nepal...

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Have they objected? According to my information they have not objected at all.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: They have not given clearance so far. We are persuading them.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: It is not true. (Interruptions)

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: My honble friends if they think they are the fountains of truth and we are the fountains of lies then I am extremely sorry. Only the other day the Vice-President of World Bank was here and we discussed many projects of Nepal. He also expressed his desire. I told him that from our side we will take all the initiative and we are taking the initiative. That is the position. Nepal is a sovereign State. Unless they agree we cannot just do.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

19.02 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, July 31, 1980/Sravana 9, 1902 (Saka).*