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Wednesday, December 7, 1983
Agrahayana 16, 1905 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)



(Vol. XLIII contains Nos. 11 to 22)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday December 7, 1983/
Agrahayana 16, 1905 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Mohamed Yusuf, a sitting Member and Shri Sita Ram Jajoo, Member Constituent Assembly and Provisional Parliament.

Shri Mohamed Yusuf was a sitting Member representing Siwan constituency of Bihar. He passed away at London on 4 December, 1983 at the age of 62 years.

He was also Member of Third, Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha during 1962-77.

A veteran freedom fighter, he participated in 'Quit India' Movement in 1942.

An agriculturist, social and political worker he was associated with Social Institute of Siwan in Bihar.

An able parliamentarian, he took keen interest in the proceedings of the House.

Shri Sita Ram Jajoo was a Member of Constituent Assembly and Provisional Parliament during 1948-52. Later he was elected a Member of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly. He also

functioned as a Minister in the State Cabinet for several years.

A veteran freedom fighter, he participated in 'Quit India' Movement and suffered imprisonment.

An active social and political worker, he was associated with several social and political organisations.

He passed away on 25 November, 1983 at Neemuch at the age of 68 years.

We deeply mourn the loss of those friends. I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

The House may stand in silence for a shortwhile to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a shortwhile.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

"Setting up of a Plant Resources Centre Near Bhubaneswar"

***204. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Science and Technology and Environment Government of Orissa have mooted a proposal for financial assistance for putting up a Plant Resources Centre near Bhubaneswar ; and

(b) the steps taken to finance this Project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT

(SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) and (b) A proposal has been received from the State Government. There is no provision for giving assistance to State Governments for such schemes. The centre will, however, be able to provide technical advice.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Sir, the proposal was sent to the Environment Department, Government of India and the proposal is of unique kind because it will not only provide a green belt around the city of Bhubaneswar and help in protection of environment but will also act as a research centre as there are different sections in the garden for research and development of plants of non-agricultural importance, i.e., medicinal and aromatic plants, pollution-resisting plants, oil-yielding plants and so on. Moreover, it is more important that some of the valuable local species are also being extinguished. They should be preserved. That is why this is a unique and very important project from various angles. So, may I ask the hon. Minister, taking into consideration all those aspects, whether the Government will consider taking up the project completely and fund it fully or whether the Government and the Environment Department will consider it as different projects ? They are culturally different projects like sanctuaries, etc. So, I would like to know whether the Government of India will fund it to the extent of 50 percent and the balance 50 per cent will be funded by the State Government ?

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Sir, I have no doubt about the importance of such a project and as per the details that the Orissa Government have put forth, it amounts to Rs. 1,14,50,000. They have gone into great details of the Ekamra Kanan area on the outskirts of Bhubaneswar. We are certainly looking into this proposal and although there may not be a separate budget head but there is a programme of Man and Bio-sphere reserves under which State projects could be supported. I would not like to give an assurance before the experts go into the details of the justi-

fication because when botanical gardens of this magnitude have to be set up and there are proposals of such a nature coming from about ten different areas, it has to be looked at from the point of view of the bio-geographical aspects so that all the representative areas of the country are covered. Therefore, they are still being considered. I would not give an assurance but we are going into the details.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Sir, I am glad to know that the Environment Department is deeply thinking of this project because this is a new project. But may I ask the Hon. Minister when the Environment Department has recommended to the Man and Bio-sphere Committee and again the Man and Bio-sphere Committee has recommended to the Botanical Gardens Committee and we know that the Environment Department has placed funds for the Botanical Gardens Committee, can this project be assisted from that fund also ?

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Sir, there is only one fund and as I said earlier, we are examining it from that very angle. The Hon. Member also talked about 50 per cent funding. We are also trying to examine this funding which today is 50% but which was 100% some time in 1978—from the technical and from the scientific point of view.

MR SPEAKER : Next question, Shri Niren Ghosh.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : He is absent minded.

MR SPEAKER : Mr Ghosh, how are You ? I have been feeling rather perturbed that I have not seen you.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : I will now put the question.

MR SPEAKER : He has not been keeping well.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : I have been seriously ill.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Shall I do it on his behalf ?

MR SPEAKER : You want to be sent to hospital after Shri Ghosh ?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : I was referring to putting a supplementary.

Coke Oven Batteries of Durgapur Steel Plant

*205. **SHRI NIREN GHOSH :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the coke-oven batteries of Durgapur Steel Plant are in working order ;

(b) whether they can supply the gas required by Alloy Steel Plant ;

(c) how many coke-ovens are in working order and for how long ;

(d) steps taken by Government to make coke-oven batteries workable ;

(e) how much loss been suffered by Durgapur Steel Plant and Alloy Steel Plant as a result thereof ; and

(f) steps proposed to meet the

situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (f) : A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) There are in all 351 ovens at Durgapur Steel Plant. As on 25th November, 1983, three equivalent full batteries (comprising of 234 ovens) are in operation. The capital repair of one half battery (39 ovens) has been completed and is being heated up. This will start producing coke this month. One full battery (78 ovens) was taken down in July 1983 for rebuilding and is expected to be commissioned towards the end of 1986.

(b) Durgapur Steel Plant is unable to meet the full requirements of Alloy Steel Plant for coke oven gas due to lower gas make, due primarily to the poor quality of coal with reference to the volatile matter content of the charge coal in the ovens.

(c) Details of batteries in working order and the time span of each battery are given below :—

| No. of Batteries. | No. of Ovens. | Date of commissioning/recommissioning after capital repair. | Working for |
|-------------------|---------------|---|-------------------|
| 1A | 39 | 10.12.1974 | 8 years 11 months |
| 1B | 39 | 8.2. 1974 | 9 years 9 months |
| 2A | 39 | 30.6. 1982 | 1 year 5 months |
| 2B | 39 | 3.9. 1982 | 1 year 5 months |
| 3A | 39 | 3.12.1989 | 3 years 11 months |
| 3B | 39 | Being heated up after capital repairs. | — |
| 4A & B | 78 | Down for rebuilding since July, 1983 | — |
| 5A | 39 | 6.7. 1977 | 6 years 5 months |

(d) Steps have been taken to keep the coke-oven batteries in working order by regular equipment repairs and maintenance. Rebuilding and capital repairs are being carried out regularly. Steps are also being taken to improve the quality of coal charge to get better productivity of the ovens.

(e) The loss of saleable steel production in the Durgapur Steel Plant and the Alloy Steels Plant in the last three years due to shortage of coke oven gas is estimated as follows :—

| | (in tonnes) | |
|---------|-------------|------|
| | DSP | AS? |
| 1980-81 | 141307 | 2916 |
| 1981-82 | 36090 | 2793 |
| 1982-83 | 102682 | 1835 |

(f) Steps are being taken for an efficient maintenance programme, better coal feed and timely capital repairs and rebuilding. The feasibility of adding another half or full battery is also being examined.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : I have not got the statement. Where is it ?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Since he has not got the statement, may I put the question on his behalf ?

MR SPEAKER : I think he is quite capable.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Is it not a fact that DSP has to transport coal on truck and throughout all these years it has lost crores and crores of rupees due to the divisive telescopic coal price ? It is the divisive policy ; the Government of India is dividing it. I have visited the plant and I have been told that coal is torn by bull-dozers and so the ash content is so high. Therefore, the washeries cannot tackle it. As a result, the blast furnaces have been damaged and almost 50 to 60 per cent of the coke oven batteries are out

of operation. I have visited the plant and I have seen it for myself. It is the deliberate policy of the Government of India to destroy DSP ? While it has to be expanded to 3.3 million tonnes, it has been allowed to rot so far deliberately. Only an enemy of man can do this. I tell you seriously, I have seen it; only an enemy occupying the country can do this; no sensible Government can do this.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : While totally disagreeing with the reasons, I share the concern of the Hon. Minister. I mean, the Hon. Member, so far as the quality of coal is concerned. It is true that the quality of coal is poor. That is why I have stated in my answer :

“Durgapur Steel Plant is unable to meet the full requirements of Alloy Steel Plant for coke oven gas due to lower gas make, due primarily to the poor quality of coal with reference to the volatile matter content of the charge coal in the ovens.”

Since the volatile material contained in the coal that is being used is less than the norms prescribed, the gas produced is not up to its rated capacity.

So far as the other contention of the Hon. Member is concerned viz. that only 60 to 70 per cent of the batteries are functioning, it is untrue. As I have stated in my answer, as many as 234 ovens are functioning. We had in the aggregate 4-1/2 batteries ; each battery has two blocks, containing 39 ovens. One entire battery is down for major repairs. Another block of 39 is being repaired and will be heated by the end of the month. Therefore, we will be having 234 working. So, the assumption of the Hon. Member that only 60 to 70 per cent ovens are working is factually incorrect.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Sir, I would like to seek our protection.

MR. SPEAKER : You will have all of it.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, when I visited the plant recently—and I am going to write a letter to the Prime Minister not only on the DSP, but on a wide range of things—I saw for myself that more than 50 per cent of the coke-oven batteries that were firing were required to be lifted sky-high. That means, the batteries are unfit, but they are being operated. And the Hon. Minister has answered how many crores of rupees were lost. Because the DSP or ASP are being forced to transport coal on trucks in order to favour the coal-producing States, they are being made to subsidise to supply coal at cheap rates throughout India. So, how many crores of rupees it has lost?

Further for the fourth year I am hearing that in respect of DSP there will be renovation and modernisation. When Mr. Pranab Mukherjee was the Steel and Mines Minister, in the very first year he was saying this, next year he was saying this, the third year he was saying this and he was saying this in the fourth year also.

MR. SPEAKER : Don't you appreciate how consistent he was?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will it at all take place? If so, when is it going to start? It is because things are getting pretty too far and people will not put up with you any longer. There has already been a general strike in Bengal and this will engulf the other regions. I tell you seriously, the way you are behaving is simply scandalous.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : Sir, the Durgapur Steel Plant is certainly located in Bengal, but it belongs to the entire nation. And so far as its modernisation is concerned, we are working on it very vigorously and not too distant a future we are taking up the first phase of the modernisation.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Give me the time-table.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : It is going to be sooner than he expects. I cannot say anything beyond that. As to the rupees lost in the transport of coal, the question relates to the efficient functioning of coke-oven batteries. He will have to give notice and I will tell him as to what is the position because of transport to coal by road.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : Sir, I am putting a general question.

The standard of domestic coking coal is not up to the mark. What effective steps are being taken to improve the quality of coking coal so that we can use it without blending with the imported coal?

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : Sir, the quality of coking coal has been causing very serious concern to us and we have *inter alia* been working for improving the washeries, the quality of the washeries; we are also importing coking coal, we blend the two and use that as an input to prevent any damage caused to our blast furnace.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Mr. Speaker, Sir, regarding the figure given for non-functioning of the coke-oven batteries of the Durgapur Steel Plant, as my esteemed colleague and leader, Mr. Niren Ghosh has stated, actually the figure given by the Management or the Ministry is not correct. I wrote many letters to his predecessor Ministers regarding the poor functioning of the coke-oven batteries. You know that in the integrated Steel Plant proper functioning of the coke-oven batteries of Durgapur Steel Plant were not looked into properly.

And for that reason there lies the sickness of the Durgapur Steel Plant. I raised this point in the last Steel and Mines Consultative Committee Meeting also. I did so in many other meetings.

You have given figures regarding the loss of production due to bad functioning of the coke-oven batteries at Durgapur. You have given certain figures which are as under :

| Year | DSP | ASP | (in tonnes) |
|---------|--------|------|-------------|
| 1980-81 | 141307 | 2916 | |
| 1981-82 | 36090 | 2793 | |
| 1982-83 | 102682 | 1835 | |

I want to know what is the loss in terms of money.

You have said that modernisation of the Durgapur Steel Plant will be taken up. We have also said that Durgapur Steel Plant is not for West Bengal only. In the national interest I want to know when are you going to take up modernisation and expansion of Durgapur Steel Plant ? Are you conspiring to stall the renovation of Durgapur Steel Plant or do you want to destroy this plant ?

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : As to the allegation of conspiracy I do not know with whom does he mean ? I have already stated as to when we are taking it up.

I entirely agree with the Hon. Member to the extent he has said with regard to the functioning of the coke-oven batteries—its working upto the rated capacity is a *sine qua non*—condition precedent to the optimising productivity. We have not been able to do so. Therefore, I have stated in my answer, we are already taking up measures for changing equipment and components of coke-oven batteries not only of Durgapur but in other integrated plants as well. We are working to improve the quality of coal which is extremely important.

He has mentioned that certain figures are incorrect. I shall be grateful to the Hon. Member to let me know

which figures he has found to be incorrect.

As regards conversion of figures—loss in terms money, I will intimate to him the value of this.

Foreigners Tribunals in Assam

+

*207. **SHRI ATAL VIHARI VAJPAYEE :**

SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

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

(a) since when the Foreigners Tribunals, set up under the Foreigners Tribunal Order 1964 are in existence in Assam;

(b) from time to time what have been their maximum and minimum numbers in the States and reasons therefor;

(c) how many foreigners were identified by them in these 19 years and what happened to those foreigners; and

(d) work done by these Tribunals during President's rule in Assam ?

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

(a) and (b) The Foreigners' Tribunal set up under the Foreigners (Tribunal) Order, 1964 had been in existence in Assam since October, 1964. Four Foreigners Tribunals were set up in Assam by the State Government of Assam in October, 1964. One more tribunal was set up in April, 1965. In October, 1979, in view of the allegations of large-scale influx from Bangladesh,

Government of Assam constitute 10 Foreigners Tribunals covering 11 districts of Assam. Thereafter, State Government decided to constitute 6 additional Tribunals at Gauhati, Silchar,

Nowgong, Nalbari, Mangaldoi and Goalpara. 13 Foreigners Tribunals were in existence in the State of Assam prior to promulgation of Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Ordinance, 1983. State Government of Assam have issued a notification establishing 20 Tribunals under the provisions of the above Ordinance.

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

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इससे पहले कि मैं अपना पूरक प्रश्न मंत्री महोदय से पूछूँ, जो उत्तर दिया गया है उसके अंतिम भाग की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। मैंने जानना चाहा था—

"(c) how many foreigners were identified by them in these 19 years and what happened to those foreigners ; and

(d) work done by these Tribunals during President's rule in Assam."

इसका जवाब दिया गया है कि जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है। इस सरकार को जानकारी एकत्र करने के लिए कितने दिन चाहिए ? यह कोई हालं में हुई घटनां नहीं है। ट्रिब्यूनल 1964 से काम कर रहे हैं। जो जानकारी सरकार को उपलब्ध है वह सदन के सामने लानी चाहिए था। अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसी तरह के जवाबों से

आसाम में संदेह पैदा होता है कि सरकार विदेशियों के मामले में गंभीरता से विचार नहीं कर रहा है। आप जरा इनको फटकार लगाइए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी जो अध्यादेश जारी किया गया है वह एक सही दिशा का कदम है। उसके अंतर्गत अभी तक केवल 20 ट्रिब्यूनल कायम किए गए हैं जब कि त्रिपक्षीय वार्ता में सरकार इस सुझाव पर सहमत थी कि हर कांस्टीट्यून्सी में एक ट्रिब्यूनल बनाया जाएगा जिससे विदेशियों को पहचानने का काम जल्दी से हो सकेगा और मतदाता सूचियों में सुधार किया जाएगा और बाकी के चुनावों को भी संपन्न किया जाएगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि 126 की जगह केवल 20 ट्रिब्यूनल क्यों काम कर रहे हैं। क्या कोई व्यावहारिक कठिनाई है। क्या देश के अन्य भागों के जज आसाम में जाकर काम करने से डरते हैं या सरकार ज्यादा ट्रिब्यूनल बनाकर मामले कोहल करना नहीं चाहती, मामले को लटकाए रखना चाहती है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक इल्लीगल माइग्रेंस के डिटेक्शन और डिपोटेशन का सबूल है, ये आंकड़े मेरे पास हैं और पहले भी सदन में दिए थे। लेकिन ये विभिन्न ट्रिब्यूनल और अधारिटीज के द्वारा किए गए हैं। जानकारी इस प्रकार है—

| वर्ष | डिटेक्शन | डिपोटेशन |
|--------------|----------|----------|
| 1952 से 1960 | 21723 | 17107 |
| 1961 से 1970 | 239197 | 191898 |
| 1971 से 1980 | 113876 | 109715 |
| 1981 | 1165 | 1056 |
| 1982 | 4269 | 1529 |

इस प्रकार से कुल व्यक्ति जिनका डिटेक्शन हुआ है उनकी संख्या 380693 है और डिपोट किए गये हैं 321543, जहां तक ट्रिब्यूनल्स का ताल्लुक है, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आसाम गवर्नरेंट ने पहले कहा है कि हम जुरुआत करते हैं 20 ट्रिब्यूनल्स से, लेकिन उनका और भेरा भी संसद में जो आवासन है कि प्रत्येक कास्टीट्बैंसी में एक ट्रिब्यूनल होगा, उस पर आसाम सरकार अभी भी कायम है और ऐसा नहीं है कि जेज बहां नहीं जाना चाहते। उनको जो अलाउंसेस और फेमिलिटीज दी जा रही है उनकी बजह से 31 लोगों ने कई प्रांतों से बहां जाने के लिए आप्ट किया है। उनके नाम आसाम सरकार के पास भेज दिए गए हैं। 8 नाम सीधे आसाम सरकार के पास आए हैं। जैसे-जैसे नाम आते जाएंगे और ट्रिब्यूनल्स इस प्रकार के बनाते जाएंगे और ये ट्रिब्यूनल्स अपना काम प्रारंभ करेंगे। जहां तक विदेशियों को निकालने का ताल्लुक है 25 मार्च, 1971 के बाद जो आए हैं उनको निकालने के बारे में सरकार त्वरित कार्यवाही करना चाहती है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इससे पहले कि मैं दूसरा पूरक प्रश्न पूछूँ, मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है, उसका स्पष्टीकरण पूछना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया, उन आंकड़ों के बारे में जानना चाहता हूँ। जो पहचाने गए और जो निकाले गए, उनकी संख्या दी है। दोनों में अन्तर है। जो पहचान लिए गए और निकाले नहीं गए, वे कहां गए?

अभी जो अध्यादेश जारी किया गया है, गृह मंत्री महोदय ने उल्लेख किया है कि 1971 के बाद जो आए हैं, उनकी पहचान

ट्रिब्यूनल करेगा। क्या यह संभव नहीं है कि 1971 के बाद जो आए हैं, वे भी यह दावा करें कि 1971 से पहले आए थे? क्या ट्रिब्यूनल को सारे मामले में 1971 से पहले के वर्षों का ध्यान रखकर जाना नहीं पड़ेगा? दूसरी बात यह है कि विदेशियों को पहचानना किसका काम है। यह सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है या नागरिकों की। अभी जो अध्यादेश जारी किया गया है उसमें जिम्मेदारी नागरिकों पर डाल दी गई है। ट्रिब्यूनल तब देंगा जब उसको शिकायत मिलेगी और यह भी लंत लगा दी गई है कि शिकायत करने वाला तीन किसो-मीटर के भीतर रहने वाला होना चाहिए। आसाम में कई इनाके ऐसे हैं जहां भीलों नक बंगलादेश के आए हुए लोग बसे हैं। दुश्मनी भोल लेकर कौन शिकायत करने जायेगा? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस पहलू पर भी विचार किया है?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : यह माननीय सदस्य का पूरक प्रश्न या पहले सदाच के जवाब में या दूसरा प्रश्न भी आ गया। जो बाकी के बचे कुरीब 60 हजार व्यक्ति हैं, उनके मामले कई वेरियस कोट्स में पेंडिंग हैं। इस बजह से इनके बारे में कारंबाही नहीं हुई है। इसका मनलब यह नहीं है कि उनके बारे में सरकार को कोई चिन नहीं है।

जहां तक अध्यादेश का सवाल है उसमें तीन भील का दायरा इसलिए रखा गया है कि अनावश्यक तौर पर हेरासमेन्ट नहीं हो और कोई भी व्यक्ति किसी की भी शिकायत करके उसको फारेनर घोषित करने की कोशिश करे, यह नहीं हो। जहां तक 1971 से पहले आने वाले लोगों का सवाल है, बाद में आने वाले लोग भी यह

करते मर कर सकते हैं कि हम पहले आए हैं। इसके बारे में ट्रिब्युनल्स कों पूरा अधिकार दिया गया है कि वे इसकी जानबीन करें। उसके प्रॉपर डाक्युमेंट्स और सारी गवाही सेने के पश्चात फैसला करें। ट्रिब्युनल्स फैसला करेंगे, उसके अपीलेट ट्रिब्युनल्स भी बनाए गए हैं जिसमें हाई-कोर्ट के स्तर के जज काम करें।

बी सुरज भान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सप्लीमेंटरी पूछने से पहले मैं आपके नोटिस में एक जीज लाना चाहता हूँ। ये सवाल इसलिए दस बजे रक्क दिए जाने हैं कि हम पहले हैं। आज सुबह मैं दस बजे आया लेकिन साढ़े दस बजे तक नोटिस आफिस में जहाँ क्वेष्टन-आन्सर की बुक्स रखी थी, उसमें यह आन्सर नहीं था। मैंने उनको कहा कि क्या यह क्वेष्टन पोस्टपोन हो गया? सबने देखभाल करके पौंगे ध्यारह बजे बड़ी मुश्किल से दिया बल्कि वाजपेयी थी तो बापिल आ गए। इनको उल्लंघन किया जायद पोस्टपोन हो गया। मुझे जो अदाव मिला उसका पढ़कर उन्होंने अभी सवाल बनाए हैं।

प्रभ्याल महोदय : मैं पता करता हूँ। आइ बिल टेक एक्सेन।

बी सुरज भान : विदेशी चुसर्हेठियों के कारण आसाम भयानक दौर से गुज़र रहा है। इसकी जानकारी हम सबको है। वह यह विदेशी हमारे आसाम तक ही नहीं बल्कि बंगाल, बिहार, त्रिपुरा आदि और भी देश के अन्य प्रदेशों में भी रहे हैं। मैं सरकार से यह जानकारी चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन प्रदेशों में भी इसी किस्म के ट्रिब्युनल्स आप कायम करेंगे ताकि इस बीमारी से छुटकारा पा सकें या और कोई तरीका ही तो बना दीजिए?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बिल पारियामेंट के सामने इन्ट्रोद्यूस किया गया है उसमें भारत सरकार ने दूसरे राज्यों में भी ट्रिब्युनल्स बनाने का अधिकार सिया है। जहाँ-जहाँ इसकी आवश्यकता महसूस होगी, वहाँ-वहाँ ट्रिब्युनल्स कायम किए जायेंगे। जहाँ तक हिटेक्ट करने का सवाल है, यह बास्तव में सही है कि यह जिम्मेदारी सरकार का है। मगर, कोई प्राइवेट सिटीजन भी इसकी शिकायत करना चाहे तो उसको भी यह मौका दिया गया है कि वह इस संबंध में कंपलेट कर सकता है।

बी प्रटम विहारी वाजपेयी : तीन मिल की जंत नहीं होनी चाहिए।

प्रभ्याल महोदय : सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। उसमें एडिशन यह है कि वे भी कर सकते हैं।

बी प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : यहीं से नाम भेजना शुरू करेंगे।

बी प्रटम विहारी वाजपेयी : मगर, यहीं से नाम भेजना शुरू करेंगे तो पहले सेठी जी का नाम जायेगा।

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Through you, Sir, I wish to ask the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs whether he has been constantly acquainted and informed that the Tribunals, the existing ones and the new ones that have been set up, are grossly understaffed; they have no stationery, many of the Tribunals have no accommodation and, therefore, the working is not efficient and they suffer grossly in doing their work. In this connection may I ask the Hon. Minister what provisions has been made in the budget for setting up these Tribunals by the Assam Government and what matching grant you are going

to give so that efficient working of the Tribunals will be ensured ?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Whatever may be the position with regard to old Tribunals, as far as the new Tribunals are concerned, the Assam Government will be providing the budgetary support for the expenditure of these Tribunals and all necessary staff, furniture, accommodation and conveyance will be provided to these Tribunals because they would not be having their sitting at one place but would be moving from place to place in order to detect the persons or even if they are constituted in every constituency.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I would like to know from the Home Minister (a) whether in view of the fact that in the scheme of the new Tribunals which is now under contemplation the operation of the 1950 Act, immigration into Assam, is being now rendered infructuous, it means that the category of bona fide refugees, displaced persons, who were forced to leave their hearth and home due to certain circumstances will continue to be recognised as such or whether that is being eliminated; (b) in the case of those who are to be detected, because they have come after 1971, whether the electoral rolls of 1970 will be taken to at least verify that all those who had been on the voters' list in 1970 are to be regarded as Indian citizens; and (c) how will all these arrangements apply to the Nepalese who have nothing to do with 1971 at all; I believe there was some arrangements between India and Nepal in 1976; so, in the case of Nepalese, the citizens of Nepal, who have entered, whether this deadline, cut-off year, will be the same as for the other people or whether some different arrangement is being made for them.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : As far as the details of the working of this law are concerned, the Bill is coming before the House for discussion and we shall discuss all the details at that time. But I would like to say that, as far as the operation of the 1950 Act is concerned,

that has been stayed because 1950 and 1971, we have still kept open for negotiations because it is likely that, if some negotiations start, some reasonable settlement might be arrived at. As far as the other parts of the question are concerned, we would certainly take care of them when the Bill comes up for discussion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I had asked one specific question; it is very important; it concerns lakhs of people. If the working of the 1950 Act is stayed, does it mean that the protection which was given under that to genuine refugees, displaced persons, is now being removed, they are not going to get that protection ?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : As far as the genuine refugees are concerned, to whom the Government of India through various negotiations and agreements had given protection, that will remain. We have also received a representation in this connection and that is also under consideration; before the Bill is finally passed by this august House, that will be considered.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : At the outset I congratulate the Government on this Ordinance and specially the provisions. This statement by Mr. Vajpayee gives the crux of the Assam problem. He has said that there are certain areas in which there are only Bangladeshis. This idea should not be projected in this House. There are no such areas where only Bangladeshis are there. This is how all the Bengali Muslims and Hindus are being treated by certain political parties. This is the problem before Assam. This provision of 3 km and others have been done by the representation of the linguistic and religious minorities for which I congratulate the Government.

Two things I want to know...Sir, please don't stop me. You have allowed them so much, I will put only pointed question.

Firstly, with the promulgation of Immigration Act and with the present set up of Tribunals with three Judges, I want to know whether the previous Tribunals will be in existence or not or whether they will become infructuous.

No. 2 :—Two points have been raised by Mr. Indrajit Gupta. We ourselves have drawn the attention of the Prime Minister and the Home Minister and they are considering it. I will again appeal to them that when this Bill comes, due consideration should be given.

I would like to know. You have given the cut-off date from 1971 and those Tribunals have detected, deleted and deported the people who have come before 1971 because the Tribunals were there upto 1969. So, those people who have been deported—some of them might have come back through West Bengal, Tripura and Assam again and that may be before 1971. So what will be the position of those people according to the present Tribunals. Will the Home Minister be kind enough to explain ?

MR. SPEAKER : Once deported; how will they be taken back ?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Because the cut-off year is 1971 but the Tribunal was of 1969.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : It is possible that some of the deported persons might have infiltrated back through clandestine methods. But, as far as they are concerned, they will be certainly taken care of as far as this Act is concerned.

भी संयद मुख्यमंत्री : जनाब स्पीकर साहब, मैं आपकी मार्फत होम मिनिस्टर से गुजारिश कर रहा हूँ कि यह विदेशी और गैर-विदेशी होने का क्या मर्याद है ? क्या भारतीय जनता पार्टी जिसको कह दे वही विदेशी है, या कोई मर्याद है अपोजीजन के लोगों का जिसके

मुताबिक कहा जा सकता है कि यह विदेशी है और यह गैर-विदेशी है ? क्योंकि हम ही लोगों के लिये कहा जा रहा है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मुसलमानों को कोई विदेशी नहीं कह रहा है ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो ट्राइब्यूनल दिसाइड नहीं रहेगा ।...

(Interruptions)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Can you identify ? You said that there are certain areas full of Bangladeshis. Let him identify.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : There are areas. We are prepared to identify. I had a talk with the Governor and the local police.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, these are the people who are doing things against Muslims and Hindus.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No cross talk, please. Hon. Members should talk to me, and not to the other members directly.

श्री बाबू राव पराजपे : साफ शब्दों में कहा है कि हिन्दू मुसलमानों का कोई मामला नहीं है । यह गलत प्रचार कर रहे हैं । बगला देश बाले बंगलादेशी हैं । . .

(अपवाहन)

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता । अहीं तक असम में आए हुए इन्फिल्डटेसं का सवाल है उसकी कट आफ डेट 25 मार्च, 1971 की हुई है । इस सिए हर एक को विदेशी समझना यह मुनासिब नहीं है ।

MR. SPEAKER : The Skariah Thomas...not here. Shri Indrajit Gupta.

Financial Position of Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd.

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***209. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :**
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the new management of Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd. (HPG) after the lifting of lockout in September, 1982 and takeover Sreevallabh Glass Works Ltd. has failed to mobilise funds for maintaining production and its future is uncertain again; and

(b) If so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) It is reported that the company's bankers have assisted the company by allowing additional short-term advances to meet working capital and other urgent expenses. The new management's application for long-term reconstruction finance is pending consideration with the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India for want of information asked for by them from the Company. The company has not been taken over by Shree Vallabh Glass Works Ltd. as such.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In this reply kindly see. The last two words, 'as such' have been added by hand.

I am not able to understand it because before I ask my supplementary, I would like to know what is the meaning of this answer. What is the meaning—the company has not been taken over by Sreevallabh Glass Works Ltd. and, then, you have added in hand 'as such'. What does it mean ? Sir, this is not my supplementary. I want to understand the answer first.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : Sir, we were trying to get the latest position

and the reply to the various telexes we have sent to this particular company was incomplete and, as we were getting ready to file our answer, we got this. That is the reason why we have added these words 'as such'. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Are you satisfied ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : My knowledge of English is much poorer than the Minister's knowledge. I am not able to follow when the answer says, 'The company has not been taken over by Sreevallabh Glass Works Ltd. 'as such'. It has been taken over by some which is not 'as such'; What does it mean by adding the words 'as such'. You tell me this.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : The question is very well answered. The Hon. Member knows what does 'as such' mean. As such is 'as such'.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Where ignorance is bliss, it is folly to be wise. Is it known to the Hon. Minister that production of this Glass Works which is the largest glass factory in Eastern India at the moment is practically nil ? There is no furnace oil available for firing the furnace; no salaries or wages have been paid for the last three months either to the workmen or the management staff—the officers. The Finance for the sheet glass has not yet been fired through...the agreement was that it would be fired by the middle of 1983. The company or the Chairman of this company which has been asked to take over and run this sick unit with Mr. Cuttackwalla, who has got, I believe, a number of other glass industries in Gujarat and other places owes something like Rs. 400 crores as excise duty to the Government. Is this a fact ? If this is the condition to which this Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd. is reduced, I would like to know whether the Government is seized of these facts and whether they propose to do anything to save this glass unit from being ruined by the new owners to whom this

has been handed over instead of being nationalised.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Sir, according to information furnished by the State Government of West Bengal, out of the two furnaces, while the sheet glass furnace is not working—the Hon. Member is correct to that extent—wired glass is working. We have production report till September 1983, West Bengal Government has informed us that, of the two furnaces, the company's rolled plate furnace which is a manufactured item, as I mentioned, is only working for which 600 workers are required. But, the company has been paying wages to all these workmen, that is, approximately 1300 who are in company's pay roll before the lock-out. But, the sheet glass work could not be commissioned within the schedule time and, the company expected that this sheet glass furnace would be ready for production within about three months but, for various unavoidable reasons, this could not be done. This is understood to be one of the main reasons for the financial crisis.

The company is, however, taking necessary steps to commission it as early as possible. The company has also applied to IRCl for financial assistance and IRCl is considering the loan for financing. This sheet glass furnace can be put back to action, we hope. I have talked to the Chairman, IRCl and asked him to expedite the consideration of the viability report furnished by the company.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, the Minister has neither confirmed nor denied. I had alleged that this particular Chairman's companies are owing to the Government Rs. 400 crores in excise duty. You are well aware of that fact that recent developments in this country have shown that many of these private companies are being run on public money. They have very little share-holding of their own. They are running the companies with the help of loans from the financial institutions

and still are defrauding the Government of huge amounts of excise duty. I would also like to know whether there are any government nominated directors on the board of this company or the representatives of the financial institutions ?

Secondly, I want to know how much loan has been given to this company by the public financial institutions and by the banks particularly the Grindlay Bank which is a foreign bank and whether Government considers finally that this is the way in which a sick unit has to be nursed back to health by handing over the company to operators like this instead of nationalising the company ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : According to our information Mr. H. L. Samani is the Chairman of this company and not Khatakwala. No doubt, Khatakwala is a major share-holder of this company and the company's management as a whole, I am told, has invested about Rs. 1 crore after September 1982. They have imported certain refractories and it was because of this that the figure of production in the wired glass could be sustained. As far as loans are concerned the cumulative loans of the company stand at Rs. 9 crores. As far as financing goes Grindlays Bank has given loan to this company and the outstanding loan is Rs. 4.43 crores. Since the management was changed they have advanced about Rs. 1.39 crores for the revival of this company. Bank of Baroda has an outstanding amount of Rs. 76 lakhs and they are now considering advancing a loan of Rs. 25 lakhs provided certain conditions are fulfilled. The Bank of America has an outstanding loan of Rs. 59 lakhs. They have not advanced any new loan. As I said earlier a loan of Rs. 2 crores is under consideration by IRCl.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What about the Government directors ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Only the Grindlays Bank has a director. Government does not have a director.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why are you not taking it over and run it as a nationalised company instead of giving this company to such people?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: When this question came up originally last year, I think, the West Bengal Government agreed with this arrangement and let us see what happens.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Sir, we had a discussion under a private Members' Resolution on the larger issue of growing illness in various companies and while participating in the debate I suggested to the Government about workers' participation by converting the provident fund, bonus and other statutory liabilities in these firms.

There should be full participation by the workers. Will the Hon. Minister kindly consider this aspect also while taking into consideration matters like financial constraints and the other difficulties?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: I think the Hon. Member will agree that this is a much larger question which pertains to the whole country and this will be considered at the appropriate time. I cannot answer a wider and general question in the context of this one particular industrial undertaking.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The affairs of this organisation run by Somani and Khatakwalla are being enquired into by the IDBI and other financial institutions. May I know what are the grounds and on what basis the enquiries are pending against them? Have they defrauded anything and what is the amount which is due to the banks and other financial institutions?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: I am not aware of any enquiry being conducted by IDBI regarding this undertaking. Only IRCI is dealing with the matter. I would be thankful if the Hon. Member would pass on any information he has in the matter so that we can make an enquiry in the matter.

गुजरात में लघु एककों को समाई किया गया घटिया किस्म का ढसवां लोहा

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*211. श्री रवीन्द्र नाथ बर्मा :

श्री भोती भाई भार० बोधरी :

क्या इस्पात और लान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात चेम्बर ऑफ कामर्स एण्ड इन्डस्ट्रीज ने केन्द्र सरकार से यह शिक्कायत की है कि राज्य में लघु उद्योगों को दिया गया ढसवां लोहा घटिया किस्म का था ;

(ख) : यदि ही, तो क्या इन्हें समाई किया गया ढसवां लोहा आयातित था ; और

(ग) यदि ही, तो घटिया किस्म का ढसवां लोहा आयात करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Gujarat Chambers of Commerce and Industry has complained about the quality of 6,000 tonnes of pig iron imported from Brazil and supplied to small scale units through the Gujarat Small Scale Industries Corporation Limited.

(c) Pig iron received in one ship contains some quantity reported to be not of the chemical composition stipulated in the contract. The matter has been taken up by SAIL, the canalising agency, with the foreign supplier.

श्री भोती भाई भार० बोधरी: मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह शिक्कायत आपको कब मिली और स्टील एकारिटी ने कब मामला हाथ में लिया है ? इसके बारे में अब तक

क्या प्रगति हुई है और 6 हजार टन में जो घटिया किस्म का लोहा आया है उससे कितने रुपये का नुकसान होगा और यह नुकसान क्या रूप उद्गोर्णों को मुआवजे के रूप में मिलेगा ?

श्री नरेन्द्र सास्त्रे : यह सही है कि यह पिंग आयरन जिसका बाजील से हमने आयात किया था इसके मुताब्लिक स्टील एथार्गिटी आफ इन्डिया लिमिटेड को गुजरात चंबल आफ कामसं ने एक टेनी-साम देकर 3 अक्टूबर 1983 को जिकायत की । यह जो पिंग आयरन बाजील से आया है यह हमने कैनेसाइजेशन एजेंसी की हेसियत से इन्पोर्ट कर के गुजरात स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड को दिया था और जैसे ही उनकी जिकायत आई यह मामला सप्लायर से लिया है, उनमें बातचीत फरके जो उनका नुकसान हुआ है उसका उचित मुआवजा दे दिया जायगा ।

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : SAIL is a canalysing agent. May I know whether the contract was on FOB or CIF basis ? At the time of landing at the port, was any chemical examination made to know about contamination etc ?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : The sale was made to the Gujarat Small-scale Industries Corporation, on the basis of transport by sea. The suppliers contended that they had made chemical analysis at the time of despatch. We have also made chemical analysis when it was imported. We have found that the complaint made is valid and we are looking into the matter.

SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOWDHARI :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bhatsa Hydro-electric Project in Maharashtra has been approved by the Planning Commission ; and

(b) if so, the estimated expenditure thereof, the time for its completion and other details ?

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

(b) The estimated cost of this scheme is Rs. 1224.8 lakhs. The scheme is expected to be completed within five years including one pre-construction year.

The main features of the project are the following :—

(i) a power house at the foot of the Bhatsa dam with installation of one unit of 15 MW operating under a range of 49.41 meters to 85.3 meters (Bhatsa Dam would form a reservoir with live storage of 682.4 million cubic meters between FRL + 142 meters and MDIL + 106.11 meters).

(ii) a 772 meters long tail race tunnel and 165 meters long open channel to discharge the water back into the river.

The scheme when completed would provide 62.5 million units per annum and the estimated cost of energy generated would be 23.4 paise/kwh. The power generated from the project is proposed to be fed into the Maharashtra grid.

Atomic Power Authority For Atomic Energy Programme

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

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Sanctioning of Bhatsa Hydro-Electric Project

*203. **DR. PRATAP WAGH**

(a) whether feeling concerned about the slow progress of the country's nuclear programme, an expert committee has proposed the creation of an Atomic Power Authority with total responsibility for the atomic energy programme ;

(b) if so, whether the Department has accepted the Expert Committee's recommendation ;

(c) if so, by what time the same is likely to be appointed ; and

(d) if not, the main reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (d) Setting up of an Atomic Power Authority with total responsibilities for construction and operation of Nuclear Power Plants and Heavy Water Plants for Atomic Energy Programme is one of the recommendations of the Committee appointed for Technical Assessment of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station. The Proposal is being examined.

"Special Grant For Implementation of Central Law on Atmospheric Pollution in Kerala"

***208. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala have demanded special grant for the implementation of the central law on atmospheric pollution ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the decision taken thereon ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Explosion of Time Bomb on the Platform of Gauhati Railway Station

***210 SHRI B.V. DESAI :**

SHRI SANT KUMAR MANDAL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 14 persons died and 60 hurt when a time bomb exploded on the platform of Gauhati Railway Station on 7 November, 1983,

(b) if so, whether the enquiry report stated that this was the job of extremists who are operating in the country at present,

(c) if so, total loss suffered due to this blast,

(d) what security measures have been taken to check such blasts in future, and

(e) total number of such accidents and attacks on railways during the last 3 months ?

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

(a) According to the State Government of Assam, 17 persons died and 42 persons sustained injuries due to the explosion. Initially, 16 persons died on the spot but later one person succumbed to his injuries at the Gauhati Medical College Hospital.

(b) According to the State Government, the explosion was indulged in by extremists elements.

(c) As a result of explosion, some of the shops in the vicinity of the place of occurrence were blown off and the asbestos roof of the platform shed was also damaged. The estimated financial loss to the Railways due to this blast is Rs. 6,000/- approximately.

(d) Steps have been taken to tighten security measures which include

joint checking of luggages of outgoing and incoming passengers by police and R.P.F., random luggage checking by the police on the platform, etc.

(e) Eight.

Unemployment in Sixth Plan

*212. SHRI P.M. SAYEED :
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of PLANNING pleased to state :

(a) whether 46.28 million persons will be in search of job at the end of Sixth Plan period ;

(b) whether there was an estimated backlog of 12 million unemployed persons in the country at the start of the Sixth Plan ;

(c) if so, whether efforts are being made by the Commission to advise Government to implement certain schemes for providing jobs so that gap is further reduced during the remaining period of the Sixth Plan period ; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (d) The estimate of unemployment in March, 1980 according to usual status for the age group 5+ was worked out at 12.02 million in the Sixth Plan Document. While there is no estimate of the likely total number of unemployed at the end of the Sixth Plan, the net addition to the labour force during 1980-85 was placed at 34.24 million persons in the Document. Thus the overall magnitude of employment to be generated during the Sixth Plan worked out to 46.26 million. The expected employment generation in the plan period is estimated at 32.44 million standard person years in the Mid-term Appraisal. However, the actual number of beneficiaries is expected to be

more since not every member of the labour force may be a full time worker during the entire year.

Besides the existing employment-oriented/beneficiary-oriented programmes, Government have recently introduced the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme and the Scheme for Providing Self-employment to Educated Unemployed Youth.

Price of Colour Television

*213. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether excise duty has recently been reduced in respect of colour television sets ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether there has been any reduction in the price of the colour television sets on this account ;

(d) if not, the steps Government propose to take to ensure that the prices of T.V. sets in the market are substantially reduced ; and

(e) the extent of reduction of price in the colour T.V. sets affected by public sector undertakings ?

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

(b) The excise duty on Colour TV (CTV) receivers has been reduced to 15% (from 25% + 5% surcharge) on sets with a screen size upto 51 cm.

(c) to (e) One public sector unit, UP Electronics Corporation (UPTRON) has already announced release of its CTV sets in the market in early December at a customer price of around Rs. 5800/- in Delhi. However, exact extent of price reduction for CTV sets

in general will be known after sets from other manufacturers also come into the market during the first quarter of 1984. Government is continuing to make all efforts to bring down the prices of CTV sets.

Infiltration of Bangladeshis into Purnia and Kathiawar Distt. of Bihar

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Bihar Government have approached the Central Government as well as the West Bengal Government against heavy infiltration of Bangladeshi nationals into the two Bihar districts of Purnia and Kathiawar through West Dinajpur district border areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :
(a) The State Government of Bihar has reported that there has been entry of foreign nationals in the said districts.

(b) There are standing instructions with all the State Governments to check and identify the infiltrants and take due action against them under the law. BSF has been strengthened; Border outposts have been brought increased and average distance between Border outposts has been brought down.

“Increase in Air Pollution in the Capital”

*215. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH :
SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that air pollution has greatly increased in the

capital causing the risk of respiratory ailments and lung diseases;

(b) whether the Central Pollution Board had considered and surveyed the immensity of foul air, its causes and remedies of the problem; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to rid the Capital and specially residential areas from air pollution ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Air quality standards for residential areas have been evolved. Two areas of Delhi :—Viz

(a) Wazirpur, Lawrence Road, Motinagar, Kirtinagar, Najafgarh road areas, covering 20 sq. Kms, and

(b) Red Fort and Jama Masjid area covering 35 sq Kms. have been delineated as Air Pollution Control Areas. Strict enforcement of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act and regulation of Polluting sources are contemplated in these areas.

“Pollution caused by Fertilizer Plant at Velsao, Goa”

*216. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the anti-pollution measures adopted by the fertiliser plant at Velsao, Goa, are neither foolproof nor adequate resulting in the release of poisonous effluents into the sea and open tanks around the factory, systematically destroying the ecology of both the land and the sea;

(b) whether the seeping of the effluents finds its way into the wells in the villages, water of which the villagers drink;

(c) whether the Central Prevention and Control of Water and Air Pollution Board declared the entire area as pollution prone area; and

(d) if so, how Government are going to move into the matter so that ecology of the area is not disturbed further?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) The Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Pollution is alive to the issue and has undertaken appropriate measures for the regulation of the discharge of effluents from industrial resources in these areas.

भूतपूर्व देसी रियायतों के शासकों की जवाहरात, हीरे आदि के संरक्षक के रूप में नियुक्ति

*217. श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूतपूर्व देसी रियायतों के विलय के समय उन्हीं भूतपूर्व शासकों को ही उन राज्यों के हीरे और जवाहरात आदि का संरक्षक बना दिया गया था और वे वस्तुएं उन्हीं की देख-रेख में रखी गई थीं;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस आशय की कोई सूचना मिली है कि ये भूतपूर्व शासक, जिन्हें हीरे, जवाहरात आदि का संरक्षक बनाया गया था, उन हीरे, जवाहरात को हड्डपते की कोशिश में सक्रिय हैं;

(ग) किन-किन रियायतों के भूतपूर्व शासक संरक्षक नियुक्त किए गए थे; और

(घ) हाल ही में जम्मू और कश्मीर में पाए गये खजाने के बारे में सरकार के पास क्या जानकारी उपलब्ध है और उसे राष्ट्रीय कोष में जमान करने के क्या कारण हैं?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री० पी० बंकटसुब्बया) : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) जम्मू तथा कश्मीर सरकार द्वारा 20 अक्टूबर, 1983 को जारी किए गए प्रेस प्रकाशन के अनुसार जिसकी एक प्रति राज्य सरकार द्वारा भेजी गई है, जेवरात, बहुमूल्य पत्थर, पोशाक आदि को 1951 में राज्य के खजाने में जमा करा दिया गया था। जेवरात आदि की ये वस्तुएं राज्य की सम्पत्ति हैं।

Functioning of INSAT-1B

*218. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Satellite INSAT-1B has been launched and is now fully working as scheduled;

(b) the snags faced initially in commissioning the satellite and remedial measures taken in that regard;

(c) whether an unidentified object had hit this satellite soon after it was launched from the space ship 'Challenger'; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) In the near-synchronous orbit, the final deployment of the solar array experienced a six-day hangup, which, after careful studies and simulations, was solved by a long-duration heat-soak, i.e. by a purely thermal cure. Subsequently, after successful deployment of the C/S band antenna, the deployment of the solar sail was deferred by one day pending resolution of an ambiguity in telemetry indication of the solar sail first motion release. After a diagnostic test confirmed the first motion release, the sail was fully deployed the next day.

(c) and (d) A NASA video film of separation of INSAT-1B from 'Challenger' appeared to show a stray object possibly impacting shortly after separation. However, as of now, there is no evidence of any damage to the spacecraft and the spacecraft is operating normally in orbit. This anomaly has been subject of a formal joint review by a team of National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), Department of Space (DOS), Ford Aerospace and Communications Corporation (FACC) and McDonnell Douglas Astronautic Company (MDAC). While the Report of the Review Team is awaited, latest feed-back from NASA has shown that what appeared to be the impact of the foreign object on the spacecraft was really an optical illusion caused by a small particle passing close to the lens of that particular camera.

Cancellation of Letters of Intent

***219. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :**

SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to cancel 805 Letters of Intent

issued during the six year period between 1974-79 which have remained unimplemented; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, with a view to have centralised information in the Ministry of Industry about the progress of implementation of the letters of intent granted during the years 1974-79, a study was recently made. According to the information available with the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals in the Ministry of Industry, it was found that upto-date implementation position of 805 letters of intent out of those granted between 1974-79 was not available. Accordingly, Administrative Ministries, who are required to monitor the progress of implementation of letters of intent, have been asked to review the progress of each such case and report the exact position the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals.

Self Employment Plan

***220. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the response to the newly announced two point rural and urban self employment plan and the nature of the comprehensive scheme, if any, framed in this regard;

(b) the nature of assistance/guidance provided by Government to the new-comers in the new self-employment plan; and

(c) the manner in which Government propose to remove the marketing bottlenecks and technical difficulties to make the self-employment plan a success ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) to (c) The response to the Scheme for Providing Self-employment to Educated Unemployed Youth belonging to

both rural and urban areas is quite encouraging. The Scheme aims at providing self-employment opportunities to educated unemployed youth who are matriculates and above within the age group of 18-35 years and not belonging to affluent sections of the community by setting up industry, service and small business ventures.

Initially the beneficiaries are helped in preparing their projects wherever necessary. The Banks would advance to each entrepreneur a Composite Loan not exceeding Rs. 25,000/- without any collateral guarantee of margin. The assistance from Government will be in the shape of an outright capital subsidy to the extent of 25% of the loan contracted by the entrepreneurs from the Banks. Rate of interest of the Composite Loan would be 10% per annum in backward areas and 12% in other areas. For those who require some basic training and advice about selection and use of equipment, the State Governments in concert with the District Industries Centres and Small Industries Service Institutes would provide necessary guidance and training. Preference is to be given by State Governments in allotting suitable sheds, sites etc. Machinery and equipment would be made available, as far as practicable, by National Small Industries Corporation and State Agencies concerned under hire purchase arrangements.

The units/establishments to be set up within the modest investment ceiling of Rs. 25,000/- under this Scheme are essentially expected to cater to local demand. Hence no serious marketing difficulties are envisaged. Technical problems, if any, will be resolved by the DICs and the Small Industries Service Institutes.

Non-plan Expenditure by States

*221. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether Government have issued

any guidelines regarding the quantum of non-plan expenditure to be incurred by States;

(b) if so, the names of States which have spent over and above such directions with figures; and

(c) if no such guidelines have been given, whether Government would come forward to give specific guidelines to the States in this regard ?

THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) While no specific guidelines have been issued to the States, they have been requested to keep the non-plan expenditure to the minimum.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration at this stage.

Rise in Price of Tyres

*222. SHRI K. PRADHANI :
SHRI CHITTA BATU :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some tyre manufacturers like CEAT Tyres of India have increased the prices of their car, jeep, light commercial vehicles (LCV) tyres by 6 to 9 per cent and other manufacturers are also expected to announce the price-rise;

(b) if, so, the details thereof and how much price they have increased;

(c) whether the tyre manufacturers have refused to pass on the excise relief on bus, truck and earthmover tyres to the consumers; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take against these manufacturers for

thwarting Government objective of prodding relief to the middle class and apparently "compensating themselves" by raising the prices of other types of tyres ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There has been a rise in prices of tyres for car, jeep and light commercial vehicles by 6 to 9.5 per cent during the last few months.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise. However, tyres and tubes are not subject to any statutory price control.

Full Statehood for Delhi

***223. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision for giving Delhi a full-fledged State and setting up of a Legislative Assembly; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) The question of granting statehood to Delhi was reviewed in the years 1978 and 1980 and it was decided that Delhi should continue as a Union Territory. There is no change in this decision. The question of giving the Union Territory of Delhi a Legislative Assembly is, however, still under consideration.

लाइट फैब्रीकेशन वर्क्स भोपाल द्वारा
नियमित वस्तुएँ

2313. श्री रामसिंह शाक्य : क्या

उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लाइट फैब्रीकेशन वर्क्स 41/ए, बी०, एस० ई० एल० औद्योगिक एस्टेट, हबी-बगंज, भोपाल (मध्य प्रदेश) की स्थापना किस वर्ष हुई थी और उनके द्वारा इस प्रकार की चीजें बनाई जाती हैं और इस कारखाने को कच्चे माल का कितना रोटा मिलता है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि फॉक्टरी भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, भोगाल के कमंचारियों द्वारा चलाई जा रही है और माल बनाकर बी० एच० ई० एल० को सौंप दिया जाता है और यहां की घटिया स्तर की वस्तुएँ भी बी० एच० ई० एल० को दी जाती हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त कारखाने के शेयर धारक उन कमंचारियों का ब्योरा क्या है जो बी० एच० ई० एल० में काम करते हैं और जो इसमें काम नहीं करते हैं और इसमें कितनी धनराशि लगाई गई है ?

उद्योग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण) : (क) लाइट फैब्रीकेशन वर्क्स, 41/ए बी० एच० ई० एल० औद्योगिक एस्टेट हबीब गंज, भोपाल जो बी० एच० ई० एल० की एक सहायक एकक है, की स्थापना 1966 में की गई थी। यह एकक फैब्रीकेशन वस्तुओं और फैब्रीकेटिड असेम्बलियों का निर्माण करता है। 1982-83 के दौरान इस उद्योग को 70,000 रुपये मूल्य का विशेष इस्पाती सामान दिया गया था।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Train Robberies During January—September, 1983

2314 SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and details of the train robberies committed in the country during the months January—September, this year; and

(b) the measures being taken for the safety of passengers and their property?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :
(a) and (b) No data in regard to number and details of train robberies committed in the country during the month of January to September, 1983 is compiled on all India basis as law and order including crime is a State subject. No incidents of robberies in running trains were, however, reported in the Union Territories during the month of January—September of this year. According to available information 165 incidents of robberies were reported in running train during January to September, 1983 in the country. The Railways are taking following measures to prevent incidents of crimes on the Railways :

1. The drivers of the trains have been directed to sound the distress whistle if the train is brought to a sudden unscheduled halt so that the escort party is put on the alert.
2. Coach attendants have been instructed to remain vigilant and prevent entry of unauthorised passengers into reserved compartments.
3. The Research, Design and Standards Organisation of the Railways has been advised to suggest improvement in the

locking arrangement of sliding doors of compartments, improvement in the vestibules to prevent unauthorised entry and provision of better lighting facilities in and outside the compartments.

Government Railway Police, who are responsible for safety and security of passengers travelling in trains and their belongings, are making all efforts to control crime on the Railway by providing escorts on trains, surveillance over criminals, arresting and prosecuting them in specific cases. Railway protection Force is assisting the Government Railway Police in this regard.

Countries Borrowing Indian Experts

2315. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTA-CHARYYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of countries borrowing Indian experts in various disciplines has recently increased;

(b) whether it is a fact that total intake of such experts has declined over the years; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) steps Government have taken so far to check this downward trend ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The demand for Indian experts in the developing countries will depend on various internal factors like the need, availability of experts locally, economic constraints, political situation, etc., over which the Government of India has no control.

However, efforts are always made to depute Indian experts against all demands received from these countries, and to keep them informed about the availability of trained manpower in India.

Mismanagement in Vellore Newsprint Unit of Hindustan Paper Corporation

2316. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of INDURTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs. 152 crore Vellore newsprint unit of Hindustan Paper Corporation is being mismanaged leading to CBI inquiry and if so, full details thereof; and

(b) corrective steps taken/proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) The Kerala Newsprint Project of the Hindustan Paper Corporation for the manufacture of Newsprint for an installed capacity of 80000 tonnes per annum, was commissioned in February, 1982. The production of the unit during the first six months of the year 1983-84 was 30971 tonnes representing a capacity utilization of about 77%, despite acute power shortage. Hence the question of mismanagement does not arise.

असम में विदेशियों की पहचान

2317. श्री छांगुर राम : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या असम में विदेशियों की पहचान का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा इसके लिए क्या तरीका अपनाया जा रहा है और इस कार्य के लिए कौन से वर्ष को आधार वर्ष माना गया है; और

(ग) अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है और इन व्यक्तियों को कौन से स्थानों पर भेजा जाएगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहाररंजन लास्कर) : (क) असम राज्य सरकार ने कार्य शुरू करने के लिए हाल ही में अवैध प्रवासी (अधिकरणों द्वारा अवधारण) अध्यादेश, 1983 के अधीन 20 न्यायाधिकरणों की स्थापना की अधिसूचित किया है।

(ख) अध्यादेश में इस प्रश्न को निष्पक्ष ढंग से तय करने के लिए कि क्या कोई व्यक्ति अवैध प्रवासी है न्यायाधिकरणों की स्थापना की व्यवस्था है। 'अवैध प्रवासी' की परिभाषा, जैसी अध्यादेश में दी गई है, में 25 मार्च, 1971 को अवैध प्रवासियों का निर्धारण करने के लिए मान्यता दी गई है।

(ग) हाल में स्थापित न्यायाधिकरण, अध्यादेश उगावंधों के अन्तर्गत उसे लिखे गए संदर्भ या आवेद पत्र के आधार पर यह निर्धारित करेगा कि क्या कोई व्यक्ति अवैध प्रवासी है या नहीं है। जहाँ न्यायाधिकरण या अपीनीय अधिकरण द्वारा किसी व्यक्ति को अवैध अप्रवासी निर्धारण किया जाता है तो केन्द्र सरकार अध्यादेश की आरा 29 के अन्तर्गत इस प्रकार के व्यक्ति को आदेश में विनिर्दिष्ट रास्ते द्वारा भारत से निकल जाने का निदेश करेगी।

Funds Allotted for Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes.

2318. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA :

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise break-up of funds allotted for Special Components Plan for Scheduled Castes in 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(b) the actual utilisation of funds under this head in each State in each of these years and the corresponding figures for the Union Territory of Delhi;

(c) the reasons for shortfall in funds utilisation, if any, in the States and the Union Territory of Delhi;

(d) the conditions that an area has to fulfil for entitlement to this plan and the extra benefits which accrue to an area through this plan;

(e) the number of development blocks in different States and Union Territory of Delhi, where the plan is under implementation now and in 1980-81; and

(f) the progress of the plan in each block, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :
(a) to (c) The required information is furnished in the statement laid on the table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT—7196/83]

(d) and (e) The Special Component Plan (SCP) is not an area plan and all the States and Union Territories having substantial Scheduled Castes population have formulated such plans and the SCP is not restricted to any particular area in the States/UTS.

The Special Component Plan envisages inclusion of schemes in the general sectors of development which would go to the benefit of Scheduled Castes, quantification of funds from all divisible programmes under each sector and setting of targets as to the number of families to be benefited

under each sector. It is envisaged that 50% SC families living below the poverty line should be assisted during the VI Plan to cross the line. The provision of basic services and facilities and of access to the opportunities for social and educational development are also to be brought into the special Component plan.

(f) The figures are not compiled block-wise, since monitoring of the progress of the plan is done on the basis of number of families raised above the poverty line.

Bonus to the workers of Rourkela Steel Plant

2319. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of workers/employees working in Rourkela Steel Plant who received bonus during 1983-84;

(b) the minimum amount of bonus given to the workers whose payment is lowest; and

(c) the basis on which bonus payments were made to the workers of the Rourkela Steel Plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) :
(a) 30,933 workers/employees of Rourkela Steel Plant received bonus during the financial year 1983-84. (The payment related to the financial year 1982-83).

(b) The minimum amount of bonus given to a worker was Rs. 1,039/-.

(c) The payment of bonus was made to the workers of the Rourkela Steel Plant on the basis of the tripartite settlement signed with the

recognised union—Rourkela Mazdoor Sabha—on 25th November, 1981 for payment of bonus for the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83.

Harassment of Cassette Dealers

2320. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Cassette dealers in Delhi are harassed by influential multinational companies engaged in the same trade;

(b) whether Government have received any reports from the Audio and Video Cassette Traders Association in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action Government have taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) No, Sir. Government has no information to show that cassette dealers in Delhi are harassed by influential multinational companies.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

नजीबाबाद और मुरादाबाद स्टेशनों के बीच 50 डाउन अमृतसर-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस के लूटे गये यात्री

2321. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नजीबाबाद और मुरादाबाद स्टेशनों के बीच 50 डाउन अमृतसर-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस की छत पर यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों को लूटा गया था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस संबंध में सरकार ने कोई गिरफ्तारी की है और डाकुओं द्वारा कितने मूल्य की सम्पत्ति और नकदी लूटी गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहाल रंजन लास्कर) : (क) और (ख) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, 15-9-1983 को नजीबाबाद रेलवे स्टेशन से ट्रेन सं० 50 डाउन एक्सप्रेस के चलने के बाद तीन व्यक्तियों ने ट्रेन की छत पर कुछ यात्रियों को लूटना आरम्भ कर दिया। 1,217 रु० की नकद सम्पत्ति और 4 हाथ घड़िया चुराई गई। जब ट्रेन मुरादाबाद पहुंची तो अपराधी नीचे उतर गए और भागने की कोशिश करने लगे। लेकिन प्रभावित यात्रियों की सहायता से जी० आर० पी० स्टाफ द्वारा दो व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया। तीसरा अपराधी भाग गया। 1, 217 रु० की नकद सम्पत्ति और तीन हाथ घड़ियां बगमद की गई। भा० द० सं० की घारा 394/411 के अन्तर्गत अपराध सं० 204 के तहत एक मामला दर्ज किया गया।

Casual Labourers Working in the Ministry of Steel and Mines

2322. SHRI H.N. BAHUNA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of casual labour employed by your Ministry working for more than one year, more than 2 years, more than 3 years and above;

(b) whether Government have provided those workers per day salary equivalent to average per day salary given to regular staff and if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government have also provided minimal medical care to the

staff and families as given to regular staff and if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF

THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) The total number of casual labourers employed in the Ministry of Steel and Mines proper is as under:—

| | Working for more than | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------|
| | One year | Two years | Three years |
| Department of Steel | 3 | — | 1 |
| Department of Mines | 6 | 8 | 2 |
| Total : | 9 | 8 | 3 |

The information relating to Iron & Steel Control Organisation under the Department of Steel and subordinate offices of Department of Mines is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Casual labourers are paid daily wages at the rates prescribed by the Government, from time to time, taking into consideration the nature of jobs to be performed by them.

(c) No, Sir. The medical scheme is not applicable to such employees.

Beef tallow used by Hindustan Lever Ltd.

2323. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether all soaps should carry the legend that the finished product does not contain 'animal fat' rather than misleading statements like free from any harmful adulterants; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the biggest consumption of beef tallow has taken place in Hindustan Lever Limited, irrespective of the products manufactured with it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Soaps are not statutorily required at present to carry the legend that these do not contain 'animal fat'.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

राज्यों को सीमेंट के मासिक कोटे का आबंटन

2324. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्यों को सीमेंट का मासिक कोटा आबंटित करती है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस वर्ष जनवरी मास से अक्टूबर मास तक विहार के लिए आबंटित तथा सप्लाई किए गए मासिक कोटे का व्यूरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या विहार को आबंटित कोटा पूरा न मिलने के कारण पटना शहर को निर्धारित 88 हजार बोरे सीमेंट का कोटा

नहीं मिला जिसकी वजह से वहां के नागरिकों में घोर रोष और क्षोभ है; और

(ब) यदि हां, तो भविष्य में ऐसा न हो इसका सुनिश्चित करने हेतु सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है तथा पूरा कोटा सप्लाई न करने के लिए जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

उद्घोग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण) : (क) और (ख) राज्यों को किये जाने वाले लेवी सीमेंट के आबंटन और प्रेषण की सूचना तिमाही आधार पर रखी जाती है। वर्ष 1983 के दौरान बिहार राज्य को लेवी सीमेंट का आबंटन और प्रेषण निम्नलिखित परिमाप में किया गया है :—

सीमेंट (मी० टन में)

| अवधि | आबंटन | प्रेषण |
|---|--------|--------|
| 1983 की पहली तिमाही (जनवरी-मार्च) | 219834 | 153983 |
| 1983 की दूसरी तिमाही (अप्रैल-जून) | 232984 | 143056 |
| 1983 की तीसरी तिमाही (जुलाई-सितम्बर) | 229844 | 119585 |
| अक्टूबर, 1983 (अनुपातिक) | 768 48 | 36866 |

(ग) और (घ) बिहार को सीमेंट का आबंटन राज्य में स्थित सीमेंट कारखानों से किया जाता है। सीमेंट कारखानों को विजली की सप्लाई न होने के कारण सीमेंट के उत्पादन में कमी आई है। इसके साथ ही बिहार के एक सीमेंट कारखाने में श्रमिक-असंतोष भी रहा है। इसके फलस्वरूप बिहार राज्य को सीमेंट का प्रेषण आबंटनों की अपेक्षा कम हुआ है। इन परिस्थितियों में, सीमेंट की उपलब्धता कम होने के कारण पटना के लोगों को कुछ कठिनाइयों का सामना करने की संभावना को अस्वीकार नहीं किया जा सकता। फिर भी राज्य को सीमेंट की आपूर्ति बढ़ाई जाने की दृष्टि से गजय को कुछ आबंटन के मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थित सीमेंट कारखानों से की गयी है। सरकार देश में अतिरिक्त क्षमता स्वीकृत करके, विद्यमान क्षमता को बेहतर उपयोग करके और कुछ हद तक आयात की अनुमति भी देकर सीमेंट की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने के लिए हर संभव प्रयास कर रही है।

Rural and Urban People Below Poverty Line

2325. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) what is exactly meant by poverty line, living wage, need based wage and fair wage as on 1 September, 1983 in quantitative term;

(b) percentage of people below poverty line in the country as a whole and the urban rural break-up as on 1 September, 1983;

(c) the same with urban, rural break-up in different States;

(d) whether there is a decrease in the percentage of population below poverty line during the Sixth Five Year Plan in the country; if so, facts in details for the last five years with year-wise break up both in urban and rural sector; and

(e) if not, steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) The concepts of poverty line, living wage, need-based wage and fair wage, which are currently in vogue are defined below :—

Poverty line : For identification of the poor, the Planning Commission constituted a Task Force on Projections of Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand in 1977. This defined the poor as those whose per capita consumption expenditure was below the mid-point of the monthly per capita expenditure class having a per capita daily calorie intake of 2400 in rural areas and 2100 in urban areas. The estimate of calorie intake is derived from food consumption pattern of the corresponding classes and the calorie content of the food items.

2. The Committee on Fair wages 1948 had enunciated three distinct

concepts of wages i.e. living wage, fair wage and minimum wage as indicated below.

(i) **Living wage :** The 'living wage' represents a standard of living which provides not merely for bare physical subsistence but for the maintenance of health and decency, a measure of frugal comfort including education for the children, protection against ill-health, requirements of essential social needs and some insurance against the more important misfortunes. Thus the living wage is intended to ensure not merely the bare sustenance of life but the preservation of the efficiency of the worker by providing some measure of education, medical requirements and amenities.

(ii) **Fair wage :** As regards the 'fair wage' its lower limit was considered to be the minimum wage and the upper limit was set by the capacity of the industry to pay. The actual wage between these two limits would depend on (i) the productivity of labour, (ii) the prevailing rates of wages, (iii) the level of national income and its distribution, and (iv) the place of the industry, in the economy of the country.

(iii) **Need-based minimum wage :** The Indian Labour Conference (I.L.G.) at its 15th Session held in 1958 made certain recommendations regarding the need-based minimum wage. With regard to the minimum wage fixation it was agreed that the minimum wage was 'need-based' and should ensure the minimum human needs of the industrial worker, irrespective of any other

considerations. In this regard it was recommended that

- (a) in calculating the minimum wage, the standard working class family should be taken to consist of 3 consumption units for one earner; the earnings of women, children and adolescents should be disregarded;
- (b) minimum food requirements should be calculated on the basis of a net intake of 2,700 calories, as recommended by Dr. Aykroyd for an average Indian adult of moderate activity;
- (c) clothing requirements should be estimated at a per capita consumption of 18 yards per annum which would give for the average workers family of four, a total of 72 yards;
- (d) in respect of housing the norm should be the minimum rent charged by Government in any area for houses provided under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme for low income groups;
- (e) fuel, lighting and other 'miscellaneous' items of expenditure should constitute 20 percent of the total minimum wage.

Subsequently the National Commission on Labour (1966-69) observed that the need based minimum wage was a level of fair wage and

represented a wage higher than the minimum obtained at that time in many industries though it was only in the lower reaches of the fair wage. It, therefore, recommended that in fixing the need based minimum, the capacity to pay would have to be taken into account. The Commission also felt that a national minimum wage expressed in monetary terms was neither feasible nor desirable but an effort might be made to fix regional minima for the homogeneous regions which might in course of time lead to state minima.

(b) and (c) Poverty estimates are based on periodic surveys of consumer expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). The last survey was conducted in 1977-78 while the subsequent survey scheduled for 1983 is under way. Thus, the latest official estimates available are those for the year 1977-78. On the basis of the 1977-78 survey, the percentage of people below the poverty line in the rural and urban areas of the States in 1977-78 are indicated in the statement attached.

Figures of persons below the poverty line in the years between two surveys of the NSSO can, if at all, be computed roughly only at the All-India level, by general extrapolation and making allowances for the growth performance of the economy and for the effects of the poverty alleviation programmes. On this basis, the percentage of people below the poverty line in 1981-82 has been roughly estimated as 41.51% for the country as a whole (42.73% in Rural and 37.23% in urban areas).

(d) and (e) The percentage of population below the poverty line has been going down during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The rough estimates of percentage of population below the poverty line in the country from 1979-80 are as follows :—

Percentage below poverty line

| Year | Rural | Urban | Combined |
|---------|-------|-------|----------|
| 1979-80 | 53.6 | 42.9 | 51.1 |
| 1980-81 | 45.3 | 38.7 | 43.8 |
| 1981-82 | 42.7 | 37.2 | 41.5 |

Statement

*Percentage of population below the poverty line by States separately
for rural and urban area in 1977-78*

| Sl. No. | State | Rural % | Urban % | Combined % |
|------------|------------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 43.89 | 35.68 | 42.18 |
| 2. | Assam | 52.65 | 37.37 | 51.10 |
| 3. | Bihar | 58.91 | 46.07 | 57.49 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 43.20 | 29.02 | 39.04 |
| 5. | Haryana | 23.35 | 31.74 | 24.84 |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | 28.12 | 16.56 | 27.23 |
| 7. | Jammu & Kashmir | 32.75 | 39.33 | 34.06 |
| 8. | Karnataka | 49.88 | 43.97 | 48.34 |
| 9. | Kerala | 46.00 | 51.44 | 46.95 |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 59.82 | 48.09 | 57.73 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 55.85 | 31.62 | 47.71 |
| 12. | Manipur | 30.54 | 25.48 | 29.71 |
| 13. | Meghalaya | 53.87 | 18.16 | 48.03 |
| 14. | Nagaland | N.A. | 4.11 | N.A. |
| 15. | Orissa | 68.97 | 42.19 | 66.40 |
| 16. | Punjab | 11.87 | 24.66 | 15.13 |

| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 17. | Rajasthan | 33.75 | 33.80 | 33.76 |
| 18. | Tamil Nadu | 55.68 | 44.79 | 52.12 |
| 19. | Tripura | 64.28 | 26.34 | 59.73 |
| 20. | Uttar Pradesh | 50.23 | 49.24 | 50.09 |
| 21. | West Bengal | 58.94 | 34.71 | 52.54 |
| 22. | All Union Territories | 34.32 | 17.96 | 21.69 |
| All India (weighted) | | 50.82 | 38.19 | 48.13 |

N.A.—Not available.

Note : (1) The above estimates are derived by using the poverty line of Rs. 65 per capita per month in 1977-78 prices corresponding to minimum daily calorie requirement of 2400 per person in rural areas and the poverty line of Rs. 75.00 corresponding to calorie requirement of 2100 in urban areas.

(2) These results are based on the provisional and quick tabulation of the NSS on household consumer expenditure of 32nd round (July 1977 to June 1978).

(3) The difference between the aggregate all India private consumption expenditure estimated by Central Statistical Organisation in their National Accounts Statistics and that derived from the NSSO data has been prorata adjusted among the different States and Union Territories in the absence of any information to allocate this difference among the States and Union Territories.

(4) For All India the percentage of people below the poverty line correspond to the population of the States included in the Statement.

**Printing Presses in Residential Areas
of Karol Bagh, New Delhi**

2326. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether many printing presses are running in the residential areas of Karol Bagh, New Delhi and causing horrible noise and disturbances to the peace loving citizens;

(b) the number of printing presses that are running without valid licences;

(c) the particulars and number of printing presses running with valid licences and the year in which licences were issued to them; and

(d) the guidelines under which these licences are being issued to the printing presses running in residential areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have reported that the area of Karol Bagh comprises of both Commercial and residential pockets. The number of printing presses running in the approved commercial sites is 55 and that of the printing presses running in residential pockets with adhoc licences is 35. The names and the year in which these units were granted licences are given in Annexure and the attached statement I and II respectively. The number of printing presses running

without valid licences in the Karol Bagh is approximately 19.

The 35 units functioning in the residential area with adhoc licences have been given licences as per policy of Delhi Administration announced from time to time for regularisation of the industrial units functioning in the non-conforming areas. Such units have been given ad-hoc licences subject to fulfilment of some conditions as, for example the industries are not hazardous/annoxicous and that the units will function only during the day time.

Statement—I

List of licenced Printing Presses under Local Commercial Category.

| S. No. | Name of the firm and Address | Date of sanction |
|--------|---|------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | M/s. Daulat Ram Amar Chand, 2185, Abdul Aziz Road, Karol Bagh | 8.4.73 |
| 2. | M/s. Union Printers Co-op. Indust. Society Ltd. 2216, H.S. Road | 28.4.73 |
| 3. | M/s. Virendera Printers, 2216, Hardhian Singh Road | 28.4.73 |
| 4. | Shri Chunni Lal, 1474, Abdul Rehman Road, Karol Bagh | 14.9.79 |
| 5. | M/s. Eastman Printers, 2129, Gurdwara Road | 18.12.79 |
| 6. | M/s. Chadha Art Printers, 4/68, Krishna Market, K. Bagh | 1.8.80 |
| 7. | M/s. Arora Printing Press, 140 B.D. Gupta Market | 20.7.81 |
| 8. | M/s. Cosmo Printers, 190 D.B. Gupta Road | 20.2.82 |
| 9. | M/s. Sudhir Printers, 151 D.B. Gupta Road | 22.3.82 |
| 10. | M/s. Yogindra Printers, 178, D.B. Gupta Market | 22.3.82 |
| 11. | M/s. Roma Printing Press, 1096, Abdul Rehman Road | 21.4.82 |
| 12. | Shri Hans Raj, 10 D.B. Gupta Market | 29.4.82 |
| 13. | M/s. Prakash Morarko Press, 33B, Prahlad Market | 26.4.82 |

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|-----|--|----------|
| 14. | M/s. National Printers, 5316, Khanna Bldg. Hardhian Singh Road | 28.4.75 |
| 15. | Smt. Bimla Rani Kapoor, 1867, Abdul Aziz Road, K. Bagh | 28.4.75 |
| 16. | M/s. Printo Script, 53/4, D.B. Gupta Road | 7.6.83 |
| 17. | Shri Brij Mohan, 191, D.B. Gupta Road | 28.4.75 |
| 18. | M/s. Kumar Printers, 922-23, Faiz Road | 18.4.75 |
| 19. | Sri Krishan Chand Sharma, B. III Perhla Market | 11.7.69 |
| 20. | Shri Rishi Ram Sharma, 5875, Blk No. 4, Gurunanak Road | 17.4.71 |
| 21. | Shri Sushil Kr. Jain, 319, Joshi Road | 27.4.73 |
| 22. | Shri S.N. Munjal, 94, D.B. Gupta Market | 20.5.74 |
| 23. | M/s. Satya Printing Press, Prem Shiv Nagar, K. Bagh | 29.5.74 |
| 24. | M/s. Virendra Printers, 2216, Hardhian Singh Road | 25.4.74 |
| 25. | Jain Printing Press, 59/13, W.E.A. | 8.10.74 |
| 26. | M/s. Chadha Printers, 7, D.B. Gupta Market | 7.8.74 |
| 27. | M/s. Rama Printing Press, 1096, Abdul Rehman Road | 26.3.73 |
| 28. | M/s. Rama Ghosh, 294, Faiz Road | 11.4.75 |
| 29. | M/s. Kumar Printers, 923, Faiz Road | 18.4.75 |
| 30. | Shri Banarsi Lal, 14A, Perhla Market | 21.4.75 |
| 31. | M/s. Achamma Philip, M/s. Sunny Printers. K. Bagh | 28.4.75 |
| 32. | Shri Jagdish Chander Gupta, 147, D.B.G. Road | 28.4.75 |
| 33. | Shri Hans Raj Bhutani, 10, D.B.G. Road | 28.4.75 |
| 34. | Shri Mohan Singh S/o Shri Tara Chand, 1688, C.A.S. Road | 26.7.75 |
| 35. | Smt. Phoolan Rani, 465, Joshi Road | 30.7.75 |
| 36. | M/s. Amit Trading Co., 1-Mongia Bldg, D.B.G. Road | 21.6.75 |
| 37. | Shri D.N. Khosla, 144, D.B.G. Road | 17.11.75 |
| 38. | Shri Jagdish Chander, 2160, Abdul Aziz Road | 8.4.76 |
| 39. | M/s. Print Linkers, 53/4, D.B.G. Road | 3.6.76 |
| 40. | Shri Ishwar Singh, 151, D.B.G. Road | 3.6.76 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|--|----------|
| 41. | M/s. Chauhan Art Press, 150, D.B.G. Road | 26.4.76 |
| 42. | M/s. Allied Printers, 26B, Perhlaid Market | 26.10.76 |
| 43. | Shri Sohan Singh, 2541, Beadonpura | 25.3.77 |
| 44. | Shri Chetan Sarup, 52, Gali Bishan Sahai, F. Road | 20.4.77 |
| 45. | Shri Rameshwar Dass Kuchal, 1104, Naiwala Karol Bagh | 7.6.77 |
| 46. | Shri Sehdev Verma, 12B, Perhlaid Market | 29.6.77 |
| 47. | Shri Sehdev Verma, 13B, Perhlaid Market | 29.6.77 |
| 48. | M/s. Rasik Printers, 63, Perhlaid Market | 7.11.77 |
| 49. | M/s. Krishna Printers, 1432, Pyarelal Road | 4.4.78 |
| 50. | Shri Nand Kishore, 2826, Beadonpura | 16.5.78 |
| 51. | M/s. Vishal Press, 2123, Gurudwara Road | 26.4.76 |
| 52. | Shri Kishan Chand, 89, D.B. Gupta Road | 28.4.78 |
| 53. | Shri Tilak Raj, 142, D.B. Gupta Road | 28.4.78 |
| 54. | Shri Akash Deep Printers, 2108, D.B. Gupta Road | 4.10.78 |
| 55. | M/s. Khanna Bros, 31B, Perhlaid Market. | 4.11.78 |

Statement-II

List of licenced Printing Presses under various adhoc Policies.

| S No. | Name of the firm and Address | Date of sanction |
|-------|--|------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | M/s. Anand Art Printers 881, Joshi Path, K. Bagh | 8.3.83 |
| 2. | M/s. Times Press, 2328, Hardhian Singh Roan, K. Bagh | 16.5.83 |
| 3. | M/s. Rattan Ji, 37-38/2097, Naiwala, K. Bagh | 3.9.83 |
| 4. | M/s. Ujala Printers, 3936/28, Rehgarpura, K. Bagh | 1.3.83 |
| 5. | Pawan Printers, 3467/23, Naiwala, K. Bagh. | 23.7.83 |
| 6. | M/s. Rajesh Printers, 922-23, Faiz Road, R. Bagh. | 8.9.77 |

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|-----|--|----------|
| 7. | Shri S.K. Narang, 13A/27. W.E.A., K. Bagh | 7.1.83 |
| 8. | M/s. Mahadev Art Press, 67/5642, Rehgapura, K. Bagh | 21.3.83 |
| 9. | M/s. Pioneer Printers, 291, Faiz Road, K. Bagh | 23.4.69 |
| 10 | M/s. Rajesh Print Art, 67/5352; Rehgapura, K. Bagh | 23.3.83 |
| 11. | Shri Jagdish Singh, Perhald Market, K. Bagh | 1.3.83 |
| 12. | M/s. Mukesh Kathuria, 294/11, Faiz Road, K. Bagh | 5.5.83 |
| 13. | M/s. Neelam Printers, 881, Joshi Road, K. Bagh | 7.5.83 |
| 14. | M/s. Young Printers, 1396/22, Naiwala, K. Bagh | 30.4.75 |
| 15. | M/s. Vandana Printing Works, 43/4837, Rehgapura, K. Bagh | 26.12.77 |
| 16. | M/s. New Ways Printers. 303/38, Hardhian Singh Road | 7.1.77 |
| 17. | M/s. T. Robers Press, 13A/27, W E.A. | 21.2.76 |
| 18. | M/s. Dass Art Press, 452, Joshi Road, K. Bagh | 9.5.79 |
| 19. | M/s. Ashoka Packers, 5740, Rehgarhpura, K. Bagh | 9.4.75 |
| 20. | M/s. S.K. Printers, 72/5491, Rehgapura, K. Bagh | 8.5.78 |
| 21. | M/s. Swastik Printers & Packers, 72/5466, Rehgapura | 24.4.78 |
| 22. | M/s. Woonimal Printers, 2085/38, Hari Singh Nalwa Street | 1.2.78 |
| 23. | Shri Hardev Bahadur Singh, 67/5336, Rehgapura | 25.7.74 |
| 24. | M/s. Printo Graph, 2966/40, Beadonpura, K. Bagh | 21.6.77 |
| 25. | M/s. Printo Fine, 26/11507, Naiwala, K. Bagh | 8.6.77 |
| 26. | M/s. Jain Enterprises, 34/3177, Beadonpura | 3.11.76 |
| 27. | M/s. Khajuraho Printing Press, 47/4735, Hardhian Singh | 3.11.76 |
| 28. | M/s. Ganesh Dutt Sharma; 2556/6, Beadonpura | 20.8.76 |
| 29. | M/s. Deepak Printers, 3511, Pyarelal Road. | 5.3.76 |
| 30. | M/s. Sushial Art Printers, 292, Faiz Road. | 23.4.76 |
| 31. | M/s. Seema Printers, 922/23, Faiz Road. | 17.4.76 |
| 32. | M/s. Regent Printers, 320, Joshi Road, K. Bagh | 26.3.74 |
| 33. | M/s. Nirankar Printers, 16/199, Gali No. 5; Bapa Nagar | 7.4.76 |
| 34. | M/s. Capital Press, 8/1163, Naiwala | 30.3.76 |
| 35. | M/s. Derby Printers, 923, Faiz Road, K. Bagh | 26.4.76 |

Development of Salt-based Industries in the Country

2327. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have prepared the programme for the development of rock salt mines and salt-based industries in the country ;

(b) whether it is proposed to seek cooperation from foreign countries having the latest technology of rock salt mining ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) Salt presently mined from rock salt mines at Mandi contains large amount of impurities and a need has been felt to switch over to solution mining techniques for extracting the brine before a salt refinery or any salt based industry could be set up in the area. With a view to locate appropriate technology of solution mining, the technologies adopted by some developed countries are being studied.

Schemes For Low Priced Colour T.V. by 1984

2328. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that concessions announced in February, 1983 to the T.V. Industry in order to boost the Industry and to provide cheap TV sets to the masses have not been taken in the same spirit by the T.V. Industry ;

(b) if so, how far it will be possible to provide low priced Colour Television sets by January, 1984 ; and

(c) the details of the Government

scheme for provision of low-priced Colour Television sets by 1984 with details of approximate price, size of the screen for colour & black and white TV sets separately ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONIC AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (c) Government did not announce any concessions to the TV receiver industry in February 1983. However, a set of fiscal concessions relating principally to electronic products and electronic components, raw materials and capital goods for the electronic industry was announced by Government on August 18, 1983. This was done to reduce costs of production of electronic products and hence their prices and thereby expand demand for them and production to meet such demand. All the above factors would help in price reduction of CTV sets also. Beside this, there is no special Government scheme for providing low priced CTV sets by 1984. However, it is expected that low-priced Colour TV sets would be available in the market in the first quarter of 1984. As for Black & White TV sets, some manufacturers have already announced reduced prices for their sets.

The Department of Electronics is holding discussion with the India TV manufacturers Association and making all other efforts to see that the prices of Black & White sets are reduced to the maximum extent possible.

Technology Identification and Information Cell

2329. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a "Technological Identification and Information Cell" in the Industry Ministry to advise on appropriate

modernisation and upgradation of industrial technology in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the policy and programme of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) Government have set up a "Technological Identification and Information Cell" in the Directorate General of Technical Development in November, 1983. The main objectives of this Cell are to identify technologies which are available indigenously, collect data on alternative technologies for different products and identify the sources of technologies appropriate to Indian conditions on global basis.

कर्मचारी चयन आयोग द्वारा ली
गई आशुलिपिक घेड परीक्षा

2330. श्री ए०के० शेजवलकर : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कर्मचारी चयन आयोग द्वारा 1981 और 1982 में ली गई आशुलिपिक घेड परीक्षा में कितने उम्मीदवारों को अलग-अलग सफल घोषित किया गया और इनमें से कितने उम्मीदवारों ने हिन्दी आशुलिपि परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण की है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी आशुलिपि में सफल घोषित उम्मीदवारों को केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकारी नियुक्त करने से इन्कार कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) कितने ऐसे उम्मीदवारों को अब तक नियुक्त नहीं किया गया है ; और

(घ) सरकार इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी०

बैकटसुम्मिलय) : (क) 1981 तथा 1982 में परीक्षाओं में 839 तथा 979 उम्मीदवार अहंक घोषित किए गए थे जिनमें से कमशः 160 तथा 365 ने हिन्दी आशुलिपि में अहंता प्राप्त की थी ।

(ख) कुछ कार्यालयों द्वारा हिन्दी आशुलिपिकों की वजाए अंग्रेजी के आशुलिपिक नामित किए जाने की मांग के मामले सरकार की जानकारी में लाए गए हैं ।

(ग) जहां तक उत्तरी क्षेत्र का संबंध है हिन्दी आशुलिपि में अहंता प्राप्त 1981 की परीक्षा के 103 उम्मीदवारों तथा 1982 की परीक्षा के 143 उम्मीदवारों में कमशः 49 तथा 30 उम्मीदवारों को अभी तक नियुक्त नहीं किया गया है । अन्य क्षेत्रों के संबंध में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है ।

(घ) चूंकि कर्मचारी चयन आयोग उम्मीदवारों का नामांकन उस एकल योग्यता क्रम सूची में से करता है जो कि इस बात पर ध्यान दिये बिना तैयार की जाती है कि उम्मीदवारों ने अंग्रेजी में अहंता प्राप्त की है अथवा हिन्दी में इसलिए मंत्रालयों/विभागों को यह सलाह दी जा रही है कि वे आयोग द्वारा नामित किए जाने पर हिन्दी आशुलिपिकों को भी स्वीकार कर लें ।

Inclusion of Languages in Eighth Schedules

2331. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have any schemes for the promotion of languages and dialects which have a

rich cultural heritage like Pali and some other developing languages like Pahari (Himachali), Nepali and by including them in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution and thus provide the necessary incentives ; and

(b) if so, whether any alternate steps are being taken by Government for the promotion of these languages ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) The National Policy on Education adopted by the Parliament in 1968, provides for the promotion and development of all the India languages. The Union Minister of Education and Culture have specific schemes for the promotion and development of all languages. Some of these schemes are under :

- (i) Scheme of Prizes on books/ manuscripts in Indian Languages other than Hindi, Sanskrit and author's mother-tongue ;
- (ii) Scheme of production of University levels books in Hindi and regional languages ;
- (iii) National award of prizes to authors of original standard work in Hindi and other Indian languages ; and
- (iv) Financial assistance to voluntary organisations for promotion of Indian languages.

2. The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore among its various activities is also engaged in the task of promotion and development of tribal and other border languages with a view to helping their use in school education. The Sahitya Academy has been giving awards for excellence in literary writings to various languages like Napali, Manjapuri, Dogri, Maithili, Konakni, Rajasthani etc. apart from those in the Eighth Schedule.

3. Similarly, Pali, Prakrit have always been included as a part of the Union Ministry of Education's scheme for propagation and development of Sanskrit. Sanskrit University at Varnasi and some of the Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeethas under the Rashtra Sanskrit Sansthan have provisions for study of pali language and literature. A number of other Universities like Delhi, Santiniketan, Magadh have Departments of Pali etc. The Ministry of Education and Culture are also assisting for the preparation of a critical Pali Dictionary initiated by the Royal Danish Academy at Copenhagen at its Indian Centre at Calcutta.

4. The Government are of the view that inclusion of some languages in the Eighth Schedule would create other reprecussions and reactions. As stated above, it is the endeavour of the Government to develop the cultural and literary heritage of all the languages irrespective of their inclusion in the Eighth Schedule.

Census of Machine Tool Industries

2332. SHRI K. MALLIANNA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government proposed to undertake a census of machine tool industries in the country with a view to ascertain the scope for replacement of outmoded technology and bring them at par with advanced countries like West Germany and Japan ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) On the recommendation of the Development Council for Machine Tool Industry, Government have approved a scheme for conducting census of machine tools by the Central Machine Tool Institute, in association with the Indian Machine

Tool Manufacturers Association. The census will provide data on age, type and size of machine tools including those imported and installed in different sectors of industries. This data when compared with similar census data from advanced countries would help in identifying gaps in technology. The data will also be useful for planning manufacture of machine tools for replacement purposes.

Levy of Property Tax on MIG FLATS in Janak Puri by DMC

2333. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Members of Parliament had written to him during 1981, 1982 and 1983 about the harassment being caused to the allottees of D.D.A.'s MIG flats in Janakpuri (Pankha Road) by the unjustified and illegal levy of property Tax by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi for the period prior to their having been handed over physical possession of the flat ;

(b) whether it was also suggested to him to direct the authorities concerned to hold an inter-departmental meeting with the D.D.A. and short out this long outstanding matter ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by him in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS. (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Some Members of Parliament had written to this Ministry in this connection. The Delhi Administration, with whom the matter was taken up, has now informed that the DDA has confirmed that physical possession of some flats were not handed over to the earlier allottees. Allottees are required to pay property tax only from the date of taking over possession of the flat from the DDA. If, in any case, physical possession of the flat was taken back by the DDA, after

cancellation of an earlier allotment and allotted to someone else, the subsequent allottee who has been wrongly billed for property tax for earlier allotment to some one else can bring this case to the notice of both D.D.A. and M.C.D for remedial action. since he is not required to pay property tax for the period when he was not in physical possession of a flat. The Members of Parliament have been informed of the position as above.

Vote For Election to Panchayats by Working Class People in Andaman And Nicobar Islands

2334. SHRI BABURAO PARAN-JPE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the working class people engaged in forests, public works, agricultural department and labourers working in rubber plantation, in reserve forest areas in Andaman and Nicobar do not have vote for election to Panchayats ; and

(b) the corrective measures taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) The information has been called for from the A & N Administration and will be placed on the Table of the House on receipt.

Revision of Pay Scale of Chairman And Members of UPSC

2335. SHRI GUFRAN AZAM :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that since the formation of Union Public Service Commission in 1950 the Chairman and Members are drawing more or less the same pay and have been relegated in status compared to other constitutional and executive functionaries ;

(b) whether due to their being lower in status than Secretaries to Government of India and/or Chief Secretaries of States, many difficulties arise when UPSC Members are called upon to attend and preside Selection Committees which are attended by Secretaries/Chief Secretaries also ; and

(c) if so, efforts being made to revise the pay scale of those Members and Chairman to bring them at par with the status of Secretaries to Government of India and Cabinet Secretary respectively ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) While the Chairman, U.P.S.C. has been drawing a salary of Rs. 3500 since 1950, that of the Members was raised from Rs. 3250 in 1976. However, a Member who at the time of his appointment was in the service of the Central or a State Government is allowed the pay he had drawn immediately before such appointment (inclusive of pension and pension equivalent of other retirement benefits) subject to a maximum of Rs. 3500, by a notification issued in May 1983. It will thus be seen that the pay of the Chairman and Members have not been changed to their disadvantage in status as compared to other functionaries.

(b) and (c) No difficulties in the working of Member of the Commission have been brought to the notice of the Government.

Steps Taken to Achieve The Target of Employment During Plan Period

2336. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be

pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has apprehended considerable shortfall in the Sixth Five Year Plan employment target as reported in the Hindustan Times dated 3 November, 1983 ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof ; and

(c) the steps being taken to achieve the target in the remaining period of the Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) A Statement giving the estimate of the addition to the total and sectoral employment in the Sixth Plan, Original and revised, and the achievement upto 1981-82 is annexed. The rate of growth of employment was of the order of 4.4% in 1980-81 and 3.3% in 1981-82.

In 1982-83, a further deceleration in growth is expected mainly due to bad harvest, and therefore a significant shortfall in employment is apprehended.

The need for greater effort to create employment opportunities is recognised. An important item of the 20-Point Programme is strengthening and expanding the Rural Employment Programmes. Recently, Government have introduced the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme and the Scheme for providing Self-employment to Educated Unemployed Youth. These efforts and proper effective implementation of all Plan programmes will help improve the rate of growth of employment in the coming years.

Statement

Estimate of the Addition to the Total and Sectoral Employment in the Sixth Plan (Original and revised) and the Achievement upto 1981-82.

(in million standard person)

| Sl. No. | Sector | Addition to employment in the Sixth Plan: | | upto 1981-82 |
|---|--------|--|------------|--------------|
| | | Original @ | Revised @@ | |
| 1. Agriculture* | | 14.920 | 14.150 | 4.961 |
| 2. Mining & Quarrying | | 0.170 | 0.270 | 0.049 |
| 3. Manufacturing | | 5.747 | 5.549 | 1.197 |
| 4. Construction | | 2.035 | 0.978 | 0.478 |
| 5. Electricity, Gas and Water Supply | | 0.204 | 0.365 | 0.056 |
| 6. Railways | | 0.042 | 0.183 | 0.013 |
| 7. Other Transport | | 1.568 | 1.043 | 0.886 |
| 8. Communications | | 0.117 | 0.184 | 0.048 |
| 9. Others** | | 9.476 | 9.719 | 4.158 |
| <hr/> | | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Total | | 34.279 | 32.441 | 11.846 |
| <hr/> | | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |

@ As worked out in Sixth Plan Document.

@@ As worked out in the Mid-term Appraisal.

* Including Forestry, logging and fishing.

** Include Trade, Storage and Warehousing, banking and insurance, real estate and ownership of dwellings, other services and employment generation in IRDP and NREP.

**Conversion of Brackish Water into
Potable Water**

: kish water into sweet potable water;

(b) if so, the outcome of experiment;

(c) whether other experiments are proposed to be made in other places to convert brackish water into sweet potable water; and

(d) the details thereof?

2337. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether experiments have been made in the water desalination plant, Bhaleri, Rajasthan for converting brac-

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEPARTMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A solar-still plant to supply potable water to rural community utilising local brackish water source was designed and installed at Bhaleri Village in Rajasthan State. It has a capacity of 8,000 1/day. The performance of the plant is satisfactory. The plant is now being operated by Public Health Engineering Division of the Government of Rajasthan.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) By the use of solar-still the plants to supply potable water have been installed at—

- (i) Awania, Gujarat State; Capacity 5,000 1/day.
- (ii) Chhachi Village, Gujarat State.
- (iii) Churu Village, Rajasthan State 8,000 1/day.
- (iv) Narayan Sarovar, Kutch, 3,000 1/day (it is in progress, feed water supply is not available, this problem is being tackled).

The experiments to supply potable water to rural community are also being carried out by Reverse osmosis (RO) and Electro-dialysis processes. One RO Plant of 1,000 1/day capacity was operated for 12,000 hrs. round the clock without any replacement of the membrane and worked satisfactorily. Another plant of the same capacity was set up at Arnej for Gujarat Agricultural University and was operated for two years supplying potable water from brackish well water 6,000 ppm salinity.

A reverse osmosis mobile unit of capacity of 10,000 1/day was completed and demonstrated in villages in Gujarat State. The design and develop-

ment of large size spiral module to increase the capacity and fabricate a plant of 50,000 1/day is in progress.

Experiments have been carried out on an Electro-dialysis plant designed and fabricated to provide potable water at Bhavnagar at CSMCRI Colony. The commissioning and operation of a continuous production unit improvement in design and instrumentation of ED desalination plant is planned.

Retrenchment of Employees of Directorate of Census, Bihar

2338. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any provision has been made to absorb the one thousand employees who have been working in the Directorate of Census, Bihar for the last two years and are to be retrenched recently;

(b) if so, the details of those provisions;

(c) whether it is a fact that most of the employees working in the Directorate of Census in many States have been absorbed by State Government and Central Government; and

(d) if so, State-wise details of the left out members ?

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

(a) and (b) The temporary census employees who have been employed for the editing and coding of the census schedules were recruited on the clear understanding that their services was purely temporary and on completion of the work for which they were recruited, they would be retrenched. However, on powerly humanitarian considerations, Government are considering how best these employees when retrenched can be rehabilitated. As a first step the

Ministries/Departments of the Government of India as well as the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been requested to assist in reemployment of these retrenched census employees. These employees have also been made eligible for the following concessions:

- (i) relaxation in upper age limit to the extent of period of service rendered by them in the census organisation plus three years for recruitment to the posts by direct recruitment otherwise than through an open competitive examination;
- (ii) entitlements to Priority III for alternative employment through the Employment Exchanges;
- (iii) eligibility to appear in the examinations conducted by the Staff Selection Commission for the Railway Service Commission for recruitment to Group 'C' posts till the end of 1983 even if they have crossed maximum age limit prescribed for recruitment to various posts provided they were within the age limit prescribed for examinations conducted by the Staff Selection Commission and Railway Service Commission at the time of their initial recruitment in the census organisation and only if they are otherwise to compete in these examinations on the basis of educational and other qualifications prescribed in the rules for recruitment to the posts in question;
- (iv) eligibility to apply for recruitment to vacancies advertised by various recruitment authorities without their having to be sponsored through the respective employment exchanges even though they might have got themselves registered with

the Employment Exchanges for the purpose of availing themselves of the concession of priority. III.

The aforesaid concessions have been made available to these employees provided;

- (i) they were recruited initially through Employment exchanges;
- (ii) they have put in not less than six months of continuous service;
- (iii) their discharge from service is due to reduction in establishment, i.e. closure of these offices after the work for which these were opened is over.

(c) and (d) Recruitment to posts in various Government offices is made by large number of employing authorities at different levels through varied sources and channels at different time and there is no centralised agency from which this information is available.

Policy for Domestic Manufacture of V.C.R. and V.C.P.

2339. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) the policy for domestic manufacturing of VCR's and VCP's along with particulars of domestic firms engaged assembly/marketing of these items;
- (b) the policy of import of components/kits for manufacture of such videos and the firmwise licences issued during last two years along with value thereof;
- (c) the rate of excise and local taxes on such videos and whether the tariff is high enough to protect growth of domestic industry; and

(d) the particulars of firms assembling/producing Vedio cassettes in India and details of import licences cleared in last two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) As per the present policy, no new approvals for VCRs/VCPs are being given. The production of the units which are in production in the organised and small scale sectors are given in the statement attached.

(b) Import of components is governed as approved by Government. As regards the details of firmwise licences issued during the last two years along-with value thereof; the information is being collected.

(c) (i) The excise duty on indi-

genous videos is 25%+5% surcharge excluding local taxes (local taxes vary depending upon rates prevailing in each state).

(ii) Import of videos on a commercial basis is not permitted.

(iii) Government has given further fiscal concessions to local industry by way of reduction in customs and excise duties. The local industry by way of reduction in customs and excise duties. The local industry is in a more competitive position now. It is expected that prices of local videos will come down further in future.

(d) The information is being collected.

Statement

List of Units in Production for VCRs with Colour Monitors II Phase Clearance Records

Organised Sector

1. M/s. BPL (India) Ltd., Palghat.

Small Scale Sector

1. M/s. Micron Electronics, 28, New Rohtak Road, New Delhi
2. M/s. Televista Electronics (P) Ltd., 239, Okhla Industrial Area, New Delhi-20.
3. M/s. Alqim Tapes, K-14, Green Park Extension, New Delhi-16.
4. M/s. Punjstar Standard Electronics Ltd., A12, Phase VI, SAS Nagar (Mohali) Punjab.
5. M/s. Polestar Standard Electronic (P) Ltd., 9B, Govt. Industrial Estate, Kandivilli (West), Bombay-67.
6. M/s. Monica Electronics (P) Ltd., 87 DGIDC Okhla Ph. II, New Delhi-20.
7. M/s. Micc Electronics, 13-A Nand Bhawan, Mahakali Kaves Road, Andheri (East), Bombay-93.

8. M/s. Krison Electronics Systems (P) Ltd., N-2, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
9. M/s. Jupiter Radios (Regd). 46, Okhla Industrial Estate-II New Delhi-20 (both Delhi and Punjab units).
10. M/s. Beltek Electronics (P) Ltd., A-8 Naraina Industrial Area-I, New Delhi.
11. Mohit Electronics (P) Ltd., D-47, Naraina Vihar, N. Delhi-10.
12. Disco Electronics, A-83, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase II. New Delhi-20.
13. M/s. Video Electronics (P) Ltd., 4219-22/21, Daya Nand Marg, Daryaganj, New Delhi-6.
14. Television & Components (P) Ltd. GIDC Naroda, Ahmedabad.
15. M/s. Acharya Electronics Ltd., D-13/4, Okhla Industrial Area-II, New Delhi-20.
16. M/s. Canon Electronics (P) Ltd., Industrial Estate, Wazirpur, New Delhi-52.
17. Electronics Consortium (P) Ltd., D-13/4, Okhla Industrial Area-II, New Delhi-20.
18. M/s. Gatolia Electronics (P) Ltd., Sahibabad.
19. Rishi Electronics Ltd., Okhla Industrial Area, New Delhi-20.

Report on Energy Conservation

2340. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have realised the necessity to think in terms of early installation of energy efficient equipment, taking advantage of the specific incentives for energy saving system and devices ;

(b) whether Government have also considered the urgency of exploring the scope for conservation, even in low energy intensive industries like food processing, machines tool and brick-making, besides high energy intensive industries like steel, aluminium, paper, fertilisers, cement and petro-chemicals ; and

(c) whether any committee was appointed to look into all these details and if so, the details regarding its recommendations and reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) The Government are fully aware of the necessity for early installation of energy efficient equipment wherever required. The need for exploring the scope for conservation in low energy intensive industries has also been receiving the attention of the Government. An Inter-Ministerial Working Group on Utilisation & Conservation of energy set up under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Heavy Industry to study various aspect of energy conservation in industries, submitted its report to the Government on 29.11.1983.

2. The salient features are :—

(i) An investment of Rs. 3600 crores for implementing energy conservation measures in the industrial sectors would lead to an annual saving of Rs. 1925 crores. The Total investment for creating equivalent energy capacity would be around Rs. 5700 crores.

Taking into account the transport and agricultural sectors as well, an investment of Rs. 5140 crores in energy conservation schemes can save a capital expenditure of 7980 crores on capacity build-up in the energy supplying sector, besides improving the operations of the consuming sector by avoiding a recurring annual energy bill of Rs. 3100 crores. Short term, medium term and long term measures with corresponding investments and savings have also been indicated;

(ii) Suitable recommendations have been made for installation of heat recovery systems, energy audit services, R & D, conservation cells and consultancy organisations etc.

(iii) Good house-keeping measures, such as, tuning of combustion equipment, avoiding leakages, better insulation, proper maintenance, optimum use of capacity, etc., go a long way in reducing energy consumption levels;

(iv) The report emphasises the need for accepting co-generation as a standard practice for optimising the use of fuel for process heat and power generation;

(v) In the transport sector, the need is indicated for upgrading driving skills and maintenance practices, improving vehicle designs and instituting fuel efficiency standards, alongwith the traditional recommendations, such as abolishing of octroi check posts, energy optimisation in railway transport and optimising inter-model mix of transport;

(vi) In the agricultural sector, the

need is indicated for rectifying the defects in the pumping systems, such as, high resistance foot valves, pipe-line configurations, matching of pumps and prime movers etc. Organisational arrangement for undertaking appropriate programme has also been recommended;

(vii) The need for mass education programme for the farmers and mandatory standards for pumping systems has been recommended;

(viii) Financing energy conservation investments would require preferential treatment. It would be necessary to set apart separate budgets for energy conservation.

3. The Group has also recommended creation of an Apex level Steering Group which will initiate, coordinate and monitor the progress and implementation of various conservation measures. In addition, the Group has suggested the creation of revolving fund to be expanded by around Rs. 100 crores every year, over a span of 10 years through levy of an energy conservation cess on industrial consumption of petroleum products, coal and electricity.

The report of the Group is receiving the attention of the Government.

Industrial seminars held at Darbhanga and Madhubani

2341. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether intensive industrial seminar for the district of Darbhanga and Madhubani was held at Darbhanga on 3 to 6 October, last;

(b) if so, details thereabout and concrete result thereof;

(c) which of the leading officers of the Industries Department of two districts and Union Government's were not present during the seminar and the reasons for absence;

(d) which of the specific industries particularly those for self-employed productive endeavour have been financed and otherwise helped to start by the District Industries Centres of the two districts respectively; and

(e) the specific steps being taken to encourage and help self-employed productive endeavours in Bihar including the above two districts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. The seminar discussed the National Small Industries Corporation's intensive Campaign for supply of machinery on hire purchase basis valued at Rs. 18.67 lakhs were received at the seminar.

General Manager, District Industries Centre, Madhubani could not attend the seminar due to pre-occupation. An officer of rank of Senior Manager and two Industrial Extension Officers took part on behalf of District Industries Centre, Madhubani.

Entrepreneurs are to be supplied machinery on hire purchase basis through National Small Industries Corporation for saw milling, oil milling, printing and Engineering works Under the self-employment scheme, in the first phase, educated unemployed are to get employment. For this applications are being received and are in the process of scrutiny.

Retention of I.P.S officers in Central Services after completion of Tenure

2342. SHRI BALAKRISHNA WASNIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain

officers belonging to Indian Police Service : have been retained in the Central Government service within CISF, BPRD, CBI etc. much beyond their stipulated tenure of five years in Central Government as applicable to the level of Joint Secretaries to Government in the pay-scale of Rs. 2500/- to Rs. 2700/-.

(b) whether in view of their retention beyond five years in Central Service, much discontent is growing in the minds of those IPS Officers serving now in respective State Governments who are also entitled to serve the Central Government as well; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof including the number of such officers in Central Service who have since completed five years tenure and the action being proposed to be taken for their reversion to States ?

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

(a) to (c) Under the existing instructions, no tenure period has been laid down for IPS officers of the rank of IG and above (Rs. 2500-2750 -) on deputation basis to Central Police Organisations; such as there is no question of overstaying at the Centre or cause for any discontentment. Four Inspector General in Central Police Organisations such as BPRD, CBI, CISF and CRPF have occupied the post for over five years at the Centre, but there is at present no proposal to revert them to their parent Cadres.

Import of Second hand Machinery

2343. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU : Will the Minister of INDUS-TRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications by various companies pending with the Capital Goods Committee for importing second hand machinery, as on 30 October, 1983; and

(b) the particulars of the companies permitted to import such machinery after 1 January, 1983 and the total cost involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Necessary information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House shortly.

Pollution of Himalayas due to the Activities organised by Mountaineers and Trekkers

2344. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the activities organised by the Mountaineers and trekkers a large quantity of trash, garbage and waste material are left behind in the Himalayas creating pollution, and other problems;

(c) whether the Indian Mountaineering Foundation has prepared a plan to aid the Himalayas from pollution; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) The Indian Mountaineering Foundation has taken the following measures to control pollutions in the Himalayas :—

(i) Leaders of expeditions are required to give a written undertaking of the effect that they shall not damage or destroy any vegetation or burn or allowed to be burnt any juniper or other plants in the areas they visit, that they would carry adequate supply of kerosene or other fuel and ensure that the porters accom-

panying them also observe the same conditions, that they shall keep the camp sites clean and bury or burn all the rubbish. The Liaison Officers are asked to ensure compliance of these instructions ;

- (ii) The State Governments have been approached to take punitive action against defaulters specially the poachers, graziers and other trespassers and to black list tourist agencies which do not take adequate care to avoid and prevent pollution ;
- (iii) Help is offered to the Indian Expeditions to plant saplings in the areas they visit ;
- (iv) Grants are given to organisations engaged in scientific work for the regeneration of plant life and replenishment in the degraded areas ;
- (v) A booklet "While in the Himalaya—Do's and Don'ts" containing an appeal to the members of the expeditions to help keep the Himalayas clean is given to all expeditions ;
- (vi) Lectures are arranged through the training institutions to educate the trainees and others about mountain environment and ecology and the value of flora and fauna.

The Indian Mountaineering Foundation fully supported the move to stop mountaineering and trekking expeditions going to the mountains inside the Nanda Devi Sanctuary and the areas has since been closed for a period of 5 years.

जिन घटनियों की भूमि उद्योगों
के लिए अधिगृहीत की गई है
उनके परिवारों को रोजगार

2345. श्री विलास मुत्तेस्वारः इस्या

उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार ने उन व्यक्तियों को, जिनकी भूमि सरकारी अथवा गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत उद्योग स्थापित करने हेतु अधिगृहीत की गई है, के प्रभावित परिवार परिवारों को प्राप्तिकता के आधार पर रोजगार देने के लिए कोई मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत निर्धारित किये हैं अथवा आदेश जारी किए हैं;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इस संबंध में कब तक आदेश जारी करने का सरकार का विचार है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उन प्रभावित परिवारों के सदस्यों को, जिनकी भूमि महाराष्ट्र के भंडारा जिले में अशोक लीलेंड द्वारा उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए अधिगृहीत की गई थी, उस उद्योग में रोजगार दिया गया;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इससे प्रभावित परिवारों की संख्या कितनी है और कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिया गया है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में रज्यमंत्री (श्री एस. एम. छण्डन) : (क) और (ख) लोक सभा पटल पर दिनांक 14-4-1961 को रखे गए सरकारी क्षेत्र की परियोजनाओं में भर्ती नीति संबंधी टिप्पणी में अन्य बातों के साथ साथ यह भी व्यवस्था की गई है कि निम्न वेतनमानों में तथा अंकुशल कामगारों के पदों पर भर्ती हेतु परियोजना के लिये छांटे गए क्षेत्रों का अभियर्हण करके वहाँ से हटाए व्यक्तियों, विशेष रूप से अनसूचित और अनुसूचित जनजातियों (वर्षात आदि-

वासियों) के उम्मीदवारों को रोजगार में अधिमान देने के लिए हर संघव प्रयास किया जाना चाहिए।

(ख) निजी क्षेत्रों के उद्योगों के लिए आवश्यक होने पर भूमि का अभियर्हण उस राज्य सरकार की स्वीकृति से जिसमें उपक्रम स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है। भूमि अभियर्हण अधिनियमों के अन्तर्गत भूमि अभिगृहीत की जाती है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के बारे में ऐसे कोई भी निदेश जारी नहीं किए हैं।

(ग) से (ड) तक केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निजी क्षेत्र के औद्योगिक उपक्रमों के बारे में इस प्रकार की कोई जानकारी संकलित नहीं की जाती अतः अशोक लीलेंड द्वारा स्थापित उद्योगों के बारे में कोई भी सूचना नप्रलब्ध नहीं है।

CBI Probe to Unearth LTC Racket

2346. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI NIHAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any searches have been conducted by CBI to unearth the LTC rackets in certain parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of travelling agents who have been arrested or detained in this regard; and

(d) the number of persons involved for false LTC claims during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) During the period from

January, 1981 to October, 1983, 17 searches have been conducted by the CBI to unearth the LTC rackets in various parts of the country.

(c) Two.

(d) During the period from January, 1981 to October, 1983, 189 public servants were found involved in various cases of false LTC claims investigated by the CBI.

National Equity Fund for Small Scale Industries

2347. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to constitute a special National Equity Fund for the exclusive development of small scale and village industries in tune with plan targets ; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the guidelines, composition and functions as well as the time likely to be taken regarding the submission of the report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

1982-83 के दौरान 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत हुई प्रगति

2348. श्री सत्यनारायण जडिला, क्या योजना मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980-81 को आधार वर्ष मानते हुए वर्ष 1982-83 तक 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत हुई प्रगति का वर्ष-वार और सूत्रवार ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ख) 1983-84 के लिए क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ?

योजना मन्त्री (श्री एस०बी० चक्रवाण) : (क) और (ख) 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम की घोषणा 14-1-82 को की गई थी और इसका कार्यान्वयन 1982-83 की वार्षिक योजना के अन्तर्गत आरम्भ किया गया। 1982-83 के दौरान उपलब्धियां और 1983-84 के लक्ष्यों का सूत्रवार विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

1982-83 के दौरान अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम का निष्पादन और 1983-84 का लक्ष्य

| सूत्र संख्या | मूलिट | 1982-83 उपलब्धियां | 1983-84 लक्ष्य |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. सिन्हाई संभावित | हजार हैक्टेयर | 2340 | 2370 |
| 2. उत्पादन : | | | |
| (1) तिलहन | हजार टन | 1190 | 1300 |
| (2) दालें | बही | 1180 | 1250 |

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|--|----------------------------|--------|---------|
| 3. (क) एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम | हजार परिवार | 3260 | 3053.85 |
| (ख) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम | लाख श्रम दिवस | 3378 | 3215.53 |
| 4. वेशी भूमि | हजार एकड़ | 255 | 284.2 |
| 6. बंधुआ मजदूर | संख्या | 36019 | 28804 |
| 7. (क) अनुसूचित जाति | परिवार संख्या (लाख में) | 21.25 | 24.98 |
| (ख) अनुसूचित जनजाति | परिवार वही | 5.20 | 7.63 |
| 8. पेय जल | गांवों की संख्या | 54526 | 48846 |
| 9 (क) आवास स्थल | संख्या (लाख में) | 10.07 | 8.74 |
| (ख) निर्माण सहायता | वही | 3.77 | 5.56 |
| 10. (क) गन्दी अस्थियों में सुधार | हजार अयक्ति | 17.17 | 21.20 |
| (ख) आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमज़ोर वर्गों के लिए आवास | संख्या | 145000 | 405000 |
| 11. (क) बिजली लगाए गए गांव | संख्या | 23572 | 23631 |
| (ख) बिजली चालित पंपसंस्ट | संख्या (लाख में) | 3.02 | 3.68 |
| 12. (क) वृक्षा रोपण | करोड़ | 211.71 | 225.00 |
| (ख) बायो गेस संयंत्र | संख्या | 57800 | 79000 |
| 13. नसबंदी | संख्या (लाख में) | 39.81 | 59.00 |
| 14. (क) प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र | संख्या | 188 | 403 |
| (ख) उप-केन्द्र | संख्या | 7668 | 9010 |
| 15. एकीकृत सामुदायिक विकास स्कीम खंड | संख्या | 320 | 200 |

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|---------------------------|-------------------|--------|------|
| 16. (क) प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा | संख्या (हजार में) | 4070 | 4702 |
| (ख) प्रोड साक्षरता | वही | 4027 | 5157 |
| 17. उचित दर दुकान | संख्या | 14199 | — |
| 18. ग्राम लघु उद्योग | संख्या | 148981 | — |

Directors' quota for allotment by
Lohia Machines Ltd of Scooters

2349. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any guidelines have been issued by his Ministry to the Lohia Machines Ltd. for the allotment of scooters against 5 per cent discretionary quota of Directors; if so, the details and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether one of the well-established principles behind this allotment is sales promotion aspect;

(c) if so, whether this will be mainly issued to the dealers or others also; if so, who are they;

(d) whether Government would consider the desirable of preventing the issue of such Scooters from Directors' quota to Government officials and their kith and kin to presume the integrity and honesty of services; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) Since there is no Government control on sale and distribution of automobiles including scooters. Government have not issued any guidelines on allotment of scooters against manufacturers discretionary quota.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) M/s. Lohia Machines Ltd. propose to allot scooters from the discretionary quota to their employees and associates in accordance with company's welfare and promotion policies.

(d) Existing rules governing the conduct of Government servants place certain restrictions in such cases.

(e) Does not arise.

Promotion to Grade IV of Indian Statistical Service

2350. SHRI G. S. REDDI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that only those persons who are either holding a feeder post or had been on a feeder post after completing four years of regular service in the scale of Rs. 550-900 or Rs. 650-1200 are eligible for promotion to Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service.

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are some persons in the select list of 63 persons of Grade IV of ISS drawn on the recommendations of the Departmental Promotion Committee in November, 1983 who were neither feeder post-holders nor had a lien on feeder posts;

(c) whether some of these persons have voluntarily given up their lien earlier for confirmation in the higher

non-recognised feeder posts for inclusion in the above grade; and

(d) if so, the persons for including them in the select list in violation of the service Rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Officers who are holding feeder posts in statistical discipline or held lien in such posts on the crucial date and who have completed four years of regular service in such feeder posts are eligible for consideration for promotion to Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में डोलो-
माइट परियोजना की स्थापना

2351. श्री लक्ष्मण कर्मा : क्या इस्पात और जान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में डोलोमाइट परियोजना स्थापित करने के लिए वहाँ कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में सरकार ने इया निर्णय लिया है और यदि कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया है तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस परियोजना को बस्तर जिले से बाहर किसी अन्य स्थान पर स्थापित करने का है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस पिछड़े जिले में कोई अन्य परियोजना स्थापित करने पर विचार कर रहा है ?

इस्पात और जान मंत्रालय के राज्य

मंत्री (श्री एन० के० ज० साल्वे) : (क)
(ग) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Safeguards to Public Servants to Appeal against Disciplinary Authority

2352. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that under the statutory rules, safeguards have been provided to the public servants to appeal against the orders of the disciplinary authority or submit memorial to the President of India ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether the disciplinary authority is required to answer back the petition/appeal giving good reasons where the request is not acceded to and the details of the authority that can reply ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) Under the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965 the Central Government servants have been given statutory safeguards to appeal against an order of the disciplinary authority or, as the case may be submit an application for revision of an order of the disciplinary authority—*vide* rules 23 to 29 of those Rules.

Separate instructions also exist regarding the submission, receipt and transmission of petitions addressed to the President in respect of matters arising out of Civil Employment under the Government or the termination of such employment.

(c) The order made or issued by the appellate/revising authority should be a speaking order. It is required to be served in person on the Government

servant concerned or communicated to him by registered post, and such order is required to be given effect to by the authority which made the order appealed against/revised—*vide* rules 28 and 30 of the aforesaid Rules. As regards memorial to the President; the prescribed authority can withhold the petition but the reasons therefor are required to be communicated to the petitioner.

Setting up Atomic Power Plant at Oodangulam, Tirunelveli

2353. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Tamilnadu Government have requested the Central Government to set up Atomic Power Plant at Oodangulam in Tirunelveli District ; and

(b) if so, action taken by Government on it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Inclusion of SC/ST in List of Section Officers' Grade Limited Departmental Examination, 1982

2354. SHRI BHEEKHA BHAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether names of some of the Scheduled Castes candidates whose names have already been included in the Select List of Section Officers (Seniority quota) 1981 have again been included in the list of successful candidates of Section Officers Grade Limited Departmental Examination, 1982 ;

(b) whether Department of Personnel and administrative Reforms propose

to bring out a supplementary list of Section Officers Grade Limited Departmental examination, 1982 ;

(c) if so, whether allocation of all the candidates including supplementary list will be made simultaneously ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(c) and (d) Select List for Section Officers' Grade (Examination Quota) 1982 containing names of 117 officers who qualified in the Section Officers' Grade Limited Departmental Competitive Examination, 1982 has already been issued. A supplementary list in replacement of the Officers who were included in the Select List (Seniority Quota), 1981 will be issued on receipt of the relevant information from the UPSC.

पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों का विकास

2355. श्री राम साल राही : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिए रोजगार के पर्याप्त अवसरों की अनुपलब्धता, कुटीर उद्योग के अभाव, शिक्षा के उचित प्रबन्धों की कमी और वहां पर ऊर्जा के वैकल्पिक स्रोतों के न होने के कारण पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में पेड़ काटे जाते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं अथवा किए जाने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि ऐसे कोई कदम उठाए जाने का विचार नहीं है, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० शी० चक्रवाहन) : (क) रोजगार के पर्याप्त अवसरों की कमी, कुटीर उद्योगों के अभाव, शिक्षा के उचित प्रबन्धों की कमी जैसे उपादानों से पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में पेड़ काटने को संबंध करना कठिन है। पहाड़ी क्षेत्र उपयोजनाओं के अंतर्गत भी रोजगार के अवसरों पर काफी बल दिया जा रहा है। उपयोजनाओं के अंतर्गत शिक्षा के विकास पर भी काफी ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। तथापि, ऊर्जा के वैकल्पिक स्रोतों की कमी पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में पेड़ काटने के लिए कुछ हद तक जिम्मेदार हो सकती है।

(ख) वायो-गंस, सौर और वायु ऊर्जा, जल-विद्युत आदि जैसे ऊर्जा के वैकल्पिक स्रोतों के उपयोग और विकास पर अत्यधिक बल दिया जा रहा है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Declaration of Shree Narayana Guru Deva Jayanti and Samadhi Days as Holidays in Central Government Offices in Kerala

2356. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala have requested recently Government of India to re-examine and declare the Shree Narayana Guru Deva Jayanti and Samadhi days as holidays for Central Government Offices and Undertakings in Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the details of the request and the action taken by the Government of India on the request ?

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

(b) The State Government have been informed that it is not possible to include Shree Narayan Guru Deva Jayanti day and Samadhi day in the list of closed holidays for Central Government offices in Kerala and that these occasions can be included in the list of Restricted Holidays if the Central Government Employees' Welfare Co-ordination Committees in Kerala so desire.

Release of Book "Morarji Papers"

2357. SHRI R. L. BHATIA :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen some extracts from Arun Gandhi's yet to be released book titled "Morarji Papers" appearing in the Press recently ;

(b) if so, whether any investigation had been made how the official correspondence exchanged between the former Prime Minister and President, which was of a confidential nature, found its way into the press and public ; and

(c) the outcome thereof and what preventive measures have been or are being taken to prevent the leakage of such state papers ?

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

(a) to (c) Government's attention had been drawn to reports appearing in the August, 1983 issue of the 'Imprint' magazine and in some news-papers purporting to be the correspondence exchanged between the former President Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy and the former Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai. Attention of both Shri Reddy and Shri Desai was drawn to reports of disclosures of the correspondence.

Shri Desai has informed that Shri Arun Gandhi who is writing the history of what happened in 1977-79 was shown by him the papers as source material for the publication. Shri Desai has also stated that he had not given Shri Arun Gandhi permission to publish these letters or quote them extensively in his book and that Shri Gandhi published these letters without taking his permission and has also expressed regret publicly for doing so.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy has stated that since Arun Gandhi has accepted that the leakage has occurred through him and apologised to Shri Desai, no further clarification is necessary. The matter has been examined by Government and it has been decided that further action may not be necessary.

It may be mentioned that instructions already exist in regard to the procedure to be followed for maintenance of records in the personal offices of Ministers and also for the transfer of such records when the Ministers demit offices.

Indian Born Scientists Settled Abroad

2358. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the number of Indian-born scientists/engineers/doctors and technologists who have settled in different parts of the world ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : No precise information is available as to the number of scientists, engineers, doctors and technologists who are at present working in other countries or who are settled there. However, according to an estimate the number of such science and technology personnel would exceed 30,000 in U.S.A. A considerably smaller number of such personnel are working in U.K. and F.R.G.

Time Bound Programme to End Practice of Carrying Night Soil on Head

2359. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any time bound programme has been chalked out to end the practice of carrying night soil on head by scavengers ; and

(b) if not, how long will it take Government to chalk out a time bound programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) The Government of India is fully conscious of the problem. There is no doubt that this is a disgrace and it should be eradicated as early as possible. Every possible effort is being made for its eradication.

Quarterly Progress Report on 20 Point Programme

2360. SHRI A.K. BALAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have instructed the States to submit the quarterly Progress Report on implementation of the 20 Point Programme ; and

(b) if so, the response of the States ?

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

(b) All the States are submitting their Quaterly Progress Reports on the relevant points to the concerned Ministries.

Expenditure on O.T.A. to Staff of Union Ministers

2361. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the monthly expenditure of each member of the Union Council of Ministers by way of overtime allowance paid to his staff (both entitled/additionally sanctioned and given by internal arrangement) for the years 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 upto date;

(b) for how many days the Minister was actually away on tour in each month for the above period; and

(c) whether the members of the personnel staff of the Ministers drew full overtime (i.e. 50 per cent or 33 per cent as the case may be) during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c) Since the powers for grant of the overtime allowance to the staff in the various Ministries and Departments, have been delegated to the concerned authorities in such Ministries, no centralised information regarding the expenditure incurred in this regard or its details are available centrally.

Survey of Wild Life

2362. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|------------------------------|
| Indian Lion | — | 205 |
| Tiger | — | 3015 |
| Indian Rhinoceros | — | 1200 (app) |
| Indian Elephant | — | 15000 (app) |
| Brow Antlered Deer | — | 30 |
| Hangul (Kashmir Stag) | — | 482 (Dachigam National Park) |
| Black Necked Crane | — | 17 (Ladakh) |

(c) A statement is attached.

(d) The total outlay under various Centrally sponsored and Central Sector schemes on wildlife conservation in the Sixth Five-Year Plan is Rs. 1,244.00

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to make a survey of various species of Wild Life in various States of the country particularly in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the concrete steps being taken by Central Government for the preservation and promotion of wild life in the country; and

(d) the funds allocated for the same for each State during the next 3 years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) and (b) No country-wide census of all wild life in the country has been conducted so far. However, some States carry out periodic surveys in national parks and sanctuaries. The population figures of some of the endangered/threatened species of Indian wildlife are as follows:

lakhs. This includes schemes for assisting development of National Parks, Sanctuaries, Tiger Reserves and zoos in the country as well as for organising exhibitions on wildlife in the States.

Assistance is provided to the States on the basis of specific proposals received from them under each of these schemes from year to year.

Some of the important measures taken in recent years for wildlife conservation are as follows :

Statement

1. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, which is now applicable throughout the country provides legal protection to India's wildlife from hunting and trade. The Act is now applicable throughout the country except in Jammu & Kashmir Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1978 based largely on the Central Act.

2. The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 prohibits the diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes without the prior approval of Central Government, thus affording protection to the forests which are the natural habitat of wildlife in India.

3. A network of 47 National Parks and 210 Sanctuaries covering about 90,000 sq kms has been established throughout the country.

4. A National Wildlife Action Plan has been recently adopted. It provided for specific programme to be undertaken for conservation of wildlife species and their habitats as well as for enlisting public support to the cause in collaboration with voluntary organisation.

5. For creating public awareness as well as for enlisting people's support for wildlife conservation specific measures have been recommended by a task force set up by the Indian Board for Wild Life (IBWL) on which further action is being initiated in collaboration with concerned departments and agencies.

6. Financial outlays for Central Sector and Centrally sponsored scheme on wildlife conservation have been stepped up from Rs. 604.00 lakhs in

the Five-Year Plan (1974-79) to Rs. 1,244.00 lakhs in the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85).

7. Special status surveys are being conducted for some of the endangered species and conservation measures being taken specially to ensure their survival and growth in the wild. Emphasis is also being given to zoo management and captive breeding for endangered species.

8. Project Tiger which has 11 Tiger Reserves in 10 States has been further enlarged to cover 15 reserves with the addition of 4 new reserves.

9. Export-Import Policy for wildlife and products thereof, has been made more stringent.

10. The State Government are being advised from time to time to give special attention to wildlife conservation more particularly with regard to strengthening of the wildlife wings, proper enforcement of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, and for enlisting public help and support for Wildlife conservation.

Allotment of More Cement For Cyclone Affected People in Andhra Pradesh

2363. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI ; Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Andhra Pradesh Government have requested the Centre to allot more cement for the cyclone affected people ;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the request ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested for additional allocation of levy cement

for meeting requirement of flood, drought and cyclone relief works in the State. Following additional ad-hoc

allocations of cement to that State of Andhra Pradesh have been made in the last one year.

| Period | Ad-hoc allocation made (Tonnes) | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Quarter IV/82 (October-December) | 10,000 |) For cyclone and) |
| Quarter I/83 (January-March) | 20,000 |) drought affected) areas. |
| Quarter IV/83 (October-December) | 5,000 | For flood affected areas. |

मग विहारों में रखे गए कस्तुरी मग

2364. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मृग विहारों में रखे गए कस्तूरी मृगों की संख्या कितनी है और वे मृग विहार कहां पर स्थित हैं;

(ख) क्या कस्तूरी मृगों को मृग बिहारों में रखे जाने के बाद उनकी संख्या में अपेक्षित सीमा तक बढ़ि है :

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का इस पश्च को मृग विहारों में रखने की नीति को बदलने का विचार है जो प्रकृति में निर्दन्द घमना बहुत पसन्द करता है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके कारण क्या

पर्यावरण विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री दिग्गजय सिंह) : (क) और (ख) कस्तूरी मृग नियन्त्रित राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों और अभयारण्यों में पाए जाते हैं :—

1. जन्म और कालीर

चूमनाई अभयारण्य, दचिगम राष्ट्रीय
उद्यान, राज परियन उभयारण्य

2. हिमाचल प्रदेश

गमयुन-सिया बेहनी अभयारण्य कगनी अभयारण्य

३

३
रोहला अभयारण्य

सच्चतन नासा अभयारण्य

शिल्पार्थी देवी अम्बियारच्य

तान्त्रा अध्यारण्य

દાસ્તા અસ્થારા

3. सिद्धान्त

संग्रहीत जोगा राष्ट्रीय विद्यालय

४ राजा योग

केदारनाथ अभ्यारण्य

अभी तक सभी अभ्यारण्यों और रास्ते
द्वीय पाकों में कस्तूरी मृगों की संख्या
की गणना नहीं की गई है। तथापि
कस्तूरी मृग को वन्य प्राणी (संरक्षण)

अधिनियम, 1972 की अनुसूची 1 में सम्मिलित करके लिकार और व्यापारिक लोपण से पूर्ण कानूनी संरक्षण प्रदान किया गया है। उसके अतिरिक्त, राष्ट्रीय पार्कों और वस्त्रारण्यों में किसी भी प्रकार के लिकार बेसने की अनुमति नहीं है।

(ग) तथा (घ) अभ्यारण्य और राष्ट्रीय पार्क वन्य पशुओं के प्राकृतिक आवास हैं और पशुओं के लिए एक संरक्षित वन्य बातावरण में रहने के लिए पूर्ण संरक्षण प्रदान की जाती है। वास्तव में, यह वन्य प्राणियों के प्राकृतिक आवास हैं जो अभ्यारण्यों और राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों के रूप में बनाए जाते हैं।

Increase in Prices of Bata Shoes

2365. DR. A.U. AZMI :

SHRI MANOHAR LAL
SAINI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bata Shoe Company has been in the habit of increasing the prices of their shoes even when the stock has already reached its show rooms and that too without amending the printed prices;

(b) if so, whether cognizance of the same has been taken, details thereof; and

(c) the safeguards taken to ensure that in future neither Bata Shoe company nor for that matter any other manufacturer increase the prices of those items which are already in the shops/godowns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Bata India Ltd. has informed that it is

not their practice to increase the prices of shoes already in stock which are duly stamped.

(c) There is no statutory control on the prices of shoes.

Manufacture of Electronic PABX Equipment With Foreign Collaboration

2366. SHRI PRTAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering for manufacturing electronic PABX equipment with foreign collaboration;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how many units shall be set up to manufacture these equipments and what shall be their installed capacity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Department of Electronics had invited offers from foreign companies for technology transfer and four companies submitted offers. These were evaluated by a Working Group consisting of officials from DOE, P & T and the concerned public sector manufacturing units. A Negotiating Committee has been set up to finalise the matter.

(c) Five units are to manufacture electronic PABX equipment and each unit has been approved a production capacity of 50,000 lines per year.

Development of North Eastern Region

2367. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to develop transport, communication, water and power in the North Eastern region; and

(b) whether it is proposed to augment outlay in the Sixth Plan to increase the pace of development in this region ; and

(c) the details in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c) The augmentation of outlays in the Sixth Plan would depend on the overall availability of resources. The State Government and Union Territory Administrations have been advised to make maximum possible effort to raise additional resources. On its part, the Central Government has allocated additional Central assistance to the States in the North Eastern region.

Workers Participation in Management of Steel Plants.

2368. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether some steel plants have taken steps for the effective system of workers participation in the management ;

(b) if so, which steel plants have taken steps in this regard ;

(c) whether Rourkela Steel Plant has taken any steps in this regard ; and

(d) if so, from when and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. All the SAIL steel plants, namely, Bhilai Steel Plants, Rourkela Steel Plants, Durgapur Steel Plant, Bokaro Steel Plant, IISCO, Alloy Steels Plant and Salem Steel Plant have taken a number of steps for workers participation in management. The Board of Directors of SAIL also has a representative of labour.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. In the Rourkela steel plant workers participation at different levels is secured through 92 Joint Committees. Rourkela steel plant started hot metal production in February 1959. Among the early joint committees was the Works Committee, constituted in 1962. This Committee has been making useful recommendations in the areas of welfare, safety and allied matters pertaining to the employees.

Two Canteen Managing Committees have contributed significantly to the improved functioning of the canteen, standardisation of the menu and introduction of new food items in the departmental canteens.

The Central Safety Committee and the 33 Departmental Safety Committees have been making useful recommendations for improving safety practices, safe working conditions and developing safety consciousness among the employees. This reflected in the three National Awards won by the Rourkela Steel Plant during the years 1980-81 for the longest accident-free-period and the lowest average accident frequency rate.

In 1969, a new grievance redress procedure was jointly evolved by the management and the recognised union based on experience from the then existing grievance procedure, which emanated from the Code of Discipline. The settlement rate of 97% bears out the successful and effective functioning of the grievance machinery consisting of one Central Grievance Committee and 10 Zonal Grievance Committees functioning in the plant and mines.

The scope of participative management at Rourkela Steel Plant was widened in 1972 with the setting up of 6 Departmental Production Committees and a Central.

Production Committee to cover matters of production and productivity. In view of the good results of the Production Committees, their number

was increased to 39 having a representation of 224 representatives of workers drawn from different departments. The success of participative management in the Rourkela steel plant has been acclaimed by the Orissa State Labour Advisory Board that has recommended that this model be emulated by other industries in the State.

Discovery of Coal Deposits in various States

2369. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Geological Survey of India has discovered a number of virgin coal deposits in various coal Producing States ; and

(b) if so, the details of the newly located deposits of coal and measures being taken for its exploitation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) (b) In the course of regional exploration, the Geological Survey of India has identified new coal-bearing areas in Dewanganj-Harinsingha sector of Trans Ajay Coalfield, Birbhum district, West Bengal and Hingir basin in Ib river coalfield and Knalo-Raijharan sector in Talcher coalfield in Orissa. Detailed exploration of the potential blocks in these areas would be taken up by the Department of Coal through Central Mine Planning and Design Institute in conjunction with Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, keeping in view the regionwise demand of coal for various plan period. The exploitation of the newly located deposits will depend on the techno-economic viability of the deposits.

Strengthening of Administration of Justice in Tribal Areas

2380. SHRI GIRIDHAR GO-MANGO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry had examined the recommendations of Dhebar Commission relating to Scheduled Areas (Tribal Districts) with regard to strengthening of administration of justice in this area for speedy disposal of cases ; and

(b) if so; the measures proposed for the smooth and speedy disposal of cases by various courts of the Tribal Districts of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar by the States Governments and his Ministry so far ?

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

(a) and (b) The information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the House later.

Committees for Training of Staff by CSIR

2371. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has set up three committees for training of staff, improvement in terms and conditions of service, respectively;

(b) whether the committees have started functioning ; and

(c) if so, when are their recommendations expected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONIC AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The Governing Body of CSIR has approved the constitution of a high powered Task Force with the following terms of references :—

Terms of Reference

(i) to study the organisational structure of CSIR, and its National Laboratories/Institu-

tes and suggest modifications therein for achievement of the goals, set.

(ii) to make recommendations for simplification and improvement of administrative and financial systems, procedures, rules and regulations.

(iii) to recommend a scheme wherein the talents and capabilities of personnel (all categories) can be fully developed and exploited and for this purpose, to examine the existing facilities for in-service training etc. with a view to augmenting them wherever necessary.

(iv) to recommend methods of work study and norms for determination of staff strength consistent with efficiency.

(v) to look into rules and regulations of the Society and its objectives with a view to finding out and recommending whether these need any change and whether new activities/functions should also be taken up or the existing ones strengthened.

(vi) to study the present delegation of powers and functions of Directors, Scientists and other functionaries in the National Laboratories/Institutes and to recommend the extent to which these could be further decentralised down the line from the CSIR Hqrs. to the National Laboratories/Institutes and within the National Laboratories/Institutes themselves.

(vii) to consider the need to adopt modern management techniques and aids like computers and other equipment with a view to accelerating the pace of work in the National Laboratories/Institutes.

(viii) to consider how to provide avenues to older scientists to go to the industries and/or universities and guide research so as to be useful there and thus to help make room for younger scientists in the National Laboratories/Institutes.

(ix) to lay stress on improving methods of working and bringing about changes like reducing Group D staff to the extent feasible, introduction of messenger system, providing tea trolleys for service of tea to staff at regular interval, etc.

(x) to make any other suggestions for the achievement of any of the above objectives.

(b) The constitution of the Task Force has been notified recently. No formal meeting has been held.

(c) The Task Force has been constituted initially for a period of one year. It may send its reports to CSIR periodically.

Gold Reserves in the Ramgiri Fields

2372. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the estimates of gold reserves in the Ramgiri fields and how much gold-bearing quartz can be produced annually from the mines ;

(b) whether the mining would be remunerative; and

(c) if so, the progress made in this direction so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) Geological Survey of India has estimated a reserve of 0.70 million tonnes of ore upto a depth of 300 metres in

Yeppamana mine of Ramgiri Gold Field. An additional potentiality of one million tonnes of ore in the Southern strike continuity of Yeppamana mine is also anticipated.

(b) According to Bharat Gold Mines Limited, the mineable reserves of Yeppamana mine is estimated at 0.57 million tonne with 4.69 grams per tonne. 75000 tonnes of gold bearing ore and about 300 kgs. of gold can be produced annually from Yeppamana mine.

(c) A gold mine is under development at Yeppamana in Anantpur district by Bharat Gold Mines Limited which is expected to go into production in 1984.

Policy to Reduce the Price of T. V. Sets

2373. SHRI UTTAM RAO PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to lower down the price of T.V. sets; and

(b) if so, the salient features of this policy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) Government has taken the following steps to reduce the costs of production of TV sets; reducing the excise duty on colour TV (CTV) sets not exceeding 51 cm screen size and on Black & White TV sets of screen size not exceeding 36 cms; reducing the customs duty on electronic sub-assemblies, components and raw materials; reducing the customs duty on capital goods. In addition, for the manufacture of CTV sets, the Industrial and Licensing Policy stipulates that no upper limits would be

imposed on the licensed capacity so as to enable entrepreneurs to secure economies of scale the maximum extent possible. Government expect that TV manufacturers would fully pass-on the reductions in production cost flowing from these measures to the consumer in terms of lower prices of TV sets.

Lowering of Upper Age Limit for Civil Service Examinations by U.P.S.C.

2374. PROF. P.J. KURIEN :

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

SHRI ANWAR AHMAD :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the U.P.S.C. has taken a decision to lower the upper age limit for the various Civil Service Examinations from 28 to 26 years, and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) The Government, in the light of past experience, the recommendations of the Union Public Service Commission and the National Training Conference on Training held in Mussorie in 1982 and in consultation with the State Governments, in so far as the All-India Services are concerned, have reduced the upper age limit to 26 years with usual relaxation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and such other categories as may be notified from time to time, from 1985 Examination at the Civil Services Examination, Indian Forest Service Examination and Indian Economic Service/Indian Statistical Service Examination, so that the candidates can be moulded according to the requirements of the Services concerned.

Looting of Minar Express Train

2376. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press report published in the Tribune dated 17th October, 1983 wherein it has been stated that passengers of Minar Express train running between Bombay-Hyderabad have been looted on the 16th October, 1983;

(b) if so, the estimated loss to the affected passengers; and

(c) whether Government have given any compensation to them and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) A News Item was published in the Tribune dated 17.10.1983 'Captioned' "Dacoits loot rail passengers". According to the information furnished by the Government of Maharashtra an offence was registered at V.T. Police Station *Vide* crime No. 218/83 under section 393, 397 I.P.C. read with section 25(a) Indian Arms Act. The loss of property consisting of cash, wrist watch and gold ornaments has been estimated at Rs. 16,000/- This dacoity has been

detected and five dacoits have been arrested. Property worth Rs. 9640/- consisting of cash, wrist watch and gold ornaments have been recovered from the dacoits. The victims have not been compensated either by State Government or the Railways. The Railways pay claims for compensations for loss, destruction, deterioration or non-delivery of canimals or goods booked for carriage by rail as per the provisions of the Indian Railways Act. No compensation is paid for the unbooked goods stolen or looted during rail journey.

Dacoities in Trains

2377. SHRI V.S VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of dacoities in running trains during the last three years with year-wise and Zonal-wise break-up ; and

(b) the steps taken to tackle this menace ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) Year-wise and Railway-wise number of incidents of dacoities in running trains during 1980, 1981 and 1982 and 1983 (upto September, 1983).

| S. No. | Railways | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 (Upto Sept. 83) |
|--------|-------------------|------|------|------|----------------------|
| 1. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Central Railways | 6 | 14 | 13 | 8 |
| 2. | Eastern Railways | 29 | 35 | 44 | 19 |
| 3. | Northern Railways | 8 | 14 | 9 | 5 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---------|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 4. | North Eastern Railways | 28 | 25 | 20 | 28 |
| 5. | North Frontier Railways | 6 | 9 | 11 | 6 |
| 6. | Southern Railways | Nil | 1 | Nil | Nil |
| 7. | South Central Railways | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| 8. | South Eastern Railways | 12 | 22 | 13 | 12 |
| 9. | Western Railways | 9 | 9 | 4 | 4 |
| Total : | | 99 | 131 | 115 | 86 |

The Railways are taking following measures to prevent incidents of crimes on the Railways :

1. The drivers of the trains have been directed to sound the distress whistle if the trains is brought to a sudden unscheduled halt so that the escort party is put on the alert.
2. Coach attendants have been instructed to remain vigilant and prevent entry of unauthorised passengers into reserved compartments.
3. The Research, Design and Standards Organisation of the Railways has been advised to suggest improvement in the locking arrangement of sliding doors of compartments, improvement in the vestibules to prevent unauthorised entry and provision of better lighting facilities in and outside the compartments.

Government Railway Police, who are responsible for safety and security of passengers travelling in trains and their belongings, are making all efforts to control crime on the Railway by providing escorts on trains, surveillance over criminals, arresting and prosecuting them in specific cases. Railway protection Force is assisting the Government Railway Police in this regard.

मंत्रालयों में हिन्दी में कार्य करने वाले अधिकारी

2378. श्री अनवार अहमद : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में 650-1200 रुपये के वेतनमान में हिन्दी से सम्बंधित कार्य करने वाले कमंचारियों/अधिकारियों के मंत्रालय-वार पदनाम क्या हैं;

(ख) उनको आगे किन वेतनमानों पर पदनाम-वार पदोन्नति किया जाता है;

(ग) इन पदोन्नति में सामान्यतः समय लग जाता है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इनकी ली पदोन्नति 1200-1600 रुपए के वेतनमान पर करने का है जैसा कि अनुसन्धानीय विग में किया जाता है, यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) केन्द्रीय सचिवालय राजभाषा सेवा (समूह "क" तथा "ख" पद) में भाग लेने वाले विभिन्न मंत्रालयों आदि में 650-1200 रुपये के वेतनमान के विभिन्न हिन्दी पदों के पदनाम केन्द्रीय सचिवालय राजभाषा सेवा (समूह "क" तथा "ख" पद) नियम, 1983, जो कि सं० क० नि० 696 के बन्तर्गत भारत के राजपत्र के भाग -2 खण्ड-3 उपखण्ड-1 में 24-9-1983 को प्रकाशित किए गए हैं, की अनुसूची-2 में दिए गए हैं।

(ख) आगे के पदों, जिन पर उनको पदोन्नति किया जाता था, का वेतनमान

1100-1600 रुपए अथवा 1200-1600 रुपए है और इन पदों के पदनाम भी उक्त अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं।

(ग) उक्त ऊपर के पदों पर पदोन्नति के लिए निचले पदों पर 8 वर्षों की नियमित सेवा आवश्यक है।

(घ) केन्द्रीय सचिवालय राजभाषा सेवा (समूह "क" तथा "ख" पद) नियम 1983 के बन्तर्गत 650-1200 रुपए वेतनमान के पदों के ऊपर के सभी पदों का वेतनमान 1100-1600 रुपए अपनाया गया है। इस वेतनमान के स्थान पर 1200-1006 रुपए के वेतनमान को अपनाने का कोई विचार नहीं है, क्योंकि 1100-1600 रुपए का वेतनमान एक मानक वेतनमान है।

Study of Sales Tax Issue by Sarkaria Commission

2379. SHRI AMAR ROY PRA-DHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State Relation has assigned one of its study groups the task of going into the issue of sales tax ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision of the Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) The Commission under its terms of reference will examine various issues connected with Centre State Relations including fiscal relations. At this stage the Commission is not in a position to provide any details of its working.

नगर आवासीय संगठनों संबंधी
हृतिक बल समिति को तिफारियों

2380. श्रीमती किशोरी सिंहा :

प्रौ० अवित कुमार भेहता :

दा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

श्री अरुण कुमार नेहरू :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि योजना आयोग ने शहरी क्षेत्रों में कार्यरत आवासीय संगठनों के कार्यकरण को देखने के लिए एक हृतिक बल समिति नियुक्त की थी और उससे अध्ययन के बाद अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करने को कहा गया था ;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उस समिति का प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है ; और

(ग) क्या इस प्रतिवेदन में इस संगठनों के पुनर्गठन के लिए कोई तिफारियों की गई है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चम्हाण) :
(क) और (ब) योजना आयोग ने शहरी क्षेत्रों में आवासीय संगठनों के कार्यकरणों की ओर विशेष रूप से ध्यान देने के लिए ही हृतिक बल की स्थापना नहीं की है। तथापि शहरी गरीबों को आश्रय देने और गंदी बस्तियों को सुधारने से संबंधित मामलों की जांच करने के लिए जनवरी, 1983 में एक हृतिक बल की स्थापना की गई थी। इस हृतिक बल ने अपने विकासी और सिफारियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दि० 27 सितंबर, 1983 को प्रस्तुत किया।

(ग) हृतिक बल ने शहरी क्षेत्रों में

आवासीय संगठनों को पुनः स्थापित करने के लिए विशिष्ट सिफारिस नहीं की है। फिर भी, इसने शहरी गरीबों के पक्ष में आवासीय कार्यकलापों में कार्यरत सार्वजनिक अधिकारियों के पूर्वाभिकरण का सुझाव दिया है। इसने यह भी सुझाव दिया है कि इन संगठनों को भूमि के विकास और आधार संरचना का संकेन्द्रण करना चाहिए और अपने आवासीय निर्माण कार्यक्रमों में न्यूनतम कमी करनी चाहिए।

Ban on Hunting of Wildlife

2381. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that bans imposed by State on hunting of wild life have not proved effective since the States have no machinery for enforcement of these methods ; and

(b) steps Government propose to take for proper preservation of wild life and proper game management ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) Under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, the State Governments are fully competent to impose ban on hunting of wildlife. The States which have imposed any such ban are taking action to enforce it. However, cases of poaching do occur and are being detected and dealt with at the State level. The Central Government has been advising all the State Governments to strengthen the enforcement machinery for this purpose and to deal with cases of poaching strictly.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

Some of the important measures taken in recent years for wildlife con-

ervation are as follows :—

1. The wild Life (protection) Act, 1972, which is now applicable throughout the country provides legal protection to India's wildlife from hunting and trade. The act is now applicable throughout the country except in Jammu & Kashmir which has its own Act called the Jammu and Kashmir wild Life (protection) Act, 1978 based largely on the Central Act.

2. The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 prohibits the diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes without the approval of Central Government, thus affording protection to the forests which are the natural habitat of wildlife in India.

3. A network of 47 National Parks and 210 Sanctuaries covering about 90,000 sq kms has been established throughout the country.

4. A National wildlife Action Plan has been recently adopted. It provides for specific programmes to be undertaken for conservation of wildlife species and their habitats as well as for enlisting public support to the cause in collaboration with voluntary organisations.

5. For creating public awareness as well as for enlisting people's support for wildlife conservation, specific measures have been recommended by a task force set up by the Indian Board for Wild Life (IBWL) on which further action is being initiated in collaboration with concerned departments and agencies.

6. Financial outlays for Central Sector and Centrally sponsored schemes on wildlife conservation have been stepped up from Rs. 664.00 lakhs in the Fifth Five-Year Plan (1974-79) to Rs. 1,244.00 lakhs in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85).

7. Special status surveys are being

conducted for some of the endangered species and conservation measures being taken specially to ensure their survival and growth in the wild. Emphasis is also being given to zoo management and captive breeding for endangered species.

8. Project Tiger which had 11 Tiger Reserves in 10 States has been further enlarged to cover 15 reserves with the addition of 4 new reserves.

9. Export-Import Policy for wildlife and products thereof has been made more stringent.

10. The State Governments are being advised from time to time to give special attention to wildlife conservation more particularly with regard to strengthening of the wildlife wings, proper enforcement of the wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 and for enlisting public help and support for wildlife conservation.

Restriction on Trapping of Rhesus Macaques

2382. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports appeared in the Hindustan Times dated the 3 November, 1983 wherein the Zoological Survey of India has recommended some restrictions on the trapping of rhesus macaques throughout the country ;

(b) whether the population of rhesus macaques and the langur has been declining in the country; and

(c) the action Government have taken thereon ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There is a total ban on the export of monkeys since 1977 and there is no proposal to lift the ban.

राज्यों में सोकायुक्त प्रणाली

2383. श्री बृहि चन्द्र जैन : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि किन किन राज्यों ने सोकायुक्त प्रणाली आरम्भ की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० बंकटसुभद्र्या) : प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार अब तक आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, हिमाचल प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों ने सोकायुक्त प्रणाली आरम्भ कर दी है।

Bailadila Mines Facing Loss

2384. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bailadila iron ore mines in Bastar district, Madhya Pradesh, are facing a production loss of Rs. 32 crores in foreign exchange on account of the closure of Kirandul-Visakhapatnam Railway line ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to avert the major crisis facing this export oriented industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND

MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) Due to the sudden caving in the tunnel of the Kirandul-Vizag Railway line on 4th October, 1984 as against the targetted movement of 5.1 lakh WMT of ore movement for October, 1983 only 0.51 lakh WMT of ore could be despatched to Vizag port. The estimated loss of sales revenue on this account is Rs. 3.12 crores (excluding railway freight). The normal ore movement has been resumed from 3rd November, 1983. Efforts are being made by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation to persuade the Japanese Steel Mills to make up this quantity in the remaining months of the current financial year.

Import of Coal from Canada

2385. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are thinking to import coal from Canada ;

(a) the necessity of importing coal from such a far off place in view of record production of coal this year ;

(c) if the expected production of coal is not upto the ultimate need of the country, whether Government are considering the idea of stopping export of coal to other countries ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor in details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) (a) and (b) In 1983-84, no coking coal has been imported from Canada. The necessity of importing coking coal for SAIL plants for the next year is being examined. Imports if found unavoidable will be made on commercial considerations which will inter-alia include the

cost effectiveness of importing coking coal from Canada.

(c) and (d) No coking coal is being exported from India.

Railway Projects Pending Sanction of Planning Commission

2386. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Railway Projects sanctioned and cleared and the amount of expenditure involved in each case by the Planning Commission during the current financial year and the past three calender years ;

(b) the number of Railway Projects with expenditure involved which are under the consideration by the Planning Commission ;

(c) the period since when these Projects are pending ; and

(d) the earliest date by which these Projects will be sanctioned by the Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) The information in respect of new lines, gauge conversions, electrifications and metropolitan transport projects which require Planning Commission's clearance is indicated in the statement annexed.

(b) to (d) The Planning Commission have received a proposal for a new railway line at an estimated cost of Rs. 46.39 crores. This was referred by the Ministry of Railways to the Planning Commission in October, 1983. The examination of the proposal has not been completed. The sanctioning of the project will depend on the outcome of the examination.

Statement

Projects taken up in the current financial year and during the preceding three years

I. New Lines

A. Current Financial Year

| Project | Year of works Programme | Estimated cost (Rs. crores) | |
|---|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|
| | | 1 | 2 |
| 1. Rail-cum-Road Bridge across Brahmaputra at Jogighopa along with a BG railway line from Jogighopa at Gauhati. | 1983-84 | | 87.73 |
| 2. Eklakhi-Bahurghat | 1983-84 | | 45.94 |
| 3. Mathura-Alwar | 1983-84 | | 34.78 |
| 4. Adilabad-Pimpalkati | 1983-84 | | 8.39 |

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B. Preceding Three Years

| | | |
|--|---------|--------|
| 1. Bonakulu/Motumagi-Jaggayapetah. | 1980-81 | 8.75 |
| 2. Kota-Chittorgarh-Nimach | 1980-81 | 53.51 |
| 3. Miraj-Sangli | 1980-81 | 0.54 |
| 4. Bringing old Madhavnagar by Chord Line between Nandra New Sangli on Punc Miraj Sec. | 1980-81 | 0.73 |
| 5. Jammu Tawi-Udhampur | 1981-82 | 30.00 |
| 6. Telapur-Patanchervu | 1981-82 | 2.95 |
| 7. Bhuj-Nalia | 1981-82 | 22.00 |
| 8. Koraput-Rayagada | 1981-82 | 112.10 |
| 9. Karur-Dindugul-Maniyachi-Teticurin-Tirunelveli | 1981-82 | 42.86 |
| 10. Chitra Durg-Raya Durg | 1981-82 | 16.98 |
| 11. Nangal Dam-Talwara and taking over siding from Mukherian-Talwara | 1981-82 | 33.49 |
| 12. Alleppey-Kayankulam | 1982-83 | 11.10 |
| 13. Kalka-Parwanee | 1982-83 | 1.40 |

II. Gauge Conversion**A. Current Financial Year**

NIL

B. Preceding Three Years

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|--------|
| 1. Gauhati-Dibrugarh | 1981-82 | 100.00 |
| 2. Katihar-Barsoi-Siliguri | 1981-82 | 42.70 |
| 3. Srirangapatna-Sampur-Anegarh | 1982-83 | 18.64 |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--|---|---|---|
|--|---|---|---|

| | | |
|----------------------|---------|-------|
| 4. Suratgarh-Bikamag | 1982-83 | 36.00 |
|----------------------|---------|-------|

III. Electrification

A. Current Financial Year

NIL

B. Preceding Three Years

| | | |
|---|---------|-------|
| 1. Mathura-Jhansi Section | 1980-81 | 25.00 |
| 2. Mathura-Gangapur City | 1980-81 | 20.20 |
| 3. Lines in coal & Steel Belt Area of Chandrapura Complex on Eastern South Eastern Railways | 1980-81 | 14.55 |
| 4. Sitarampur-Danapur-Mughal Sarai Section Via Main Line of E. Rly. including Rampur- | | |
| Dumra-Garhara Section. | 1981-82 | 86.62 |
| 5. Jhansi-Bina-Itarsi Section | 1981-82 | 63.26 |
| 6. Ratlam-Gangapur City | 1981-82 | 70.46 |
| 7. Bhusawal-Nagpur Section | 1981-82 | 60.44 |
| 8. Arakkenam-Jolarpettai Section | 1981-82 | 24.68 |
| 9. Arakonam-Renignata Section | 1981-82 | 11.40 |
| 10. Gudar-Reniguate-Tirupati | 1981-82 | 9.00 |
| 11. Vijaywada-Balhsarshah Sec. | 1981-82 | 82.00 |
| 12. Itarsi-Nagpur Section | 1982-83 | 34.61 |
| 13. Balharshah-Wardha Section | 1982-83 | 21.55 |
| 14. Bhopal-Nagda Section | 1982-83 | 29.00 |
| 15. Itarsi-Bhusawal Section | 1982-83 | 48.23 |
| 16. Kazipet-Secondarabad | 1982-83 | 27.83 |

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IV. Metropolitan Transport Projects**A. Current Financial Year**

| | | |
|--|---------|-------|
| 1. Bombay-Additional Pair of lines between Andheri & Bandra with flyover at Raoli Junction | 1983-84 | 46.61 |
| 2. Bombay-Mankhurd-Belapur line with bridge across Thane Creek | 1983-84 | 75.74 |
| 3. Madras-RTS Madras Beach Luz | 1983-84 | 53.46 |

B. Preceding three Years

| | | |
|-----------------------|---------|-------|
| 1. Delhi-Ring Railway | 1980-81 | 27.97 |
|-----------------------|---------|-------|

Increase in Reservation for Scheduled Tribes in Government Services

2387. SHRI DALBIR SINGH :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total State-wise population of the Scheduled Tribes as per Census of 1981;

(b) whether in view of considerable increase in tribal population, any steps have been taken to revise the scheduled areas and increase the percentage of reservation in various Government services and in Parliament and State Legislature etc; and

(c) the State-wise percentage of Literacy and representation of Scheduled Tribes in Central/State services as per

census of 1981?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :
(a) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(b) Revision of Scheduled areas and percentage of reversion in Government services and in Parliament and State Legislatures can be 'considered only' if there is increase in percentage of Tribal population vis-a-vis the total population of the country.

(c) The State-wise percentage of Literacy rates of scheduled tribes according to 1981 Census is given in the statement. The 1981 Census did not enumerate representation of scheduled tribes in Central/State Services.

Statement

| S. No. | States | Total Scheduled Tribes Population | Percentage of literates to total Scheduled Tribe Population | Remarks |
|--------|------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 3,176,001 | 7.82 | 1. Excludes Assam where census could not be conducted owing to disturbed conditions prevailing |
| 2. | Bihar | 5,810,867 | 16.99 | |
| 3. | Gujarat | 4,848,586 | 21.14 | |
| 4. | Himachal Pradesh | 197,263 | 25.93 | |
| 5. | Karnataka | Final figures not available | — | |
| 6. | Kerala | 261,475 | 31.79 | |
| 7. | Madhya Pradesh | 11,987,031 | 10.68 | |
| 8. | Maharashtra | 5,772,038 | 22.29 | 2. No tribe has |
| 9. | Manipur | 387,977 | 39.74 | been scheduled |
| 10. | Meghalaya | 1,076,345 | 31.55 | by the President |
| 11. | Nagaland | 650,885 | 40.32 | of India for Haryana, Jammu and |
| 12. | Orissa | 5,915,067 | 13.96 | Kashmir, Punjab, Chandigarh, Delhi |
| 13. | Rajasthan | 4,183,124 | 10.27 | and Pondicherry. |
| 14. | Sikkim | 73,623 | 33.13 | |
| 15. | Tamil Nadu | 520,226 | 20.46 | |
| 16. | Tripura | 583,920 | 23.07 | |
| 17. | Uttar Pradesh | 292,705 | 20.45 | |
| 18. | West Bengal | 3,070,672 | 13.21 | |

UNION TERRITORIES

| | | | |
|----|----------------------|---------|-------|
| 1. | A. & N. Islands | 22,361 | 31.11 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 441,167 | 14.04 |
| 3. | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 81,714 | 16.86 |
| 4. | Goa, Daman & Diu | 10,721 | 26.48 |
| 5. | Lakshadweep | 37,760 | 53.13 |
| 6. | Mizoram | 461,907 | 59.63 |

Procurement of coconut husk and fibre in Kerala

2388. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN :

SHRI B. BALANANDAN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received any memorandum from Government of Kerala requesting for sanction to introduce levy system on procurement of coconut husk and fibre;

(b) whether Government of Kerala have requested the delegation of powers under the Essential Commodities Act not only for the husk but fibre also;

(c) when the request was submitted and the reasons for delay in taking decisions;

(d) do Government know that the procurement of husk by Government of Kerala is far below the budget due to the inadequate powers for the same; and

(e) when will Government take a final decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (e) The Government of Kerala had sought sanction of the Central Government for the introduction of a levy system for procurement of coconut husk and fibre and for the delegation of powers under the Essential Commodities Act. This matter has been examined at length by the Government. In view of the present situation prevalent in the coir industry, the Government of Kerala have been requested to consider all the pros and cons and send their views in the matter. A reply from the State Government is awaited.

Demand for Inclusion of Nepali Language in Eighth Schedule

2389. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : SHRI A. NEELALOHI :

THADASAN NADAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any information about the simultaneous country-wise squatting and hunger strike for 3 days beginning from 2 October, 1983 organised by the All India Nepali Bhasha Samity in the Capitals of different States in support of the demand for the inclusion of Nepali Language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have reviewed the position and decided to concede to this long felt demand of the Nepali speaking citizens of India ?

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

(b) The Government are of the view that inclusion of more languages in the Eighth Schedule would create other repercussions and reactions. However, it is the endeavour of the Government to develop the cultural and literary heritage of all the languages irrespective of their inclusion in the Eighth Schedule.

केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग द्वारा
आलोगह मुस्लिम विद्विद्वालय
तथा नई विद्वानों नगरपालिका
के मामलों की जांच

2390. श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

श्री मनोहर लाल संनी :

श्री भीम सिंह :

यथा गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग ने अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय और नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका से संबंधित मामलों की जांच भी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या आयोग ने जांच की रिपोर्ट सरकार को भेज दी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब और उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

मैं हमंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (धौ. पो० बैक्टसुब्यप्या) : (क) केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग विभिन्न घोटों से रिपोर्ट प्राप्त करता है और विचार करने के बाद सम्बन्धित सुगठनों को सलाह देता है और सरकार को भी मामले की रिपोर्ट देता है।

(ख) और (ग) किसी विशिष्ट मामले का उल्लेख न किए जाने के कारण अपेक्षित सूचना प्रस्तुत करना सम्भव नहीं है।

Gold Exploration Programme

2391. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :

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

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India has undertaken any research programme in collaboration with other agencies, regarding any massive gold exploration programme during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the names of the States as well as the details regarding the names of the other agencies involved in it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. At present, Geologi-

cal Survey of India is engaged in the five year (1980-85) priority exploration programme for gold in various parts of the country, in collaboration with Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited and Bharat Gold Mines Limited. Exploration programme includes Chigargunta and Mallappakonda areas in Chittoor district and Kottapalle block in Anantpur district of Andhra Pradesh; in extension of the Huttii and Gadag Gold Fields in Karnataka; Sonapet area in Bihar; Salaikana, Kalima and Telkoi area in Orissa; parts of Raigarh district of Madhya Pradesh; Dharmapuri district in Tamil Nadu; and parts of the Siwalik belt in Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh where gold mineralisation has been reported. Besides in the ongoing investigation for Gold in the Kottapalle block of Ramgiri Gold Field in Anantpur district, Osmania University at Hyderabad is also collaborating in regard to Geochemical studies to establish path finders of Gold.

असम में विदेशियों का पता लगाने के लिए गठित न्यायाधिकरणों के कायंक्रमों के प्रति ध्यक्त प्राप्त का

2392. डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

शोभनी किशोरी सिंहा :

प्रो० अवित कुमार मेहता :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की रूपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि असम में विदेशियों का पता लगाने के लिये गठित न्यायाधिकरणों के कायंक्रम के प्रति आकांका व्यक्त की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ध्योरा क्या है और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ग) उनका निराकरण किस प्रकार किये जाने का विचार है; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या ठोस कदम उठाये गये हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंगन लास्कर) : (क) से (घ) असम राज्य सरकार ने अवैध अप्रवासी (न्यायाधिकरणों द्वारा निर्धारित) अध्यादेश 1983 के अंतर्गत 20 न्यायाधिकरणों की स्थापना अधिसूचित की है। न्यायाधिकरणों के कार्यकरण के बारे में किसी कठिनाई के सम्बन्ध में कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। उपर्युक्त अध्यादेश का स्थान लेने के लिये लोकसभा में 22 नवम्बर, 1983 को एक बिल प्रस्तुत किया गया है। बिल की व्यवस्थाओं के बारे में कुछ सुझाव प्राप्त हुये हैं जिन पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Setting up of Industries in Bihar

2393. SHRI VIJAYA KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to establish medium and major industrial units in seven districts of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the names of such districts and details of the industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) The following districts of Bihar have been identified as No-Industry-Districts:

- (i) Aurangabad;
- (ii) Bhojpur;
- (iii) Khagaria;
- (iv) Nalanda;
- (v) Purnea;
- (vi) Saharsa; and
- (vii) Madhepur.

The Government of Bihar have decided to set up the following large/medium industries in the 7 identified No-Industry-Districts in the States:

| Name of District | Items of Manufacture |
|------------------|--|
| (i) Aurangabad | 1. Crank Shafts. |
| (ii) Bhojpur | 1. Glazed Tiles. 2. Duplex Board. 3. Nylon Filament Yarn. |
| (iii) Khagaria | 1. Craft Paper. |
| (iv) Nalanda | 1. Pitch Fibre. |
| (v) Purnea | 1. Malathion Project. 2. Two Jute Mills at Kishanganj and Forbesganj. |
| (vi) Saharsa | 1. Writing & Printing Paper. |
| (vii) Madhepur | Steps are being taken by the Government of Bihar to identify viable medium scale projects. |

Shortage of Commercial Grade Aluminium

2394. SHRI DOONGAR SINGH : SHRI K. MALLANNA :

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

(a) whether there has been acute shortage of commercial grade aluminium since February, 1983 as a result of which several Associations of medium and small industries as well as consumers have been repeatedly representing to Government for importing substantial quantities to enable them to continue production and get rid of labour trouble and crippling situation ;

(b) whether some of the primary producers are not allowing imports though some quantity of 10,000 tonnes has been very recently allowed for import ; and

(c) the action Government have taken or propose to take for redressing the grievances of small and medium manufacturers on long term basis since the shortage is bound to continue for another about two years and whether there is any further import in addition to aforesaid 10,000 tonnes planned during the current year and the quantity thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) As a result of steep decline in the production of aluminium in the first half of 1983-84 because of power cuts imposed by the State Electricity Boards on aluminium smelters, the availability of aluminium to the consuming units has adversely been affected, giving rise to representations from consumers and their associations.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The concerned State Governments have from time to time been requested to ensure adequate power supply to the aluminium smelters in order to optimise capacity utilisation which would result in self-sufficiency in aluminium. In order to meet the shortfall in indigenous production of aluminium, the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited (MMTC), the canalising agency, has been authorised to import in the current financial year 30,000 tonnes of aluminium.

Aeroplanes of Bokaro Steel Plants

2395. SHRI R. R. BHOLE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bokaro Steel Plant has aeroplanes of its own, if so, the number thereof ;

(b) the expenditure on the travel by planes and maintenance of the plane for the years 1980-81, 1981-82 1982-83 ; and

(c) whether the said steel plant is running in loss or profit ; if so, how much for each of the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The plant has one 'Islander' 6 seater aeroplane.

(b) The expenditure on the plane during the last three years was as under :

(in Rupees)

| S. No. | Expenditure | 1980-81 | 1981-82 | 1982-83 |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. | Repair and Maintenance | 86,905 | 1,84,738 | 14,809 |
| 2. | Operating expenses | 2,07,835 | 2,78,453 | 2,59,746 |
| 3. | Expenditure on salary and allowances | 2,44,066 | 2,36,441 | 2,68,183 |
| 4. | Insurance premium on Aircraft | 74,155 | 73,942 | 70,183 |
| TOTAL | | 6,11,961 | 7,73,572 | 6,12,923 |

(c) The profit and loss position of the Bokaro Steel Plant in the last three financial years is given below :

| Year | Loss (-)/Profit (+) (Rs. in lakhs) |
|---------|---------------------------------------|
| 1980-81 | (-) 1,730.33 |
| 1981-82 | (+) 654.46 |
| 1982-83 | (+) 1,809.37 |

Raw Materials for the Cement Factory at Adilabad in Andhra Pradesh

2396. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a cement factory was opened some time back at Adilabad in Andhra Pradesh as a public sector project ;

(b) if so, from which sources the above factory is obtaining gypsum and laterite ore and at what rates ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these commodities are available close to the factory area ; and

(d) if so, the action which the management of the factory has taken to obtain these raw materials from the nearby sources ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI B. M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (d) The Cement Corporation of India, a public sector undertaking, has set up a cement unit at Adilabad in Andhra Pradesh. The requirements of gypsum

for the unit is met from Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd., Bombay, Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Hyderabad and Rajasthan State Minerals Development Corporation Ltd., Hanumangarh, at prices ranging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 56 per tonne plus freight and taxes. The Corporation has not so far been able to locate any nearby competitive source of supply for Gypsum. Laterite is being obtained from a private party at Karimnagar. The Corporation has obtained mining lease for Laterite at Lingampally and arrangements for exploiting the mines are in progress. Efforts are also being made to locate nearer sources of supply of Laterite of the required specification and competitiveness.

बन विभाग के कब्जे में खनिज संपदा से युक्त भूमि

2397. श्री विरदा राम फुलदारिया : क्या इस्पात और सान मंत्री यह बताने की हृषा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के सिरोही जिले में खनिज संपदा से युक्त भूमि पर बन विभाग का कब्जा होने के कारण सरकार उस भूमि से खनिज नहीं निकाल रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार उस केव्र को बन विभाग से अपने नियंत्रण में लेकर खनिज संपदा निकालने पर विचार कर रही है, यदि हाँ, तो कब तक, यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और सान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन० क० प० साल्वे) : (क) केंद्र सरकार को राजस्थान सरकार के ऐसे किसी नियंत्रण की जानकारी नहीं है। परन्तु इसी मंत्रालय को सिरोही जिले में

एक सीमेंट कारखाने के लिए चुनापथर के खनन हेतु बन संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1980 के अंतर्गत, 326.0 है। बन भूमि दिए जाने का अनुरोध मिला है। मामला उस मंत्रालय में विचाराधीन है।

(ख) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव केंद्र सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

सीमेंट कारखाना के भूमाफे में कमी

2398. श्री जगपाल सिंह :

श्री मनोराम बाणझी :

क्या उद्घोग मन्त्री यह बताने की हृषा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का व्यान विभिन्न राज्यों में सीमेंट कारखानों के मुनाफे में हुई कमी की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो विभिन्न राज्यों के किन-किन सीमेंट कारखानों के मुनाफे में कमी आई है और उनके मुनाफे में कमी के मुख्य कारण क्या है ?

(ग) सरकार ने इन कमियों को स्थायी तौर पर दूर करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए हैं ; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि इन कारखानों, कम्पनियों की आर्थिक आम बेठकों को 4-5 बार स्थगित किया गया है और इस कारण उनकी आर्थिक समीक्षा नहीं की जा सकी है और जिसके कारण उनके मुनाफे संदेश घटते चले गए हैं ; और तत्कालीन पूर्ण ध्योरा क्या है ?

उद्घोग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० हठ्ठा) : (क) से (घ) सीमेंट

उष्णोग विभिन्न निविष्टियों की लागत बढ़ जाने के कारण सेवी सीमेंट के संधारण मूल्य को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार को अस्यादेवन देता रहा है। औद्योगिक लागत तथा मूल्य व्यूरो द्वारा संधारण मूल्य में वृद्धि की आवश्यकता, यदि कोई हो और उसके परिमाण वी संवीक्षा की जा रही है। औद्योगिक लागत तथा मूल्य व्यूरो की रिपोर्ट मिल जाने पर ही इस मामले पर बोई निर्णय लिया जाएगा। कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के सम्बद्ध उपबंधों के अनुसार ही कम्पनी की महासभा की बैठक होती है और उसका किसी प्रकार का उल्लंघन किए जाने पर इसके उपबंधों के अधीन ही कार्रवाई की जाती है।

**Proclamation under Article 356
Issued Since 1951**

2399. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of proclamations under Article 356 issued for the promulgation of President Rule since 1951 to 1983 (October 25, 1983) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : Proclamations on 72 occasions have been issued for promulgation of the President's Rule under Article 356 of the Constitution during the period from 1st January, 1951 to 25th October, 1983.

Decline in Young Talent for Scientific Research

2400. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Director of the National Physical Laboratory, New

Delhi has recently stated that the existing scientific talent was drying up and the country was not attracting the best of the young talents to scientific research ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The comment was made by the Director, National Physical Laboratory in the context of increasing difficulties experienced by scientific institutions including N.P.L. to attract talented young boys and girls to scientific career.

(b) The statement presents the opinion of the Director, seems to be a little exaggerated and not accurate with respect to the scientific talents in all areas of science. Government is aware of the nature of the problem and takes into account and implements, to the extent possible, recommendations given by all the concerned bodies and persons.

Implementation of Technology Policy

2401. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :
SHRI AJIT BAG :
PROF. RUPCHAND PAL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the absence of instrument for implementation and the detailed guidelines the January 3, 1983 announcement of technology policy is of no importance ;

(b) if so, the reasons for taking as much time in releasing the instruments for implementations as well as the

detailed guidelines for the said policy ; and

(e) by what time the said instrument for implementation and the detailed guidelines are going to be released ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) ; (a) The Technology Policy Statement has been widely circulated and note of it is already being taken in the various decisions/actions of the Ministries, departments and agencies of the Government. The Government has also set up a committee under the chairmanship of Prof. M.C.K. Manon, Member Planning Commission to work out modalities and mechanisms for implementation of the technology policy and to monitor the progress in such implementation. The Committee has started functioning.

(b) A large number of issues involving various sectors of industry and many ministries have to be considered for developing the instruments and detailed guidelines for the implementation of the policy and this is being done.

(c) There are many facts in the Techhology policy Statement for the implementation of which new instruments or guidelines are not necessary. For aspects which are new, instruments and, or, guidelines will have to be evolved and this is being done.

सुलतानपुरी, दिल्ली में गोली
चलाए जाने से मारे गए
जल्मी हुए व्यक्ति

2402 श्री रघुनाथ सिंह वर्मा : क्या
गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सुलतानपुरी (दिल्ली) में गोली

चलाए जाने से कितने व्यक्ति मारे गए और कितने जल्मी हुए थे ; और

(ख) मृतकों के आविष्टों को क्या सहायता राहत दी गई है ; और

(ग) लोगों और पुलिस के बीच सद्भावना पूर्ण सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. बैकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) 21 सितम्बर, 1983 को दिल्ली में सुलतानपुरी में पुलिस गोलीबारी से 4 व्यक्ति मारे गये और 29 जल्मी हुये ।

(ख) 4 मृतकों के आविष्टों को 80 हजार हेठले की धनराशि और जल्मी व्यक्तियों को 58 हजार रुपये की धनराशि का भुगतान किया गया है ।

(ग) क्षेत्र के निवासियों और व्यापारिक एसोसिएशनों आदि के साथ पुलिस के जिला उप आयुक्त, पुलिस के सहायक आयुक्त और धानावधिकारी प्रायः बंठक करते हैं ताकि लद्भाव संबंध स्थापित किये जाएं सकें । पुलिस स्टेशनों में प्राप्त सभी शिकायतों पर उचित ध्यान दिया जाता है ।

देश में आणविक शक्ति संयंत्रों की स्थापना

2403. श्री भीम सिंह :

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :
श्री मनोहर लाल सिंह :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में आगामी दो दशकों में 235 मेगावाट के आणविक शक्ति संयंत्र स्थापित करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में आवी योजना क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि संसार के अन्य अनेक देशों में आणविक शक्ति के क्षेत्र में उससे भी अधिक शक्ति के संयंत्र स्थापित किए हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो नत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, परमाणु ऊर्जा, अंतरिक्ष, इसेन्ट्रानिक और महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शिवराज बी.०. पाटिल) : (क) और (ख) यह प्रश्नाव है कि दावित आगे पानी किसम के कई ऐसे रिएक्टर लगाए जाएं जिनकी क्षमता 235 मेगावाट हो और उसके बाद, 500 मेगावाट क्षमता के कई रिएक्टर लगाए जाएं ताकि कर्त 2000 तक 10,000 मेगावाट क्षमता का लक्ष्य पूरा किया जा सके।

(ग) और (घ) जी, हाँ। अनेक औद्योगिक देशों में परमाणु बिजलीघरों के लिए अपनाए गए रिएक्टर यूनिट 900 से 1300 तक मेगावाट की क्षमता के हैं।

Import of Cement by Sikkim

2404. SHRI CHATURBHAIJUJ : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(म) whether Government of Sikkim

have imported any quantum of cement this year from foreign countries;

(ब) if so, how much cement was imported and from which country and where the cement was unloaded on Indian ports;

(c) on which plea the cement was imported by Sikkim;

(d) who was the actual consumer as per "IMPORT AND EXPORT POLICY" (April, 1983—March, 1984);

(e) in what circumstances State Government was compelled to import cement from outside India;

(f) whether that cement was sold out side Sikkim, if so, at what rate and where,

(g) how much cement reached in Sikkim; and

(h) the authenticity about the receipt of the cement by Sikkim?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) A total quantity of 152,236 tonnes of cement has been imported by the State Trading Corporation of Sikkim, a public sector agency appointed by the State Government of Sikkim to handle import of cement, under the Import-Export policy for 1982-83, to meet the requirements of actual users. Imports have been affected from Japan, Romania, and Denmark and imported cement was unloaded at the Ports of Kakinada, Bombay, Madras, Goa, Mangalore, Kandla and Tuticorin.

(d) According to the Import-Export Policy for 1983-84, an "actual user" is a person who applies for/secures a licence for the import of any item, or an allotment of an imported item required for his own use and not for business or trade in it.

(e) To meet the deficit of cement in the short run in the country and also to meet the requirements of those categories who are not eligible to draw levy cement, cement was allowed to be imported on a selective OGL basis as per the Import and Export Policy 1982-83. As per the guidelines issued in this connection, cement was allowed to be imported by one public sector agency, appointed by each State Government/Union Territory Administration against the registered requirements of actual users.

(f) to (b) The price and distribution of imported cement is free from statutory control. According to the State Trading Corporation of Sikkim, cement was imported by them to meet the requirements of actual users who had registered their requirements with them from all over India, as per the provisions of para 119 of the aforesaid Policy. The Corporation have reported that imported cement was supplied to a total of about 2000 parties, including Government Departments/Public Sector Units. The prices ranged from Rs. 645 to Rs. 1000 per metric tonne for high sea sales and for other sales from Rs. 960 to Rs. 1600 per metric/tonne including customs duty, handling, clearing charges, ship/port demurrage, etc.

The information regarding the quantity of imported cement supplied to consumers in Sikkim is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Scarcity of Paper in the Future

2405. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR; Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there will be scarcity of paper in the near future because of decline in the capacity utilisation of paper mills due to lack of adequate coal supply and other infrastructural facilities ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken or propose to take to ease out this problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): (a) The installed capacity of the Paper Industry has increased from a level of 12 lakh tonnes in 1978-79 to about 20 lakh tonnes. The fall in capacity utilization from about 80% to 85% during the same period is mainly due to the fact that the rapid capacity build-up is yet to stabilise. Further, during the first few months of the current year a number of mills were closed due to industrial disputes, and this also resulted in lower capacity utilization. Shortage of inputs such as, coal, power, and water has also contributed to lower capacity utilization.

(b) Matters relating to closed/sick mills have been taken up with the financial institutions and concerned State Governments to work out measures for improving the performance of these mills. The question of increasing supplies of inputs such as raw materials, coal and power has also been taken up with the appropriate authorities. Government have also extended various excise concessions to help the growth and performance of the Paper Industry.

Air Pollution in Red Fort and Jama Masjid

2406. SHRI CHHOTYEY SINGH YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Red Fort and Jama Masjid, Delhi, have been found to be within the air pollution zone in the city ;

(b) if so, the total area in the city which is affected by air pollution ; and

(c) the steps which have been taken by Government to control and to check the pollution hazards ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Red Fort and Jama Masjid fall within an area delineated as Air Pollution Control Area—I.

(b) The Area identified for air pollution control have been delineated as Air Pollution Control Area I, which is about 20 sq. kms and Air Pollution Control Area II, which is about 35 sq. kms.

(c) The Central Board for Prevention & Control of Water Pollution has been monitoring the pollution emissions of industrial sources, stacks and ducts of various industries, vehicular emissions and ambient air quality in the city of Delhi. Major industries are made aware of their requirements of air control under the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. In order to implement the Air Act, 1981 air rules are being notified for the Union Territory of Delhi.

राज्यों में भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के अधिकारियों की पदोन्नतियों में गतिरोध

2447. श्रीमती हृष्णा साही : इस गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों में भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के अधिकारियों की पदोन्नतियों के बदलारों में बहुत विषमता है ;

(ख) क्या इस विषमता के कारण भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के अधिकारियों के मनोवृत्त में भारी गिरावट आई है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप विभिन्न राज्यों में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति पर बहुत दुरा प्रभाव पड़ा है ;

(ग) क्या भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के

अधिकारियों की पदोन्नतियों में गतिरोध को दूर करने के लिए गृह मन्त्रालय द्वारा स्पष्ट निर्देशों के बावजूद भी राज्यों ने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो विभिन्न राज्यों में भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के अधिकारियों की पदोन्नतियों में एकरूपता लाने और पदोन्नति के बदलारों में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या उपाय करने का है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री निहार रंजन लाल्कर) : (क) से (घ) मूर्चना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Setting up a Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution

2408. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) when was the Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution set up ;

(b) whether any objective evaluation of the Boards working has been made since its inception to know how far the Board has succeeded in reducing water pollution and to what extent the enforcement machinery has been able to achieve the desired ends ; and

(c) if so, the result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) to (c) The Central Board was constituted in September, 1974. It has been noted that due to the constant efforts of the Central Board in persuading industries

'to regulate their effluents, out of a total of 1700 pollutionally relevant industries, more than 700 have already established or are in the stages of planning and construction of the waste water treatment plants.

Stoppage of Smuggling and Influx of People Into India in Murshidabad and Nadia Boarder

2409. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the BSF in the southern part of West Bengal particularly in Murshidabad and Nadia border has generally failed to stop smuggling and influx of people into India ;

(b) whether any review has been made in this regard and persons identified for the failure and corrective measures adopted ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER (OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) There has been no failure on the part of BSF in the southern part of West Bengal, particularly in Murshidabad and Nadia border to stop smuggling and influx of people into India.

(b) and (c) The boarder situation is reviewed daily in the BSF by the Commandants of the Battalions, Deputy Inspectors General of the Sectors and Inspector General of the Frontiers. Corrective measures are adopted whenever considered necessary. Any laxity in performance on the part of the personnel is taken serious note of and the defaulters are dealt with under the BSF Act and Rules by the competent authorities.

Inquiry Into Working of ETTDC

2410. SHRI TRILOK CHANDRA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that serious irregularities in the working of the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation (ETTDC) have come to lights so much that it completely neglected one of its major assignments in the field of consultancy in extending technical assistance to Sonelec of Algeria ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any inquiry into the working of the ETTDC has been made, if so, the result thereof ; and

(d) the action taken by Government to improve the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) There have been no irregularities in ETTDC's consultancy and technical assistance assignment with M/s Sonelec Algeria. In fact, the Technical Cooperation Agreement between the companies concluded in November 1979, was extended by the Algerian authorities for a period of 16 months beyond its original duration of 24 months.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir..

(d) Does not arise.

Directors on Board of Directors of Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society

2411. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHIRMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) the particulars of elected and nominated directors of the Board of

Administration and the Board of Directors of the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Limited, New Delhi ;

(b) the functions of the Board of Administration and the Board of Directors of the Society ;

(c) whether Government have received any memorandum from the elected delegates of the Society against the Chairman of the Board of Directors, if so, the main point mentioned therein; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :
(a) The desired information is enclosed as Annexure 'A'.

(b) The powers and duties of the Board of Directors and Board of Administration are enumerated in detail in the bye-laws of the Society.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. A memorandum has been received containing certain allegations against the Chairman, Board of Directors mostly relating to day-to-day administration of the Society which appear to be *prima-facie* baseless.

Statement

Statement Showing the Particulars of Government Nominated and Elected Directors of the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society

GOVERNMENT NOMINATED DIRECTORS ON THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

| Name | Office | Designation in their respective office |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. Shri T. Ramaswamy | Ministry of Home Affairs | Joint Secretary |
| 2. Shri S.S.L. Malhotra* | Dept. of Personnel & Administrative Reforms | Director (Finance) |
| 3. Mrs. G.E.R. Banerji | —do— | Chief Welfare Officer |
| 4. Shri R. Datta* | Ministry of Civil Supply | Director (Coop.) |
| 5. Shri C.P. Kapoor | Ministry of Defence | Deputy Secretary |
| 6. Shri R.S. Jain* | Ministry of Labour | Deputy Secretary |
| 7. Shri N. Padmanabhan | Railway Board | Joint Secretary |

Additional Director
(since retired) (post
presently vacant)

Deputy Commissioner
(since transferred to
D.D.A.)

Dte. of Estates

9. Shri R. Narayan*
Department of Food
and Supply

ELECTED DIRECTORS ON THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

8. Shri B.N. Mukherji

1. Shri Harbhajan Singh

D.G.P & T

2. Shri A.N. Sharma*

Director of Commercial
Audit

3. Shri K.K. Sethi

Air Headquarters

4. Shri Jaswant Singh

Ministry of Home
Affairs

5. Shri B.K. Gaetam*

D.G. S & D.

6. Shri I.S. Jain

Lok Sabha Sectt.

7. Shri Bankey Lal Sharma

U.P.S.C.

8. Shri R.D. Jain*

Government of India Press

U.D.C.

S.G. Auditor

Investigator

Assistant

U.D.C.

Editor

Technical Assistant

Copy Holder

Names with () against them are also members of the Board of Administration.

राज्यों में कफ्यूं संगाया जाना

2412. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुलतानपुरी : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान कफ्यूं संगाया गया था और वहां कितने लोग मारे गए थे ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफतार किया गया था ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विहार रंजन सास्कर) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

किसी जिले का विभागन तथा करने के लिए आधार

2413. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या योजना मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) औद्योगीकरण के लिए किसी जिले को पिछड़े जिले घोषित करने का क्या आधार बनाया गया है और उसके अनुसार देश में कितने जिले पिछड़े हुए हैं ;

(ख) औद्योगिक पिछड़ेपन के लिए जिला के बदले ताल्लुका को यूनिट मानने में क्या कठिनाई है ; और

(ग) क्या यह बात सरकार के ध्यान में आई है कि विसी जिले को औद्योगिक पिछड़ेपन का घटक मानने की व्यवस्था में जिलों में अन्दरूनी असम्मुलन बन गया है

और उसको रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० श्री० चम्हाल) : (क) से (ग) पांचे कार्यकारी दस द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के आधार पर औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े जिलों के निर्धारण के लिए ये मापदण्ड बनाए गए हैं :

(1) इस बात पर निर्भर करते हुए कि क्या जिला प्रमुख रूप से खाद्यान/नकदी फसलों की पैदावार करने वाला है (अन्तर जिला तुलना के लिए खाद्यान तथा वाणिजियक फसलों के बीच परिवर्तन दर) जहां आवश्यक हो राज्य सरकार द्वारा निश्चित की जाएँ) प्रति व्यक्ति खाद्यान/वाणिजियक फसलों का उत्पादन ।

(2) कृषि मजदूरों की तुलना में जनसंख्या का अनुपात ।

(3) प्रति व्यक्ति औद्योगिक उत्पादन (सकल) ।

(4) प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर कंकटी कर्मचारियों की संख्या अथवा बंकलिपक रूप में प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर द्वितीयक तथा तृतीयक कार्यकलापों में लगे हुए व्यक्तियों की संख्या ।

(5) विजली की प्रति व्यक्ति उपत ।

(6) जनसंख्या के सम्बन्ध (अनुपात) में पहली सड़कों की लम्बाई ।

केवल उन जिलों को औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़ा हुआ माना गया है जिनके सूचकांक राज्य बोर्ड से बहुत कम हैं ।

परन्तु कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने पर्याप्त बांकों की अनुपलब्धता के कारण कुछ भिन्न मापदण्ड बनाए हैं। पिछड़े श्रेणी के विकास सम्बन्धी राष्ट्रीय समिति द्वारा श्रीदोगिक प्रक्रियन से सम्बन्धित अपनी रिपोर्ट में की गई सिफारिशों पर अन्तिम निष्णय होने तक, भारत सरकार ने ग्रांट्स बहनों को बढ़ा दिया है और इनमें सुधार किया है। इन्हें इस प्रयोजन के लिए वर्गीकृत विभिन्न श्रेणियों के अन्तर्गत आने वाले पिछड़े श्रेणी पर लागू किया है। इस प्रकार निष्परित पिछड़े जिलों की संख्या 299 है।

Industrialisation of Bhiwani

2414. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bhiwani district in Haryana in one of the industrially backward districts declared by Government; and

(b) if so; the steps to be taken for the industrial uplift of the district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the incentives enunciated vide Press Note No. 4/1/81-BAD (Vol. III) dated 27.4.1983 (copy available in the Parliament Library) Bhiwani and Dadri sub-divisions have been included in Category 'B' eligible to 15% Central Investment Subsidy subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 Lakhs; the remaining areas of Bhiwani has been included in Category 'C' district eligible to 10% subsidy subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 Lakhs. The admissibility of subsidy in the district would depend upon the State Government certifying that the level of investment on the taluks/block/bansar

agglomerations extension of townships has not crossed Rs. 30.00 crores investment limit as on 31.3.1983.

In addition to Central Investment Subsidy, the entrepreneurs setting up industries in backward areas are eligible for concessional finance facilities, tax concessions, hire-purchase of machinery for small scale industry; consultancy facilities for technical services, availability of comprehensive range of extension services and support through District Industry Centres, Margin Money Assistance etc. MRTP/ FERA Companies have also been allowed to set up Non-Appendix-I Industries not reserved for small scale sector with an export obligation of 50% in Category 'B' & 'C' districts. In the Category 'B' & 'C' districts the rate of Central Investment Subsidy is enhanced by 50% for such industrial units as are certified as Nucleus Plants. The industrial units certified as Nucleus Plants are also entitled to the following additional concessions and incentives:

(i) Inter-corporate investments will be allowed on case to case basis upto a ceiling of 30% instead of the present ceiling of 10% under Section 372 (1) of the Companies Act. This would be adopted as a guideline by the Department of Company Affairs which would consider applications on case to case basis.

(ii) Convertibility clause imposed by the term lending institutions will not apply to Nucleus Plants located in Categories A, B & C for a period of 7 years from the date of sanction of 5 years from the date of disbursement, whichever is later.

(iii) State Governments will extend to nucleus plants composite package of assistance similar to the pioneer unit scheme in force in Maharashtra like exemption from Sales Tax, Liability interest free sales tax loan, capita, investment subsidy from State funds, etc.

Lopsided Development of Deep-Sea Fishing

2415. SHRI DAULAT SINGH JI JADEJA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports on the lopsided development of deep-sea fishing due to the targets set by the Planning Commission for the Sixth Plan; and

(b) the steps being contemplated by the Planning Commission to correct the un-due emphasis given to foreign companies to achieve targets set for Sixth Plan for acquisition of deep-sea trawlers?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) The Planning Commission has not received any such report either from the State Government or from the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation which is the administrative department for implementing the programme. However, the Hon. Member of the Parliament has in a letter raised the question of the relative emphasis on chartering of foreign trawlers.

(b) The position as reported by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is as under:

The objectives of chartering foreign fishing vessels are not only to increase our deep sea fishing fleet but to create and develop a cadre of deep sea fishermen, transfer of technology, obtaining knowledge on economic viability and resource availability in the deep seas and to explore marketing possibilities and tie up. Chartering of foreign fishing vessels would act as a catalyst for future development of sea fisheries. It is also clarified that the policy of chartering has not in any way diverted the attention of the Government from other developmental activities concerning fisheries.

Proposal From Indian Scientists From U.S.A. to Establish Science City

2416. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some scientists and technologists of Indian origin from U.S.A. have sent proposal to the Government of India for establishing science city where number of units can be established; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and Government's reaction theron?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) From the discussions held by some scientists of Indian origin in U.S.A. a preliminary proposal has emanated.

(b) The preliminary proposal envisages the eventual establishment of a number of high technology industrial units in a suitable area in the country where infrastructural facilities would be available. It has been estimated by the authors of the proposal that its implementation would cost about Rs. 125 crores. The proposal does not contain details such as specific technologies proposed to be brought, products to be made, estimates of demand for such products in India and overseas and the manner in which technology transfer is to be made. Additional information has, therefore, been sought from the authors of the proposal.

Manufacture of the Vespa Scooters by Andhra Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation

2417. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation has been granted industrial licence for manufacture of Vespa Scooters in the Medak District;

(b) if so, the details of the manufacturing programme and the number of Scooters proposed to be brought on road, year-wise;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the promoters have started booking of vehicles against a deposit of Rs. 500- each; and

(d) whether the rules for accepting deposits as adopted by the promoters are in conformity with the guidelines recently laid down by the Central Government in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Brick kiln Units

2418. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of small scale Brick Kiln units in India;

(b) the number of employment generated by these units;

(c) the minimum wages given to the employees; and

(d) the extent of bonded labourers engaged?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) About 25000 Brick Kiln units existed in the country at the end of 1977.

(b) Precise estimate of the number

of employment generated by these units is not available.

(c) Wages of Brick Kiln workers differ from State to State ranging from Rs. 6 to Rs. 14.40 per day per worker.

(d) Government have no precise estimate.

विक्री योग्य इस्पात के भंडार को

जानबूझ कर समाप्त किया
जाना

2419. श्री मूलचन्द ढागा : क्या इस्पात और लाल मंत्री यह वराने की हुया बरेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिसांक 2 नवम्बर, 1983 के अंतर्जी समाचार-पत्र "इकानामिक टाइम्स" में "टार्केट संस्थ, मारकिट बैंगलैकटे ड, सेलेबिल स्टोल स्टार्क डिप्लीशन हैनीबरेट" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर विलापा गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस्पात के उत्पादन के स्थल कम किये गये हैं, विक्री योग्य इस्पात भंडार कम हो गया है और बाजार की जानबूझ कर उपेक्षा की जा रही है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके लिए उत्तराधीय स्थितियों के नाम क्या हैं;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो तत्सम्बन्धी बास्तविक स्थिति क्या है; और

(ग) क्या वित्त मंत्री ने इस्पात संघर्षों के विरोध कार्बकरण में सुद्धार करने के लिए प्रभावी कदम उठाने के सुझाव दिये

हैं; और यदि हाँ, तो दिये गये सुझावों का व्यौरा क्या है और किन-किन सुझावों को कार्यान्वित किया गया है?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन० के० प० सात्त्वे): (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) से (घ) स्टील अथारिटी आफ इण्डिया लि० (सेल) के इस्पात कारखानों की उत्पादन योजना बाजार की मांग को पूरा करने, इस्पात के जमा हुए स्टाक को कम करने, खान सूचियों में कमी करने, वितरण व्यवस्था को सुव्यवस्थित बनाने तथा बेहतर कार्य-परिणाम प्राप्त करने के अनुकूल बनाई गई है। परिणामस्वरूप 'सेल' के इस्पात कारखानों तथा स्टाक्याडों के पास विक्रय इस्पात का स्टाक, जो 1.4.1983 को 14.5 लाख टन था, 1.11.1983 को घट कर 11.3 लाख टन रह गया था। आयात के सम्बन्ध में पहले यह अनुमान लगाया गया था कि 12 लाख टन इस्पात का आयात किया जाएगा, परन्तु अब लेगभग 5 लाख टन इस्पात के आयात की सम्भावना है। इनके साथ-साथ यह भी सुनिश्चित किया जा रहा है कि उपभोक्ताओं की मांग की पूरी तरह पूर्ति की जाए।

(इ) विन मंत्री ने सरकारी क्षेत्र के इस्पात कारखानों के कार्यकरण में सुधार करने के लिए कदम उठाने की सिफारिश की है। 'सेल' के इस्पात कारखानों की वर्ष 1983-84 की उत्पादन योजना में तदनुसार संशोधित किया गया है।

Funds Provided for Implementation of 20-Point Programme

2420. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN :

MOHANTY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the mid-term appraisal of the Sixth Plan, any short-fall and inadequacy has been found out in different fields of our implementation of planned development; if so, details thereof;

(b) in which of the items of 20-Point Programme the nation is behind the target with details; and

(c) the additional fund provided above the original allocation for implementation of 20-Point Programme with details?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) Reference is invited to the detailed sectorwise reviews contained in the Mid-term appraisal document, which was placed on the Table of the House on 19 August 1983. Copies of the document have also been distributed to the Hon'ble Members of the House.

(b) The implementation of the 20-Point Programme started under the Annual Plan 1982-83 and targets and achievements during 1982-83 are given in Annexure 20.2 of the Annual Plan Document 1983-84, which was already been laid on the Table of the House and distributed to the Hon'ble Members.

(c) The 20 Point Programme forms an integral part of the plans of the States and Central Ministries and no separate allocations are made for the Programme.

Closure of Atomic Power Plant at Kalpakkam

2421. SRRI K.T. KOSAIRAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times when the

Atomic Power Plant at Kalpakkam has been shut down since its starting in July, 1983.

(b) whether all the closures are due to mandatory planned and unplanned trippings ; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken to remove the deficiencies that cause such frequent shut downs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONIC AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Unit-I of the Madras Atomic Power Station had a total of 20 outages so far.

(b) Out of these, 6 were planned and the rest were forced outages.

(c) Unit-I is presently being test run and is yet to attain stabilised operation.

Rehabilitation of Extremists in Tripura

2422. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Tripura have requested the Central Government to provide funds for the rehabilitation of extremists who have surrendered and wanted to come back to the normal life of Tripura ; and

(b) the steps taken by the Central Government so far in this respect ?

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

(b) The Central Government appreciated the need to rehabilitate insurgents

so as to enable them to settle peacefully in useful avocations and assistance to the State Government will be provided. The quantum of funds to be provided in this regard is being determined.

Economic Difficulties in Paper Industry

2423. SARI RAM SWARUP RAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that paper industry is facing economic difficulties and capacities of many of its units remain under-utilised ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many of the paper industry units have become sick ;

(c) whether the under-utilisation of the capacities of the paper industry units is due to inadequate supplies of coal ; and

(d) if so, the steps which are being taken to put the paper industry units on a sound footing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) The installed capacity of the Paper Industry has increased from a level of 12 lakh tonnes in 1978-79 to about 20 lakh tonnes. The fall in capacity utilization from about 80% to 58% during the same period is mainly due to the fact that the rapid capacity build-up yet to stabilise. Further, during the first few months of the current year number of mills were closed due to industrial disputes, and this also resulted in lower capacity utilization. Shortage of inputs such as coal, power and water has also contributed to lower capacity utilization.

(d) Matters relating to close/sick mills have been taken up with the financial institutions and concerned State

Governments to work out measures for improving the performance of these mills. The question of increasing supplies of inputs such as raw materials, coal & power has also been taken up with the appropriate authorities. Government have also extended various excise concessions to help the growth and performance of the Paper Industry.

Menon Committee Report on Silent Valley Project

2424. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) when did the M.G K. Menon Committee on Silent Valley submitted their report ; and

(b) their main recommendations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) The Committee submitted its report in January, 1983.

(b) A summary of the report and conclusions is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in library. See 7197/83].

Setting up of Industries by Non-Resident Indians

2425. SHRI BISHNU PRASAD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new units of industry set up by the non-resident Indians in the country ; and

(b) details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) To receive and process industrial investment and licence applications from non-resident Indians, a Special Cell was

created in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals (Department of Industrial Development) in January this year. Since then, 8 letters of intent have been granted under the provisions of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 for setting up of industrial units in the country by non-resident Indians. These letters of intent, which have been granted only recently, would presently be at various stages of implementation.

Working Group on Hill Area Development Programme

2426. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning has set up a Working group on the Hill Areas Development Programme ;

(b) whether the review of the programme during the Sixth Plan had been made; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. This is for the Seventh Plan.

(b) and (c) The Planning Commission has completed a mid-term appraisal of the Sixth Five Year including the Hill Areas Development Programme, the findings are contained in Chapter 18 of the Mid-term Appraisal document laid on the Table of the House on 19.8.1983.

Exploration of Tin in Bastar District

2427. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any programme for time bound exploration of tin mineralisation in Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the expected time of the beginning of the exploration of tin in that district of Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) the details of the exploration programme formulated by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SAIKVE): (a) to (c) : A time bound programme (October, 1982 to September, 1985) has been drawn up for exploration of primary tin prospects in parts of B-star district in Madhya Pradesh, and is being carried out by Geological Survey of India and the Directorate of Geology and Mining of Madhya Pradesh Government.

Geological Survey of India has taken up work in Bodavada, Bedhanpal, Katokalyan, Bothapara, Korpal, Marjun and Kudripal while Directorate of Geology and Mining of the State Government has taken up work in Govindpal, Mundval, Chaitwada, Chitan Reo Chitahmar. The Geological Survey of India will take up geophysical survey of 30 sq. kms. and detailed mapping of 7.5 sq. Kms., and in addition carry out 4,000 metres of drilling. Directorate of Geology and Mining will take up geophysical surveys in 7 sq. Kms. and detailed mapping of 5 sq. Kms. and 2,300 metres of drilling.

इस्पात गेस होल्डरों को फाइबर गेस होल्डरों के साथ बदला जाना

2428. श्री इमर लाल बंठा : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बादी एवं शामोद्योग बोर्ड ने यह सिफारिश की है कि बायोगैस के पुराने दिवाइन के सोहे के गेस होल्डरों के स्थान पर फाइबर ग्लास होल्डरों को अधिक सुविधापूर्वक इस्तेमाल किया जा

सकता है क्योंकि लोहे के गेस होल्डरों का रस-खाल में कठिनाइयां आती हैं और उनमें जंग लगने का खतरा भी बराबर बना रहता है;

(ख) क्या इस बात को रुयाल में रखत हुए कि यद्यपि फाइबर ग्लास गेस होल्डर का मूल्य लोहे के गेस होल्डर से कुछ अधिक है, फिल्म फाइबर ग्लास गेस होल्डर, विसेपकर नियानों के लिए और ग्रामीण इलाजों में अधिक सुविधाजनक है, सरकार का विचार फाइबर ग्लास गेस होल्डर के उपयोग को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए जन-प्रतिशत नहीं तो 70 से 80 प्रतिशत तक अनुदान देने का है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके बया कारण हैं; और

(ग) अलग-अलग समना वाले फाइबर ग्लास होल्डरों का मूल्य क्या है और वे कहाँ उपलब्ध हैं?

उद्योग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण) : (क) बादी शामोद्योग आयोग ने जंग लगने की समस्या को हल करने तथा रस-खाल की सागत को कम करने के लिए गोबर गेस मंडिओं में नरपा इस्पात के गेस होल्डरों के स्थान पर फाइबर कांच के गेस होल्डरों का प्रयोग करने की सिफारिश की है।

(ख) और (ग) इन गेस होल्डरों की सागत नरपा इस्पात दे गेस होल्डरों से कुछ अधिक होती है तथा वहे पैमाने पर उत्पादन होने से इसकी सागत कम हो जाने की सम्भावना है। फाइबर कांच के गेस होल्डरों के लिए 70 से 80 प्रतिशत तक राज सहायता देने सम्भवी कोई भी प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है। विभिन्न

क्षमता के फाइबर कांच के होल्डरों की विद्यमान अनुमानित लागत निम्न प्रकार हैं :

गेस संयंत्र क्षमता

फाइबर कांच के गेस होल्डर की लागत
(रुपये में)

| | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 2 सी०य०एस० | 1,510 रुपये |
| 3 सी०य०एस० | 2,000 रुपये |
| 4 सी०य०एस० | 2,220 रुपये |
| 6 सी०य०एस० | 2,980 रुपये |
| 8 सी०य०एस० | 3,720 रुपये |
| 10 सी०य०एस० | 5,130 रुपये |

देश के विभिन्न भागों में इन गेस होल्डरों के प्रशिक्षित निर्माता उपनाधि हैं और विशिष्ट अनुरोध प्राप्त होने पर इन होल्डरों की आपूर्ति की व्यवस्था की जा सकती है।

Agreement with Cement Workers

2429. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDVATE :

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any agreement with the cement workers on wages, other service conditions and bonus;

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

(c) whether the agreement has been implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) An award of arbitrators in the industrial dispute between the employees in rela-

tion to the cement Manufacturers' Association and their workmen represented by the Indian National Cement and Allied Workers Federation was published in 'Gazette Extra-Ordinary part 2-Section 3-Sub-Section (ii) dated 20th July, 1983. The award covers various aspects like wages, Increment, Grades, Other Service conditions etc. of the cement workers as detailed in the Gazette Notification.

(c) The Cement Manufacturers' Association have informed that the arbitration Award has been implemented/is in the process of being implemented by the Cement producers.

Poachers Problem in Shrinagar

2430. SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the article "J & K—the skin haven" appearing in India Today of November 15, 1983;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that Srinagar has become the major outlet for poachers, a problem beyond control of the Chief Wildlife Warden because of the special status of the State; and

(c) if so, how do Government propose to deal with the situation?

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

(b) and (c) Jammu & Kashmir has separate legislation called the Jammu & Kashmir Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1978. This enactment is modelled on the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, applicable throughout the rest of the country, except that under the Jammu & Kashmir Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1978, the officers of the Central Government do not have any powers or jurisdiction. We have also received some complaints, but the state authority deny the allegation.

Price Rise of Tyres

2431. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the tyre manufacturers in the country have raised the prices of their products recently;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Delhi Tyres Trader's Association has expressed concern over the reported move by tyre manufacturers to increase prices for tyres;

(c) if so, whether Government have initiated any action in this regard; and

(d) if so, details thereof and reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes Sir. Automotive tyre manufacturers have raised the prices of tyres of cars, jeeps, light commercial vehicles and scooter/motorcycles in November, 1983.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Tyres and tubes are not subject to any statutory price control. However, Government is keeping a watch on the prices of tyres and tubes as well as of raw materials, used for their production.

Refund of Interest at the Time of Cancellation of Chassis

2432. SHRI D.M. PUTTEGOWDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the time of cancellation of the booking of bus/truck chassis, the total booking money alongwith the interest should be refunded to the party concerned;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some of the dealers are not refunding the interest for years together just as M/s. Web's & Sales, Bangalore, Delhi Automobiles, Faridabad, etc.;

(c) the number of cases of such type in which interest has not been refunded for more than three months, six months, one year in respect of the said dealers and other dealers of Tata mercuries & Ashok Leyland; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take against such dealers and ensure the payment of interest alongwith the booking money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) The

refund of deposit and interest thereon at the time of cancellation of booking of bus/truck chassis depends on the terms and conditions agreed upon between the parties.

(b) and (c) No detailed records of bookings/cancellations by the dealers of vehicles are maintained in Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Employment to Dependents of Deceased Government Servants

, 2433. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the administrative and mandatory provisions for providing employment to the dependents, wife/unmarried daughters/sons of the government servants dying during active service;

(b) whether the rules regarding providing service to the deceased Government servants dependents are not being followed uniformly in all the Ministries;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and
(d) the steps being taken to bring about uniformity in the matter of giving employment to the dependents of the Government employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) :
(a) Detailed administrative instructions have been issued to Ministries/Departments which provide that the son/daughter/near relative of a Government servant who dies in harness and leaves his family in immediate need of assistance, may be appointed to a Group 'C' or a Group 'D' post which is normally filled by direct recruitment if the son/daughter/ near relative is eligible and suitable for the post in all respects under the provisions of the

relevant Recruitment Rules, and provided further that there is no other earning member in the family. The instructions also provide that the upper age limit may be relaxed where necessary and that in the case of appointment at the lowest level, i. e., Group 'D' or as Lower Division Clerk, there is no objection to the qualification also being relaxed, subject to the condition that the person so appointed acquires the requisite qualifications within two years. Widows of Government servants who die in harness are, however, exempted from the requirement of educational qualification when they are appointed to Group 'D' posts.

(b) No instance of non-compliance of the instructions issued in this regard has been brought to notice. There is also no system of monitoring the implementation of such instructions issued by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

States to be Benefited by Second Trombay Reactor

2434. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that second Trombay Reactor will go critical in 1984, and

(b) if so, the States to be benefited by the power generated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Research Reactor Dhruva (earlier known as R-5) is expected to attain criticality in 1984.

(b) Dhruva being a Research Reac-

tor is not designed for generation of electricity.

Sick Units in Orissa

2435. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of industries set up in Orissa which have fallen sick during the current financial year;

(b) the name of those industries (district-wise) and the reasons for the sickness; and

(c) the efforts made by Government to remove the bottleneck ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) Data on sick industrial units for the current financial year are not yet available.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) To meet the incidence of industrial sickness in the country the Government have announced certain policy measures for guidance of Central Ministries, State Governments and Financial Institutions. The salient features of the guidelines were furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4947 on 24th March, 1982.

Setting up of Village Industries in Orissa

2436. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to emphasise the need to provide maximum facilities to poor people in the far-flung villages so that they can set up village industries to augment

their earnings; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the progress made in Orissa in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) All the 13 districts of Orissa have been covered under the Centrally Sponsored District Industries Centres Programme. Due emphasis is being given for the setting up of industries in rural areas. Of the 93019 new units established under this Schemes during the year 1982-83 in Orissa, as many as 84760 (91.1%) are in rural areas.

Train Passengers Looted near Dabbli Station

2437. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it a fact that some unidentified armed persons, believed to be decoits, looted passengers of a train on the night of 18 October, 1983 near Dabbli railway station on the Bhatinda-Suratgarh section of the Northern Railway ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the Government of Rajasthan, five unidentified armed persons looted one coach No. 5556 of train No. 1BSB between railway stations Dabbli and Pillibanga. Culprits entered from Dabbli station and looted at the point of arms property, ornaments and cash worth Rs. 30,000/- A case No. 69/83 u/s 395 IPC and 27 Arms Act was registered at GRPS Hanumangarh. No arrest has been made so far.

मनमाड और अंकई रेलवे स्टेशनों
के बीच 552 अजन्ता
एक्सप्रेस में डकेती

2438. श्री राम सिंह शास्त्री : क्या
गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मनमाड
और अंकई रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच डाकुओं
के एक गिरोह ने 552 अजन्ता एक्सप्रेस के
लगभग एक सौ यात्रियों को लूटा था :

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस मामले में जान
और माल की वित्ती हानि हुई ; और

(ग) डकेती की घटनाओं को रोकने में
सरकार को कितनी सफलता मिली है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) से (ग) महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार लूटपाट न कि डकेती की एक घटना सूचित की गई थी। 10.10.1983 को 19.00 से 20.00 बजे के बीच चार अपराधियों ने मनमाड रेलवे स्टेशन पर अजन्ता एक्सप्रेस के डिब्बे संख्या 932 में प्रवेश किया और नाई के उस्तरे में यात्रियों को धमकी दी और लगभग 8-9 यात्रियों न कि 100 यात्रियों से तीन कलाई घड़ियाँ, एक जोड़ा कपड़े तथा 1263/-रुपए नकद जिन का मूल्य 2805/-रुपए था ले गए। अभियुक्त को गिरफतार कर लिया गया है और तमाम सम्पत्ति जिसमें नकदी, तीन घड़ियाँ एक जोड़ा कपड़े शामिल हैं वांगमद कर ली गई हैं। इस मामले में कोई जान हानि सूचित नहीं की गई है। किन्तु लगभग 4-5 व्यक्तियों को मामूली चोटें आई। 2805 रु की चुगाई गई सम्पत्ति बरामद कर ली गई है।

रेलवे से अपराधों की घटना को रोकने के लिए रेलवे नियन्त्रित उपाय कर रही है ;

(1) गाड़ियों में चालकों को निदेश दिए गए हैं कि यदि गाड़ी अचानक असारणीबद्ध स्थान पर रोक दी जाती है तो वे संकट सीटी का प्रयोग करें ताकि बचाव दल को सावधान किया जा सके।

(2) सवारी डिब्बे के परिचारकों को सतकं रहने और आरक्षित हिब्बों में अनियुक्त यात्रियों के प्रवेश को रोकने के निदेश दिए गए हैं।

(3) रेलवे का अनुमंधान, नमूना और भानक संगठन को हिब्बों के सरकाने वाले किवाड़ों में ताना लगाने की व्यवस्था में सुधार करने, अनियुक्त प्रवेश को रोकने के लिए प्रक्रोष्ट में सुधार करने और हिब्बों के अन्दर और बाहर बेहतर रोशनी की व्यवस्था करने के लिए सुमाव देने की सलाह दी गई है।

सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस जो गाड़ियों में यात्रा कर रहे यात्रियों और उनके समान के बचाव और सुरक्षा के लिए जिम्मेदार है, गाड़ियों में मार्ग रक्षक उपलब्ध कराकर, अपराधियों पर निगरानी रखकर उन्हें विशिष्ट मामले में गिरफतार कर और सजा देकर, अपराधों पर नियंत्रण करने के सभी उपाय कर रहा है। रेलवे सुरक्षा बल इस संबंध में सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस को सहायता कर रही है।

Revision of Rates of Overtime Allowance and Honararium of Central Government Employees

**2439. SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that overtime allowance of technical staff such as drivers etc. has been enhanced recently after a High Court Judgement ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to increase the rates of overtime allowance of other Central Government employees ;

(c) whether it is also under consideration to revise the rate of honararium of the Gazetted Staff of Central Government ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) No, Sir. However based on the award of the Board of Arbitration under the JCM scheme, the rates of overtime

allowance of staff car drivers were enhanced with effect from 23rd December, 1982.

(b) Two other awards of the Board of Arbitration regarding increase in the rates of overtime allowance in respect of office staff and comparable staff are under consideration.

(c) and (d) No such proposal is under consideration.

Wild Life Census

2440. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any census of Wild Life in this country had been conducted ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) and (b) No country wide census of all wildlife in the country has been conducted so far. However, some States carry out periodic surveys in National Parks and Sanctuaries. The population figures of some of the endangered/threatened species of Indian wildlife are as follows :—

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|------------------------------|
| Indian Lion | — | 205 |
| Tiger | — | 3015 |
| Indian Rhinoceros | — | 1200 (app) |
| Indian Elephant | — | 15000 (app) |
| Brow-Antlered Deer | — | 30 |
| Hangul (Kashmir Stag) | — | 482 (Dachigam National Park) |
| Black-necked Crane | — | 17 (Ladakh) |

[Manufacture of Electronic PABX]

2441. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have deferred a decision on the choice of foreign collaborators for the manufacture of electronic PABX (Private Automatic Branch Exchanges) ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and which were the companies in the race ;

(c) the reasons for not developing its design and producing it at the ITI's factories ; and

(d) the stage at which the whole matter regarding the import of technology for manufacture of PABXs stands at present ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONIC AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Offers of technical collaboration for manufacture of Electronic Private Automatic Branch Exchanges, (EPABX) from the following companies are under consideration ;

(i) M/s. General Telephone & Electronics (GTE), Belgium.

(ii) M/s. OKI, Japan.

(iii) M/s. Jeumont Schneider, France.

(iv) M/s. Plessey, UK

(c) ITI has been developing its own design of a modern PCM Digital EPABX. However, it was found that this system could not be put into production in a reasonable time frame. The consequent delay would have led to a mounting waiting list for EPABX, and/or substantial import of finished exchanges.

It was also felt that, having several units in the central and state public sector making EPABX, would introduce an element of competition in the manufacture of such equipment and in service to the customer. It was therefore decided, that the Department of Electronics would, with the full involvement of the P&T Department, undertake coordinated purchase of foreign technology for transfer to ITI and the 4 State public sector companies to whom industrial approvals for EPABX had been issued.

(d) Technical evaluation of the collaboration offers received from the 4 companies referred to in part (a) has been completed, and a Negotiating Committee has been set up to finalise the matter.

Nationalising of Sick Companies

2442. SHRIMATI JAYANTY PATNAIK :

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the particular of companies identified as sick companies ;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to nationalise these sick companies ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) According to data collected by the Reserve Bank of India, particulars of sick industrial units in the country as at the end of June, 1982 were as follows :

| | No. of sick industrial units | Outstanding credits (Rs. crores) |
|---|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (i) Large units (those having bank credit facility of Rs. one crore or above) | 435 | 1,729 |
| (ii) Medium units (other than SSI and large units) | 1,020 | 176 |
| (iii) Small Scale units | 26,973 | 394 |
| Total : | 28,428 | 2,299 |

Statement showing industry-wise classification of large sick units is attached. Similar classification for Medium and Small Scale sick units is not available.

industrial units is considered by the administrative Ministries concerned with them in accordance with the policy guidelines on sick industries circulated by the Government on 6.10. 1981. Case of each sick unit is to be considered on its merits.

(b) and (c) Nationalisation of sick

Statement

Industry-wise Data on Large Sick Industrial Units at the end of June 1982

| S. No. | Industry | No. of Units | Outstanding bank credit (Rs. Crores) |
|-----------------------------|----------|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Engineering & Electrical | | 91 | 345.23 |
| 2. Chemicals | | 25 | 194.13 |
| 3. Jute | | 37 | 111.35 |
| 4. Textiles | | 111 | 515.55 |
| 5. Rubber | | 15 | 100.41 |
| 6. Iron & Steel | | 39 | 138.33 |
| 7. Sugar | | 45 | 149.34 |
| 8. Cement | | 3 | 12.08 |
| 9. Miscellaneous | | 69 | 162.53 |
| TOTAL : | | 435 | 1728.95 |

Use of Tallow by Hindustan Lever Ltd

2443. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the consumption of tallow in every metric tonne of soap produced by Hindustan Lever Ltd. ;

(b) the year-wise quantity of soap exported and sold within the country ;

(c) the balance of animal tallow carried forward from year to year ;

(d) the quantities of animal tallow purchased by Hindustan Lever Limited from direct importers and other in India alongwith the names of the firms concerned ;

(e) whether the use of the terms processed triglycerides was started in 1974 to hide the element of animal tallow contained in it ; and

(f) whether Government have any machinery to monitor the actual consumption of animal tallow in consumer products like soaps, paints and vanaspati ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (f) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of a Soyabean Complex in Madhya Pradesh

2444. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Britannia Industries Ltd. is being issued a letter of intent for setting up of a Soyabean Complex in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the broad details of the proposal for diversifying to Soyabean products ;

(c) whether this Co. has also acquired NABISCO BRANDS INC. of Huntley and Palmer Food PLC ; if so, on what terms and conditions ; and

(d) whether any money will be sent abroad by way of royalty of profits in terms of the acquisition of NABISCO by the Britannia Industries, if so, the broad details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) M/s. Britannia Biscuit Company Limited (now known as M/s. Britannia Industries Limited) have been granted a letter of intent for the manufacture of the following items for the capacities indicated against each :—

Item of manufacture

Annual capacity (in MTs)

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----|--------|
| 1. (i) Soya Meal | — | 36,000 |
| (ii) Soya Flour | ... | 25,000 |
| (iii) Protein Concentrate | | 10,000 |

By-Products

| | | |
|---|-----|-------|
| 2. Lecithin (food grade and commercial grade) | ... | 1,000 |
| 3. Soyabean oil | — | 6,000 |

The company has approached the Government for certain amendments to/inclusion of some more soyabean products in the above letter of intent.

(c) No, Sir.

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

Import of Colour T.V. Components

2445. SHRI CHHAMGUR RAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the detailed list of the Testing and Tuning, equipment etc. which is essential for a colour TV manufacturing units as recommended by the Department of Electronics ;

(b) the component-wise source and value of such equipment, inclusive of the customs duty ;

(c) the time limit during which Department of Electronics must clear applications for the import of such equipment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD

AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) The detailed list of test and measuring equipment (indicating the purpose and sources from where available) essential for quality production of CTV receivers is enclosed as Statement-I. Approximate itemwise cost of imported and indigenous equipment is enclosed as Statement-II. Customs duty element of the essential equipment (approximate) is also indicated in statement-II.

(c) Government has not laid any time limit. Moreover, applications for import of these equipment are not to be processed by Department of Electronics. However, the applications for import of Capital goods (Non-OGL items only) are to be processed in CCI&E in consultation with sponsoring authorities concerned.

Statement-I

List of Proposed Equipment for CTV Receiver Production and Testing

| (A) <i>Essential Equipment</i> | <i>Purpose</i> |
|---|---|
| (1) VHF TV SWEEP GENERATOR WITH MARKER | Items 1,2 & 3 form the basic test set up for :- |
| <i>Suggested Sources</i> | (a) RF/IF alignment |
| (a) Leader ISWA353S + 883 + Foot Switch | (b) Selectivity (Vision and Sound Channel) |
| (b) National VP862A + VPO85D + VPO88D | |
| (c) Telonic 1011B (For electronic Tuner) | |
| (2) SWEEP GENERATOR WITH MARKER GENERATOR AND ACCESSORIES | —do— |

Suggested Sources

- (a) Leader LSW-450A + 450/U83 + 450/U89 (Optional) + 450/U70 + 450/U76
- (b) National VP-8800G + VP-0805 + VP-0806 + VP-0807
- (c) Philips PM-5526 with accessories
- (d) Telonic 1232A with accessories
- (3) ALIGNMENT COPE/LARGE SCREEN DISPLAY OSCILLOSCOPE

—do—

Suggested Sources

- (a) Leader LBO-9C/LBO-12C/LB-9D-01 (02)/LBO-12D-01 (02)
- (b) National VP 3880A/VP-3830H/ VP-384A/VP-387A
- (c) Telonic 121A/122A
- (4) COLOUR TV PATTERN GENERATOR Items 4 & 5 form part of test set up for :

Suggested Sources

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) Philips PM 5519G) | (a) Colour & Pattern testing |
| (b) Grundig VG 1000/FG6) | (b) Colour sensitivity. |
| (c) Shibasoku 216/12) or equivalent | |
| (d) Leader LOG 396) | |
| (e) Anritsu) | |

- (5) WHITE BALANCE CHECKER/ COLOUR ANALYSER

—do—

Suggested Sources

- (a) Shibasoku 898 D)
- (b) Minolta II)
- (c) Philips PM-5539) or equivalent.
- (d) Nihon (Tishushinki) 2842)

- (6) VIDEO SWEEP GENERATOR

Video Response Testing

Suggested Sources

- (a) Shibasoku 355 B/205A
- (b) Telonic
- (c) Marconi
- (7) WISE BAND OSCILLOSCOPE (50 MHz)

Step response test and wave form monitoring.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| (8) TRAVELLING MICROSCOPE | Resolution |
| (9) ARTIFICIAL MERIAL | Sensitivity. |
| (10) AM/FM STANDARD SIGNAL GENERATOR | AM Suppression ratio/sensitivity tests. |
| (11) R.F. ATTENUATOR | Sensitivity tests |
| (12) LUX METER/LUMINANCE PROBE | Brightness testing |

Suggested Sources

| | |
|--|--|
| (a) YEW—3281 | |
| (b) Tektronix—J 16 | |
| (13) FREQUENCY COUNTER (Upto 300. MHz) | (a) Frequency tests Lo/ Sync. (b) Calibration.. |
| (14) AUDIO SIGNAL GENERATOR/) FUNCTION GENERATOR) | Form the test set-up for audio testing. |
| (15) AUDIO DISTORTATION METER) | |
| (16) AUDIO POWER OUTPUT) METER) | |
| (17) MULTIMETER | General purpose |
| (18) VOLTMETER WITH PROBE | EHT Voltage measurements. |

Suggested Sources

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| (a) Leader LIIM 80A | |
| (19) TRUE RMS VOLTMETER | Measurement of Voltage complex wave form |

Suggested Sources

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) Fluke 8010A | |
| (20) AC MILLIVOLTMETER | A.C. millivolt measurements. |
| (21) VARIAC | Regulation checks |
| (22) WATTMETER | Power consumption tests |
| (23) BREAKDOWN TESTER (0-12KV DC | Safety testing |

Suggested Sources

(a) BPL

(24) INSULTATION TESTER (0-1.5 KV AC) Insulation testing

Suggested Sources

(a) BPL

(b) APLAB

(25) MILLION MEGOHM METER

Insulation measurements.

Suggested Sources

(a) BPL

(26) CYCLIC TIMSR

Endurance testing

(27) HOUR METER

—do—

(28) LCR BRIDGE

)

Items 28 to 37 form part
of inward goods inspection
test equipment.

(29) Q-METER

)

(30) CURVE TRACER

)

Suggested Sources

)

(a) Tektronix 576

)

(b) Leader LTC 905

:

(c) APLAB

(31) CURRENT PROBE

Suggested Sources

(a) Tektronix P 60 21

(32) MILLI-OHM METER

Suggested Sources

(a) Motwane

(33) DIRECT READING CAPACITANCE
METER*Suggested Sources*

(a) HP 4282A

(b) Shivananda

(34) LEAKAGE CURRENT METER

(35) COMPONENT COMPARATOR

(36) IC TESTER

(37) TRANSISTOR TESTER

(38) ROTARY DIP TESTER & CLOBULE TESTER

(39) DEGAUSSING COIL

(40) ASSEMBLY TOOLS As required basis

(41) TEST JIGS FOR PCB, SUBASSEMBLY, TRANSFORMER ETC.

(B) OPTIONAL EQUIPMENT

(42) COLOUR TV PATTERN GENERATOR WITH IF MODULATOR + VHF CONVERTERS FOR REQUIRED CHANNELS

Suggested Sources

(a) Shibosoku TG 5C or 404 with accessories.

(b) Philips PM 5534 with accessories.

(43) WHITE BALANCE SIGNAL GENERATOR

Suggested Sources

(a) Shibosoku 487 B

(b) Philips PM 5538 G

(44) STANDARD COLOUR TV RECEIVER

(45) FOCUS CHECKER

Suggested Sources

(a) Nihon Tsushinki 284

(b) Leader 2841

(46) VECTOR SCOPE

Suggested Sources

- (a) Philips
- (b) Tektronix
- (47) WAVEFORM MONITOR

Suggested Sources

- (a) Philips PM 5565
- (b) Tektronix
- (48) FIELD STRENGTH METER

Suggested Source

- (a) Leader LFC-945
- (49) BAND PASS (HIGH-LOW) FILTER
- (50) ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING EQUIPMENT
- (51) WAVESOLDERING AND ALLIED EQUIPMENT

Notes :

1. The list has been drawn up to ensure quality production. Other equipment would also be needed for assembly. Routine type of equipment such as for workshop power supplies etc. Required in a production facility are not included.
2. Suggested sources are only indicative and it does not imply any preference for a particular source of model. Equipment combining 2 or 3 functions may also be available commercially.
3. Depending upon the volume of production quantity of each equipment required will be adjusted by the manufacturer.
4. All test equipment should be periodically calibrated by ERTL/ETDCS or any other approved test laboratory.
5. The list of minimum essential equipment have been drawn taking into account the affordability by all sectors of industry. Optional equipment would be required depending on volume production/inhouse R & D etc. and left to the choice of manufacturer.

Statement-II

List of Proposed Equipment for CTV Receivers Production and Testing
Break up of cost

| Sl. No (of the list) Ann. I | Cost (in Rs. lakhs) | Imported | Indigenous |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|----------|------------|
| 1 | 2 | | |
| A. Essential Equipment | | | |
| 1. | 0.20 | | |
| 2. | 0.20 | | |
| 3. | 0.05 | | |
| 4. | 0.20 | | |
| 5. | 0.50 | | |
| 6. | 0.30 | | |
| 7. | | 0.50 | |
| 8. | | 0.30 | |
| 9. | | 0.01 | |
| 10. | | 0.40 | |
| 11. | | 0.10 | |
| 12. | 0.30 | | |
| 13. | | 0.20 | |
| 14. | | 0.10 | |
| 15. | | 0.10 | |
| 16. | | 0.10 | |
| 17. | | 0.02 | |
| 18. | | 0.10 | |
| 19. | 0.05 | | |
| 20. | | 0.10 | |
| 21. | | 0.02 | |
| 22. | | 0.02 | |
| 23. | | 0.08 | |
| 24. | | 0.09 | |

1

2

| | |
|-----|------|
| 25. | 0.08 |
| 26. | 0.03 |
| 27. | 0.01 |
| 28. | 0.20 |
| 29. | 0.50 |
| 30. | 1.00 |
| 31. | 0.06 |
| 32. | 0.10 |
| 33. | 0.40 |
| 34. | 0.08 |
| 35. | 0.15 |
| 36. | 0.50 |
| 37. | 0.15 |
| 38. | 0.20 |
| 39. | 0.03 |
| 40. | 0.30 |
| 41. | 2.00 |

| | | |
|---------|------|------|
| Total : | 3.09 | 6.47 |
|---------|------|------|

B. Optional Equipment

| | |
|-----|------|
| 42. | 4.00 |
| 43. | 0.20 |
| 44. | 0.10 |
| 45. | 0.10 |
| 46. | 0.60 |
| 47. | 0.50 |
| 48. | 1.00 |

| 1 | 2 |
|---------|-------|
| 49. | 0.30 |
| 50. | 2.5 |
| 51. | 1.00 |
| <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Total : | 7.70 |
| | 2.5 |
| | <hr/> |

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Cost of essential imported equipment | Rs. 3.09 lakhs |
| Customs and other levies (approximate) | Rs. 1.00 lakh |
| Cost of Indigenous equipment | Rs. 6.47 lakhs |
| <hr/> | |
| Total : | Rs. 11.56 lakhs |

Note : (The above cost is based on the average cost of different sources of similar items prevailing at the time of drawing the list.)

Assembly of Maruti Cars

2446. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to news item 'First Maruti Car in December' appearing in Hindustan Times dated 29 October, 1983 and reply to USQ No. 567 on 27 July, 83 regarding applications for purchase of Maruti cars and state :

(a) the number of cars which will be assembled till 1 November, 1983, till 31 March, 1984 and how many till 31 March, 1985 the first year of commercial production ;

(b) the price of the car/van and till which date will it be valid and the number of cars/vans will be sold at this price ; and

(c) the number of consumers who have made requests for refund of their deposits till date ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) M/s. Maruti Udyog Ltd. has not manufactured any cars upto November, 1983 ; they expect that 840 cars will roll out of the assembly line by 31st March, 1984. The target for 1984-85 is 20,000 vehicles.

(b) The price of the car/van, valid upto March, 1985, would not exceed Rs. 47,500/- excluding local taxes and transport charges.

(c) So far 765 applicants have requested for refund of their deposits.

Industrial and Licensing Policy for Manufacturing of Colour Television

2447. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the replies given to the Unstarred Question No. 3804 on 17

August, 1983 regarding Expansion of existing TV manufacturing Units and Unstarred Question No. 4888 on 24 August 1983 and news report in Times of India dated 4 November 1983 and state :

(a) details of industrial and licensing policy for manufacture of colour television in force including standardisation and quality approval measures along with relevant import policy and customs and excise policy and changes therein relevant for implementing this policy ;

(b) the imported components allowed under this policy and conditions imposed on such import licences and why no conditions regarding retail price of CTV warranty period have been imposed on these licences ; and

(c) the plan to ensure that maximum retail price of CTV does not exceed Rs. 5,000 (inclusive of guaranty/ after sales service for two years) and consumer's right are protected under law ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) To make indigenously manufactured CTV sets available at the earliest, and to give lead time for TV manufacturers to design their sets as per the standardised specifications issued by the Department of Electronics, Government is allowing import of CTV components falling under Appendix 3 and Appendix 5 of the Import Trade Control (ITC) Policy upto a maximum value of Rs. 350/- (CIF) per set. This figure has been arrived at after examining various import licence applications submitted by the parties and discussions with the industry.

Within this overall value, import of neither SKD, CKD kits, nor sub-assemblies nor the cabinet of the set, are permitted. Moreover, the total value

of the import licence issued would be based upon 15% of the total approved capacity of CTV sets for small scale units, and 50% of the capacity for the first year of production as per the approved phased manufacturing programme for the organised sector. This would cover broadly the first six months' requirements of import content (other than the CPT which is provided from canalised supply) in both the cases. Any additional import requirement of the party would be dealt with by DCSSI and DGTD as the case may be. Since all the items appearing in Appendix 3 and Appendix 5 of the ITC except SKD/ CKD kits, sub-assemblies and cabinet are permitted for import, a complete list of the items cannot be prepared. However an illustrative list indicating the components allowed for import has been prepared by the DOE as a guideline to DGTD and the State Directorates of Industry for them to recommend the same to the import licensing authorities. A copy of that list is enclosed as Statement.

Unlike the one time, ad-hoc policy for supply of CTV sets for ASIAD, through assembly from imported kits, the programme of in-depth manufacture and sale of CTV sets which Government has launched through the Industrial and Licensing Policy for CTV Receivers, is a normal programme of electronic manufacture. Government do not impose retail price limits or warranty period in the import licence issued for such normal manufacturing programmes.

(c) The figure of Rs. 5,000/- mentioned was expected that CTV sets may perhaps become available due to the incentives given in the Industrial and Licensing Policy for the Manufacturing of Colour Television Receiver and due to the reductions in excise & customs duties on electronic items announced in Parliament on August 18, 1983. However, there is no specific plan to ensure that maximum retail price of CTV does not exceed Rs. 5,000/-.

Statement**ILLUSTRATIVE LIST OF CTV
COMPONENTS**

1. Control Unit/Operating Unit for Tuner.
2. EHT Transformer
3. T. V. Deflection Yoke and Magnet Assembly
4. Unpopulated fire-retardent PCB
5. Connectors
6. EHT Cable
7. Focus Potentiometer
8. Thermistors (PTC)
9. Capacitors
10. Diodes
11. Transistors
12. Resistors
13. Pulse transformer
14. RF/IF Coils
15. Plastic extruded components
except cabinet
16. 4.43 MHz Crystal

**Particulars of Companies Working
in Organised Sector**

2448. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the particulars of unit/chief executive and complete addresses of companies in the organised sector/SSI sector, capacity, location, details of licence/approval accorded for the manufacture of colour television till date alongwith the conditions governing them?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS
AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD
AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S.
SANJEEVI RAO) :** (a) The information

is being compiled/collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Observations on licensing Policy

2449 SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the views expressed by the Reserve bank's Deputy Governor that the Central licensing policy and the absence of appropriate credit appraisal by nationalised banks are the main reasons for industrial sickness in the country;

(b) whether the Deputy Governor further observed that the Government's licensing policy unfortunately did not encourage more efficient units; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto and whether Government would revise their licensing policy ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) :** (a) to (c) The details of the views expressed by the Reserve Bank's Deputy Governor are being ascertained. A statement embodying Government's reactions will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Constitution of a Board/Committee
For Selection of Class III and
IV Employees**

2450. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN :
Will the Ministry of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has issued a circular to all the Ministries to constitute a Board or Committee for selection of Class III and IV employees;

(b) whether any guidelines for constitution of such Selection Committees or Boards has been issued in order to include one Scheduled Caste and one Muslim minority member in it;

(c) if so, the Ministries and Public Undertakings who have complied with the guidelines of the circular; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (d) As part of certain suggestions made to Ministries/Departments regarding the steps to be taken for the welfare of minorities, instruction has been given recently that Recruitment Committees for group 'C' and 'D' posts wherever in existence should include atleast one person from amongst the minority communities.

Instructions already exist to the effect that endeavour should be made by Ministries/Departments to nominate a Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe officer on the Departmental Promotion Committees constituted for various posts/services.

Development of Tarai Region of Eastern U. P.

2451. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAN : Will the minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received requests for a special survey of the Tarai region of Eastern Uttar Pradesh from any public representative of the area;

(b) if so, the name of the representative and organisations and steps taken by Government;

(c) whether Government are aware of the backwardness of Tarai region of Eastern U. P.; and

(d) will Government send a special team to that area to suggest schemes and measures for the proper and speedy development of the area?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) The Hon'ble Member requested the Union Minister of Industry in his letter dated 16. 12. 1980 to take up a special survey of Tarai region of Eastern U. P. Later, he also wrote a letter to the Prime Minister in this regard on 18. 9. 1982. The earlier letter was passed on by the Union Minister of Industry to the Chief Minister, U. P. with a request that the state Government might take up a study. The subsequent letter received by the Prime Minister has been forwarded to the Ministry of Industry.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Since development of backward areas within a State is the primary responsibility of the state Government, there is no proposal under the consideration of the Government of India to send a special team.

Import of Aluminium

2452. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that our country is selfsufficient to meet the demand of Aluminium in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to import it from foreign countries; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the quantity alongwith the names of countries as well as the details regarding the contracts arrived in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) The capacity for production of aluminium in the country at present is 362,000 tonnes per annum. If this capacity is fully utilised, the current demand for aluminium can be met. the main constraint on production of alumin-

nium has been inadequate power supply to the aluminium smelters by the various State Electricity Boards. Hence the capacity utilisation of the aluminium smelters has been ranging from 60% to 65% for the last several years in order to meet the shortfall in the supply of domestic metal, imports were and are being made.

(c) Import of aluminium metal is canalised through the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited (MMTC). The corporation has been authorised to import in the current financial year 30,000 tonnes. It will not be in the commercial interest of the country to reveal the details of contracts concluded or to be concluded.

Reservation of items for Small Scale Industries

2453. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of the items reserved for manufacture by the small scale units;

(b) whether Government have reserved certain new items for the production in the small scale sector;

(c) if so, the particulars of such items;

(d) the procedure for reserving certain items to be manufactured by the small scale units; and

(e) the details of help given to small scale units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) There are 872 items at present reserved for the small scale sector. New items have been added from time to time & particulars of the items have been published in the Gazette of India Extra-

ordinary Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) Notifications dated 26th April, 1978, 12th May, 1980, 19th February, 1981, 3rd August, 1981; 23rd December, 1981, 14th October, 1982, and 3rd September, 1983.

(d) Reservation of items for exclusive manufacture in the small scale sector is made taking into account their technical feasibility, economic viability and district advantage of production in the small scale units.

(e) Government have been providing various facilities, concession and incentives for promotion of small scale industries. The more important amongst these are fiscal and financial concessions, consultancy services on technomanagerial aspects, facilities for testing, quality improvement, technology upgradation, marketing support, machinery on hire-purchase, supply of scarce raw materials, infrastructural facilities like factory sheds/plots and self employment facilities for educated unemployed youth. Government have also decided to give larger incentives to units set up in backward hilly locations.

Survey by Nation Environment Engineering Research Institute on Sewage Farms

2454. SHRI ATAL BIHARI BAJPAYEE : SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute has conducted survey of the 230 sewage farms functioning in the country and found that the utility potential of this important manurial resource is not being exploited effectively;

(b) whether it has been estimated that the nutrient value of sewage at present is worth about Rs. 300 crores

and is estimated to be worth about Rs. 500 crores by the year 2001 A.D.,

(c) how much worth gas can be generated from the present sewage;

(d) the specific plans and firm decisions taken in regard to sewage use in India; and

(e) the estimated work in this regard to be carried out in the current and next year ?

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

The required information is being collected from the National Environmental—Engineering Research Institute and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Preservation of Ecological Balance in the Country

2455. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any concrete steps have been taken by the Union and States for the preservation of ecological balance in the country during the past three years including the current financial year;

(b) if so, the nature and brief outlines thereof; and

(c) if not, whether any such steps would be undertaken?

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

(b) Enforcement of legislation and incentives for pollution control and soil conservation of natural resources; afforestation and soil conservation programmes; environmental impact assessment and monitoring of developments projects; integrated eco-develop-

ment programmes; campaigns for promoting environmental awareness at various levels and creation of Departments of Environment at the Centre and in various States are among the steps taken for protection of ecological balance.

(d) Does not arise.

Growth Centres in Himachal Pradesh

2456. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new growth centres have been identified in Himachal Pradesh by the National Committee for the Development of Backward Areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any centres would also be identified keeping in view of the fact that a new railway line Nangal-Talwara has been taken up for construction in Himachal Pradesh and would thus provide the necessary infrastructure for industrial development of INA and other neighbouring districts of Himachal Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) The report of the National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas (NCDBA) on Industrial Dispersal has adopted three criteria for the selection of eligible centres :

(i) They should have a population of 50,000 or more as per the 1971 census;

(ii) They should have less than 10,000 workers in non-household manufacturing as per the 1971 census; and

(iii) They should not be near existing centres.

on the basis of this, Simla has been identified as the growth centre in Himachal Pradesh.

(c) While recommending the development of 100 growth centres in a decade, NCDBA has suggested that 10 centres may be allotted to the hill States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, North Eastern States (excluding Assam) and Union Territories. However, the Committee has indicated that the process of selection and phasing of development may be left to the States.

Pension to Widows of Freedom Fighters

2457. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government give any urgent attention to the sanction of pension to the widows of the freedom fighters upon their death;

(b) if so, whether any cases for the sanction of freedom fighters pension to the widows of the deceased freedom fighters are pending for over a year as on 31 October, 1983 ;

(c) if so, the details thereof State-wise and the reasons for delay; and

(d) the time by which the pending cases would be cleared ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) There are 1671 cases of family pension pending disposal for over a year as on 31-10-83, State-wise

breakup of which is indicated in the statement attached.

The reasons for delay are that (i) in many cases it was found that the initial sanction to the deceased freedom fighter was based on incomplete or doubtful documentary evidence, (ii) in some cases the late freedom fighter had not indicated name of his spouse or dependent or the name indicated by him did not tally with the name of the applicant. These cases, had to be referred to the State Government for reverification. As and when verification reports are received these cases are decided on priority basis. Reminders to State Governments are periodically issued with requests for early replies.

There are standing instructions for giving priority to cases of family pension. In order to avoid any hardship due to delay, the procedure has recently been simplified in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India to provide for automatic transfer of pension to a spouse, on the demise of a freedom fighter. In respect of fresh sanctions now being issued, the name of the wife and her unmarried daughter(s), if any, are indicated with instructions to the concerned A. G. to authorise family pension at the admissible rates. Thus the widow can derive the benefits of family pension soon after the death of the freedom fighter on production of necessary documents to the Treasury Officer concerned. In the case of freedom fighters who have already been sanctioned pension, they have been advised to furnish the details of their family members in an affidavit to the concerned A. G. to enable him to issue revised Pension Payment Orders to the Treasury Officers.

Statement

State-Wise Break-up of Pending Cases of Pension to Families of Late-Freedom Fighters for Over a Year as on 31-10-1983.

| State/U. Ts | General Category | Ex-INA Cases | |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------|---|
| | | 1 | 2 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 21 | Nil | |
| Assam | 2 | Nil | |
| Bihar | 799 | 1 | |
| Gujarat | 10 | Nil | |
| Haryana | 2 | 6 | |
| Himachal Pradesh | Nil | 13 | |
| Jammu & Kashmir | Nil | 5 | |
| Kerala | 31 | 28 | |
| Madhya Pradesh | Nil | 3 | |
| Maharashtra | 101 | 3 | |
| Manipur | Nil | 5 | |
| Karnataka | 130 | Nil | |
| Nagaland | Nil | Nil | |
| Orissa | 4 | 6 | |
| Punjab | 5 | 77 | |
| Rajasthan | 1 | 4 | |
| Tamil Nadu | 47 | 10 | |
| Uttar Pradesh | 148 | 33 | |
| Tripura | Nil | Nil | |
| West Bengal | 169 | 5 | |
| U. Ts. | | | |
| Andaman & Nicobar Is. | Nil | Nil | |
| Chandigarh | Nil | Nil | |
| Delhi | Nil | 2 | |
| Goa | Nil | Nil | |
| Pondicherry | Nil | Nil | |

1

2

3

| | | |
|-------------------|------|-----|
| Meghalaya | Nil | Nil |
| Mizoram | Nil | Nil |
| Arunachal Pradesh | Nil | Nil |
| Total : | 1470 | 201 |

| | |
|---------------|------|
| Grand Total : | 1671 |
|---------------|------|

हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के कर्मचारियों को राजभाषा सेवा में शामिल किया जाना

2458. श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह: वया गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वया हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना राजभाषा विभाग का एक अधीनस्थ कार्यालय है तथा इस आशय की घोषणा के बारे में कोई अधिमूचना भी जारी की जाएगी;

(ख) वया हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना राजभाषा विभाग का एक भाग है तथा हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के विधिकारियों एवं कर्मचारियों को राजभाषा सेवा में शामिल कर लिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है; यदि नहीं, वया सरकार का विचार हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के विधिकारियों एवं कर्मचारियों को राजभाषा सेवा में शामिल करने का है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज मन्त्री (श्री निहार रंगन लास्कर) : (क) से (ग) हिन्दी शिक्षण

योजना को अधीनस्थ कार्यालय घोषित करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई अधिमूचना जारी नहीं की गई है। परन्तु व्यावहारिक रूप से इसे राजभाषा विभाग का अधीनस्थ कार्यालय माना गया है। वयोंकि केन्द्रीय सचिवालय राजभाषा सेवा मन्त्रालयों/विभागों तथा उनके सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों के हिन्दी कर्मचारियों के लिये बनाई गई है, इसलिए हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के कर्मचारी इस सेवा में शामिल नहीं किये गये हैं।

Setting up of a Scooter Factory in Madhya Pradesh

2459. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether demand for two-wheeler scooters is increasing day by day in the country;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that Government have allowed dealers to set up factory in Madhya Pradesh to take initiative with the Japanese Honda Scooters, claimed to be safer and cheaper than all other brands in the world; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN

THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government are aware of the demand projections for two wheelers in the country.

(b) and (c) M/s Kinetic Engineering Co. Ltd. have been given a Letter of intent for setting up a plant in District Dhar, Madhya Pradesh for manufacture of scooters of engine capacity upto 100cc in collaboration with M/s. Honda Motor Co., Japan.

Panchayats in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

2460. SHRI BABURAO PARAN-JPE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFIARS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Panchayats in Andaman Nicobar have been divided into single member and multi-member wards in an arbitrary manner as the members provided for wards are not in proportion to ratio of voters.

(b) the names of wards of various Panchayats, number of voters and members provided in each ward; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c) The information has been called for from the A & N Administration and will be placed on the Table of the House on receipt.

Factories in NDMC area

2461. SHRI BABURAO PARAN-JPE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether a list of trades, factories and workshops for which licences are issued by NDMC alongwith the rules and procedure for issue of such licences will be placed on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : According to New Delhi Municipal Committee, trade licences are issued by them under health Bye-laws for various trades. The relevant trades and the Act under which the same are licenced are given in the attached statement.

Statement

| S. No. | Name of Trade | Act under which the same is licenced |
|--------|--|--|
| 1. | All types of food establishments dealing with the preparation/ shortage & sale of food articles. | P.F.A. Act 1954 and rules framed by Central Government and State Government. |
| 2. | Auto Workshops, Lathe machines storage & sale of petroleum products, wood workshop, printing presses, laundries, Dry-cleaning workshops, Atta-chakkis etc. | Dangerous & Offensive trade Bye-Laws of the Committee framed under Section 121 of Punjab Municipal Act 1911. |
| 3. | Lodging Houses | Lodging House Bye-Laws of the Committee framed under Section 188 of Punjab Municipal Act 1911. |
| 4. | Dhobi Ghats | Dhobi Ghat Bye-Laws framed under Section 188 of Punjab Municipal Act 1911. |
| 5. | Cow Houses & Stables | Cow houses and Stables Bye-Laws of Committee framed under Section 188 of Punjab Municipal Act 1911. |

New Units for Manufacture of Scooters to end Exploitation

2462. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is great demand for two-wheeler scooters and some of the popular brands like 'Bajaj' is being sold at a fantastic premium ;

(b) whether there is great exploitation by the scooter makers ;

(c) whether in view of the new policy of liberal technology imports and foreign tie-ups Government would take necessary steps to end this exploitation; if so, the details thereof ?

(d) if not, the difficulties which lie in the way in granting permission to more firms to start manufacture of scooters ; and

(e) whether instead of giving further licences to the existing manufactures like Bajaj and Lohias for expansion, Government would consider the setting up of new units and thus not perpetuate the hold of these two Houses on this line ; and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (e) The Government are aware of consumer preference for certain makes of scooters and have taken the following steps for improving availability of good quality scooters :

(i) Approval granted for establishment of production capacity for 3.3 million motorised 2-wheeler per annum against a projected demand of 2 million by 1989-90.

(ii) Approval of additional manufacturing capacities by way of establishment of new units as well as expansion of

existing units to achieve economies of scale.

(iii) Upgradation of technology through indigenous R & D as well as selective import of foreign know-how.

(iv) Concessional rate of customs duty for import of components for manufacture of fuel efficient 2-wheelers.

(v) Concession rate of excise duty for 2-wheelers upto 100 cc engine capacity.

Merger of Sick Public Sector Units With H.M.T.

2463. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under his consideration to merge some of the sick public sector units under his Ministry viz., Heavy Engineering Corporation with H.M.T. Ltd. ;

(b) if so, the broad details of these proposed mergers ; and

(c) how far it will go to make these units profitable ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) There is no proposal presently under consideration of this Ministry for merger of Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd. with HMT Ltd.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Financial Position of SAIL

2464. SHRI K. PRDAHANI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news items captioned 'LAIL IS ALL AT SEA' appearing in the 'Statesman' New Delhi dated 6 November 1983;

(b) whether any long-term solution to the SAIL'S (Steel Authority of India Ltd.) financial straits and other ills from which it is suffering has been thought out ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, and what other steps like reducing inventories and working capital besides cash generation on the operation side are envisaged ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N K.P. SALVE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The financial results of SAIL depend on a number of factors such as the demand for its products and the efficient operations of the plants in the light of particularly the supply of power & coking coal of the requisite quality. Measures are being taken to adopt cost effective technology in all the steel plants to reduce costs and inventories and to orient the product-mix to what the market requires. A marketing strategy has been adopted to reduce stocks as follows :

(i) Credit facilities have been extended in respect of slow-moving items.

(ii) The monthly production programme is drawn up based on firm demand of the market. This programme is continuously reviewed.

(iii) Cash credit limits have been fixed for each plant to reduce inventories to the utmost extent possible.

(iv) The number of outlet points has been increased by about

25 Nos. by introducing conversion scheme under which billets supplied by SAIL are converted into bars and rods.

(v) Package deals have been introduced.

(vi) Customer contact has been increased and customer complaints are attended to promptly by further delegating of powers to field officers.

(vii) The items which have deteriorated in stock are disposed off by calling bids through public notices.

(viii) Certain minor price adjustments in such items as blooms and slabs have been made to increase their off take.

(ix) Inter-stockyard transfers have been permitted to hasten supplies to customers.

(x) The marketing organisation has been further strengthened in the plants and regions to facilitate the marketing of production and supplies to meet customers demand.

(xi) Export effort is being made to siphon off surpluses.

(xii) Imports have been considerably reduced. As against the import of 1.3 million tonnes during 1982-83 the likely ordering during the current year is 0.5 million tonnes. Imports are being restricted through indigenous development of some of the critical items like LPG, DD & EDD Cold Rolled Sheets etc.

(xiii) Certain items like CR Coils/ HR Coils and stainless steel are being supplied at internationally competitive prices to

valid import licence holders. This has been done to cut down avoidable imports.

Air-Pollution in the Capital and in Other Metropolitan Cities

2465. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken by Government to solve the problem of air pollution in the capital and in other metropolitar and industrial cities to save the people from certain diseases which are increasing day by day ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that industrial wastes have already become a real problem ; and

(c) if so, the measure which are being taken to get the industrial waste treated before it is discharged into the city drains ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) The Government has enacted the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 to control air pollution in the country. The air rules have been notified by ten states and are at various stages of notification by the remaining states.

(b) The industrial wastes range between 3%—18% of the total waste water discharged into the rivers in industrial cities.

(c) The Central and the State Boards for Prevention & Control of Water Pollution are persuading the major and medium industries to provide the necessary effluent treatment plants before the effluent is discharged into the water bodies. Legal action is also taken against recalcitrant industries.

Raising of C.R.P.F. Battalions During 1983-84

2466. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to raise some more number of Central Reserve Police Force battalions ;

(b) if so, the number of C.R.P.F. battalions proposed to be raised during the financial year 1983-84 ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

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

(a) to (c) The Government of India decided in April 1983 to raise five more CRPF battalions (three of which will be peace keeping battalions). These battalions are now under raising.

Review of Cases of Suspended Employees

2467. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees with details of their particulars, designations and departments where employed, with reasons and date of occurrence who were placed under suspension, or against whom departmental proceedings were drawn or instituted during the last five years ;

(b) the number of cases finalised ;

(c) the number of cases pending and reasons for pendency and measures proposed to expedite their finalisation ;

(d) the number of cases in which subsistence allowance was not reviewed with reasons thereof and where reviewed whether it was done at the end of three months from the date of suspension if not, reasons thereof ; and

(e) the number of cases in which suspension was not reviewed with

reasons thereof and whether the suspension was reviewed and decision communicated in other cases, if so, after how much time from the date of suspension ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (e) Disciplinary authorities in the various Ministries/Departments and the officers under their control are competent to place Government servants under suspension and institute departmental proceedings against them. Information in this regard is not maintained centrally.

Population Living Below Poverty Line During Last Three Years

2468. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the basis for calculating the monthly income, and the definition of the term below poverty line ;

(b) whether such population is also there as have their monthly income only Rs. 15, 21, 25 and 40 ; and if so, the percentage thereof in the urban and rural areas ; and

(c) the difference noticed in the compositions of the population living below poverty line during the last three years and efforts proposed to be made to raise them above the poverty line in future ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) In the absence of availability of income data, poverty line estimates are based on consumption data. Poverty line, for the purpose of the Plan, has been defined as the mid-point of the monthly per capita expenditure class having a daily calorie intake of 2400 per person in rural areas and 2100 per person in urban areas.

(b) There has been no survey on the basis of income.

(c) Poverty estimates are based on household consumer expenditure surveys conducted by the National Survey Organisation. The latest survey is for the year 1977-78 and the next one scheduled for 1983 is under way. In the absence of details of consumer expenditure data for intervening years, it is not possible to give the composition of the population living below the poverty line. A number of specific programmes involving a direct attack on poverty have been included in the Sixth Plan. Some of the programmes are meant for specific classes of people while others are meant for all. Some of these programmes are : The Integrated Rural Development Programme, The Drought Prone Areas Programme, Training Rural Youth for Self-Employment Programme, Minimum Needs Programme, Scheduled Caste Special Component Plan and Tribal Areas Development Programme. The 20-Point Programme is also aimed at the same end of alleviation of poverty.

CBI Report in Murder Case of Police Officer

2469. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether CBI report after investigation in the murder of a police officer Shri Atwal in front of Golden Temple, Amritsar has been received by his ministry ; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली नागरिक सुरक्षा के दिव्योदय

2470. श्री अमंदास शास्त्री : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की हृषा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली नागरिक सुरक्षा में कुल कितने छिवीजन हैं, विभिन्न छिवीजनल वाड़नों के पते तथा नियुक्ति तिथियों का व्यौरा क्या है तथा उनको कितनी अवधि के लिए नियुक्त किया गया है ;

(ख) कितने छिवीजनों में कोई वाड़न नहीं है तथा उन्हें कब तक नियुक्त किया जाएगा ; और

(ग) इस संगठन का कुल बजट कितने का है तथा व्यय की मदे क्या है और प्रत्येक मद पर 1981-82 तथा 1982-83 के दौरान, अलग-अलग कुल कितना व्यय किया गया ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन सात्कर : (क) इस समय दिल्ली में नागरिक सुरक्षा छिवीजनों की कुल संख्या 50 (पचास) है त्रैसा कि विवरण में दिया गया है।

गया है। छिवीजन वाड़नों के नाम, उनके पै और नियुक्ति तिथियां भी परिशिष्ट I में दिखाई गयी हैं। एक छिवीजनल वाड़न को प्रारंभ में 3 (तीन) साल की अवधि के लिए नियुक्त किया जाता है जिसे एक से बढ़िक बार, तीन-तीन साल की अवधि के लिए आगे बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

(ख) इस समय उन छिवीजनों की संख्या 13 (तेरह) है जहां कोई छिवीजन वाड़न नहीं है। इनकी नियुक्ति मार्च 1984 तक किए जाने की संभावना है।

(ग) नागरिक सुरक्षा और होम गाड़ के लिए 1981-82 और 1982-83 वर्ष के लिए शीर्षवार कुल बजट आवंटन और 1981-82 और 1982-83 के दौरान किया गया व्यय शीर्ष-बार, विवरण में दिया गया है।

विवरण-1

आरामिक सुरक्षा विविजनों और विविजनस बांडों के विवरण

क्र० सं० विविजन का नाम विविजनस बांडन का वर्तमान नियुक्ति की नामिक विवरणी

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- कोतवाली श्री अजीत प्रसाद जैन 2234, गासी अनार, किनारी बाजार, 1.9.82 विवरणी ।
- लाहोरिगेट श्री आर०क० टप्पन 714, कटग नील, बांदनी बौक, 26.10.79 पुनरीक्षण तक के लिए जारी विवरणी-110006 ।
- सदर बाजार श्री निधान सिंह 4495/14, मांहसुना जाटप, गहाड़ी 26.10.79 वही—
- काशीगंगे श्री राम लाल 1163, काशीगंगे गेट, दिल्ली । 26.10.79 वही—
- सराय रोहितसा श्री सरली नारायण 402, चाग कड़े जा०, दिल्ली । 26.10.79 वही—
- कारेस रोड — वासी —
- बमोक बिहार श्री लेख राम 560, बमोक गांव, दिल्ली । 28.7.81 —

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| 8. | सत्यनी यात्री | श्री कामीरी लाल | लालक नं० 14. मरका गंज, दिल्ली । | 16.10.79 | — |
| 9. | सिविल लाइस्स | — | — | — | — |
| 10. | रोपनगार रोड | श्री एम०एस० शुक्ला | 100-ए, करवाचा नगर, विल्सो । | 26.10.79 | पुनरीक्षण तक के लिए जारी |
| 11. | विल्सोविल्सोल्य | डा० मालावीन | ४-२३/श्री-ग्राम०जार०जी०, बारोफ विहार, केल्स-III, विल्सो । | 20.12.80 | — |
| 12. | किरणवें कैम्प | श्री कें०एस० डावर | ६/ए. बनारसी दास लेन, तिमारपुर, विल्सो । | 20.12.80 | — |
| 13. | आदर्श नगर | — | शाली | — | — |
| 14. | काहररा | श्री राधेश्याम जल्ना | ११५७, रोहतास नगर, काहररा, विल्सो । | 20.12.80 | — |
| 15. | लीलमपुर | श्री भार०सी० गावा | श्री-१५५, अर्द्धिद मोहल्ला, चोट्ठा, काहररा, विल्सो । | 1.9.82 | — |
| 16. | गांधी नगर | श्री शी०एस० शास्या | १७०१, राजगढ विस्तार, गली नं० १६, २१.९.८२ | — | — |
| 17. | कल्याणपुरी | — | शाली | — | — |
| 18. | कुम्हा नमर | — | श्री विजयलालन | — | १.९.८२ |

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| 19. | वरियांगंज | — | — | बाली | — |
| 20. | जामा मस्जिद | श्री अमरद जोबेद | 39-43, आजाद हिन्द होटल, जामा मस्जिद, दिल्ली । | 26.10.79 | पुनरीक्षण तक के लिए जारी |
| 21. | हीज बाजी | श्री राम कुमार शुक्ता | 3265, लाल बाजार, बाजार सीताराम, दिल्ली । | 25.10.82 | |
| 22. | कमला मार्किट | श्री एस०पी० जोसी | 4157, कूचा बाला राम, बजेमेरी गेट, दिल्ली । | 26.10.79 | पुनरीक्षण तक के लिए जारी |
| 23. | पहाड़ गंगा (दिल्ली) | श्री जी०एस० मधोक | 3981, केसरबालान, पहाड़गंगा, दिल्ली । | 20.12.80 | स्थाग-पत्र प्रस्तुत कर दिया |
| 24. | पहाड़ गंगा (उत्तर) | श्री गोविंद राम बर्मा | 6961/1, युहतानी डोचा, पहाड़गंगा, नई दिल्ली । | 26.10.79 | पुनरीक्षण तक के लिए जारी |
| 25. | बोरिचनल रोड | श्री एन०पी० बल्ला | 53/42, रामजस रोड, करोल बाग, नई दिल्ली । | 20.12.80 | |
| 26. | करोल बाग | — | बाली | — | |
| 27. | पटेल नगर | श्री एच०फ० सेठ | 8/18, साउथ पटेल नगर, नई दिल्ली । | 26.10.79 | पुनरीक्षण तक के लिए जारी |
| 28. | रामेश्वर नगर | श्री बर्ती लाल महता | — | 26.10.79 | —वही |

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| प्राची बाग | नांगसार्द | मोती नगर | राजोरी गाहन | तिक्क नगर | जनकपुरी | साजपत नगर | कालकाजी | मदनगीर | श्रीनिवासपुरी | बद्रपुर | |
|------------|-----------|---|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| आसी आसी | आसी | श्री टी०आर० वर्मा एफ-७४, बासी नगर, नई दिल्ली । | श्री सुमात्र आर्य जे-७/५३-८, राजोरी गाहन, दिल्ली । | श्री कें०ए० शर्मा ५-३/१५८, जनकपुरी, नई दिल्ली । | श्री बो०ए० शर्मा १०, कीरोबगाड़ी रोड, नई दिल्ली । | श्री बो०ए० शर्मा कर्नल बी०ए० वर्मा ३० आर०एन० | श्री हंसगाज सेठी कर्नल बी०ए० वर्मा १० आर०एन० | जीवन नसिंग होय, जीवन नगर, सम्बरवाल दिल्ली । | श्री-१२, कालकाजी, नई दिल्ली । एन-४९, घे टर कैनास-II, दिल्ली । जीवन नसिंग होय, जीवन नगर, सम्बरवाल दिल्ली । | बुनरीक्षण तक के लिए जारी —बही— | पुनरीक्षण तक के लिए जारी |
| आसी | आसी | एफ-७४, बासी नगर, नई दिल्ली । | जे-७/५३-८, राजोरी गाहन, दिल्ली । | २६.१०.७९ | २५.१०.७९ | २६.१०.७९ | २६.१०.७९ | २०.१२.८० | २०.१२.८० | २६.१०.७९ | |
| आसी | आसी | एफ-७४, बासी नगर, नई दिल्ली । | जे-७/५३-८, राजोरी गाहन, दिल्ली । | २८.५.८१ | २८.५.८१ | २८.५.८१ | २८.५.८१ | २०.१२.८० | २०.१२.८० | २०.१२.८० | |
| आसी | आसी | एफ-७४, बासी नगर, नई दिल्ली । | जे-७/५३-८, राजोरी गाहन, दिल्ली । | २६.१०.७९ | २५.१०.७९ | २६.१०.७९ | २६.१०.७९ | २०.१२.८० | २०.१२.८० | २०.१२.८० | |

सी-४७, डिफेंस कालोनी, नई दिल्ली ।

कर्नल बी०ए०खना

डिफेंस कालोनी

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41. निजामुद्दीन श्री के०ए० गुजराल 47/९, जंगपुरा एक्सटेंशन, दिल्ली । 28.5.81

42. होम बास श्री आर०ए० नारायण ३०/१०, सफदरजंग एक्सेव, नई दिल्ली । 20.12.80

43. सरोजनी नगर श्री रामभद्र बी-४/१३२, सफदरजंग एक्सेव, नई दिल्ली । 26.10.79

44. महोदी बाली श्री रामभद्र बी-४/६१०, आर०क०पुराम, नई दिल्ली । 20.12.80

45. पांचवीय नगर श्री पी०आ० श्री से०४/६१०, आर०क०पुराम, नई दिल्ली । 20.12.80

46. लार०क० पुराम श्री हरप्रसान सिंह छठमू-जै३-६२१, नगरायणा, नई दिल्ली । 26.10.79

47. दिल्लीगेट श्री हरप्रसान सिंह छठमू-जै३-६२१, नगरायणा, नई दिल्ली । 26.10.79

48. नगरायणा श्री एच०क० सरदैव १५, हस्तमान रोड, नई दिल्ली । 1.9.82

49. पानियामैट स्टैट श्री आर०क० रोड, नई दिल्ली । 26.10.79

50. बुगालक रोड श्री आर०क० कपूर, श्री गणेश नेत, नई दिल्ली । 26.10.79

1981-82 और 1982-83 वर्ष के बीच नागरिक संस्कार और रोम गांड के लिए जोड़-बार बजट और व्यय निम्न प्रकार हैः—

| बजप सं. | शीर्ष/मद | वर्ष 1981-82 | वर्ष 1982-83 |
|---------|---|---------------|--------------|
| | बाबौटित बजट | किया गया व्यय | आबौटित बजट |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | अराजपन्ति और अराजपन्ति अधिकारियों का बेतन | 25,19,000 | 25,17,000 |
| 2. | यात्रा व्यय | 64,000 | 57,000 |
| 3. | कार्यालय व्यय | 84,000 | 82,000 |
| 4. | विज्ञापन विक्री तथा प्रचार | 5,000 | 4,000 |
| 5. | मणीनी उपकरण तथा औजार और ल्कान्टस | 26,000 | 19,000 |
| 6. | मोटर बाहन | 1,21,000 | 1,10,000 |
| 7. | व्यवसायिक विदेश सेवा | 1,500 | — |
| 8. | बन्ध व्यय | 22,42,000 | 20,94,000 |
| | जोड़ | 50,62,500 | 48,83,000 |
| | | | 53,49,200 |
| | | | 53,20,000 |

Setting up of a Paper Mill in Mayurbhanj District in Orissa

2471. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has expressed the possibility of setting up a paper mill in Mayurbhanj district in Orissa;

(b) if so, the steps which have been taken in this regard; and

(c) the expected time of setting up paper mill in Mayurbhanj district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) The following approval have been granted for setting up paper mills in Mayurbhanj District of Orissa :

(i) Shri K.K. Agarwal has been granted a letter of intent for the manufacture of paper & paper board for a capacity of 10,000 tonnes/annum.

(ii) Shri V. K. Mohta has been granted registration for setting up a unit for the manufacture of paper and paper board for a capacity of 6,000 tonnes/annum.

(b) and (c) The schemes are in early stages and it is too early to estimate when the paper mills would be set up.

Setting up of a cement plant at Koraput in Orissa

2472. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Industrial Development Corporation, Orissa has applied to his Ministry for setting up a cement plant at Koraput in Orissa;

(b) if so, whether letter of intent

has been issued to Industrial Development Corporation, Orissa to set up the cement plant at the above mentioned place;

(c) if not, the ground on which letter of intent has not been issued so far; and

(d) when the letter of intent is expected to be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) It has not yet been possible to consider the application favourably as the location of the plant has not yet been finally settled and the technology proposed to be adopted is on wet process which is not considered favourably for setting up new Cement plants.

Forest based Industries in Mayurbhanj, Orissa

2473. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of forest-based industries set up in Mayurbhanj district of Orissa;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to set up more forest-based industries in Mayurbhanj district in 1983-84; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) The following approvals have been granted for setting up forest-based industries in Mayurbhanj District of Orissa :—

(i) M/s. Industrial Promotion and

Investment Corporation of Orissa have been granted a letter of intent for the manufacture of medium density fibre board for a capacity of 26,400 tonnes/annum.

(ii) Shri K.K. Agarwal has been granted a letter of intent for the manufacture of paper & paper board for a capacity of 10,000 tonnes/annum.

(iii) Shri V. K. Mehta has been granted registration for setting up a unit for the manufacture of paper and paper board for capacity of 6,000 tonnes/annum.

Import of Components for Colour T.V.

2474. SHRI CHANGUR RAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Electronics has finalised a list of standardised components allowed to be imported for a total value of dollars (US) 35 per TV colour set;

(b) if so, the items in the list and the component-wise value of the parts and also the source whose prices have been the base for working out the total value of dollars 35;

(c) which of these components will be subjected to concessional excise duty at the concessional rate of 15 per cent as recommended by the Department of Electronics; and

(d) the details of the cases which have been recommended by the Department of Electronics for import of components during the last six months (case-wise, value-wise details) ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S.

SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) To make indigenously manufactured CTV sets available at the earliest, and to give lead time for TV manufacturers to design their sets as per the standardised specifications issued by the Department of Electronics, Government is allowing import of CTV components falling under Appendix 3 and Appendix 5 of the Import Trade Control (ITC) Policy up to a maximum value of Rs. 350/- (CIF) per set. However, within this overall value, import of neither SMD/CKD kits, nor sub-assemblies nor the cabinet of the set, are permitted. Moreover, the total value of the import licence issued would be based upon 15% of the total approved capacity of CTV sets for small scale units, and 50% of the capacity for the first year of production as per the approved phased manufacturing programme for the organised sector. This would cover broadly the first six months' requirements of import content (other than the CPT which is provided from canalised supply) in both the cases. Any additional import requirement of the party would be dealt with by DCSSI and DGTD as the case may be. Since all the items appearing in Appendix 3 and Appendix 5 of the ITC except SKD CKD Kits, sub-assemblies and cabinet are permitted for import, a complete list of the items cannot be prepared. However, an illustrative list indicating the components allowed for import has been prepared by the DOE as a guideline to DGTD and the State Directorates of Industry for them to recommend the same to the import licensing authorities. A copy of that list is enclosed in statement.

The value of Rs. 350/-CIF per set has been arrived at after examining various import licence applications submitted by the parties and discussions with the industry.

(c) There is no such proposal before the DOE. However, as per the existing custom duty structure most of the imported components carry an

import duty of 75% instead of 158% as earlier.

(d) The recommendations on import of components for issuing of import licence are made, not by the department of Electronics but by the Sponsoring Authority concerned—DGTID for large-scale units and the concerned State Directors of Industry for the small-scale units. However, based on the recent decision taken by the DOE to allow import of component worth Rs. 350/- per CTV set, the DOE is following up with the Sponsoring Authorities to expedite clearances for import of components to units in both the large and small-scale sectors.

Statement

Illustrative List of CTV Components

1. Central Unit/operating Unit for Tuner.
2. IRT Transformer
3. T. V. Deflection Yoke and Magnet Assembly
4. Unpopulated fire-retardent PCB
5. Connectors
6. EHT Cable
7. Focus Potentiometer
8. Thermistors (PTC)
9. Capacitors
10. Diodes
11. Transistors
12. Resistors
13. Pulse transformer
14. RF/IF Coils
15. Plastic extruded components except cabinet
16. 4.43 MHz Crystal

Recognition of organisations/Associations Representing Freedom Fighters

- 2475. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details of organisations or associations representing the freedom fighters recognised by Government of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : The Government of India do not have any system of recognition organisations or associations representing freedom fighters.

Census of 'Karach' Population

2476. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places where the bird 'Karach' (Common crane, Grus grus) is being protected;

(b) whether any census of the 'Karach' population was ever conducted;

(c) if not, the estimated number of this bird three decades ago when it migrated to India in large number daily during its migration period and its estimated number now;

(d) in case census was conducted, what was its exact number three decades ago and what is at present; and

(e) whether it is being kept in Delhi zoo ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) The Common Crane (Grus grus) migrates to parts of India from North Europe and Siberia during the winter months. It is known to occur in the following bird sanctuaries :

Keoladeo National Park
 Nalsarovar Sanctuary
 Harike Head Works Sanctuary
 Sultanpur Sanctuary
 Udaipur Sanctuary
 Chilka Sanctuary
 Pulicat Sanctuary
 Sirpur & Gandhisagar Sanctuaries

Rajasthan
 Gujarat
 Punjab
 Haryana
 Bihar
 Orissa
 Andhra Pradesh
 Madhya Pradesh

(b) to (d) Systematic census or estimation of the Common crane population in India has not been done so far.

(e) Yes, Sir.

Air Pollution in the Capital

2477. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are paying priority attention to the problem of air pollution in the Capital where the situation is already so grave that it would not be too long before we are confronted with the phenomenon akin to Los Angeles smog;

(b) the steps being taken to solve the problem;

(c) whether it is a fact that industrial wastes have already become a real problem; and

(d) the measures being taken to get the industry to treat the effluents before they are discharged into the city drains and thereafter get into the Yamuna Water?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government is paying due attention to the air pollution problem in the Capital. It is, how-ever, not so grave so as to compare it with the Los Angeles phenomenon.

(b) Air pollution control areas are being made aware of their requirements as per the provisions of the Act.

(c) The Industrial wastes in the Capital constitute only 6% of the total waste water.

(d) The Central Board is taking persuasive and legal measures with the major polluting industries in the Capital to provide adequate treatment to the industrial wastes before they are discharged into the drains.

Extension Granted to Superannuated Persons in the Planning Commission

2478. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of Class II Officers in his Ministry/Planning Commission who after attaining the age of 58 years had been either re-employed or given extension of Services (including Section Officers, Personal Staff of the Members of Planning Commission and those Officers dealing with Parliamentary work); the period of extension granted in each case and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Prime Minister's recent orders to retire all such superannuated persons who are either on extension or on reemployment are not applicable to the Planning Commission; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) As far as the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Planning are concerned, there are only two Class II Officers re-employed/granted extension after superannuation. Their particulars are given ahead:

| Sl. No. | Name of the Officer | Date of attaining the age of super- annuation | Period of extension/ re-employment | Brief reasons for grant of extension/re-em- ployment. |
|------------|---------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. | Shri A.P. Pandey | 31.8.82 | From 19.1.83 | To Co-terminous with the ten- ure of the Chairman. |
| 2. | Shri S.D. Bhatia | 31.7.80 | 31.8.80 (Extension) | In public interest. |

| | | |
|--------|--|---|
| 1.3.81 | Co-terminous with the ten- ure of Mem- ber(F), Plan- ning Commissi- on. | Appointed as per the discretion of the Chairman of the Committee to advise on research Pro- grammes, who enjoys the status of a Minis- ter of State. |
| 1.9.80 | 28.2.81 (Re-employed as Section Offi- cer) | In Public interest. |

(b) and (c) The Prime Minister's recent orders are also applicable to the Planning Commission. However, these orders are not applicable to persons re-employed at the discretion of the Minister, Members of the Planning Commission/high dignitaries enjoying a Minister's status, on their personal staff.

Companies Issued Licences for Manufacturing of Colour TV Picture Tube

2479. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Electronics convened a meeting of the companies which had been issued letters of intent for the manufacture of colour television (CTV) picture tubes to discuss the progress made in implementing these approvals and review the demand for such units;

(b) if so, which are these companies and the outcome of the discussions held with them; and

(c) the steps being taken to produce cheaper CTV sets in the country to meet the growing demand and the names of companies which had been issued licences to produce the same and their capacity and foreign collaboration involved, if any ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The following steps are being taken to produce cheaper Colour Television (CTV) sets :

- (i) Customs duty on imported components and excise duty on CTV sets has been reduced;
- (ii) Industrial approvals for CTV

manufacture are being issued to both organised sector and small scale sector units for whatever annual production capacities the units apply for without Government setting any upper limit for such capacity approvals ;

(iii) Picture tubes are being procured in bulk and supplied to all CTV receiver manufacturers through canalised imports being made by the Electronics Trade & Technology Development Corporation (ETTDC). This enables purchases of Colour Picture Tubes (CPTS) to be made in bulk on the basis of maximally competitive foreign tenders thereby enabling CTV manufacturers to obtain Colour Picture Tubes (CPTS) at much lower prices than if each manufacturer were to import the quantities needed only for his own CTV production.

In accordance with the Industrial & Licensing Policy for CTV Receiver manufacture announced by Government on February 25, 1983, foreign collaboration would not be permitted for CTV manufacture except on considerations of special merit on a case by case basis. As for the names of the companies which have been issued industrial approvals, their capacity, etc. the data will be laid on the Table of the House.

Dissatisfaction Among Scientists

2480. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

SHRIJI A. NEELALOKH THADASAN NADAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of much dissatisfaction among scientists in Defence, Atomic Energy, Medi-

cine and Agriculture Research Organisations;

(b) the measures to find causes thereof and corrective steps that Government propose to take;

(c) whether Government propose a high powered committee of professionals from these and other areas along with Members of Parliament including some from Opposition to examine all aspects and report for consideration of Parliament; and

(d) if not, the reasons and alternative measures contemplated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Government do not agree that there is much dissatisfaction among scientists of these institutions.

(b) Many improvements have been made to ensure proper career growth of scientists. Opportunities for promotions have been provided in all major scientific institutions. Administrative procedures have been simplified and special attention is being paid to providing encouragement to young scientists. Research proposals submitted by scientists in universities and research laboratories are also given project support. The working scientists have ample opportunities to take up challenging assignments. There is, therefore, little room for dissatisfaction to those scientists who wish to pursue research. Opportunities are given to scientists to attend national and international seminars/symposia on a selective basis and to publish the fruits of their research. Outstanding work of scientists is recognised through a number of awards. Institutions have bodies such as Research Advisory Councils, Scientific Advisory Committees and Government Bodies with membership drawn from outstanding scientists and technologists

so that the programme of work can be planned to meet their major needs; in certain institutions Review Committees have reviewed their work and made suggestions.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) Because measures enumerated in answer to part (b) have already been taken.

Pro-Pakistani Elements in J & K

2481 : SHRI B. V. DESAI :
SHRI P. M. SAYEED :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that pro-Pakistani elements in the valley of Jammu & Kashmir have been very active even during the elections and after that their activities have been increasing;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that number of explosions and disturbance in many areas have taken place;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some communal parties have expressed their support to these elements;

(d) whether it is also a fact that these communal parties have been working under the patronage of the State authorities;

(e) whether any reports have been obtained by the Ministry in this regard;

(f) if so, what action Union Government propose to take to arrest the pro-Pakistani elements which are very active in the State; and

(g) to what extent the Centre has intervened ?

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

and (c) Certain secessionist and communal organisations in the state, particularly J & K, Jamaat-e-Islami, Islami Jamaat-e-Tulba and J & K people's League, have of late been noticed for their anti-India activities.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government have so far no information to this effect.

(e) to (g) Government of India do bring to the notice of the State Government, the activities of secessionist and communal elements as and when they come to their adverse notice for taking action under the law. The Home Minister wrote to the Chief Minister on 16th October, 1983 expressing Government of India's concern in connection with the ugly incidents during the one-day cricket match held at Srinagar on 13th October, 1983, between India and the West Indies, and impressing upon the State Government the need for taking urgent action against the secessionist and anti-national elements. According to J & K Govt., the State Police have made some arrests and those arrested include some members and workers belonging to Islami Jamaat-Tulba, J & K People's League, Mahaz-e-Azadi, Awami Action Committee, among others.

Dacoities, Robberies and Looting of Passengers in Trains in Punjab

2482. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been some cases of dacoities, robberies, looting of passengers while travelling in the trains during the last four months particularly in the State of Punjab; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR):
(a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

No data in regard to details of cases of dacoities, robberies and looting of passengers is compiled on all India basis as law and order including crime is a State subject.

According to information furnished by the Government of Punjab, no case of dacoity was reported during the period from 1.7.83 to 31.10.83 in G. R. P. Punjab. Only one case of robbery has been registered during this period in the Jurisdiction of G. R. P. Punjab. In this case, 5 persons were robbed of property worth Rs. 1,300/-. A case F. I. R. No. 196 dated 3.7.83 u/s 392/ 394 IPC was registered at G. R. P. Ludhiana. No arrest has been made so far.

The Railway are taking following measures to prevent incidents of crimes on the Railways :

1. The drivers of the trains have been directed to sound the distress whistle if the train is brought to a sudden unscheduled halt so that the escort party to put on the alert.

2. Coach attendants have been instructed to remain vigilant and prevent entry of unauthorised passengers into reserved compartments.

3. The Research, Design and Standards Organisation of Railways has been advised to suggest improvement in the locking arrangement of sliding doors of compartments, improvement in vestibules to prevent unauthorised entry and provision of better lighting facilities in and outside the compartments.

Government Railway Police, who are responsible for safety and security of passengers travelling in trains, and their belongings, are making all efforts

to control crime on the Railways by providing escorts on trains, surveillance over criminals, arresting and prosecuting them in specific cases. Railway Protection force is assisting the Government Railway Police in this regard.

Untouchability and Improvement in Socio-economic Conditions of Harijans

2483. SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any critical analysis of the achievements made so far in the eradication of the practice of untouchability and improvement in socioeconomic conditions of Harijans in the Country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the names of the States that have failed in the enforcement of the Protection of Civil Rights Act to achieve the desired results and reaction of the Government with regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) A copy of the annual report on the working of the Protection of Civil Rights Act is laid on the table of both Houses of the Parliament every year. So far, four such reports covering 1977 to 1980 have been placed on the Table of the House. These reports inter-alia cover details of various measures undertaken by the central & State Govts. for eradication of untouchability.

Besides the annual report on the working of the Provisions of the PCR Act, the annual Reports of the Commissioner for SC & ST also contain a critical analysis of the progress made so far in the eradication of the practice of untouchability. Copies of the reports are laid on the table of both the House of Parliament. Last report of the Commissioner for SC & ST covering the periods 1979-80 & 1980-81 and the

Second] Report of the Commission for SC & ST for 1979-80 were placed on the Table of Lok Sabha on 11.8.82 and on the Table of the Rajya Sabha on 13.8.82.

Universalisation of Elementary and Adult Education in U.P.

2484. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER :
SHRI ASFAQ HUSSAIN :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that U.P. and Assam are lagging behind other States in achieving the goal of universalisation of elementary education and adult education by 1990 as set out by the Prime Minister's new 20-Point Programme ;

(b) if so, the causes for the slow progress of education in U.P. ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) Although U.P. and Assam are below the All India average in elementary education enrolment and U.P. is below this average in literacy rate as well it cannot be stated that they are lagging behind with reference to the goals of the 20 Point Programme to be achieved by 1990 in respect of elementary education and adult education. According to the Mid-term Appraisal of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, U.P. and Assam likely to achieve the overall enrolment targets in elementary education, although there is slow progress in U.P. in respect of girls' education.

The main causes of slow progress of education in U.P. are socio-economic factors and inadequate motivation among adult learners.

The Sixth Five-Year Plan has

identified in detail several strategies to be adopted by the States for speeding up the programmes of universalisation of elementary education and removal of adult illiteracy. Within the overall constraint of resources, priority is also accorded in making allocations for these programmes. The performance of the States in these areas is kept under constant review by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Education who have also suggested several measures to States for speeding up universalisation of elementary education and adult literacy.

Infiltration From Bangladesh

2485. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of infiltrators from Bangladesh apprehended during the first nine months of 1983 ;

(b) the steps taken during the period for preventing the infiltration and for detecting and deporting the infiltrators ; and

(c) in which areas and States the infiltrators were detected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) The information is, being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

गरीबी रेखा से नीचे और उसके ऊपर रहने वाले लोगों की प्रति व्यक्ति औसत आय

2486. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या योजना मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले और उसके साथ-साथ उसमें ऊपर रहने वाले लोगों की प्रति व्यक्ति वार्षिक औसत आय कितनी है ; और

(ख) कुवैत, अमेरिका, कनाडा, रूस, चीन और पाकिस्तान के लोगों की अलग-अलग प्रति व्यक्ति वार्षिक औसत आय कितनी है ?

योजना मन्त्री (श्री एस० श० चबहाण) : (क) आय से सम्बन्धित आंकड़े उपलब्ध न होने के कारण गरीबी की रेखा के अनुमान लगत सम्भवी आंकड़ों पर आधारित होते हैं। इसलिए गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे और ऊपर रहने वाले व्यक्तियों की औसत प्रति व्यक्ति वार्षिक आय को बताना संभव नहीं है।

(ख) ऑसत प्रति व्यक्ति आय (य० एम० डालरों में प्रति व्यक्ति सकल राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद के रूप में और जैसाकि विश्व बैंक की अद्यतन विश्व विकास रिपोर्ट 1983 में बताया गया) नीचे दी गई है :

| देश | प्रति व्यक्ति सकल राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद (1981 य० एस० डालर) |
|-----|---|
|-----|---|

| | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. भारत | 260 |
| 2. कुवैत | 20,900 |
| 3. अमेरिका | 12,820 |
| 4. कनाडा | 11,400 |
| 5. रूस | उपलब्ध नहीं |
| 6. चीन | 300 |
| 7. पाकिस्तान | 350 |

विभिन्न देशों की प्रति व्यक्ति
ओसत आय

2487. श्री राम बिलास वासवान : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत सहित विभिन्न देशों की प्रति व्यक्ति वांचिक ओसत आय कितनी है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चम्भार) : एक विवरण में जो सभा पट्टम पर रखा दिया गया है [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया] वेलिये संख्या एल.टी. 7198-83] वर्ष 1981 के लिए भारत सहित विभिन्न देशों के प्रति व्यक्ति सकल राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद का अनुमान दिया गया है।

Licensing Policy for Colour T.V.

2488. SHRI CHHANGUR RAM : SHRI NIHAL SINGH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of the parties which have been issued letters of intent and Industrial Licences for the manufacture of colour T.V. sets along with the capacity and location of each case ;

(b) how many of them have been allowed foreign equity foreign collaboration in violation of the Government of India's declared policy on the manufacture of colour T.V. licences ; details of the parties and the terms of foreign collaboration including export obligation if any ; and

(c) the final comprehensive and self explanatory form of the colour TV licensing policy of the Government including the various regulations producers etc., to be followed through the Department of Electronics right from the stage of letter of intent to the final implementation of the project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The particulars are being compiled.

(b) In accordance with the Industrial and Licensing Policy on Colour Television (CTV) sets laid on the Table of the House on February 25, 1983; no approvals for CTV manufacture involving foreign equity have been issued. Nor has any foreign collaboration been approved. However, units involving equity investment by Non Resident Indians have been approved for CTV manufacture, since such investment is not treated by Government as foreign equity.

(c) The salient features of the policy in regard to industrial and import licensing are : all sectors of industry except foreign equity companies would be allowed to participate in this area. No foreign brand names would be allowed in the manufacture and sale of CTV sets in the country. Foreign collaborations are normally not permitted. Also assembly of CTV based on kit imports is not permitted. There would be no upper limit on capacities to be approved for each unit.

Procedure for conversion of Letter of Intent (LOI) to Industrial Licence (IL) :

After issue of the Letter of Intent to the party should take the following steps to get that LOI converted to an Industrial licence :

(i) Firm arrangements should be made to set up the unit at a location in accordance with the locational policy of Government.

(ii) Firm arrangements should be made to procure the minimum complement of test & production equipment for CTV manufacture as approved by DEO.

(iii) The party should give an undertaking that it would import components only as per the imports policy in force from time to time, and that such imports would be in consonance with the list of standardised components as approved by DOE. They should also get the CTV sets made by them tested by DOE's designated agencies on a sample basis.

(iv) The party should also give an undertaking that he would neither manufacture CTVs for nor sell CTVs to any company who may use foreign owned brand names.

(v) The party should neither hold nor propose to have foreign equity to implement his CTV project.

Flow of Funds From Abroad to Various Organisations in the Country

2459. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have lately chalked out a scheme to strengthen the administrative and other arrangements for monitoring the flow of funds from abroad to the various organisations in the country;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken under the scheme; and

(c) the estimated amount of foreign contributions presently flowing into the country which is received by various organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RAJAN LASKAR): (a) and, (b) Under the current exchange control regulation, gross non-export

receipts such as shipping, insurance, dividend, tourism receipts etc., besides the four heads of receipts relevant to the term inward remittances namely, (i) family maintenance, (ii) savings of non-residents, (iii) migrant transfers and (iv) money order receipts are permitted to flow into the country provided these are through the normal banking channels. Under the current regulators, authorised dealers are required to furnish details of remittances of Rs. 10,000/- and above.

Foreign Contributions to associations having definite cultural, economic, educational, religious or social programme or by the organisations of a political nature not being political parties are being regulated under the provisions contained in the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976. A monitoring cells is being set up to identify the suspect organisations and carry out scrutiny of accounts of such organisations and probe their activities by undertaking field investigations with a view to finding out violation of the provisions of Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act.

(c) According to the computerised results foreign contributions amounting to Rs. 182.35 crores and Rs. 170.08 crores were received during the years 1976-77 and 1979-80 respectively. The data contained in the returns for the year 1979 onwards is under computerisations.

Policy for Bookings of Auto Vehicles

2490. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any policy determined for the bookings of various auto-vehicles i.e. cars and scooters;

(b) whether it is a fact that various companies are adopting arbitrary practices in booking the auto-vehicles, neither proper interest for all the time on the deposits is given nor there is any

guarantee of production within a specific period on the other hand they have provided for the confiscation of the deposit also ; and

(c) the steps, if any, Government propose to take in such high handed ways ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) A Committee appointed to go into the issue of manufacturers accepting deposits from public against booking of automobiles has come to the conclusion that these deposits are neither violative of company deposit rules nor are they detrimental to the banking operations in the country. However, with a view to ensuring security of public funds taken as deposits against bookings and payment of interest thereon, the Government have issued guidelines on 24.11.83 to the automotive manufacturers. A copy of the guidelines is annexed.

Statement

Guidelines for deployment of funds taken by the companies as advance for booking of vehicles

The question of automotive manufacturers accepting deposits as advance for booking of vehicles has been enganging attention of the Government for some time. While these advance may be essentially in the nature of a civil contract, it is not unusual for the depositors to expect a reasonable return in the form of interest and seek reassurance about their deposits even through Government intervention. It is therefore, essential that amounts received from depositors are deployed in a manner which would enable the company to make prompt refunds of the principal amount along with the interest. With a view to maintaining adequate security of depositors money, Government have considered it desirable to prescribe the following guidelines :

1. Not less than fifty percent of

the deposits received should be deposited with nationalised banks/public sector financial institutions/public sector undertakings.

2. The balance amount could be utilised by the company as its working capital or for deposit with private sector companies. However, deposit with the private sector will not be more than twenty-five percent of the total deposits received by the company.
3. The deployment of funds on the above basis will be relatable to the deposits available with the company on 31.12.1983 and at the end of each of the subsequent quarters i.e. 31.3.1984, 30.6.1984 and so on.

2. The minimum interests payable on the deposits should be seven percent per annum compounded annually.

3. Government trusts that automobile manufacturers will take suitable steps for implementation of these guidelines with immediate effect. The position of deposits and their deployment may kindly be reported to the Department of Heavy Industry every quarter, i.e. 31.12.1983, 31.3.1984 and so on.

Development of "Nandan Konan" Zoological Garden Near Bhubaneshwar

2491. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked for the development of 'Nandan Konan' the natural zoological garden, near Bhubaneshwar, Orissa ;

(b) the amount of Central assistance provided to Government of Orissa for

undertaking the development work of the above zoological garden during the Sixth Plan, so far ;

(c) the various developmental programmes taken up so far ;

(d) the other schemes prepared for the development of Nandan Konan during the Sixth Plan ; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) to (c) Central Financial assistance is being provided for the development of Nandan Konan Biological Park on the basis of specific proposals for development sent by the Government of Orissa from year to year. Central financial assistance during the Sixth Plan period has been provided for the following items:

1981-82

Captive Breeding of Black Panther
Rs. 2.0 lakhs.

1982-83

(i) Enclosures for)
 animals)
(ii) Water supply) Rs. 2.25 lakhs
 arrangements)

(d) and (e) Proposals seeking Central financial assistance for undertaking developmental work in the remaining period of the Sixth Five-Year Plan have not so far been received from the Government of Orissa.

Holding of Office by Government Officials in Sports Organisations

2492. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to 'prohibit' All India Service officials from holding office in any

sports organisation in the country ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Increase in Wild Life

2493. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any increase in the wild life during last five years ;

(b) if so, the names of such wild Animals whose population has been increased, year-wise and State-wise ;

(c) whether it is a fact that a National Action Plan for Wild Life was initiated by the Central Government in collaboration with the State Governments ; and

(d) if so, the details regarding this plan and progress so far made thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) and (b) As a result of the various conservation measures taken in recent years, there has been some improvement in the status of wildlife in the country. Since a countrywide census of wild animals has not been conducted so far, it is not possible to give State-wise and year-wise figures. However, in some States, periodic surveys are conducted in national parks and sanctuaries, specially for some of the major species. The population figures of some of these species are :

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|------------------------------|
| Indian Lion | — | 205 |
| Tiger | — | 3015 |
| Indian Rhinoceros | — | 1200 (app) |
| Indian Elephant | — | 15000 (app) |
| Brow Antlered Deer | — | 30 |
| Hangul (Kashmir Stag) | — | 482 (Dachigam National Park) |
| Black-necked Crane | — | 17 (Ladakh) |

(c) and (d) A National Wildlife Action plan has been prepared recently which provides for action to be taken in the following specific areas :

(1) Establishment of a Representative Network of Protected Areas.

(2) Management of Protected Areas and Habitat Restoration.

(3) Wildlife Protection in Multiple Use Areas.

(4) Rehabilitation of Endangered and Threatened Species.

(5) Captive Breeding Programmes.

(6) Wildlife Education and Interpretation.

(7) Research and Monitoring.

(8) Domestic Legislation and International Conventions.

(10) Collaboration with voluntary Agencies.

The implementation of the Action Plan is being taken up through the State Governments with the cooperation of all concerned agencies and voluntary organisations.

Price Rise of Soaps

2394. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether prices of many washing and toilet soaps are going up ; and

(b) whether this is due to Government's decision banning import of animal tallow which is being used in soaps for over last twenty years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) Import of animal tallow has been totally banned, since 1.10.1983. It is too early at this stage to determine the impact of the ban order on the prices of soaps. However, the Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Soaps (maintained by the office of Economic Adviser) shows that the wholesale prices of soaps have increased marginally since April, 1983. According to the provisional Index for October, 1983, there was no increased in the wholesale prices of soaps during the month.

Demand for Colour T.V. Sets in the Country

2495. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTA-CHARYYA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recent excise duty has augmented effective demand for colour television in the country ; and

(b) if not, reasons why do Government propose to import colour TV sets damaging even the limited scope for the indigenous producers in this field ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (Dr. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The real impact of the

fiscal concession announced by Government on August 18, 1983 on the demand for CTV receivers will be known only after such receivers become available in the market. This is expected to occur during the first quarter of 1984.

(b) There is no such proposal before Government.

भारतीय दण्ड संहिता के अन्तर्गत उम्र कंद की अवधि

2496. श्री दयाराम शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय दण्ड संहिता के अन्तर्गत दी गई उम्र कंद की अवधि सारे जीवन के लिए है अथवा किसी विशिष्ट अवधि के लिए है ; और

(ख) क्या राज्यों को उम्र कंद की अवधि का नियंत्रण करने के लिए पूरी तरह से अधिकार प्राप्त है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० बंकटसुभ्रद्या) : (क) और (ख) आजीवन कारावास के सजायापता केंद्री को अपने जीवन की शेष अवधि जेल में काटनी पड़ती है ; परन्तु ऐसे मामलों में सजा को वास्तविक कारावास के कम से कम 14 वर्ष की अवधि के कारावास के लिए बदला जा सकता है, जहाँ ऐसे अपराध के लिए मृत्यु-दण्ड एक सजा है, जिसके लिए केंद्री को दण्ड हिया जाता है अथवा केंद्री को दिया जाया मृत्यु दण्ड आजीवन कारावास में बदला जा सकता है। अन्य मामलों में दण्ड को अमता सहित अधिक से अधिक 14 वर्ष के कारावास में बदला जा सकता है। परिवर्तन करने की ऐसी अवित्यां ऐसे सभी मामलों में सभी राज्यों को उपलब्ध है जहाँ दण्ड किसी ऐसे मामलों से संबंधित

कानून के विरुद्ध किसी अपराध के लिए है जिस पर राज्य की कार्यकारी शक्ति प्रदत्त होती है।

राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बलाई जा रही लाटरिया

2497. श्री दयाराम शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) सम्पूर्ण देश में विभिन्न राज्यों द्वारा बलाई जा रही लाटरी क्या जुआ नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या व्यक्तिगत रूप से कोई व्यक्ति लाटरी बला सुरक्षा है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या लाटरी के अनेक विक्रेताओं को इनाम जीतने की सूचना नहीं मिल पाती और इस प्रकार वे इबाद आप्त नहीं कर पाते ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार राज्य सरकारों के लिए यह अनिवार्य करेगी कि वे टिकटे विक्रेता तथा खरीदारों का पूरा पंता नोट करें और विक्रेताओं को इसकी अनिवार्य रूप से सूचना दें ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन सास्कर) : (क) राज्य लाटरिया बंयोद की बात होती है।

(ख) बाँव (व) सविज्ञान की सातवीं अनुसूची की राज्य सूची की प्रवृत्ति 34 के अधीन राज्य विधान घटक 'बाजी और जुबा' से सम्बन्धित मामलों के नियमन हेतु

विधान बनाने के लिए सक्षम हैं। किसी व्यक्ति को उसकी व्यक्तिगत हैसियत से लाटरी चलाने की अनुमति दिए जाने का प्रश्न इस मामले में राज्य विधान द्वारा नियमित होगा। कोई लाटरी निकालने और कोई लाटरी प्रकाशित करने के प्रयोजन के लिए किसी कार्यालय अथवा स्थान का प्रयोग करना भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 294(क) के अनुसार भी एक अपराध है, जब तक कि यह कोई राज्य लाटरी अथवा राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्राप्तिकृत कोई लाटरी न हो।

(घ) लाटरी परिणामों की जांच करने का दायित्व टिकट धारकों का होता है। राज्य लाटरियों के परिणाम सामान्यतः राज्य गजट में और समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित किए जाते हैं।

(ङ) जो, नहीं श्रीमान्। इस समय केन्द्र सरकार के विचाराधीन कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Voluntary Retirement Scheme in TISCO etc.

2498. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that some sectors like TISCO have voluntarily retirement scheme in observed their organisation ;

(b) if so, the number of employees working in different category of services retired voluntarily from TISCO mines and Ferro Chrome, Joda in Keonjhar district, Orissa in 1982-83 and 1983-84; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Company has a scheme of voluntary retirement under which employees have the option to apply for early retirement on liberal benefits,

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

Employment Guarantee Scheme for Eradication of Unemployment

2499. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:
Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government for eradication of unemployment in the country ;

(b) the success achieved in this direction with further prospects to reduce it further, if any ;

(c) whether Government have considered the desirability of introducing a employment guarantee scheme afresh ; and

(d) if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (d) In addition to the employment generation from sectoral investment and the existing employment-oriented/beneficiary-oriented programmes, Government have recently introduced the Rural Landless Employment Guaranteed Programme and the Scheme for Providing Self-Employment to Educated Unemployed Youth.

A Statement giving the estimate of the addition to the total and sectoral employment in the Sixth Plan, original and revised, and the achievement upto 1981-82 is annexed.

Statement

Estimate of the Addition to the Total and Sectoral Employment in the Sixth Plan (Original and revised) and the Achievement upto 1981-82.

(in million standard person)

| Sl. No. | Sector | Addition to employment in the Sixth Plan. | | upto 1981-82 |
|---|--------|--|-----------|--------------|
| | | Original@ | Resived@@ | |
| 1. Agriculture* | | 14.920 | 14.150 | 4.961 |
| 2. Mining & Quarrying | | 0.170 | 0.270 | 0.049 |
| 3. Manufacturing | | 5.747 | 5.549 | 1.197 |
| 4. Construction | | 2.035 | 0.971 | 0.478 |
| 5. Electricity, Gas and Water Supply | | 0.204 | 0.365 | 0.056 |
| 6. Railways | | 0.042 | 1.083 | 0.013 |
| 7. Other Transport | | 1.568 | 1.043 | 0.886 |
| 8. Communications | | 0.117 | 0.184 | 0.048 |
| 9. Others** | | 9.476 | 9.719 | 4.158 |
| Total : | | 34.279 | 32.441 | 11.846 |

@ As worked out in Sixth Plan Document.

@@ As worked out in the Mid-term Appraisal.

* Including Forestry, logging and fishing.

** Include Trade, Storage and Warehousing, banking and insurance, real estate and ownership of dwellings, other services and employment generation in IRDP and NREP.

पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान रेल-
गाड़ियों में हुई डकैतियाँ

2500. श्री छांगुर राम :

श्री विमास मुस्तेमवार :

क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान रेल-
गाड़ियों में डकैतियों को कितनी बट्टायें
हुईं ;

(ख) किस-किस डकैती के मध्यराधी
अब तक पकड़े जा चुके हैं और उनसे क्या
माल बरामद हुआ ;

(ग) क्या बरामद माल सम्बन्धित
लोगों को पहुंचा दिया गया है ;

(घ) रेल के प्रत्येक छिप्पे से सुरक्षा-
कर्मियों का सम्पर्क बनाए रखने के लिए
सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ताकि
आसानी से अपराधियों को पकड़ा जा
सके ; और

(ङ) जिन लोगों का माल चोरी होता
है अथवा लूटता है उन्हें सरकार किस
प्रकार मुआवजा देदान करती है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री
निहार रंजन सास्कर) : (क) से (ङ)
उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार वर्ष 1982
और सितम्बर, 1983 तक सूचित की गई
डकैतियों की घटनायें क्रमशः 115 और
86 थीं। पकड़े गए अपराधियों की संख्या,
उनसे बरामद किए गए सामान तथा
सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों को सौंपे गए सामान
के बारे में अखिल भारतीय आधार पर
कोई आंकड़े संकलित नहीं किए जाते हैं

ज्योरीक अपराध सहित विषि और व्यवस्था
राज्य का विषय है :

रेलों में अपराधों की घटना को रोकने
के लिए रेलवे निम्नलिखित उपाय कर रही
है :—

(1) गाड़ियों में चालकों के निदेश
दिए गए हैं कि यदि गाड़ी
बचानक असारणीबद्ध स्थान पर
रोक दी जाती है तो वे संकट
सीटी का प्रयोग करें ताकि
बचाव दल को सावधान किया
जा सके ।

(2) सवारी छिप्पे के परिवालकों
को सतर्क रहने और आरक्षित
छिप्पों में अनधिकृत यात्रियों के
प्रवेश को रोकने के निर्देश दिए
गए हैं ।

(3) रेलवे का अनुसंधान, नमूना
और मानक संगठन को छिप्पों
के मरक्कां फिल्डरों में ताला
लगाने की व्यवस्था में सुधार
करने, अनधिकृत प्रवेश को
रोकने के लिए प्रक्रोप्त में सुधार
करने और छिप्पों के अन्दर
और बाहर बेहतर रोकनी
की व्यवस्था करने के लिए
तुलाव देने की सलाह दी गई
है ।

झरकारी रेलवे पुलिस जो गाड़ियों में
यात्रा कर रहे यात्रियों और उनके सामान
के बचाव और सुरक्षा के लिए जिम्मेदार
हैं, गाड़ियों में यांग रक्क कउपलब्ध कराकर,
अपराधियों पर निगरानी रख कर, उन्हें
विशिष्ट मामले में गिरफ्तार कर और

सजा देकर, अपराधों पर नियंत्रण करने के मन्त्री उपाय कर रही है। रेलवे सुरक्षा बल इस सम्बन्ध में सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस की सहायता कर रहा है।

भारतीय रेलवे अधिनियम के प्रबन्धों के अनुसार रेलों द्वारा ले जाए जाने के लिए बुक कराए गए पशुओं अथवा सामान के गुम होने, नष्ट होने, खराब होने अथवा पहुंचाए न जाने के लिए रेलवे मुद्राबजों के दावों का भुगतान करती है। रेल यात्रा के दौरान चुराए गए अथवा लूटे गए गंड-बुकबुदा सामान के लिए कोई मुद्राबजा नहीं दिया जाता है।

पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों द्वारा सीमा पार करके भारत में प्राप्ता

2501. श्री निहाल सिंह: दया गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पाकिस्तान में सितम्बर, 1983 में हुए अन्तरिक विद्रोह के समय कितने पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों ने राजस्थान, गुजरात तथा जम्मू और कश्मीर मीमा में भारत में प्रवेश किया;

(ख) इनमें से कितने पाकिस्तानी नागरिक पकड़े गए तथा उनमें असेन्ट, सेनिक और गुप्तचरों की संख्या कितनी थी; और

(ग) सरकार ने उनके विरुद्ध क्या कायंवाही की?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर): (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और मध्य-पट्टल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Funds Available for Welfare of Harijans and Girijans

2502. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the funds made available as per the Union Budget for the welfare of Harijans, Girijans, within the last three years; and

(b) details of the assessment of the work done in this field, according to Government?

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

(a) During the last three years the following funds from the Union Budget have been made available for the welfare of Harijans, Girijans, etc :

| (Rs. in lakhs) | | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1980-81 | 1981-82 | 1982-83 |
| 67,606.73 | 82,066.51 | 84,686.66 |

(b) These funds have been provided for various welfare schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, being implemented by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The State Governments undertake periodic review of implementation of these schemes. The Planning Commission also reviews the progress of implementation of these schemes at the time of discussion of Annual Plans. The officers of this Ministry as well as State Plan Advisers of the Planning Commission undertake tours to the States/Union Territories and review arrangements made for the implementation and monitoring of these welfare schemes. Commission for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes also undertake research and evaluation studies from time to time.

Mad Race in the Lottery Market

2503. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCIN-

DIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the 'Mad race in the lottery market' included in by the various State Governments and public institutions, offering multi-million bumper prizes ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ;

(c) whether Government propose to enforce a comprehensive regulation on the massive movement of money by these prizes ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken so far to make a study on impact of this massive movement of money on the economy of the country and with what result so far ?

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

(a) to (c) The Central Government is aware of the competition between various State lotteries and the trend towards increasing the prize money on lotteries. The State Governments, Union Territory Administrations and any other public institution authorised to organise lotteries are at liberty to fix prize amounts in their discretion. There is presently no proposal under the consideration of the Government to fix any ceilings on prizes for the lotteries.

(d) Question does not arise.

Anti-Insurgency Operations in Manipur

2504. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the army has been given full powers to conduct anti-insurgency operations in Manipur, India's North-Eastern State bordering Burma ;

(b) if so, whether the army security forces in the State were keeping a

sharp look-out for the return of about 90 members of the outlawed Peoples Liberation Army from Burma ;

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that there are among them an estimated 160 PLA extremists in the State ;

(d) whether the return of these extremists from Burma has created a great uneasy situation ; and

(e) to what extent the army has cleared the air and how long army will stay there ?

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

(a) The Army is operating in Manipur within the purview of the Armed forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958.

(b) and (c) There are reports about some PLA extremists being trained by insurgent groups across the border. Strict vigil is being maintained on the border to prevent any ingress or egress.

(d) and (e) The Security forces operations have succeeded in making a significant dent in the mischief potential of the extremists. Since 1st January, 1983, 91 insurgents have been arrested and 13 have surrendered in Manipur. Sizeable number of arms and ammunition have also been recovered by security forces and State Police during this period. There is a marked improvement in the law and order situation in the State. These operations of the Security Forces will continue till the situation warrants.

Future Industrial Growth

2505. SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that industrial growth in future will be shaped by public sector investments and investment priorities, through financial institutions ; (Yojana dated 16-30 September, 1983) ; and

(b) if so, full details of Government strategy as worked out by the Planning Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) In accordance with the policy enunciated in the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956, public sector has been assigned a crucial role in the industrial development of the country. The investments made in the public sector, especially in basic industries and infrastructure have helped in bringing about a significant structural change in the production pattern of the economy. Keeping in view our social objectives, the role of the public sector will have to be further re-inforced.

The financial institutions have also been playing an increasingly important role in financing industrial development in the country and channelising investment to areas of national priority. With increased emphasis being placed on regional development and development of backward areas, it is but natural that financial institutions will have a significant role to play in industrial development in the future.

The Planning Commission is currently engaged in the preparation of an approach Paper for the Seventh Plan.

This, on approval by the National Development Council, will form the basis for the detailed work of plan formulation.

Import of Steel and Aluminium

2506. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the quantum of the import of steel and aluminium, and the foreign exchange India had to spend on each item of import during the last 3 years (year-wise) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N K.P. SALVE) : Published data regarding the total imports of steel and aluminium for last three years is not yet available. Information regarding imports of steel by the Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) and aluminium by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. (MMTC) during last three years is as under :

Quantity in '000 tonnes

Value in Rs. crores

| S A I L (Steel) | | M M T C (Aluminium) | | |
|-----------------|----------|---------------------|----------|-------|
| Year | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| 1980-81 | 1004.9 | 358.2 | 120.8 | 179.6 |
| 1981-82 | 1048.1 | 363.6 | 17.2 | 25.9 |
| 1982-83 | 1317.2 | 501.2 | Nil | Nil |

Import of Cement

cement during last three years, year-wise ; and

2507. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

Rs. '000

(a) the quantum of the import of

(b) the foreign exchange India had to spend on this item of import, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b)

| Year | Quantity (Lakh tonnes) | Value (Rs. crores) |
|---------|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1980-81 | 19.74 | 118.44 |
| 1981-82 | 15.98 | 100.83 |
| 1982-83 | 15.43 | * |

* Due to change in the import policy during the year 1982-83 which permitted import of cement through STC and other State designed agencies, the information on foreign exchange incurred in importing cement during 1982-83 is not readily available. The f.o.b. prices of cement however varied from US \$36 to US \$40 per tonne.

Plan Expenditure Allocation

2508. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of PLANNING pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on the expenditure side, the plan expenditure allocation is Rs. 800 crores above the budgeted allocation ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor together with details of items on which Rs. 800 crores over and above the budgeted allocation were incurred and by whom ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B CHAVAN) : (a) The outlay for 1983-84 (Central Sector) has been stepped up by Rs. 1555.17 crores over the budgeted allocation.

(b) The increase in outlay is necessary to meet the increasing requirements of a number of sectors. A statement indicating the distribution of the additional outlays by major heads of development is enclosed.

Statement

Additional Plan outlays for 1983-84 Central Sector

| Sector | Amount (Rs. Crores) | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|---|---|
| | | 1 | 2 |
| I. Irrigation | 25.00 | | |
| II. Power | 100.00 | | |
| III. Coal | 140.00 | | |
| IV. Railways | 160.00 | | |
| V. Industrial & Minerals | | | |
| 1. BALCO | 15.00 | | |
| 2. HZL | | | |
| 3. HCL | | | |
| 4. Vizag Steel | 250.00 | | |

| 1 | 2 |
|--|--------------|
| 5. Maharashtra Gas Cracker | 15.00 |
| 6. Paradeep Fertilizer | 27.90 |
| 7. Fertilizer Corp. of India | 20.00 |
| 8. Hazira Fertilizer | 30.00 |
| 9. Thal Vaishet | 88.00 |
| 10. H. F. C. | 30.00 |
| 11. Backward Area Subsidy/Scheme | 50.00 |
| 12. Credit Guarantee |) |
| 13. Educated unemployed | 40.00 |
| 14. Maruti Udyog | 40.00 |
| 15. C.S.I.R. | 6.00 |
| 16. V & S Industry (West Bengal Sericulture) | 5.00 |
| VII. Atomic Energy (Power) | 20.46 |
| VIII. Roads | 21.50 |
| VIII. Shipping | |
| (i) Equity investment in SCI | 42.50 |
| (ii) SDPC | 41.00 |
| (iii) Ports Dredging Corporation of India | 7.19 |
| IX. Information & Broadcasting | 23.50 |
| X. Agriculture (Credit Stabilisation) | 25.40 |
| XI. Space INSAT) S & T) | 46.86 |
| XII. Health & F.W. | 70.00 |
| XIII. Rural Development (Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme) | 89.47 |
| XIV. Environment (Reimbursement of Water Cess) | 1.25 |
| XV. Electronics—Semi-Conductor Complex | 5.49 |
| XVI. Loan to Coffee Board | 2.60 |

| | |
|---|----------------|
| XVII. Loan to Repatriate Coop. Finance & Development Bank | 1.00 |
| XVIII. P & T—Telecommunication | 100.00 |
| XIX. Other Items | 0.60 |
| XX. Special Component Plan for S.C.'s | 13.45 |
| TOTAL | 1555 17 |

Tribal Families Crossing Poverty Line

2509. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that over 6 lakh tribal families crossed poverty line in 1982 and if so, the basis on which this number has been estimated (Yojna 16-30 September 1983, P.18);

(b) how many tribal families were covered by tribal sub-plan and how many have crossed poverty line out of these;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a wide discrepancy in some of the States between target and actual achievement and if so, whether this represents failure of planning, monitoring and evaluation; and

(d) what mid course corrections are proposed in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :
 (a) During 1982 nearly 8 lakh (8,14,890) tribal families were economically assisted to enable them to eventually cross the poverty line. This information is based on the periodical/monthly reports received from the 17 States and 2 Union Territories having tribal sub-Plans.

(b) It is proposed to cover about 23 lakh tribal families in the Sixth Plan period in the tribal sub-plan areas and as against this target, about 21 lakh tribal families have been economically assisted to eventually cross the poverty line during the first three years of the Sixth plan i.e. 1980-81, 1981 82 and 1982-83.

(c) and (d) The target set for the Sixth Plan in regard to assistance to tribal families is likely to be achieved by the states. Monitoring system is being continually reviewed to achieve greater efficacy. States have been issued instructions from time to time in regard to mid course corrections. Review of tribal development programme is undertaken both by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Planning Commission during the Tribal Sub-Plan discussions. The State Government have been advised to introduce Vakas Patrika (Family card system) to make accurate assessment.

Socio-Economic Development of Hill Areas

2510. SHRI B. V. DESAI :
SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Government have been discussed of being indifferent to

a balanced socio-economic development of hill areas according to a recent official review;

(b) if so, whether according to the report total lack of effective monitoring of hill area programme at all levels and a general lack of coordination in multi-level planning effort is one of the most essential aspects that has been made in the review;

(c) whether at present hill areas development programme is being implemented in Uttar Pradesh, Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Western Ghats;

(d) whether special Central Assistance earmarked in Sixth Plan for both these programmes was Rs 560 crores;

(e) if so, whether much less resources have been used so far; and

(f) the States which have not implemented the programme and action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) No, sir. However, the Mid-term review of the Hill Areas Development programme during the Sixth Five Year Plan undertaken by the Planning commission revealed that the states did not seem to have worked out a five year perspective and the annual plans prepared by the state Governments were mostly on an *ad hoc* basis. As a result, the linkages, complementarities and infrastructural and organisational support essential in these areas were often not perceived or provided for.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Out of the Special Central Assistance of Rs. 560 crores earmarked for the programme for the Sixth Five Year Plan, Rs. 407.71 crores have already been allocated during the period 1980-84 leaving Rs. 152.29 crores to be allocated in the last year of the plan.

(f) All the constituent States have

implemented the programme subject to the observations made in reply to parts (a) and (b) above and their attention has been drawn to the need to work out a perspective for the programme and ensure effective coordination and monitoring of the programme.

कस्तूरी मृगों का शिकार

2511. श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा दरेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शिकारी लोग केदारनाथ के आसपास के जंगलों में कस्तूरी मृगों का खुलेआम शिकार कर रहे हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप ये मृग सुप्त होते जा रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इन मृगों की सुरक्षा के लिए कोई उपाय किए हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

पर्यावरण विभाग में उप-मन्त्री (श्री दिविजय सिंह) : (क) से (ग) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने रिपोर्ट मिली है कि हाल ही में केदारनाथ क्षेत्र में कस्तूरी मृग के चोरी-छिपे शिकार का कोई मामला नहीं हुआ है तथा पर्याप्त सुरक्षा उपाय किए जा रहे हैं। कस्तूरी मृग बन्ध प्राणी (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 की अनुसूची-1, में शामिल है इस प्रकार इनको व्यापारिक शोषण तथा शिकार से सम्पूर्ण कानूनी सुरक्षा प्रदान की जाती है। कस्तूरी-मृग तथा इनके व्यूपादितों के नियीत की

अनुमति नहीं दी गई है। ये जातियां (स्पीसीज) संकटापन (सं.व.प्रा.व.अ.ध्या.स.) वर्ष्य प्राणी तथा बनस्पति की जातियां (स्पीसीज) के समझते अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार के परिक्रिया-1 में सम्मिलित हैं जिसके अन्तर्गत इस जाति (स्पीसीज) अथवा इसके उत्पादों का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार बिलकुल निषिद्ध है।

(b) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Release of Prisoners by Madhya Pradesh

2512. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government have violated the Supreme Court and High Court directives by not releasing nearly 3,000 prisoners who had completed over 14 years in jails in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) The relevant information is being collected from the Government of Madhya Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Special Courts for Communal Riots Cases

2513. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to set up special courts to try cases of communal riots and injustice against Harijans and Girijans; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN

THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) Special Courts have already been set up to try cases of particular communal riots in four States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. Besides, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu have set up Special Courts to try cases of crimes against Harijans.

Absence of Staff from Duty During Cricket Match

2514. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of absence of staff and employees of Government and public undertakings during the Cricket Match between the West Indies and India held in Delhi, 1983;

(b) whether Government have made any study on the national loss due to these matches which are widely advertised; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to do so ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) No employee can remain absent from work without proper sanction from the competent authority. As such, employees who had remained absent during the Cricket Match are expected to have taken leave of the kind due and admissible to them under the rules, including casual leave, which is granted, subject to exigencies of service.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In view of the position stated in reply to Part (a) above, the question of making any study in this regard does not arise.

**Development of Wardha District
on Gandhian Lines**

2515. DR. PRATAP WAGH :

**SHRI AMAR ROY
PRADHAN :**

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether development plan for the Wardha district on Gandhian lines was launched on the 114th birthday of the Father of the Nation;

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

(c) the number of families to be benefited thereunder ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) Though the development Plan for Wardha District on Gandhian Lines is yet to be finalised by the Maharashtra Government, they have reported that they made a modest beginning on October 2, 1983 by taking up the work of integrated development of two water-

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) Details are as under :

sheds at Sewagram and Pipri in the Wardha District.

(c) It is too early to indicate the precise number of families to be benefited under the development Plan of the District as it has not yet been finalised.

Expansion and Installation of Atomic Power Plants

2516. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN :

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state ;

(a) the installed capacity of different Atomic Power Plants in the country,

(b) the capacity utilisation of these Plants; and

(c) the steps taken to expand their capacities and to instal new plants during the Sixth Plan Period?

| Capacity MWe | Cumulative capacity factor |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
|-----------------|-------------------------------|

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | 2 |
|---|---|

Tarapur Atomic Power

| | | |
|------------------|-----|--------|
| Station — Unit-1 | 210 | 49.29% |
| Unit-2 | 210 | 50.63% |

Rajasthan Atomic Power

| | | |
|------------------|-----|--------|
| Station — Unit-1 | 220 | 31.15% |
| Unit-2 | 220 | 37.26% |

Madras Atomic Power

| | | |
|------------------|-----|--------------------|
| Station — Unit-1 | 235 | Under Test turn |
| Unit-2 | 235 | Under construction |

Narora Atomic Power

| | | | |
|---------|---------|-----|--------------------|
| Station | —Unit-1 | 235 | Under construction |
| | Unit-2 | 235 | Under construction |

Kakrapar Atomic Power

| | | | |
|---------|---------|-----|--------------------|
| Station | —Unit-1 | 235 | Under construction |
| | Unit-2 | 235 | Under construction |

(c) A decision regarding location of new atomic power stations including expansion of the existing stations is yet to be taken.

**Retired Army Police Officers
Masterminding the Extremist
Violence in Punjab Delhi**

2517. SHRI NIREN GHOSH :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some senior retired army and police officers masterminding the extremist violence in Punjab and Delhi;

(b) if so, whether Government could identify the suspected persons so far;

(c) if not, the reasons for such failure in identifying such trouble makers; and

(d) whether there is any possibility of involvement of law enforcement officials in the whole schemes?

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

(a) to (d) According to State Govt. there is no evidence so far to say that senior retired army and police officers are masterminding extremist violence in Punjab and Delhi. However few retired police and army personnel have been attending meetings in connection with the Akali Dal agitation.

**Equalisation of Prices of Iron,
Steel and Cement**

2518. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will

the Minister of STEEL AND MINES
be pleased to state :

(a) when will phasing out of the equalisation of prices of iron, steel and cement start;

(b) when will phasing out be completed;

(c) was abolition of equalisation prices at one go considered; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND
MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) :** (a) to (d) Government has decided in principle to phase out freight equalisation for iron and steel. Steps are now being taken to gradually phase out the Freight Equalisation Scheme in respect of iron and steel over a suitable period of time so that industries concerned have sufficient time for adjustments.

For cement the scheme of partial decontrol has been introduced with effect from 28.2.1982 under which cement producers are required to supply 66.6% of the installed capacity as levy cement at controlled prices in respect of existing units and 50% in the case of new units who had commenced commercial production on or after 1.1.1983. There is no freight equalisation in respect of non-levy cement. In the interest of supplying levy cement at controlled price for important develop-

ment works and also to meet the requirements of weaker sections of the society it is considered that the existing scheme of partial de-control should continue for the present. Any revision of the policy could be considered only when the domestic production meets the internal requirements for which every effort is being made.

Bomb Explosions in Cinema House

2519. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on 13 October, 1983, 2 persons including a five-year old child died and 30 others were injured when explosions rocked two cinema houses in East Delhi ;

(b) if so, the total damage caused;

(c) whether some bombs which did not explode were also found;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) to what extent the mystery of the blasts has been solved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Six persons were killed and 24 injured in the bomb explosions that took place on 13th October, 1983 in Gianand and Swaran Cinema in East Delhi. The damage to property is estimated to be about Rs. 500/-.

(c) and (d) A live grenade was recovered hidden under the cushion of a seat in the balcony of Gianand Cinema on 15th October, 1983.

(e) A special team has been constituted for the investigation of these cases and vigorous efforts are being made to work them out.

Non-implementation of the Central Law Regarding Atmospheric Pollution

2520. SHRI SAKARIAH THOMAS:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States which have not implemented the Central law regarding atmospheric pollution; and

(b) the steps being taken to ensure implementation of the above law in the States ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) and (b) According to the provisions of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, in the states which have adopted the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and have constituted a State Board, that State Board would also be deemed to be the State Board for the Prevention & Control of Air Pollution. Except the four North Eastern States, namely, Manipur, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura, all the remaining states have constituted the State Board for the implementation of the Air Act.

So far ten states (Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Gujarat and Karnataka) have notified the air rules under Section 54 of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the remaining states are in the various stages of notification.

धाटे में चल रहे सरकारी उपकरणों
को चेतावनी

2521. श्री रवीन्द्र बर्मा :

श्री मोती भाई शार० बोधरो :

श्री बाबू साहिब पर्सेकर :

श्रीमती प्रभिला राहुलते :

व्या उद्घोग मन्त्री यह बताने की
कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या हाल में उन्होंने सरकारी

क्षेत्रों में कार्यरत उन औद्योगिक इकाईयों को चेतावनी दी है, जो निरन्तर घाटे में चल रही है;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) प्रत्येक औद्योगिक इकाई कितने वर्षों से लगातार घाटे में चल रही है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की भावी योजना क्या है?

उद्योग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्णा) : (क) और (ब) उद्योग मन्त्रालय के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रणाधीन घाटे में चल रहे सरकारी उपक्रमों को सलाह दी गई है कि वर्तमान रूख को बदलने के लिए विशिष्ट योजनायें तैयार करें और उन्हें लागू करें।

(ग) प्रत्येक सरकारी उपक्रम के लाभ और हानि के आंकड़े "पब्लिक एन्टर-प्राइजेस सर्वे" नामक प्रकाशित दस्तावेज में देखे जा सकते हैं, जो प्रतिवर्ष वित्त मन्त्रालय, सरकारी उद्यम व्यूरो द्वारा सभा-पटल पर रखा जाना है।

इन उपक्रमों का निष्पादन सुधारने के लिए निरन्तर किए जा रहे विभिन्न प्रकार के उपायों में निम्नलिखित हैं:— नियमित और योजनाबद्ध तरीके से पुराने संयंत्रों और मशीनों का धीरे-धीरे नवीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन करना, विजली की कमी का सामना करने के लिए डीजल चालित जनरेटर सेटों की स्थापना करना और विजली बोर्डों से अधिक विजली देने के लिए अनुरोध करना, विनिर्माण के नए क्षेत्रों में प्रवेश करना, जहाँ तक सम्भव हो कार्यशील पूँजी की आवश्यकता पूरी

करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा निषि का पर्याप्त प्रबन्ध किया जाना और उनकी कच्चे माल की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए सहायता देना।

Crisis in Paper Industry

2522. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether paper industry is heading towards a crisis in future;

(b) if so, whether the paper mills will become inoperative and the fresh licence capacity may fail to stabilise;

(c) whether the overall capacity utilisation of the industry has over the last five years come down sharply to 58 per cent from 80 per cent; and

(d) if so, the help and assistance to be provided to the industry by the Union Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) The installed capacity of Paper Industry has increased from a level of 12 lakh tonnes in 1978-79 to about 20 lakh tonnes at present. The fall in capacity utilisation from about 80% to 58% during the same period is mainly due to the fact that the rapid capacity build-up is yet to stabilise. Further, during the first few months of the current year a number of mills were closed due to industrial disputes, and this also resulted in lower capacity utilisation. Adequate capacity is being set up with intent to meet the requirement of the country for the next two years.

(d) Matters relating to closed/sick mills have been taken up with the financial institutions and concerned State Governments to work out measures for improving the performance of these mills. The question of increasing supplies

of inputs such as raw materials, coal and power has also been taken up, with the appropriate authorities. Government have also extended various excise concessions to help the growth and performance of the Paper Industry.

Growth in National Income During 1983-84

2523. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the anticipated growth in national income during 1983-84 and the sectoral break-up for the same in principle sectors like agriculture, industry, etc.;

(b) the increase in national income during the first three years of Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(c) whether the plan targets for each of the five years of the Sixth Five Year Plan are likely to be achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) According to the Press Note on Quick Estimates of National Income and related aggregates released by the Central Statistical Organisation in February, 1983, the estimated increase in National Income during 1980-81 and 1981-82 8.1 percent and 5.0 percent respectively. The pre-budget Economic Survey 1982-83 made by the Ministry of Finance and the Sixth Five Year Plan mid-term Appraisal Document issued by the Planning Commission in August, 1983 have estimated a growth of about 2 percent during 1982-83. Estimate of anticipated National Income during 1983-84 is not yet available.

(c) The Sixth Five Year Plan envisages an annual average growth rate of 5.2 percent. Yearwise targets are not indicated. The performance in the first three years would come to an average of 5 percent annually. According to the Mid-term Appraisal Document, the estimated growth over the Plan period will be close to the Plan target.

Population below Poverty Line

2524. SHRI R. PRABHU

SHRIMATI SUSHEELA GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of population below poverty line at the beginning of each plan period from First Plan to Sixth Plan ;

(b) the definition of the poverty line and the basis of calculation adopted for the purpose; and

(c) whether Government will consider the desirability of issuing a White Paper in this regard in order to clarify the concepts ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.R. CHAVAN) : (a) The present concept of poverty line and the number of people below the poverty line is based on the recommendation of a Task Force of Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand set up by the Planning Commission whose report was published in January, 1979. As a follow up of this report, this method of estimating poverty was used during the formulation of the present Sixth Plan. Therefore, no estimates of percentage of population below the poverty line at the beginning of each of the earlier plans are available. For 1979-80 i.e. the beginning of the Sixth Plan, the percentage of population below the poverty line was estimated at 48.4 percent and has been given in Sixth Plan Document.

(b) The poor have been defined as those whose per capita consumption expenditure is below the mid-point of the monthly per capita expenditure class having a per capita daily calorie intake of 2400 in rural areas and 2100 in urban areas. The estimate of calorie intake is derived from food consumption pattern of the

corresponding classes and the calorie content of the food items. This per capita consumption expenditure is then termed as the poverty line. Calorie norms are estimated after taking into consideration the age, sex and occupational differentials in the total population.

(c) These concepts have been clarified in the Sixth Five Year Plan Document and the Technical Note to the Sixth Plan.

Implementation of Projects Relating to H.P.F. Manufacturing Company Ltd.

2525. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4745 on 24 August, 1983 regarding implementation of Projects relating to H.P.F. Manufacturing Company Ltd. and state :

(a) whether collaboration for the project for the manufacture of magnetic tapes and additional coating plant for X-ray and graphic art film has been finalised;

(b) if so, the names of the collaborator and the details of collaboration; and

(c) the dates by which these projects are likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) After the investment decision is taken the lead-time for the project for integrated manufacture of magnetic tapes is 2 years while it is 4 years for the project for manufacture of X-ray and graphic arts films.

Implementation of projects relating to H.P.F. Manufacturing Company Ltd.

2526. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will

the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4745 on 24 August, 1983 regarding implementation of Projects relating to H.P.F. manufacturing Company Ltd. and state :

(a) whether the projects for the manufacture of processed chemicals and indigenous coating plant of Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co., have since been completed;

(b) if so, the date of the completion of the project and date of commencement of commercial production; and

(c) the present capacity utilisation of these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) The project for manufacturing processing chemicals has been completed while work on the indigenous coating plant is in progress.

(b) In the case of processing chemicals production in the first phase commenced in August 1977 while the production in the second phase commenced in October, 1983.

(c) In regard to processing chemicals, against a capacity of 400 tonnes, the production during 1982-83 was 126 tonnes.

Kidnapping of Girls and Boys in Delhi

2527. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of girls and boys (minor as well as adults) kidnapped in the Capital during 1982-83; and

(b) number of such kidnapped cases traced and the number of such cases in which police could not get success ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. BENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) The number of girls and boys kidnapped in the Union Territory of

Delhi during 1982-83 (1.4.82 to 31.3.1983) the number out of them traced out and the number which could not be traced out are mentioned below :

| | No. Kidnapped | | | No. traced out | | | No. which could not be traced out | | |
|-------|---------------|--------|-------|----------------|--------|-------|-----------------------------------|--------|-------|
| | Minor | Adults | Total | Minor | Adults | Total | Minor | Adults | Total |
| Girls | 325 | 105 | 430 | 298 | 95 | 393 | 27 | 10 | 37 |
| Boys | 91 | 25 | 116 | 79 | 15 | 94 | 12 | 10 | 22 |

Low interest on Deposits for Scooters

2528. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether huge demand for scooter has led to undue advantage being taken by the manufacturers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that manufacturers have collected large amounts at low interests as deposits; and

(c) the steps proposed by the Government to end the exploitation by the manufacturers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) The Government are aware of consumer preference for certain makes of good quality scooters and for ensuring security of funds taken by manufacturers from the public as deposits against booking of vehicles and for payment of interest thereon :

(i) Licensing of adequate additional manufacturing capacities;

(ii) Upgradation of technology through indigenous R & D as well as selective import of foreign know how;

(iii) Concessional rate of Excise duty for scooters upto 100 cc engine capacity;

(iv) Concessional rate of Customs Duty for import of components for manufacture of fuel efficient scooters;

(v) Issue of guidelines on 24.11.83 to manufacturers regarding the manner of deployment of funds received as deposits against booking of vehicles; and for payment of interest at a minimum rate of 7 per cent compounded annually.

Inter-change of Experience in Science and Technology with China

2529. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the wake of programme for inter-change of experience in science and technology, a Chinese study team in shellac technology is to visit India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI

ca'

SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : (a) In response to the visit of the Indian delegation to China in the area of Shellac technology a Chinese delegation may visit India under bilateral exchanges in Science & Technology.

(b) The details of the Chinese delegation dealing with shellac will be decided through mutual consultation between India and China.

दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा दर्ज किए गए

राष्ट्र-विरोधी और समाज-

विरोधी गतिविधियों

सम्बन्धी मामले

2530. श्री धर्म दास शास्त्री :

श्री कमल नाथ :

क्या नृू मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सितम्बर और अक्टूबर, 1983 के दौरान दिल्ली में पुलिस द्वारा क्षेत्रवार/पुलिस स्टेशन-बार राष्ट्र-विरोधी और समाज-विरोधी गतिविधियों सम्बन्धी कितने मामले दर्ज किए गए हैं;

(ख) कितने मामलों में अपराधियों अथवा क्रिति दोषी व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है; और

(ग) क्या इन घटनाओं के पीछे किसी पड़यन्त्र का भी सन्देह है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौग क्या है तथा इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि भविष्य में ऐसे मामलों की पुनरावृत्ति न हो, पुलिस और प्रशासन द्वारा क्या उपाय करने का विचार किया गया है?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री पी० देंकमुख्यमंत्री) : (क) और (ख) सितम्बर

और अक्टूबर, 1983 के महीनों के दौरान दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा ऐसा कोई मामला दर्ज नहीं किया गया जिसे राष्ट्र विरोधी गतिविधियों की मंजा दी जा सकती हो। भारतीय दण्ड संहिता और विभिन्न अन्य अधिनियमों के अन्तर्गत ममी अपराध समाज विरोधी गतिविधियां होती हैं अपराध आंकड़ों और गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या के पुलिस स्टेशन-बार व्यौरे संक्लित किये जा रहे हैं और सभा पटल पर रख दिये जाएंगे।

(ग) (ग) अब तक की गई जांच-पड़ताल के अन्सार केवल तीन मामलों में, एक पुलिस स्टेशन कानून को विभिन्न धाराओं के अन्तर्गत जात अपराधियों और बदमाशों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करना, अपगांधों में अन्तर्यामी वाहनों का पता लगाने के लिये अकस्मात निरोक्षण करना, जात अपराधियों पर निगरानी को गहन करना, पुलिस टुकड़ियों की नैनासी और समन्वित कार्रवाई को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये पड़ीसी गाड़ियों के पुलिस अधिकारियों के साथ अन्तरजिला बैठकें करना और अपराधियों के बारे में उचित आसूचना एकत्र करना जैसे उपाय किये गये हैं।

इम प्रकार के अपराधों को रोकने के लिये बाका-ठाकी और वायरलैम मेटों के साथ सशस्त्र गश्त, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा अधिनियम सहित कानून को विभिन्न धाराओं के अन्तर्गत जात अपराधियों और बदमाशों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करना, अपगांधों में अन्तर्यामी वाहनों का पता लगाने के लिये अकस्मात निरोक्षण करना, जात अपराधियों पर निगरानी को गहन करना, पुलिस टुकड़ियों की नैनासी और समन्वित कार्रवाई को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये पड़ीसी गाड़ियों के पुलिस अधिकारियों के साथ अन्तरजिला बैठकें करना और अपराधियों के बारे में उचित आसूचना एकत्र करना जैसे उपाय किये गये हैं।

Politicians and Officials in the Hit List of Extremists

2531. **SHRI KAMAL NATH** : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sant Bhindrawale is reported to have named certain prominent politicians and Government officials who are in the hit list of extremists; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to recover the list and ensure safety of the persons mentioned in the list?

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

(a) and (b) Shri Bhindranwale is reported to have named certain persons in some of his speeches who may be the target of extremist activity. The authorities have taken steps for the protection of the reported targets of extremists, including providing of a road guards, collection of intelligence about the activities of such elements for taking legal action against them etc.

Companies to whom Letters of Intent Issued

**2532. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :
SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-
SHEKHRA MURTHY:**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the details of the person/company to whom each of unimplemented Letters of intent were issued between 1974-79 and for what department of industries will be laid on the Table?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): As per the existing procedure, the administrative Ministries are required to monitor the progress of implementation of the letters of intent. They are vested with the powers to grant extension in the validity period of a Letter of Intent, if necessary, or treat the letter of intent as lapsed/cancelled if the holder of such a Letter of Intent is not making satisfactory progress towards its implementation. With a view to have centralised information in the Ministry of Industry regarding the progress of implementation of the letters of intent granted during the years 1974-79, a study was recently made. According to the information available with the Secreta-

riat for Industrial Approvals in the Ministry of Industry, it was found that exact implementation position of 805 letters of intent, out of those granted between 1974-79, was not available. As such, administrative Ministries have been addressed to review these letters of intent and inform the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals about the exact implementation position of these cases. At this stage, it is difficult to state the details of unimplemented letters of intent.

These letters of intent pertain to metallurgical industries, electrical equipments, tele-communications, transportation, industrial machinery, misc. mech. and engg. industries, chemicals, drugs and pharmaceuticals, textiles, paper and pulp, food processing industries, vegetable oils and vanaspati, leather & leather goods, glass, ceramics, cement, etc.

Recruitment of Scheduled Tribe Officers for IAS IPS and Group 'A' Central Services

**2533. SHRI DALBIR SINGH :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :**

(a) the State-wise number of Scheduled Tribes Officers who have been recruited for IAS/IPS and Group A Central Services during the last three years from the States of Gujarat; Maharashtra, Orissa, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether it is in proportion to the Tribal population in these States; if not, the steps taken by Government in this regard;

(c) the number of IAS Coaching Centres for ST/SC people in these States; and

(d) whether these are sufficient and if not, the steps taken to increase the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (d) The statement showing

appointment of Scheduled Tribe Candidates hailing from Gujarat, Maharashtra, Orissa, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh during 1979, 1980 and 1981 is annexed.

2. The reservation for the Scheduled Tribe Candidates, and for that matter of Scheduled Caste candidates also, in the Indian Administrative

Service, the Indian Police Service and Central Services Group 'A' and Group 'B' are not made according to the states of domicile of candidates. All the eligible candidates from various parts of the country can compete and, if selected, by the Union Public Service Commission, are appointed to the Services for which they are recommended.

3. With regard to coaching centres, the position is as follows :—

| S. No. | Name of State | Number and place of centre |
|--------|----------------|--|
| 1. | Gujarat | One at All India Services Pre-examination Training Centre, Bhavnagar University, Bhavnagar |
| 2. | Maharashtra | Two Coaching Centres for SC/ST for All India Services Competitive Examinations, Marathwada University, Campus, Aurangabad-431004, and Shivaji University, Vidya Nagar, Kohlapur-416006 |
| 3. | Orissa | — |
| 4. | Bihar | — |
| 5. | Andhra Pradesh | Two at Andhra Pradesh Study Circle, Shanti Nagar, Hyderabad, and Nagarjuna University, Guntur. |

Apart from this, 25 seats have been earmarked for coaching in the All India Service Centre at North Eastern Hill University Shillong for such of the candidates as belong to the States of Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Sikkim, having considerable population of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates and also inadequate representation of these candidates in the services. The scope of the majority of the coaching centres set up in various parts of the country under the Coaching and Allied Scheme is open for the candidates living in any

part of the country.

Since the extra expenditure on Boarding and Lodging is met by the Government of India, the candidates living in other states may not find any difficulty in seeking admission in these centres, provided they are otherwise eligible for appearing in the said examination and are selected for admission on the basis of their merit. These centres are quite sufficient to meet the need of the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates appearing in the Civil Services Examination.

Sincere

Statement showing number of Scheduled Tribe Candidates recruited in IAS/IPS and Group 'A' Central Services—1979, 1980 and 1981

| Service | Year of Examination | Gujarat | Maharashtra | Orissa | Bihar | Andhra Pradesh |
|---|---------------------|---------|-------------|--------|-------|----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Indian Administrative Service | 1979 | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| | 1980 | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| | 1981 | 2 | — | — | 1 | — |
| Indian Police Service | 1979 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| | 1980 | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| | 1981 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Indian Audit & Account Service | 1979 | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1980 | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1981 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Indian Civil Accounts Service | 1979 | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1980 | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1981 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Indian Income-tax Service | 1979 | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1980 | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1981 | — | — | — | — | — |

7

6

5

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1

**Indian Customs and Central
Excise Service** 1979
1980
1981

Indian Ordnance Factories Service 1979
1980
1981

**Indian Defence Lands &
Cantonments Service** 1979
1980
1981

Indian Defence Accounts Service 1979
1980
1981

Indian Railway Accounts Service 1979
1980
1981

Indian Railway Traffic Service 1979
1980
1981

Loss in Scooters India Ltd.

2534. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Scooters India Ltd., a public sector enterprise is likely to suffer huge loss during the current year;

(b) if so, the extent of loss likely to be suffered by Scooters India Ltd. during the current year as compared to the loss suffered during 1982-83; and

(c) the main causes for the continued losses and steps contemplated by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) According to estimates available, Scooters India Ltd. may incur a slightly higher loss during 1983-84 as compared to Rs. 7.10 crores incurred during 1982-83.

(c) The company has been incurring losses mainly on account of production constraints, strained labour relations, consumer preferences for other makes of scooters, and liquidity problems due to continuing losses. A Committee under the Chairmanship of erstwhile Secretary (Technical Development) has looked into the working of Scooters India Ltd. and has identified problem areas and made specific recommendations for revival of the undertaking. These recommendations are under consideration of the Government.

Rebate on Sale of Coir Products

2535. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme for rebate on sales of coir products throughout the year has been accepted by Government of India ;

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission has released any amount for the rebate scheme to the Coir Board; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in releasing the amount ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) The Kerala Government forwarded a scheme for giving rebate of 10% on the sale of coir products throughout the year, sold through authorised outlets and to the sharing of the expenditure by the State Government and the Central Government in the ratio of 50 : 50. The Coir Board also submitted a detailed scheme on the rebate sale of coir products. After preliminary examination certain information/clarification were sought from the Kerala Government and the Coir Board and these have since been received and the matter is being further examined.

Reclamation of the sea Land on the Western Coast of Bombay

2536. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether under the directive guidelines of Prime Minister, Government of Maharashtra was not permitted to fill up and reclaim sealand on Western Coast of Bombay, Off Nopan Sea Road;

(b) whether "Save Bombay Committee" had seriously objected to Maharashtra Government Scheme for Freeway on Western Coast of Bombay and sale of land reclaimed for housing, etc;

(c) whether recently Government of Maharashtra have again sought permission of Central Government to utilise that land for "Freeway Express Highway" and Medium Income Housing Scheme;

(d) whether policy of Central Gov-

rnment to maintain Ecological Balance in Metro Cities have been changed; and

(e) the reaction of Government to the new proposals of Government of Maharashtra to go ahead with reclamation Scheme with foreign aid from Gulf and other countries for "Freeway Express Highway" and Housing Scheme on Nepean Sea Road to Mahim Sea Coast?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH):

(a) No, Sir.

The Coastal States had been advised by the Prime Minister to prevent degradation and misutilization of beaches and to keep them clear of all activities at least up to 500 metres from the water at the maximum high tide.

(b) A representation has been received recently.

(c) No permission has been sought by the State Government.

(d) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Whenever such Proposals are submitted by the State Government they will be considered on merit.

Special Central Assistance for Development of Hill Areas of West Bengal

2537. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5108 on 11 August, 1982 regarding special Central Assistance for accelerating the development of hill areas and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that neither rational view has been taken into consideration nor equal treatment has been meted out in making allocation of funds by the Central Assistance for accelera-

ting the development of hill areas in different States;

(b) if not, how it is that the percentage of increase in the allocation of fund from Fifth Five Year Plan to Sixth Five Year Plan is about 100 percent less in case of West Bengal than that of other States; and

(c) whether Government would look into the matter and under the injustice done to the hill areas of West Bengal and increase the amount of allocation for the remaining period of Sixth Five Year Plan i.e. 1983-84 and 1984-85?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, sir. The Special Central Assistance under the Hill Area Development Programme has been allocated among the constituent States during the Fifth and Sixth Five Year Plans giving due weightage to area and population.

(b) For the allocation of the Special Central Assistance under the programme during the Fifth Plan, the total population and area of Darjeeling district were taken into consideration. However, subsequently, only three subdivisions of the district were considered to be hill areas and only their population and area were taken into consideration for the allocation of outlays during the Sixth Plan. As a result of this, the share of the hill areas of West Bengal in the Hill Area Development Programme during the Sixth Five Year Plan came down. The increase over the level of the Fifth Five Year Plan allocations was also lower vis-a-vis other hill areas.

(c) The question does not arise.

Arrest of Pakistani Spies in the Guise of Nihangs

2538. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKHARA MATHUY: SHRI CHANDER PAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether CRPF caught two Pakistani spies on 27 October, 1983 in the guise of Nihangs in the acts of passing coded radio message to Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether the two men admitted that they were Pakistani spies and had been trained near the border area to pass secret information from Amritsar; and

(c) if so, whether the interrogation also revealed that there were large number of Pakistani spies in the guise of Nihangs, operating in various parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) According to State Govt. of Punjab CRPF Personal have not caught two Pakistani spies in the guise of Nihangs.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Depletion of Pulpable Raw Material in Paper Industry

2539. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the paper industry is facing crisis following fast depletion of pulpable raw material Sources; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering various measures to help the paper industry which is at the verge of closure due to the short supply of raw materials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) There has been increasing usage of secondary raw materials such as bagasse, cereal straws, waste paper etc., which supplement forest raw materials, and there is no overall shortage of pulpable raw materials. Import of pulp and waste paper has also been placed under OGL

so that the Industry can also draw on external sources.

Shelter to Culprits in Religious Places in Punjab,

2540. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister has already given an assurance that police will not enter in the places of worship (including temples) in Punjab;

(b) whether the political parties who are directly or indirectly supporting the terrorists activities in Punjab have urged upon those who from within the places of worship not are propagating the cult of violence to do so or give shelter to the culprits which runs counter to the sanctity of the religious place, and

(c) whether Government's assurance has created any sobering influence and if not, in what way Government propose to ensure that places of religious worship do not become the sanctuaries for culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) The Prime Minister has not given any assurance that the police would not enter the places of worship. However she has always been of the view that the religious sentiments of the Sikhs, as of other communities, should be respected by the Government without at the same time indicating its responsibility to maintain law and order and protect lives and property of its citizens.

(b) The Government have not been informed about it.

(c) The Government have appealed to all concerned that the sanctity of worship is not violated in any manner.

Private Initiative in Public Realm

2541. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the news item "Private initiative in public realm"-under the feature- "from the files" appearing in the 'Business Standard', Calcutta dated the 7th November, 1983;

(b) the reasons as to why this book 'Industrial Licensing Policies and Procedures-Price Rs. 250/-' brought out by a Deputy Secretary in this Ministry could not be brought out by the Minister itself;

(c) the number of copies which this Officer sold to the Industrial Houses whose cases he had been dealing during the coarse of visits to him by the Liaison Officers and representatives of those Houses; and

(d) how he proposes to balk down such enterprises by serving Government Officers in his Ministry who carry a patronage while in Office ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): (a) The news item has been seen.

(b) This Ministry has already been bringing out a publication, namely 'Guidelines for Industries-Policy and Procedure' from time to time which is published by the Indian Investment Centre on behalf of this Ministry.

(c) The officer has not sold any copy of the Book. The sales are looked after by the Publisher and his agents.

(d) Does not arise in the light of the reply given to (c) above.

Details of Workers Engaged by Contractors in Bokaro Steel Plant

2542. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the

Minister of 'STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) particulars of the contractors and number of workers engaged by them on 1 September, 1983 in the Bokaro Steel Plant with shop-wise break-up in details;

(b) whether there are any payment counters for the contractual workers in the plant, if so, number of such counters and location;

(c) whether the payment of the contractual workers is supervised by the officials of the Bokaro Steel Ltd. as the principal employer, if so, particulars of the officers, supervisors, the payment and the dates such payment was last inspected;

(d) whether minimum wage of the State is paid to the workers, if so, facts in details;

(e) whether he is aware that the Supreme Court sent inspectors to investigate into the case of implementation of laws for contractual labours in 1983 and they gave adverse report to Supreme Court; and

(f) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) There are no payment counters at which contract labour is made payments. But the date, time and place of disbursement of wages to contract labour is notified so that the contract labour is well informed on these matters.

(c) Yes, Sir. The names of officers who supervised the payments during October and November, 1983, together with dates are ahead :—

Name of Officers

Date on which supervised

S/Shri

| | |
|--|------------|
| 1. A.K. Srivastava, Labour Welfare Inspector | 8.10.1983 |
| 2. P.S. Dviwedi, Junior Manager | 22.10.1983 |
| 3. M.M.P. Sinha, Asst. Manager | 29.10.1983 |
| 4. Amar Ram, Labour Welfare Inspector | 29.10.1983 |
| 5. B.M. Singh, Labour Welfare Inspector | 5.11.1983 |
| 6. B.N. Jha, Labour Welfare Inspector | 7.11.1983 |
| 7. U.D. Jha, Senior Labour Welfare Inspector | 8.11.1983 |
| 8. D. Mishra, Labour Welfare Inspector | 19.11.1983 |
| 9. C.D. Thakur, Labour Welfare Inspector | 19.11.1983 |
| 10. B. Rout, Labour Welfare Inspector | 19.11.1983 |
| 11. S.P. Sharma, Labour Welfare Inspector | 19.11.1983 |
| 12. N.K. Singh, Labour Welfare Inspector | 19.11.1983 |

(d) The minimum wages prescribed by the Bihar State Government to be paid to unskilled contractual workers at Bokaro Steel City are Rs. 11.89 per day and the minimum wages payable at the mines of Bokaro Steel Plant that these minimum wages are invariably paid.

(e) and (f) In November 1982, a petition was filed in the Supreme Court alleging non-implementation of certain provisions of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 at Meghataburu Iron Ore Project of Bokaro Steel Plant. The Hon. Supreme Court passed an ex-parte Order on 2.3.1983 directing the Deputy Commissioner Singhbhum and a representative of the Legal Aid Committee, Jamshedpur, to jointly visit the site of the project and submit a report regarding various averments made in the petition. A joint report was submitted by the Deputy Commissioner and a

representative of the Free Legal Aid Committee, Jamshedpur, to the Supreme Court on 28.3.1983. The joint report had brought out that labour was getting the minimum wages fixed by Government. However in respect of certain other facilities like provision of rest rooms, creches and canteens, the arrangements were not too satisfactory. They had not come across any indiscriminate retrenchment of nursing mothers. The report mentioned that it appeared that some workers had not got compensation for injuries. They mentioned two cases in this regard.

On 5th May, 1983, the Supreme Court passed an ex-parte order directing that if the contractors failed to provide the amenities mentioned in the various sections of the Contract Labour Act stated in the Order, the principal employer (SAIL) shall do so within a period of 3 months. This order was

later served on SAIL. The Court also directed that compensation to persons injured in accidents should be paid within three months by the contractors if the contractors did not pay, the principal employer should pay. Proceedings upto this stage were ex parte.

The Steel Authority of India Ltd. filed their counter affidavit dated 15.9.1983 in which they submitted to the Hon. Supreme Court that facilities and amenities required by labour laws were being provided. It was submitted in SAIL's affidavit that whereas no compensation was payable in one case as no injury had been caused resulting in temporary disablement, in the second case the principal employer deposited the compensation with the Competent Authority.

On October 3, 1983, the Supreme Court directed the Chief Labour Commissioner to enquire and report into the following :—

- (i) whether the various directions which were given by the Supreme Court in order dated 5.5.1983 have been complied with;
- (ii) whether retrenchment compensation payable to the workers whose names are shown in the additional affidavit of Shri Xavier Dias has in fact been paid to them;
- (iii) whether women workers working under contractors whose names were shown in the additional affidavit of Shri Xavier Dias have not been given maternity benefits due to them.

The Court also directed that the contractors may be impleaded as party respondent to this petition. The Court further ordered that all parties will be heard by the Chief Labour Commissioner before submitting the report.

On 2.12.1983, the Chief Labour

Commissioner has requested the Supreme Court to grant him further time to complete his enquiry. He has nominated the Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) to conduct the necessary enquiry and this officer has fixed the enquiry on 16th December, 1983.

On 31st March, 1983, another person claiming to be a member of the Citizen Council had also moved the Supreme Court alleging violation of labour laws in respect of contract labour of Bokaro Steel Plant. The Supreme Court by an ex parte Order dated 13th July, 1983; directed that this letter may be treated as a writ petition and Notice be issued. On 4th August, 1983, the Court directed the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Dhanbad, to enquire in to the various averments made in the writ petition. The Chief Judicial Magistrate has submitted his report to the Hon. Court in which he has held that there were some violation of the provisions of the labour laws. SAIL has filed a counter affidavit submitting that the position stated in the report of the Chief Judicial Magistrate is vague and not specific and in particular the Chief Judicial Magistrate had not given a proper hearing to SAIL. SAIL also submitted that provisions of the labour laws were being observed in entirety. This matter is yet to come up for hearing before the Supreme Court.

It will be seen that the matters are sub-judice.

Import of Pig-Iron from Pakistan

2543. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATAIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Steel Authority of India and Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation are importing pig-iron from Pakistan ;

(b) if so, the quantum of pig-iron imported from Pakistan by SAIL and MMTC so far ; and

(c) the total quantum of pig iron

proposed to be imported in the period of agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) During 1981-82 and 1982-83 SAIL placed orders for 2,25,000 tonnes of pig iron for import from Pakistan. The orders have been fully executed. MMTC do not import pig iron from Pakistan

(c) There is no long term agreement for the import of pig iron. An order for 50,000 tonnes has been placed by SAIL during the current year for import from Pakistan. Supplies against the order are expected to be completed by January, 1984.

Implementation of 20-Point Economic Programme in Mayurbhanj District of Orissa

2544. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether review has been made on the implementation of 20-Point Economic Programme in Mayurbhanj district of Orissa?

(b) if so, whether the review has been made by the Centre or the State or district authority; and

(c) the details of the achievement in implementing that programme in Mayurbhanj district of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The review has been made by the State Government.

(c) A statement given the achievements in implementing the programme in Mayurbhanj district of Orissa for the period April-October, 1983 is attached.

Statement

Progress of 20-Point Programme in Mayurbhanj District of Orissa in 1983-84

| Point No. | Unit | Target | Achievement (April-Oct.) | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|--------|--------------------------|-------|
| | | | 1 | 2 |
| 1. (a) Irrigation potential (M & M) | '000 ha. | 4.00 | | 2.60 |
| 1. (b) Minor Irrigation | '000 ha. | Nil | | 1.46 |
| 2. Production of | | | | |
| (a) Pulses | '000 T. | 27.4 | | 20.85 |
| (b) Oilseeds | '000 T. | 14.2 | | 8.62 |
| 3. (a) IRDP | No. of families | 15600 | | 12972 |
| (b) NREP | '000 Mandays | 1540 | | 572.8 |
| 4. Surplus Land | 'Acres | 145 | | 36 |
| 5. Minimum Wages | Inspections done | 792 | | 593 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-------|-------|
| 6. Bonded Labour | Nos. | 500 | 139 |
| 7. (a) S. C. Families | Nos. | 4557 | 1091 |
| (b) S.T. Families | Nos. | 20813 | 5968 |
| 8. Drinking Water | No. of Villages | 258 | 53 |
| 9. (a) House-sites | Nos. | 600 | 231 |
| 10. (a) Construction Assistance | Nos. | 133 | 28 |
| 10. (b) E. W.S. Houses | Nos. | 20 | 10 |
| 11. (a) Villages Electrified | Nos. | 98 | 27 |
| 11. (b) Pumpsets Energised | Nos. | 550 | 47 |
| 12. (a) Trees Planted | Lakh Nos. | 63.59 | 17.00 |
| 12. (b) Bio-gas Plants | Nos. | 250 | 45 |
| 13. Family Planning Sterilisations | Nos. | 15280 | 7445 |
| 14. (a) P.H. Cs. | Nos. | 1 | 1 |
| (b) Sub-Centres | Nos. | 41 | Nil |
| 16. (a) Elementary Education | '000 Nos. | 232 | 202 |
| (b) Adult Literacy | '000 Nos. | 13.05 | 11.25 |
| 17. P.P.S. | Nos. | 11 | 3 |
| 18. V.S.I. Units | Nos. | 4255 | 2277 |

Working of Planning and Development Authority in Cities

2545. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

**SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :**

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Task Force on Shelter for the Urban Poor and Slum Improvement has commented that Planning and Development authorities in many cities have quickly deteriorated into house-

builders forgetting their legitimate function as planners and regulators of development and promoters of critical infrastructure;

(b) whether it has also been suggested to cut down their house construction programme to the minimum and reorient them for expanding the scope of housing programme for the poor;

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(d) to what length suggestions of the Task force have been implemented as yet ?

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

(c) and (d) The recommendations of the Task Force are under examination in consultation with the State/UT Governments and the Ministry of Works and Housing.

Modification of Tribal Sub-plan

2546. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Tribal sub-plan strategy is being completely modified due to its total collapse;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Central Ministries are trailing behind the State Governments in many respects; and

(c) if so, whether Government will set up a Parliamentary Committee to help in the matter ?

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

(c) Question does not arise.

Import of Coal from Canada

2547. SHRI K. PRADHANI :

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :

SHRI CHITTA BASU :

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :

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

(a) whether India is importing coking coal from Canada;

(b) if so, the quantity to be imported and its users in the country both in the private and public sectors;

(c) whether financial aspects of such an import have been sorted out; and

(d) if so, implications thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (c) During the year 1983-84, no coking coal is being imported by SAIL from Canada.

गेस सिलेंडरों के उत्पादन के लिए
और अधिक कारखाने

2548. श्री दयाराम शाक्य :
श्री निहाल सिह :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में गेस मिलेंडरों का निर्माण करने वाले कारखानों के क्या नाम हैं ; और

(ख) क्या भविष्य में इनकी मांगों को ध्यान में रखने हुये कुछ और अधिक कारखानों को गेस सिलेंडर निर्माण हेतु नाइट्रोजन जारी करने का वर्कार का विचार है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एम० कृष्ण) : (क) और (ख) गेस सिलिंडरों का निर्माण करने के लिये औद्योगिक नाइट्रोजन की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। तकनीकी विकास के महा निदेशालय में पंजीकरण कराने पर निर्माण सुविधाये स्थापित की जा सकती हैं। इस समय 18 फर्में एल० पी० जी० सिलिंडरों का निर्माण कर रही हैं। इनकी सूची संलग्न है। बढ़ती हुई मांग को देखते हुये इनके अतिरिक्त 553 फर्में एल० पी० जी०

सिलिंच्हरों का निर्माण करने के लिए तकनीकी विकास के महानिदेशालय में पंजीकृत है।

विवरण

- मे० हैदराबाद अल्विन मैटल वर्क्स, हैदराबाद ।
- मे० इण्डियन गेस सिलिंच्हसं, फरीदाबाद ।
- मे० गेनन प्रेशर बेसल्स, बम्बई ।
- मे० कोसन मैटल प्रोडक्ट्स, बम्बई (2 एकक)
- मे० यूनिवर्सल सिण्डसं, अलवर ।
- मे० स्टेडं सिलिंच्हसं लि०, गुडगांव ।
- मे० अष्टेजय, बदंबान ।
- मे० भारत पम्पस एण्ड कम्प्रेसर्स, लि०, इलाहाबाद ।
- मे० हिन्दुस्तान जनरल इंडस्ट्रीज, दिल्ली ।
- मे० जय सिलिंच्हसं, सिकन्दराबाद ।
- मे० लासंविन एसाइनसीस प्रा० लि०, सिकन्दराबाद ।
- मे० लासंविन इंजीनियर्स प्रा० लि०, हैदराबाद ।
- मे० मैटल उद्योग, फरीदाबाद ।
- मे० हिन्दुस्तान वायर्स, फरीदाबाद ।
- मे० इंडस्ट्रियल आक्सीजन

क० प्रा० लि०, मण्डी गोविंदगढ़, पंजाब ।

- मे० मिट्को कंटेनर्स, अहमदाबाद ।
- मे० कनोडिया इंडस्ट्रीज लि०, दिल्ली ।

Assistance to Sick Small Scale Industrial units under "Margin Money Scheme"

2549. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

- whether "margin money scheme" has been introduced by the Centre for providing assistance to sick small scale industrial units for revival;
- if so, the share of State Governments and Central Government in the above scheme;
- the amount of Central assistance provided to different States in 1983-84 under the above programme;
- the number of sick industries revived in each State; and
- the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

- Central Government provide loan assistance on a matching basis to State Governments participating in the scheme.
- to (e) An amount of Rs. 54 lakhs has been sanctioned for the States of Karnataka, Rajasthan, Orissa, U.P. and Kerala in November, 1983. It is too early to assess the progress in the revival of sick units since the scheme has been introduced recently.

Statement correcting reply to US Q. No. 369 Dt. 16.11.83 Re. : Per capita financial aid given to each state

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : Two Statements I & II were enclosed in reply to parts (a) & (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question 369 dated 16.11.1983. In the Hindi version, the answer and the Statements are correct. In the English version, however, while the answer and Statement I are correct, Statement II was, by inadvertence, replaced by another Statement relating to Unstarred Question No. 241 answered the same day in the Lok Sabha.

Copies of the answer in (English/Hindi) with correct Statements I & II are placed on the Table of the House. The error is regretted.

Per Capita Financial aid given to each State

369. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the per capita financial aid given to each State so far under the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) the per capita income of each State; and

(c) the steps being taken to give more financial aid in the remaining years of the Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) The information is given to the attached Statements I and II.

(c) It has been decided to make available an additional Central assistance of Rs. 1650 crores to the States during the two years 1983-84 over and above the original allocation for the Sixth Plan period. Of this additional amount of Rs. 1650 crores a part has been allocated in the current year and the balance would be allocated next year.

Statement I

Statements referred to in reply to parts (a) and (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 369 dated 16.11.83. Per Capita Central assistance to States during the first 4 years of the Sixth Plan (1980-84)

| States | Per Capita Central assistance* (Rs.) | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|--------|
| | 1 | 2 |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | | 175.02 |
| 2. Assam | | 583.27 |
| 3. Bihar | | 190.56 |
| 4. Gujarat | | 174.13 |
| 5. Haryana | | 201.39 |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh | | 979.40 |

| 1 | 2 |
|--------------------|---------|
| 7. Jammu & Kashmir | 1732.35 |
| 8. Karnataka | 140.25 |
| 9. Kerala | 174.85 |
| 10. Madhya Pradesh | 192.15 |
| 11. Maharashtra | 154.11 |
| 12. Manipur | 1894.82 |
| 13. Meghalaya | 1845.90 |
| 14. Nagaland | 4153.00 |
| 15. Orissa | 267.19 |
| 16. Punjab | 191.42 |
| 17. Rajasthan | 210.79 |
| 18. Sikkim | 5202.00 |
| 19. Tamil Nadu | 134.59 |
| 20. Tripura | 153.00 |
| 21. Uttar Pradesh | 184.31 |
| 22. West Bengal | 161.33 |

*On the basis of actual release of Central assistance during the first 3 years of the Sixth Plan and allocation for 1983-84. Per capita Central assistance has been worked out by using 1971 Population Census data. The figures given above are exclusive of the assistance for hill and tribal areas.

Statement II

Per Capita Net Domestic Product of States at current prices in 1981-82

| State | Per capita Net Domestic Product | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|-------|
| | 1 | 2 |
| | | (Rs.) |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | | 1536 |
| 2. Assam | | 1380 |

| 1 | 2 |
|---------------------|------|
| 3. Bihar | 995 |
| 4. Gujarat | 2211 |
| 5. Haryana | 2574 |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh | 1659 |
| 7. Jammu & Kashmir | 1630 |
| 8. Karnataka | 1458 |
| 9. Kerala | * |
| 10. Madhya Pradesh | 1217 |
| 11. Maharashtra | 2519 |
| 12. Manipur | 1045 |
| 13. Meghalaya | N.A. |
| 14. Nagaland | N.A. |
| 15. Orissa | 1296 |
| 16. Punjab | 3122 |
| 17. Rajasthan | 1417 |
| 18. Sikkim | N.A. |
| 19. Tamil Nadu | 1375 |
| 20. Tripura | ** |
| 21. Uttar Pradesh | 1309 |
| 22. West Bengal | 1595 |

*not available; the figure for 1980-81 at current price was Rs. 1312.

**not available; the figure for 1978-79, the latest year for which information is available, was Rs. 861 at current prices.

N.A.—Not Available.

Note : Owing to differences in source material used by different States Statistical Bureaus, the figures may not be strictly comparable.

Source: State Statistical Bureaus.

12 hrs.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY (Asansol): Sir, Mr Mukherjee; Chief Whip, Congress Legislature Party, West Bengal, has been arrested yesterday in West Bengal. This is arising out of a case that happened four years before because of his having disturbed a meeting of Shri Morarji Desai. In the Calcutta press, it was published yesterday that the Chief Minister will ask the Commissioner of Police to let him know why Mr Subroto Mukherjee has not been arrested on a charge four years ago. This was published yesterday.....

MR SPEAKER : It is a State subject.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL (Mukhopadhyay) : This has got relation to my interview with Mr Subroto Mukherjee. The Chief Minister told me.....

अध्यक्ष महोरयः आप सुनिए, ऐसा है कि आप लिख कर दें, मैं पता करवा दूँगा। स्टेट सबजेक्ट है, उनको उठाना चाहिए।

(प्रत्यवर्तान)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : Sir, when he referred the matter to the West Bengal Chief Minister, he said that the Police Commissioner should not have delayed the arrest so long. You always say that it is a state subject. But when the opposition wanted the Punjab situation to be discussed, you allowed a discussion on State subject also. Take, for example, Karnataka and West Bengal, political people are being killed...

MR SPEAKER : Never allowed it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : We want a full discussion on Karnataka and West Bengal because political murders are taking place. We have to safeguard that such political murders do not take

place. So You should allow a discussion on Karnataka and West Bengal.....

MR SPEAKER : No.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY : Sir, even the minorities are killed in West Bengal. Women are raped there.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Sir, in West Bengal and Karnataka political murders are taking place at the behest of the State Government. Therefore, we want full-fledged discussion. It is not an isolated case.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr Lakkappa, if you want to discuss State subject you change the rules, I will allow it. I have no problem. I don't mind. You are welcome to do it. But whatever rules you are making I am doing accordingly. I cannot do anything against the rules. Whatever subjects are placed before the Business Advisory Committee, they are allowed according to the rules and regulations handed down to me. I have no bias against anybody, neither against Karnataka nor against West Bengal, nothing absolutely. I don't mind.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There are certain parties ruling in each State. There is not one party. There are certain parties in this State they are ruling, there are certain other parties in that State, they are all ruling. But they have got representative character and they have got Members in the Legislative Assembly and it can be raised on the floor of their House or outside. They can do whatever they like because they are autonomous or semi-autonomous units and they have got full representative character. That is why I can't do it. That is my helplessness.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : We are obliged to you for this very kind ruling. But sir, as

reported by Mr. Ananda Gopal Mukhopadhyay, since the name of the former Prime Minister has been mentioned in the press, I am sure even at this late stage Mr. Desai would not favour anybody being arrested for what happened four years ago when he was the Prime Minister when one individual disturbed his public meeting. Sir, you are very kind enough to rule that it is a State subject and we do not want to discuss it here. But at the same time since the name of the former Prime Minister has been brought in and a press report has also appeared, will you kindly ascertain the facts from the State Government.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot ascertain I can only do this, namely that, I can forward his complaint.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta-North East) : We are prepared for a discussion on the situation in West Bengal provided you agree that the law and order situation in every State will be discussed here, including the Congress-I ruled States. We are prepared for that.

MR. SPEAKER : No.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : Are you going to allow discussion on what has appeared in the Press ? Then tomorrow in connection with the Dhirendra Brahmachari, if the present Prime Minister's name is brought in, can we discuss it here ?

MR. SPEAKER : I do not allow it.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : What is it that he is referring to ?

MR. SPEAKER : You were referring to certain things. You are independent, and he is also independent.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : It has ap-

peared in the press. This is what I am saying.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have to go according to my judgment and whatever the rules are.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have heard you and given my ruling. You had your say. You can give me in writing and I can forward it.....I have given my ruling; please sit down.....Why do you get agitated ? It is my job, not yours.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur) : Sir, four days ago, the whole House was very much worried about the Punjab situation and a discussion took place; Bhindranwale's statement was also discussed. Today, there is a statement in the newspapers by of the leaders of the political parties, Shri Longowal; he says that he will not hand over Bhindranwale. That is what I had told you on that day also, that there is a political shelter to these anti-social elements and the whole House was one with that. I want to know the feelings of the House including the opposition.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I do not subscribe to this.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : His Statement should be condemned first of all by the Government; they are keeping quiet.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not asking you; please sit down...I do not subscribe to this. I am only a mouthpiece of this House. If you have a consensus on certain things, on that I can say, and I have said. It is upto the House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : But you must guide us.

MR SPEAKER : It is upto you; I will put it before the Committee; I am guided by you. I Just express the sentiments of the House. I am going to do it time and again, whatever you feel, otherwise I am nothing.

(व्यवधान)

गर्म होकर क्यों बात करते हैं ? बात को सुनना और समझना चाहिये। मुझे इन्हीं बातों को रामावतार शास्त्री जी ने लिख कर भेजा है और मैंने सारे-का-सारा बपोजीशन लीडस को इनको प्रिजवा दिया। अब सारी बात बैठ कर करेंगे तो कहंगा, उनकी अकेले की बात को मैं नहीं मानता।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : आप और सरकार, आप और होम मिनिस्टर दोनों बात कर लीजिये।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : For detection of Incometax evasion and black money, the Incometax Officers have played a very important role, but the Incometax Officers at present are staging a relay hunger-strike in Delhi. The Finance Minister should intervene in this matter.

MR SPEAKER : You may do it under rule 377.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैंने एक एडजार्नमेंट प्रोजेक्ट दिया है, कालिंग एटेन्शन भी दिया है और आप से मिल कर भी कहा था कि आई० डी० पी० एल०, मुजफ्फरपुर में बम-ब्लास्ट हुआ है जिससे एक करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा की सम्पत्ति का नुकसान हुआ है....

अध्यक्ष बहोदर : टाइम मिलेगा तो करेंगे। सोचेंगे। It is under my consideration.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : हमारे देश में विजली का भीषण संकट पैदा हो गया है। किसानों को विजली नहीं मिल रही है।

MR SPEAKER : It is under my active consideration.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : We discuss Mr Bhindranwale's statement every day, but you are not allowing a discussion on illegal guns of Brahamchari.

MR SPEAKER : That is already under the police - ...I am not going to make it a police station, whether you say or anybody else says. I am going and will go according to the rules. For me nobody is high or nobody is low.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You must ascertain from the Government what are the facts.

MR SPEAKER : I have not got any brief for anybody.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly) : As you remember, in the past the LIC was involved in a big scandal and for which the Government instituted the Chagla Commission. The reports have come out saying that the Unit Trust of India are recklessly purchasing Birla shares, the company which has suffered for the last five years huge losses.

MR. SPEAKER : I am getting the facts. Just listen to me. I have already started the process for knowing the facts. And if there is anything substantive, I will allow a discussion on it.

राम लाल राही (मिसरिख) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। मैंने एक कालिंग एटेन्शन का नोटिस

दिया है। सरकार ने काला धन निकासने के लिए, काला धन का पता लगाने वालों के लिए इनाम भी घोषणा की थी और एक कानून भी बनाया था।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आप रोज यह उठाते हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्री राम साल राही : हो क्या रहा है कि सरकारी अधिकारियों को काला धन रखने वालों की जो सूचना देता है, उसको नाम काला धन वालों को बता दिया जाता है और इस तरह से उसको उनके द्वारा क्षण किया जाता है।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. आप रोजाना बोल कर सब सत्यानाश कर देते हैं। आपकी बात आ गई है। रोज उसी बात को आप दोहराते हैं।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम साल राही : मैंने कालिंग एक्शन दिया है।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : टाइम नहीं मिल रहा है और बहुत सारे सबजेक्ट्स होते हैं। अगर टाइम मिलेगा, तो इसको देखेंगे। आप जो फेक्ट्स हैं, वे हमें दीजिए।

श्री राम साल राही : सारे फेक्ट्स बता दिये हैं।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कहते हैं कि बता दिये हैं लेकिन और भी बहुत-सी चीजें देखनी होती हैं। (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir; a very disturbing disclosure has come to light that

American Embassy in New Delhi is functioning as a centre of sabotage and espionage.

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने कोई नोटिस दिया है ?

SHRI K. K. TEWARY : Sir, I have given a notice.

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it.

SHRI K. K. TEWARY : I may just be allowed to make a submission. We are told that some important functionaries of the Embassy were band in glove with top military officers and specified documents were smuggled out of India.

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे देख देने दीजिए। पहले पता कर लें, फिर बात कर लेंगे। (व्यवधान) मैंने कह दिया है कि पहले पता कर लेने दीजिए।

I have already assured you, let me get the facts and then only I will discuss.

SHRI K. K. TEWARY : My point is if they were diplomats, why have they not been expelled and if they are persons with no diplomatic immunity why they have not been arrested ?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यही कह रहा हूँ कि पता कर लेने दीजिए। मुझे पता कर लेने दीजिए।

I have already assured you. Let me get the facts and then only I will discuss.

श्री सत्यनारायण बटिया (उज्जैन) : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, महाराष्ट्र में प्रिव्हेटी के पास सागोड़ गांव में एक बघलासा के निर्माण और पशुओं की निर्ममता से हृत्या का विरोध करने के लिए जो लोग वहाँ पर प्रदर्शन कर रहे थे, उन पर पुलिस ने गोलियाँ चलाईं, जिससे 4; आदमी मारे गये और अनेकों घायल हो गये।

पर्याम महोदय : आप लिख कर
दीजिए तो पता करेंगे ।

12.10 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Report of Inter-Ministerial Group
on Freight Equalisation of Commo-
dities and Report of and Review on
Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta
for 1981-82**

**THE MINISTER OF PLANNING
(SHRI S. B. CHANAN):** I beg to lay
on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Report of the Inter-Ministerial Group on Freight Equalisation of Commodities (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7173/83]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta for the year 1981-82.
- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT-7174, 83]

**Notification under Industries (Deve-
lopment and Regulation) Act.**

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):** I

beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 :
 - (i) S.O. 623(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th August, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Containers and Closures Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.
 - (ii) S.O. 694(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Alok Udyog Vanaspati and Plywood Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.
 - (iii) S.O. 698(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Indian Rubber Manufacturers Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.
 - (iv) S.O. 726(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th October, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Inchek Tyres Limited, Calcutta beyond five years. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7175/83]
- (2) A copy each of the following notifications (Hindi and English versions) sub-section (2) of

section 18AA of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 :

- (i) S.O. 660(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Bengal Potteries Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.
- (ii) S.O. 695(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Plyboard Industries Limited, Pampore, beyond five years.
- (iii) S.O. 697(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Somasundram Super Spinning Mills, Muthanendal beyond five years.
- (iv) S.O. 699(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th September, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Aluminium Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta beyond five years.
- (v) S.O. 718(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th October, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Motor and Machinery Manufacturers Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.

(vi) S.O. 728(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th October, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Durga Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited, Kunnagar, beyond five years.

(vii) S.O. 790(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd November, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Ganesh Flour Mills Company Limited, Delhi, beyond five years. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7176/83]

Annual Report of and Statement review on Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology Trivandrum, for 1982-83, Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow for 1982-83, Maharashtra Association for Cultivation of Science, Pune for 1982-83 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI V. SHIVRAJ PATIL) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum, for the year 1982-83.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology.

Trivandrum, for the year 1982-83. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7177/83]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow, for the year 1982-83. [Placed in Library. See LT-7178/83]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Maharashtra Association for Cultivation of Science, Pune, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science, Pune for the year 1982-83. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7179/83]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) of the regarding Review by the

Government on the working of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun, for the year 1982-83. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7180/83]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Jadavpur, Calcutta for the year 1982-83 alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Jadavpur, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7181/83].

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Raman Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Raman Research Institute, Pune, for the year 1982-83. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7182/83]

7. (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad, for the year 1982-83. [Placed in Library. *See No. LT-7183/83*]

(8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian National Science Academy New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83. [Placed in Library. *See No. 7184/83*]

9. (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, for the year 1982-83. [Placed in Library. *See No. LT-7185/83*]

to lay on the Table : .

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 :

(i) The mineral Concession (Second Amendment) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 645 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 1983.

(ii) S.O. 3074, published in Gazette of India dated the 6th August, 1983 authorising the Geological Survey of India to carry out such detailed investigations for the purpose of obtaining such information as may be necessary in the areas specified in notification in the State of Karnataka. [Placed in Library. *See No. LT-7186/83*]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library]

Notification under Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act and Review on and Annual Report of Kudremukh Iron Ore Ltd., Bangalore for 1982-83

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : I beg

brary. See No. LT-7187/
83]

Notifications under Central Reserve Police Force Act, Delhi Police Act; Annual Report of and Statement re Review on Central Civil Services Sports Control Board New Delhi for 1982-83 and Grib Kalyan Kendra Delhi for 1982-83

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under section 18 of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949 :

(i) The Central Reserve Police Force (Second Amendment) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 631 in Gazette of India dated the 27th August, 1983.

(ii) The Central Reserve Police Force (Third Amendment) Rules, 1983 Published in Notification No. G. S. R. 768 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd October, 1983. [Placed in Library. See No. 7188/83]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 148 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978 :

(i) The Regulations of Licensing and Controlling Places of Public Amusement (other than cinemas) and Performance of Public Amusement (Amendment), 1983 published in Notification No. 2149, Sp. Cell

in Delhi Gazette dated the 22nd September, 1983.

(ii) Notification No. F. 10/60/30-Home (P) Estt. published in Delhi Gazette Dated the 24th September, 1983 regarding charges for additional police to private persons and commercial establishments etc. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7189/83]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Civil Services Sports Control Board, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of Central Civil Services Sports Control Board, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7190/83]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Grib Kalyan Kendra, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Grib Kalyan Kendra, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7191/83]

Notification under Customs Act

on the Table :

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) ON BEHALF OF SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I beg to lay on the table a copy each of Notification Nos. G.S.R. 860(E) and G.S.R. 861 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th November, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to goods for Project Imports for the Electronics industry from the customs duty in excess of 25 per cent ad valorem and auxiliary duty leviable thereon, under section 159 of Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7192/83]

Annual Report and Statement re Review on Centre for Electronics Design and Technology, Srinagar for 1982-83

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Electronics Design and Technology, Srinagar, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Centre for Electronics Design and Technology, Srinagar, for the year 1982-83. (Placed in Library. See No. Lt-7193/83)

Notifications under Wild Life (Protection) Act and Annual Accounts etc. of Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution
New Delhi for 1982-83

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : I beg to lay

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 63 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 :
 - (i) The Wild Life (Transactions and Taxidermy) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 712(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 1983.
 - (ii) The Wild Life (Transactions and Taxidermy) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 713(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 1983.
 - (iii) The Wild Life (Transactions and Taxidermy) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 714(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 1983.
 - (iv) The Wild Life (Transactions and Taxidermy) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 715(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 1983.
 - (v) The Wild Life (Transactions and Taxidermy) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 716(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 1983.
 - (vi) The Wild Life (Transactions and Taxidermy) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification

No. G. S. R. 717(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 1983.

(vii) The Wild Life (Transactions and Taxidermy) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 718(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 1983.

(viii) The Wild Life (Transactions and Taxidermy) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 719 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 1983.

(ix) The Wild Life (Transactions and Taxidermy) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 720(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 1983.

(x) The Wild Life (Transactions and Taxidermy) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 721(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 1983.

(xi) The Wild Life (Transactions and Taxidermy) Dadra and Nagar Haveli (Amendment) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 722 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 1983.

(xii) The Wild Life (Transactions and Taxidermy) Tripura (Amendment) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 723(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 1983.

(xiii) The Wild Life (Transactions and Taxidermy) Lakshadweep (Amendment) Rules, 1983 published in Notifications No. G.S.R. 724(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 1983.

(xiv) The Wild Life (Transactions and Taxidermy) Tamil Nadu (Amendment) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 725(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 1983.

(xv) The Wild Life (Transactions and Taxidermy) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 726 (E) in Gazette of India.

(xvi) The Wild Life (Transactions and Taxidermy) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 727(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 1983.

(xvii) The Chandigarh Wild Life (Transactions and Taxidermy) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 728(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 1983.

(xviii) The Pondicherry Wild Life (Transactions and Taxidermy) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 729(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 1983.

(xix) The Punjab Wild Life (Transactions and Taxidermy) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 730(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 1983

(xx) The Wild Life (Transactions and Taxidermy) Amendment Rules, 1983, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 731(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 1983.

(xxi) The Meghalaya Wild Life Transaction and Taxidermy) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G S R. 712(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 1983. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7194/83]

(2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (6) of section 40 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7195/83]

sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) on the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.13 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported delay in Implementation of Government Policies Regarding ex-servicemen in terms of pension, etc.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur) :
Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

'Reported delay in implementation of Government policies regarding ex-servicemen in terms of pension, resettlement and priorities for employment in Public Undertakings and remedial measures taken by the Government in the matter.'

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : Mr Speaker, Sir, the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen is admittedly a National obligation and is the concern of the Central Government, the State Governments and Public Sector Undertakings. The Central Government has provided the following reservation for ex-servicemen in Central Government Departments, Central Public Sector Undertakings and Nationalised Banks :—

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Sixty-sixth Report

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras North) : Sir, I beg to present the Sixty-

| | Central Govt. Departments | Central Public Sector Undertakings and Nationalised Banks |
|---|------------------------------|---|
| Asstt, Commandant in Central Para Military Forces | 10% | |
| Group 'C' Posts | 10% | 14½% |
| Group 'D' Posts | 20% | 24½% |

Many of the State Governments and Union Territories Administrations have also provided reservation for ex-servicemen in their Departments. The reservation varies from State to State between 2% to 20%. In addition to reservation in Services/posts the ex-servicemen are also provided relaxation in age limit for appointment to the reserved and unreserved vacancies in Group 'C' and 'D' posts. They are also provided relaxation in educational qualifications for appointment against the vacancies reserved for them. In addition to these facilities, the following measures have also been taken to accelerate their absorption in vacancies reserved for them:—

- (a) Rajya/Zila Sainic Boards have been granted sponsoring powers to sponsor ex-servicemen candidates against the vacancies reserved for them.
- (b) In order to improve the condition of re-employment of ex-servicemen against vacancies reserved for them, full pension below officers' rank is exempted for fixation of their pay, on re-employment with effect from 25-1-1983. Exemption of pension in respect of officers has been raised from Rs. 125/- to Rs. 250/- per month.
- (c) Some of the State Governments are raising peace-keeping forces

constituting mainly of ex-servicemen.

- (d) Ecological task forces battalions consisting exclusively of ex-servicemen have been raised and more are in the process of being raised for protecting ecological balance in selected areas.
- (e) Nationalised banks, Banking Recruitment Boards are conducting special recruitment examinations exclusively for ex-servicemen for their recruitment against the vacancies reserved for them in the National Banks.
- (f) The terms and conditions of service in Defence Security Corps have been extensively improved upon so that more ex-servicemen may be encouraged to join that Corps.

As the chances for re-employment of ex-servicemen are limited, they are encouraged to resettle themselves in self-employment ventures by providing them necessary guidance assistance/and on the job training. They have also been encouraged and assisted in setting up transport companies for transportation of coal etc. Surplus army vehicles and typewriters are also made available to them at concessional rates to help them

[Shri K. P. Singh Deo]

in their work. Tractors are also allotted to those ex-servicemen who take up agriculture.

A new scheme known as PEXSEM (Preparing Ex-servicemen for Self-Employment) has been introduced with effect from 1st April, 1983 on experimental basis for a period of two years for resettlement of ex-servicemen by setting up of their own small scale industrial units in rural areas. Initially, the Scheme has been introduced in six districts one each from Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. Its extension to other States and Districts would be considered on the basis of experience gained during the first two years.

The ex-servicemen retiring service personnel are also provided both in-service and post-retirement training. In-service training courses are organised during the last 12 to 18 months of service and post-retirement training is imparted to the ex-servicemen during one year after retirement. Various courses such as personnel management, industrial security and safety management, export management, etc. are also organised for officers with the help of universities and various Govt/private institutions. Training courses are arranged for JCOs/ ORs in the field of agriculture Farm base courses, Non-Technical Trades and Banking.

12.19 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The ex-servicemen re-employed in the Nationalised Banks had raised their grievances making the following demands :

(a) Military service rendered by them may be counted for grant of annual increments based on number of years of service.

- (b) Government orders on fixation of pay issued in 1958 and amended from time to time as well as special provision for ex-servicemen clerk/storemen may be implemented in respect of ex-servicemen re-employed in Nationalised Banks.
- (c) Discrimination between ex-servicemen of various ranks/categories re-employed in Banks may be removed.

These demands have been considered by the Ministry of Finance (Banking Division), Ministry of Defence and the Directorate General Resettlement and the following concessions have been given to the ex-servicemen re-employed in Banks in January-March, 1983 :

- (i) Basic pay plus DA of ex-servicemen employed before September, 1978 (i.e. before the III Bipartite Agreement) will be protected in fixation of their pay.
- (ii) Pay of those ex-servicemen who joined the Banks after revision of pay scales in September, 1978 will be fixed by protecting their basic pay only (instead of pay plus DA) drawn by them prior to their release from the Armed Forces.
- (iii) Full military pension and other retirement benefits will be exempted in fixation of pay of ex-servicemen below commissioned ranks. The exemption will be Rs. 250/-p.m. of pension in case of commissioned officers.
- (iv) Military service of ex-servicemen will be counted towards qualifying service for grant of Housing loans, conveyance loans etc.

All improvements/liberalisations in pensionary matters made applicable to the civil Government servants are generally extended to the service personnel.

Recently, in pursuance of the Supreme Court judgement, Orders regarding re-computation of pension of all Service pensioners with effect from 1-4-1979 under Liberalised pension Formula have been issued on 22-11-1983 along with the lines of the civil orders issued by the Ministry of Finance on 22-10-1983.

Government have recently approved a high powered committee to look into all aspects of resettlement of Ex-servicemen. The composition of the committee is under finalisation and it will start functioning soon.

Rehabilitation and Resettlement of Ex-servicemen is a continuous process involving monitoring, evaluation and improvements. Central Government has been constantly emphasising on the State Governments and the Public Sector Undertakings for speedy implementation of Central guidelines.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : To start with I must thank the Speaker and the House for giving us this opportunity to discuss this problem which is a very serious problem facing roughly 5 million people of this country. I also remind you that today is the Services Flag Day; and this is the occasion when everybody contributes for ex-servicemen.

While I rise to fight the cause of the ex-servicemen in this House; I also feel ashamed on behalf of ex-servicemen because a few days back some service officers were involved in a very bad cause. I hope it has not proved true. When I raise these points, my intention is not that government is not doing anything for ex-servicemen. I do appreciate in the last 3-4 years what efforts government has made. Today, in the morning, I called on the Director-

General, Resettlement. I discussed with him about this and I was satisfied that efforts are being made for the improvement of the lot of the ex-servicemen; but there is a scope where something could be done; and if the speed is slow, it could be made faster.

So, to start with, I must assure my hon. friend and also the Hon. Minister that my pointing out some points is not here with the bad intention that government is not doing anything for ex-servicemen; the idea is to help him, to inform him that this thing has been done and this should be done at a slightly faster rate. The statement given by the government speaks about many points. If this can be implemented, there is nothing which I can point out. It is a fact that the efforts which they have mentioned in this in the form of reservation in groups, in the form of priorities, if government can implement this statement, no ex-servicemen has any problem; he has nothing to say if you can implement this statement. The only problem which were facing is that whatever government is giving to the ex-servicemen is not reaching them; it is getting struck somewhere; and where it is getting struck, there it is the duty of the government to find out and take action. So, there are a few points which I would like the Hon. Minister to give confirmation on and advise the House or inform the House of what is the latest position on that.

As on today, have all the war widows of 1965 war and 1971 war been settled down?

Have they taken care of them? This statement must come from the Government, on the floor of the House so that if somebody complains, we can go and tell them that the Government has given an assurance, and that we will check with the Government.

Second point is about disabled ex-servicemen, and ex-servicemen. A person who fought for the country and who

[Shri Rajesh Pilot]

got disabled must get priority. These are two categories and the Government must say how far they have rehabilitated them.

Third point is about concessions and priorities to the children of ex-service-men. What is the progress in that? How far has the Government been able to help them? Is there any system of monitoring the help given to them?

Fourth point is regarding priorities in public sector undertakings. You have reserved 14 and a half per cent for one category, 24% for another category, 10% for grade 'C' employees and 20% for grade 'D' employees, and so on. I want to know how far the Government has been able to achieve resulting in this respect, with the cooperation of the State Government or the public undertakings. How much have you been able to achieve? Because I have information that the progress is very slow in this matter. Even though some reservations are made at the end of the specified period the vacancies are filled by civilians. I want a very clear answer from the Government on this.

Fifth point is, it is also a fact that whatever vacancies are left over after such reservation, are not carried forward for the next year. I want to know whether those vacancies have been handed over to civilian quota.

My sixth point is about the District Sailors soldiers Boards Association. Last year, during the discussion on the Defence Budget it was mentioned that some funds were allotted for them. And these Boards are also not very active. Due to the slow progress in their functioning the policies of Government are not being implemented properly. They cannot cooperate with the Government in the absence of proper assistance. They had suggested that the Government should consider having a senior officer at the State capitals so that he can liaise with the State Government and the Central Government effectively. At present only a

retired officer, a major or Lt. Colonel, on reemployment is posted to man them and even the Government knows that being a retired officer on re-employment he will not have much say with the Government. I have suggested that the Government may please consider having a senior officer to man the sailors soldiers and Airmen Board so that he can advise the State Governments about the implementation of the policies. Some arrangements for periodical checking and monitoring on this also should be made.

Next point is about pension disparity. But the Government has not yet implemented them. This has resulted in some sore talk among the ex-service-men.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Government has to implement it.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Yes, I can only say that the Government has to implement it. They must give a thought to this.

Next point is about the promotions in the public sector undertakings.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Government has asked the pensioners to give their *ad hoc* agreement so that they can draw the pension. I am myself a pensioner. I have given my *ad hoc* agreement.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : But the Government has to inform them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : They have already been informed.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Now I want to mention about promotions in the public sector undertakings.

Take promotions in the public sector. There is a gentleman who got Emergency Commission and fought the war. After serving in the military for four years, he comes back in the same

public sector undertaking, say, a bank. Whatever service he has rendered in the military, that is written off. People who were junior to him in the same bank got promotion faster than he. Is it a crime on his part to safeguard your borders? This is injustice. There are 10 or 15 cases. If the Hon. Minister can dig out these cases and form a uniform policy for all these public sector undertakings, that will be good.

In 1958 Order Government had said that they would protect the basic pay of the ex-service-men. But the public sector undertakings have included basic pay plus, DA. I do not know how far it is beneficial to them. But by adopting this the ex-service-man becomes a loser. So, whatever financial implications are there in that, the Hon. Minister can look into that and from a uniform policy and not have such loopholes that these people become losers.

Sometimes, they really work out like this. I demanded that the flying allowance be increased by Rs. 250/. The Government not only agreed to this but increased it to Rs. 375/. The soldiers were very happy. Later on they realised that they were put in such an income bracket that they had to pay higher income tax and thus their carry-home-pay was further reduced. I request that they be avoided from such a clause.

In the 20-Point Programme there is no mention about ex-service-men when we are about 5 to 6 million in this country. Every 60,000 to 70,000 people are retiring. In the Government's 20-Point Programme there should be some clause where you can mention what you are doing for them. The 20-Point Programme has become a Bible for the Government officers. Whenever an ex-service-man goes to any office for any help, he is told that this is not mentioned in the 20-Point Programme and so, he is ignored. Therefore, I request the Hon. Minister

to include something in the 20-Point Programme for the ex-service-men.

Four months back it was decided to appoint a high power committee. But nothing has been done till now. If you take four or five months for appointing a committee, it will take one or two years to start the work. Moreover, just forming a committee will not solve the problem. We will have to go threadbare in each sector. So, I request the Hon. Minister to move faster in this matter, and the high power committee should be appointed soon.

The Hon. Minister himself has said that they are putting in efforts. People are happy that the Government is paying attention to ex-service-men's problems. But the Government should move faster in this matter. Whatever you do, please monitor it and see that it reaches the concerned person. Today the State Government are not bothered. 20 years back when an ex-service-man used to walk in the DM's office for any help, he was given priority.

That is lacking, that is slowly and slowly being triggered away. So, I will request the Government to gear up the State Governments and give firm instructions that well, these are the Ex-Servicemen, we have to take care of them, it is the Government's obligation, it is a national obligation. Such instructions could be brought down to the District level. When a district's soldier goes to a District Commissioner or Collector, he should give him full help but it is the other way round. So, I will request that whatever you give us, please monitor that and please make sure that it reaches the concerned Ex-Servicemen.

Another small point which I just recollect is the housing problem. Lot of Ex-Servicemen people get re-employed. When they are considered for the housing purpose, their old service, whatever they have put in, 30 years, 40 years or whatever it is, is kept

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separate. They are put in a roster with a person who has joined the service only yesterday. I do not know how far I can dig it and request the Minister to do it, but some consideration must be given to his past service. When an Ex-Serviceman with 35 years service and after retiring as a Subedar Major or a Warrant Officer or J.W. comes and joins, say, your Parliament House itself or somewhere as a Watch and Ward man, he has grown up children and you put his name in line on the roster for accommodation, with a person who has just put it 25 years service. Now he lags behind. Just realise his problem. He is so old that he has got grown up children. Don't compare him with a person who has applied yesterday. I know as per the roster he will say : Well I am before you. So, please have some policy before you where these people's problems could be looked after. The idea is to look after their problems.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You must ask that various Housing Boards in the country to reserve some percentage of houses or plots for these Ex-Servicemen. You can ask for that.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : That has gone to him, Sir. Let us start from Lok Sabha Secretariat itself. I would like to submit that these Ex-Servicemen people have retired after a length of service, so, priority is to be given to them.

These are the few points which I could gather and which I brought to the notice of the Government through the Hon. Minister and I hope they will be 'actioned' and will be promptly 'actioned'.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Sir, I am extremely thankful to the young former Squadron Leader for raising this very important issue of national importance. The Prime Minister herself, when

she was the Defence Minister, had said in this very House that the resettlement and rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen is a national problem and it is not to be just left like that. It is the responsibility of the Central Government, the State Governments, the public sector undertakings as well as the private sector. But that does not mean that the Central Government is in any way trying to minimise the importance or trying to run away from the issues. Deliberately I gave a lengthy statement to indicate the steps which have been taken by the Government as far as the resettlement and rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen are concerned and also deliberately I gave the dates because the crux of the Calling Attention or the thrust of the Calling Attention was on the reported delay. I would like to emphatically say that there has been no delay as such in implementing or in trying to formulate policies for the resettlement and rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen but sometimes it so happens that there are financial and administrative problems which one has to go through according to the rules and regulations prevalent at the moment and sometimes it needed modification. In his very well documented and well prepared speech, the Hon. Member has brought out eleven points. Some of them I have already replied to in my statement but I would like to go over them once again for his benefit and for the benefit of the House.

I am very thankful to him for raising this discussion. I have at no stage ever questioned his intention. I know that he is an ex-serviceman himself and he has the welfare of the ex-servicemen in his heart always. In fact, he is one of the very few members who had taken a very active and sustained interest in the welfare of ex-servicemen. In last August also it was through his effort that the problems of the ex-servicemen got focussed and projected and, in a way, he is responsible for getting the Government to agree to the High Power Committee being formed, which will look into all aspects of the re-

settlement and rehabilitation of ex-servicemen.

As he himself knows, this was raised in this House in August. One cannot do things overnight, because Government have to look at the entire policy, especially when State Governments and public sector undertakings are involved. One has to take a balanced view and that has taken us these months. Firstly, we have to get the approval of the Government. Then, one cannot just appoint a committee without any terms of reference then it will be only an exercise in futility. Now the High Power Committee will start functioning very soon. Its composition is under consideration. If four months have been taken in the process of formulating a policy, which will have far-reaching consequences on 35 lakhs of ex-servicemen, which is the figure quoted by the Hon Member, I do not think it is very long time. Further, it is not as if in the meantime the Government have not been implementing those guidelines, or carrying out the other measures, merely because this Committee has not been set up. That is why in my lengthly statement I have mentioned the very dates on which action has been taken on the various aspects. When the ex-servicemen in the banks were agitating for some of their demands, they were immediately met. But some of the other aspects, which were not even connected with the demands of the bank employees, which deal with the totality of the problems of the ex-servicemen, will be gone into by the High Power Committee, when it is set up. Apart from this Committee, steps have been taken both by the Central and State Governments, to whom we have been emphasising time and again to implement these guidelines.

His first point was about war widows. I wish to assure him that since 1965 onwards no war widow remains who is not looked after. There are some war widows prior to 1st of January 1964 who have gone to the

Supreme Court. Till the decision of the court is given, it is premature and I cannot mention anything because it is *sub judice*.

As far as priority and concessional priority to war widows and their children is concerned, as the Hon. Member knows, there are various systems and priorities, as far as employment and resettlement are concerned—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 have been in vogue and they are being implemented.

So far as priority in the various Central Government departments and the public sector undertakings is concerned, a percentage has been fixed. In the Central Government Ministries the total number of vacancies in Groups C and D were 25,387 and 5,514 respectively, and the vacancies reserved were 1134 and 279 respectively. The reserved vacancies actually filled were 1,117 in Group C and 579 in Group D, giving a percentage of 49 and 52 respectively.

In the public sector undertakings the total number of vacancies is 22,515. In Group B the figure is 29,989. The total number of vacancies reserved was 3,217 for Group C, 4,623 for Group D. The total number of vacancies filled out of the reserved vacancies is 1,229 for Group C and 1,436 for Group D. That works out to 31 per cent. In the public sector banks the total number of vacancies is 24,251. The total number of vacancies in Group C is 9,440. As far as Group C is concerned; the total number of vacancies reserved is 3,447, Group D is 2,171. Reserved vacancies actually filled : 545 for Group C and 924 for Group D. That works out to 16 per cent and 43 per cent.

Then he referred to Rajya and Zila Sainik Boards. The Government have come to the conclusion that the nodal point where the ex-servicemen really comes in contact is the Zila Sainik Board and the Rajya Sainik Board. Therefore, in the last meetings held in

[Shri K. P. Singh Deo]

July 1982, the honourable Raksha Mantri who chaired the meeting decided that where all the representatives of the State Governments are there; in some places the Chief Ministers, in some places Home Ministers, the Secretaries, where retired service personnel are also represented in the Rajya Sainik Board, the Sainik Boards both at the Zila, Rajya and the Kendriya level need revamping, need strengthening by staff as well as revitalisation. So, the cost at that time came to Rs. 1.5 crores. Immediately the honourable Raksha Mantri said and committed Rs. 75 lakhs, which is the 50 per cent contribution of the Central Government. Some time was taken by the various State Governments, maybe they had their own difficulties, but happily all the State Governments have now accepted on the revitalisation of all these Boards and the following State Governments have already gone ahead ; viz.

Haryana, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura, Kerala, Andhra and Rajasthan.

The remaining States and the Union Territories who have already agreed to this are in the process of implementing.

The suggestion that the Liaison Officer should be a serving officer and not a retired officer will be examined and this Committee which is being set up, will start functioning very soon and I shall pass on the Hon. Member's suggestion. It is a very valid suggestion and I am sure they will consider this aspect.

Regarding pension disparity, the Supreme Court has just given its Judgment. On the 22nd of October, 1983, the Finance Ministry gave its instructions and immediately after one month, on the 22nd November 1983 the Ministry of Defence has already given its orders, for the application of the liberalised pension formula to the

pensioners for implementation and as you rightly said, there are two types : one is the ready-reckoner and the second choice or the alternative left to the pensioners is that is that if they want their entire thing, they should give their preferences. So, within one month this has been done.

On the 10-15 cases which he was mentioning in the public sector where Military Service is not counted, as far as the banks and other public sector undertakings are concerned, as I read out in my Statement, this was in August when he brought it to our notice, instructions had been issued in January...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Only one clarification. When these people are given the seniority, I understand that some unions are objecting to their being given seniority, and they should be given seniority only according to their entry in the Department. That is why some Unions are objecting. That came to my notice, and they came and told me, and something should be done for that. The Union should not object to seniority being given to these employees.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : You are very right. It is the weightage of the military service. Because these people have retired before their attaining the age of retirement, therefore, some weightage is given to the military service. As you rightly pointed out, there are divergent opinions; therefore, this very Committee will be looking into that aspect also. Those people who had already joined the Banks, they had made certain demands which I have already read out. Some of them have already been accepted in August itself. The suggestion of having a uniform policy is well merited. We shall examine it. We would also like to have a uniform policy as far as practicable.

The Hon. Member mentioned something about the ex-servicemen; that they should not be made to lose. This

is constant evaluation, as I already mentioned. May I take an example of Defence Security personnel. It came to the notice of the Government that ex-service man's re-employment in Defence Corps was not worth taking because he did not gain. On 25th January, 1983 Government took a decision that the entire pension would be exempted for re-employment. Now he gets two pensions. One is as an ex-serviceman and the other is if he qualifies in the Defence Corps, he will get second time. whenever these things are brought to our notice, we have taken immediate and corrective measures to see that the ex-serviceman is not a loser in any case.

Regarding 20 Point Programme, the Hon. Member has mentioned. I cannot myself change the 20 Point Programme or incorporate anything. But this Government stands committed to the welfare, re-settlement and rehabilitation of ex-servicemen. As I have already said, it is not only the duty of the Central Government, but the State Governments and the Public Sector Undertakings will also have to come forward. The Central Government has been constantly emphasising as well as been trying to get the State Governments to agree to the Central Government's guidelines. Sometimes it takes time because some of the State Governments have their financial problems, constraints of resources. But happily, though it has taken some time, they have all agreed to the central Government's guidelines. Some of them have already implemented and some are in the process of implementing them.

The Hon. Member insisted on the housing priority. This is a valid suggestion. I fully agree with his sentiments. Wherever practicable, as I mentioned, as far as the Banks are concerned, they have given some priority as weightage to military service for allotment of house, loans, etc. We shall also examine in its totality, wherever such cases exist and where no weightage has been given.

Before I conclude, I would like to come to the most important thing i.e. monitoring. All these concessions, all these Resolutions and hopes would come to zero if the entire thing is not monitored. Then the left hand would not know what the right hand is doing. This was the case when Government had enunciated certain policies, set up some guidelines. But there was very tardy implementation. Therefore, last year in July, 1982 again the Hon. Raksha Mantri in the Kendrya Sainik Board deliberations decided on having a monitoring system where a Deputy Secretary in every Department of the Government of India is nominated to look into the ex-Servicemen cases of reservation and how the ex-servicemen fill in those vacancies. Where the anomaly arises, they have to take corrective measures as well as to bring to the notice of the Government. Secondly, in the Directorate General of Employment and Training, one Lt. Col has been posted to monitor this in the Ministry of Labour. Also, a Lt. Col. in the Directorate General of Resettlement has been posted whose specific job is to see that monitoring is done and to see that vacancies reserved for Ex-servicemen are filled up. It is only one year since this monitoring system has been evolved. We do not know as yet of the efficiency or the efficacy of system so, a decision has been taken to convene a meeting of all the liaison officers, that is, Deputy Secretaries, who are in-charge of monitoring in various Ministries and the State Governments. In the very near future, within a fortnight or a month, we are going to get all the monitoring officers, liaison officers, and get a feedback on how far the implementation has been done.

I once again thank the Hon. Member for having raised this discussion.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : I thank and appreciate the Hon. Minister for giving a comprehensive reply. I have one request to make. Please see that 1983 should not pass without clearing the high-powered committee. In 1983

[Shri Rajesh Pilot]

itself, it should be cleared so that next year or in six months, we can do something about it.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने प्रश्नों के उत्तर के जवाब में बहुत सी बातों को सम्प्रसित करने का प्रयास किया है।

इन्होंने जवाब में रियायतों के बारे में जिक्र किया है, लेकिन ट्रेनिंग के बारे में कोई भी प्रकाश नहीं डाला है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब कोई व्यक्ति रिटायर होता है, तो रिटायर होने से पहले वह कुछ ज्ञानकारी हासिल करे, तो उसको टीन के डिब्बे बनाना सिखा दिया जाता है। जब वह लौट कर गांव में जाता है, तो उसके दिमाग में डिब्बे बनाने की बात आती है, लेकिन उसके डिब्बे वहाँ नहीं बिकते हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि एक व्यक्ति 35 से 40 साल की उम्र में सर्विस से रिटायर होता है। आपको यह भी मालूम है कि 60 हजार लोग प्रतिवर्ष सर्विस से रिटायर होते हैं। सबसे बुनियादी प्रश्न यह है कि सर्विस के बक्त यदि ट्रेनिंग खाना-पूर्ति के लिए ही दी जाती है तो वह अपना जीविकोपाजंन नहीं कर पायेगा। इस पर भी आपको विचार करना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मैं सिपाही की ननस्वाह और पेंशन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। इसी संदर्भ में माननीय मंत्री जी ने प्राइम मिनिस्टर का हवाला दिया है। आपको मालूम होगा कि बहुत से सिपाही ऐसे हैं, जिनको 30-40 लाख पेंशन मिलती है। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज के इस

मंहगाई के जमाने में क्या आप कभी उसको रिवाइज करने के बारे में बिचार किया है? यह तो इन्होंने स्वीकार किया है कि 1979 से पहले कि जो मेजर को मिलती थी आज वह सूबेदार के बराबर है और जो सूबेदार को मिलती थी वह सिपाही के बराबर है। इसमें बहुत बड़ा फक्त है, और एक्स-सर्विस मैन यूनियन ने यह मांग भी की थी कि सरकार को ऐसा कानून बनाना चाहिए कि जब एक्स सर्विस मैन रिटायर होकर गांव वापिस जाता है, तो उसको उसकी जमीन जिस पर किंवद्धा हो चुका होता है, वापिस दिलाई जा सके। कानून में ऐसा कोई प्रावधान नहीं है, कि उसकी जमीन पर जिसका किंवद्धा हो चुका है, उसमें लेकर उसको वापिस दी जा सके। इस निए मेरा सरकार में निवेदन है कि इस संबंध में सरकार को कोई न कोई कानून अवश्य बनाना चाहिए।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान 3 दिसम्बर, 1980 को प्रधान मंत्री जी द्वारा दिए गए ध्यान की ओर आवृत्ति करना चाहता हूँ।

"My colleague has already replied to this question. We have been deeply concerned about this matter and, from the beginning, we have been taking special interest. We have taken up this matter with the Planning Commission."

मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह मामला प्लानिंग कमीशन को भेजा गया है?

यह बात 3 दिसम्बर, 1980 की है और अब 1983 चल रहा है। इस में आप ने यह भी कहा है—

13. hrs.

We are planning to take them in the Special Peace Keeping Force.

ये स्पेशल पीस-कीपिंग-फोर्स कहा-कहां बनी है, किन विन राज्यों में बनी हैं और इन में कितने लोग लिए गए हैं अपने जवाब में बतायाइये ।

मैंने एक अखबार की कटिंग का देखा है—विसमें कहा गया है—

"The Committee set up by the Centre for restructuring the pension system for the ex-service men will submit its report to the Government before the end of this year, according to Brig. B. L. Kapur, Director General (Resettlement), Ministry of Defence."

मैंने कटिंग को बड़ी-सरसरी निगाह से देखा है, मुझे पता नहीं है कि इस बारे में उन्होंने क्या सबमिट किया है ?

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामादाद) : क्या बताया है ?

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : क्या बताया है, क्या सुमाव दिया है, कितनी रियायतें दी हैं, क्या कायंवाही की है ?

मेरा एक सुझाव यह है कि आप के जो रीसेटिंगमेंट सेन्टर्स हैं या रिकूटमेंट बोर्ड्स हैं वहां एक्स-सर्विस मैन का रिप्रेजेस्ट्रेशन होना चाहिए। जैसे शेड्यूल कास्ट्स का कोई प्रतिनिधि होता है। जब नियुक्ति की बात आती है तो उसमें रिजर्वेशन का ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए। एक बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ—इसमें जब इवालिफिकेशन का सबाल आता है तो उस

में ग्रेजुएट की जरूरत पड़ती है। लेकिन आर्मी के उस जवान और फौजी अफसर के बारे में यह जानकारी हासिल करने की कोशिश नहीं की जाती कि उसे कितना तजुर्बा है कितना अनुशासित है, ग्रेजुएट न न होने की बजह से वह एवाइन्टमेन्ट से बंचित रह जाता है। यह जो डिप्री-वाली बीमारी है—यह समाप्त होनी चाहिए। एक ग्रेजुएट लड़के से आर्मी का एक मैट्री-कुलेट ज्यादा क्वालिफाइड है, क्योंकि इन-प्रेक्टिस जहां तक जैनरल-वकं का ताल्लुक है उसको ज्यादा अनुभव है, इसलिए आर्मी के आदमी को इसमें रियायत दी जानी चाहिए। सरकार को कोई ऐसा नियम बनाना चाहिए कि जो आर्मी के मैट्रीकुलेट या इन्टरमीडिएट पास है, जब वे फौज से निकलें तो उन्हें डिप्री प्रदान की जाए जिससे क्वालिफिकेशन वाली बात उनके सामने न आये ।

कुछ शब्द में रिजर्वेशन के बारे में कहता हूँ—आपने क्लास 3 और 4 में रिजर्वेशन किया है, लेकिन क्लास 1 और 2 के लिये कुछ नहीं कहा है। क्या हमारे आर्मी के आफिसर्ज आपके सिविलियन आफिसर्ज के मुकाबले कम तजुर्बेकार हैं ? ऐसी बात नहीं है—हम बार-बार कहते हैं कि हमारी फौसेंज के जवान और अधिकारी दोनों ही बहुत निष्ठावान, तजुर्बेकार, कुशल और अनुशासित हैं और क्लास 1 और 2 में तो ज्यादा अनुशासन की जरूरत पड़ती है—इस लिये वहां भी उन का रिजर्वेशन होना चाहिए ।

आप इनको कम्फर्म करते हैं ? जिन स्त्रियों को दोबारा काम पर लगाया जाता है, बहुत असें तक वे टेम्परेरी बलते,

[श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह]

है, जब कि बेंकों में 6 महीने बाद आदमी कन्फर्म हो जाता है, लेकिन यहां 6 वर्ष लग जाते हैं। इस तरह की विषमता को उनकी पिछली सेवा को मद्देनजर रखते हुए फँसला किया जाना चाहिये, ज्यादा लम्बे असे तक टेम्परेटरी नहीं रखना चाहिए।

आपने एकामोडेशन का चिक्क किया है—लेकिन एक बहुत जरूरी बात यह है कि उनसे कह दिया जाए कि उनकी पेन्शन और प्रेजुइटी जब उनको एकामोडेशन दिया जाएगा, नहीं काटी जाएगी। यदि आप ने ऐसा नहीं किया तो यह सही मायनों में उनकी समस्या का हल नहीं होगा। ये जो बातें हैं, ये साफ होनी चाहिए।

अब में बार विडोज के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। बार विडोज को आपने कुछ रियायतें दी हैं जैसे कि उनको कुछ हाउस-प्लाट्स दिये हैं या गेंस और कोन की एजेन्सीज आदि दी हैं लेकिन जो सोशल सिस्टम है, उसको ध्यान में रख कर उनके लिए कुछ करना चाहिए क्योंकि उनको जिन्दगी भर दूसरे लोगों का सहारा लेना पड़ता है। आपको यह जानकारी नहीं है कि कुल कितनी बार विडोज हैं। आप तो फस्टं काम फस्टं सबं की बेसिस पर चलते हैं। आपको क्या इसकी जानकारी है कि कितनी बार-विडोज आपके रोल्स पर इन्टर्व्हू हैं? आपको इसके बारे में मालूम नहीं है। आपको इस बात की भी जानकारी नहीं है कि कितने लोग रिटायर्ड हुए और कितने एम्प्लाई हुए। आपको इसके बारे में कर्त्ता मालूम नहीं है कि कितने लोग बेरोजगार भूम रहे हैं। आप जानते ही हैं कि फौजी जवानी में ही रिटायर हो जाते हैं और

रिटायर होने के बाद बहुत से जवान गांवों में चले जाते हैं। जब कोई रिटायर्ड जवान आपको नौकरी के लिए एप्लीकेशन देता है, तभी आपको उसके बारे में पता होता है कि कि वह बेरोजगार है। आज हमारे बहुत से संनिक रिटायर होने के बाद बेरोजगार हैं और बेकार फिर रहे हैं और आप के पास ऐसा कोई रिजस्टर मेन्टेन नहीं किया जाता जिसमें पता चले कि कितने बेरोजगार हैं। क्या मन्त्री जो यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि कितने ऐसे लोगों को उन्होंने रोजगार दिया और कितने लोग बेकार और बेरोजगार हैं और कितनी बार वीडोज को सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध हुई हैं और कितनी बार-विडोज बेकार पड़ी हुई हैं। इन सब बातों के बारे में मन्त्री जो बनाएं।

मैं एक सुझाव आपको देना चाहूँगा। पंजाब में ऐसे मैनिकों को लोन में कुछ कमेशन दिया गया है।

"Loan concession for Punjab ex-servicemen—remission or exemption of stamp duty and registration fee on any deed of mortgage without possession to be executed by an ex-serviceman having an annual income of not more than Rs. 5,400 (including the amount of gallantry award of Rs. 1800) for securing a loan not exceeding Rs. 35,000 from the Punjab Ex-Servicemen Corporation.

आप राज्य सरकारों को इस तरह की गाइडलाइन्स दें कि वे अपने यहां भी इस तरह मी रियायतें उनकों दें। सोन बनेरह में उनको रियायतें देनी चाहिए, जिससे उनको अपने पेरों पर छड़ा होने का रास्ता मिल सके।

हाई-पावडं कमेटी के बारे में आप ने कहा है। जल्दी से जल्दी इसके बारे में कुछ होना चाहिए क्योंकि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि मध्याधिक चूनाव करा दिए जाएं और फिर किसी दूसरी सरकार को इसका जबाब देना पड़े। ऐसा मत कीजिए और ऐसा होने से पहले ही इसे आप कर दीजिए।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। मिस्रज आफ फन्ड की भी बड़ी जिकायतें सुनने को मिलती हैं। सैनिक बोडी के अंदर जो सैनिक अधिकारी होते हैं, उनको कुछ कहने की गुन्जाइश नहीं होती है। इसके बारे में मैं आर्टिकिल पढ़ रहा था, जिसमें यह दिया गया है :

"The Technical Training Institute and a firm established in U.P. do not serve even a single soldier."

इस तरह की जो चीजें हैं, इनके ऊपर आपको कुछ नियरानी रखनी चाहिए।

एक और सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। मैंने पढ़ा है कि पाकिस्तान में एक फौजी फाउंडेशन बनाया गया है। पोस्ट-बार रिफ्लेक्शन फन्ड और म्यैजल फन्ड को मिला कर एक फौजी फाउंडेशन बनाया गया है, जिसने अपना काम लगू कर दिया है। मैंने जब इसके बारे में पढ़ा, तो बड़ा हर्ष हुआ। उसमें यह है :

"Starting with a capital investment of Rs. 1.82 crores in 1959, the Fouji Foundation there has grown to a set-up whose total assets today are Rs. 25 crores."

यह मैं 1978 को पढ़ रहा हूँ और करीब 2 करोड़ रुपये से यह बना था।

इस तरह की कोई अन्डर टेकिंग या इस्टाविलिसमेंट आप बनाने की बात करें और एक फौजी फन्ड का निर्माण किया जाए, जिससे फौजियों को काम दिया जाए। इससे केपीटल भी बढ़ेगा और वह पंसा फौजियों और एक्स-सर्विसमेन के वेलफेयर के काम आयेगा।

मैं ने जो प्रश्न पूछे हैं, मन्त्री जी उनके बारे में बताएं।

SHRI M. GOPAL REDDY : Sir, one important thing. Shri Jagjivan Ram who is the founder of all these things is listening to the debate with great interest. It is very good.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are also listening to it? But you are not an ex-serviceman.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : He has done a lot of service for both servicemen and ex-servicemen.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When I was a P & T employee, Shri Jagjivan Ram was the Minister for Communications. I have attended that Conference under him as a P & T employee and as a trade-unionist. He is as much old to me as he is to you.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : I am very thankful for the very kind and keen interest he has taken on the question of ex-Servicemen, their widows and their welfare. But I only wish that he had not twisted certain statements out of context and have gone into a very wider milieu bringing in social problems and all sorts of things which have no relevance to this call attention.

I would like to reply to as many points as I can. First of all, he did mention something about the retired soldier or the soldier on the verge of retirement being taught tin-making and all that. If after this lengthy statement

[Shri K.P. Singh Deo]

of mine, and before this we had a call attention here moved by Hon. Member Shri Rajesh Pilot, last year and then we had a discussion in the Rajya Sabha and also during Defence debate here where at length Government's stand as well as the steps which are being taken were explained both by myself and the Senior Minister and if after hearing all this Ramayana, he still asks who Sita was, then, Sir, it is beyond my capability to tell him all these things.

As far as pension is concerned, I will answer some of the points.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has raised Ramayana because Lakshman is in the Chair.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DFO : Sir, as far as pension is concerned, he has mentioned that it is only Rs. 30 or 40. it is a travesty of truth. The pension now is Rs. 160 minimum.

He has mentioned also about Prime Minister's statement. I know there are some people who are allergic to the Prime Minister. I would like to say-a reference to the Planning Commission has been made by the PM while replying to the debate on defence and the Planning Commission has given a system known as PREXEM which I read out in my statement, preparing ex-Servicemen for self-employment which is in the same category as TRYSEM, Framing rural youth for self-employment which is part of rural development because the majority of our ex-service men come from the rural areas. As I mentioned earlier, there are six States where this Scheme is under implementation. It is like a pilot project for 2 years. After seeing the effectiveness of this, we shall then decide whether we should extend it to the other parts of the country.

Then the Hon. Member was ridiculing the training of the persons who are going to retire or who have retired, on

the job-training and pre-retirement training. There are at the moment 200 programmes for training for all types of jobs, not only tin-making or tindabba making, as he would like to think. I have already mentioned it in my statement and if I go into all the 200 programmes, it will take a lot of time of the House.

He wanted to know about the security of land as far as the ex-Servicemen are concerned. That is legal safeguard for vacation of rented houses and agricultural land. The States which have already enacted safeguards according to the Central Government guidelines are Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : What about Andhra Pradesh ?

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Not on safeguards for ex-service personnel.

The States which have not enacted are Andhra, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Manipur, Rajasthan, Sikkim and Tripura and States which have enacted safeguards only for serving personnel are Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and U.P. States which have not felt the necessity are Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa Andhra Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Mizoram. We have not left it at that. We are continuing the dialogue. We are reminding the State Government to follow the central guidelines in this.

He has also mentioned Brig Kapur, Deputy Director-General of the Resettlement Directorate about his statement on pension. I would like to read here what the Brigadier has said- orders would be issued by the end of this year regarding the liberalised pension schemes which have already been done on the 30th November.

श्री राजेश पुमार लिह : जो कमेटी

सैट-अप हुई है, उसकी रिकमण्डेशन क्या थीं ?

श्री के०पी० सिंह देव : कमेटी जब फंगण करेगी जब मेंबर सलेक्ट हो जाएंगे। कमेटी के साथ इसका कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Singh Deo, he said that some people are getting Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 as pension. The minimum pension has been fixed by the Government of India.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : The minimum pension was Rs. 150 last year and it is Rs 160 from this year.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So, Rs. 160 is the minimum pension to all Central Government pensioners, ex-servicemen, etc,

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Then he mentioned about the reservation and the qualification. No degrees have been assigned as any qualification. There is a Committee which looks into what is known as equalisation with the civilian trade and vocation. This Committee has representations of the Labour from Central Government and State Governments. On the basis of the recommendations of this Committee, more than 200 such trades have been identified. I do not know whether they are ex-servicemen of the ordinary ranks and the J.C.Os. They can be taken into the civilian trades. So, graduation is not the only qualification. Secondly, in the Armed Force itself, there are various classes of educational qualifications which have been equated with the secondary education and the higher secondary. This has been going on for a long time.

Then, Sir, he also made comments that we do not have a register of war widows. That is not a fact. We do have a register of war widows both at the Central Government level and at the State Government level. If I am

given the time, I shall try to get the details from the State Governments. Presently they are not available with me.

I am very grateful to this suggestions that we should give directives to the State Governments to follow the Central Government's guidelines. I shall be extremely happy and grateful to the Hon. Member if he can use his persuasive powers with the State Government to fall in line with the Central guidelines so that the solving of the problems of ex-servicemen will be made much easier.

As regards Pakistan Federation of ex-servicemen, this is a paper report which he was quoting. We do not have any such information. Given the time, I can find out.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Virdhi Chander Jain. Your work is made easy. I hope you will not take more than three to four minutes.

श्री वृद्धिचन्द्र जैन (बाइमेर) : उपाध्यक्ष न होदय, मन्त्री महोदय ने बहुत से सवालों का उत्तर देकर मेरे काम को बहुत सरल कर दिया है। मैं उनको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। मैं कुछ प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ।

मेरा पहला प्रश्न यह है कि राजस्थान में जो किसान सेनिक हैं, उनकी बहुत समस्याएँ हैं। जो जमीन वह अपनी किराए पर देते हैं, जो मकान किराए पर देते हैं, उसको छुड़ाने के बारे में कोई विशेष प्रावीजन होता चाहिए। जब वे मिल्ट्री में होते हैं उस वक्त कास्त करना बहुत कठिन होता है। इसके लिए मजबूर होकर उनको अपनी जमीन कस्टीवेशन के लिए दूसरों को देनी पड़ती है।

SHRI M.RAMGOPAL REDDY :
 The gentleman who has furnished his speech has gone away from the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot ask anybody to sit here; nor can I ask anybody to go out of the House.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : You can always ask someone to go out of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have never done it. I will never do it.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : उसको छुड़ाने के लिए जो सुविधाएं दी जा सकती हैं, वह अवश्य दी जानी चाहिए। उनके लिए विशेष प्रोविजन किया जाना चाहिए। भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को जब सर्विस में लिया जाना है, उनके कन्फरमेशन के बारे में बगावर जिकायत रहती है। आज बैंकों में छह महीने के बाद कन्फरमेशन होता है और गजम्यान में दो साल के बाद भी हो जाता है। परन्तु, इनके कन्फरमेशन का प्रश्न हमेशा पेचोदा रहता है। आफिसर्स इनको जनरली कन्फर्म नहीं करते। इसलिए, इस संबंध में विशेष गाइड-लाइन्स होनी चाहिए कि छह महीने या एक साल के अन्दर भूतपूर्व सैनिकों का कन्फरमेशन कर दिया जायेगा।

प्रति वर्ष 55 हजार कार्यिक सेवा निवृत्त होते हैं उनमें 900 अधिकारी होते हैं। उनको दुबारा जो रोजगार दिया जाता है, उनके बारे में आपको बता देना चाहता हूँ। 1979 में 16,377, 1980 में 15,731 और 1981 में 16,639 लोगों को दुबारा रोजगार दिया गया। यह सूचना 1982 की सेन्ट्रल गवर्नर्मेंट की जो रिपोर्ट है, उसके आधार पर है। उसके आधार पर, 30 परसेंट लोगों को दुबारा रोजगार दे दिया

जाता है। यह फीगसं कम नहीं है। जो किसान हैं, वह अपने आप ट्रैक्टर सेकर धंधा कर लेता है।

सेल्फ एम्पलामेंट की जो आपने स्कीम बनाई है, वह कुछ राज्यों में लागू हुई है। इस स्कीम के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं, इसकी जानकारी हमें दें। यह स्कीम दूसरे राज्यों में भी सागृ की जाए इसकी ओर हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार ध्यान दे रही है।

आज सूख इवलामेंट प्रोग्राम के अंदर सेल्फ एम्पलामेंट प्रोग्राम की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया गया है। हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने भी 15 अगस्त को स्टेटमेंट दिया था, उपर्युक्त भी इस बात की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया गया है। भूमिहीनों को और स्माल तथा माजिनल फार्मसं को प्रायोगिटी देते हैं, इनके लिए भी प्रायोगिटी देनी चाहिए ताकि ये अपने पेरों पर खड़े हो सकें और अपने गांव में रहकर वहां की उन्नति में सक्रिय भाग ले सकें। इसलिए इसको प्रायोगिटी देने के लिए कोई नीति निर्णायित की जानी चाहिए। मेरे स्टेट के मेजर ने मुझे रिप्रजन्टेशन दिया है कि जिस स्टेट के अन्दर रहते हैं और जो सर्विस करते हैं, वहां उनकी तन्त्रज्ञान उस समय बहुत कम हो। वह तकरीबन 18 लाख महीना भी हो सकता है। वह प्रति वर्ष 18 लाख महीना भी हो सकता है। अब पोजीशन यह है कि उनके अन्दर जो लोग हैं, उनको उदादा पेंशन मिलती है।

जो मेजर है उसको एक सिपोय से भी कम पेंशन मिलती है तो इसका उसके दिमाग पर क्या असर पड़ता है इसको भी आप दें, इसको आप डेफिनिट्सी अमेजिन करें। आपने अन्नपूर्णा इंडियन स्कीम चाहा

की है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जो फैसला है उसको भी आप कार्यान्वित करने जा रहे हैं। जो यह केस में बताया है इस तरह के बहुत ही कम कैसिस होंगे। इस प्रकार के कैसिस के बारे में आपको आम कदम उठाने चाहिये ताकि उनको तसल्ली हो कि उनके साथ व्याय किया जा रहा है। हमारे सेनिक हमेशा गष्ट के लिए यर मिट्टने के लिए तैयार रहते हैं। युद्ध हो या बाढ़ या फैमिन या कहीं पीने का पानी पहुँचाने का काम हो, हर काम के लिए वे तैयार रहते हैं। जो इस प्रकार की महत्व की सेवाएँ प्रदान करते हैं उनको जितनी सुविधाय प्रदान की जाएं क्य है।

राजस्थान केनाल के इलाके में भी अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों जूमिहीन लोगों आदि को बसाया जा रहा है। यहाँ भी उनको बसाने के काम को आपको विशेष प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए। राजस्थान केनाल राजस्थान सरकार के बाहर है। आप कह सकते हैं कि आप कोई विशेष प्रेक्षण उस पर नहीं डाल सकते हैं। परन्तु राज्य सरकार के सामने कई ऐसी समस्यायें आती हैं उनको हल करने के लिए उसको केन्द्र के सामने लूकना पड़ता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप राजस्थान सरकार को डायरेक्शन दें कि जो भूतपूर्व सेनिक हैं उन को यहाँ जमीन देने को प्राथमिकता दी जाए।

सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में भी फौजियों को जो भूतपूर्व हैं रिहैबिलिटेट किया जाना चाहिए इससे हमारी सुरक्षा का जो प्रश्न है वह भी हल होता है। राजस्थान केनाल के इलाके में वन विकास का काम भी चल रहा है। वहाँ टैरिटोरियल भार्मी की व्यवस्था की गई है। रक्षा मन्त्री जी वहाँ प्रधारे

भी थे। जिस प्रवार आपने टैरिटोरियल भार्मी की व्यवस्था की तसी प्रकार जो भूतपूर्व सेनिक हैं उनकी आर्गेनाइज करके, उनकी आर्मी बना कर, उनकी पलटन बना कर राजस्थान केनाल में या दूसरे सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में बसा कर उनकी सेवाओं का आपको लाभ उठाना चाहिये। वे अनुशासित हैं। पर्यावरण की तरफ प्रधान मन्त्री जी विशेष जोर दे रही हैं। इसके लिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि वन विकास के कार्य में पर्यावरण में सुधार करने के लिए उनकी सेवाओं को काम में लिया जाए।

आपने हाई पावर कमेटी के बारे में बहस्त में नियंत्रण लिया था। अब दिसम्बर होने जा रहा है। इतना विलम्ब उसकी स्थापना में नहीं होना चाहिए। युद्ध स्तर पर आपको काम करना चाहिए। अगर फौजियों के लिए आप युद्ध स्तर पर काम नहीं करेंगे तो यह हमारे लिए उचित नहीं होगा। इनके लिए सुविधायें जो हमने देनी हैं उनमें अगर विलम्ब होता है तो इसको बरदाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता है। जो कुछ भी हम उनके लिए करना चाहते हैं विभिन्न समितियों की रिपोर्टों के आधार पर या उस सम्बन्ध में और रिकोमेंडेशन लेकर वेल-फेर के लिए किया जाना चाहिए।

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : I am very thankful to Shri Jain who has been a very vocal and ardent champion of the cause of servicemen as well as ex-servicemen. Whenever he finds an opportunity he raises points regarding the cause of ex-servicemen and servicemen in the House.

The first question that he asked was on resettlement. He asked regarding resettlement after retirement and he has given certain figures to say that

[Shri K P. Singh Deo]

it comes to 33-1/3% and all that. Sir, this is exactly what was in answer to Mr. Rajesh Pilot I was mentioning and the crux of the matter is monitoring because of the non-existence of a reliable monitoring system, we did not get the proper feed-back earlier as to whether they were really filling up all the vacancies, if not what were the reasons. So, since last year, the monitoring committee has been set into motion. We shall be taking a meeting of all the member of the Monitoring Committee to find out what are the defects they have found in the system so that that will enable us to remedy those defects and see that the vacancies meant for the ex-servicemen are filled into.

Next, he mentioned about the self-employment scheme. In my statement, in reply to the Calling Attention Notice, I had mentioned earlier also on the floor of the House, that since the number jobs available to the ex-servicemen are limited there are about 55,000 to 60,000 ex-servicemen getting retired or getting released—it is not possible to give jobs to all of them. Therefore, self-employment schemes mostly in the rural areas have been planned and accordingly the training programmes whether they are on-the-job training or post-retirement training or other facilities to help these ex-servicemen or the retired soliders in rehabilitating themselves in self-employment schemes, have been worked out for them. These programmes are carried out near their homes because they have been away from their home and hearth for a pretty long time and they would like to spend the rest of their life not away from their home. It is in this connection, as I mentioned earlier, about 200 programmes for self-employment nearer to their home have been started. One such programme is the Ecological Battalion Task Force which the Hon. Member has mentioned and he himself is a beneficiary. The second Ecological Task Force is in his constituency—in Bikaner, Jaisalmer area, in Baju—and

the Hon. Member was present during the inauguration of the programmes in his constituency. He knows what useful work which is being done by the Ecological Task Force. It is composed of 100% ex-servicemen.

AN HON. MEMBER : That is why he is taking much interest.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : He is a constant reminder here in Parliament as well as in the Consultative Committee and elsewhere also. And happily we would like to extend these activities to Uttar Pradesh in the Pithoragarh area, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir area. We stand committed to them.

Sir, I totally agree with the Hon. Member that priority should be given to the ex-servicemen of those areas and I am grateful for the help which the Rajasthan Government has been doing for the ex-servicemen. There is an ex-serviceman in the Rajasthan Ministry also—Mr. Asis Ram Dula—who also takes a lot of interest in this mattery.

Sir, the Hon. Minister also raised about the safeguarding vacation of rented houses and agricultural land. I think the Rajasthan Government is one of the State Governments which has not yet implemented this and yet they have given their concurrence that they will implement this.

SHRI VRIDHI CHAND JAIN : Will there be any direction from your Minister ?

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : The question of direction from the Central Government is fraught with a lot of danger and, would evoke a lot of reaction from the other side. So, I do not put in these lines. But certainly we will persuade the State Government to agree to the Central Government's guidelines to which the Chief Ministers and other State Ministers are already a party.

Regarding pension disparities which he mentioned, I may point out that the concept of pension is well known to the House and therefore to come back to the question whether a Subedar Major now is getting more than a General who retired 50 years back, would be rather unfair.

But Government have taken certain positive steps from time to time like dearness allowance, they have raised the minimum pension to Rs. 160/- and the minimum disparity is less than Rs. 24 after this step. It is our constant endeavour to see that disparities and anomalies are removed, of course, hundred percent disparity may not be removed, but as far as the pension is concerned, it is our constant endeavour and shall be the constant endeavour to reduce the gap as far as possible.

Another point which the Hon. Member, Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh had raised, was about the reservation in posts A and B and why there was reservation only in category C and D posts. This is a Central Government guideline for all types of people ; the reservation is only for category C and D posts. Posts in category A and B are filled with central competition, but there is nothing to debar people having the age, and in certain cases there are some concessions given to ex-servicemen and serving people like age relation etc. to appear in these examinations, and if they pass through, they are entitled to join these posts.

Another point which was made by Shri Vridhi Chander Jain was that ex-servicemen should be given land in Rajasthan Canal area. On that we would seek his help. We have formed the task force within the Ministry of Defence to take up this question with the Rajasthan Government, who had assured us fifty thousand bighas of land for ex-servicemen of Rajasthan area to be resettled along the Rajasthan Canal. We have formed the task

force which by the 31st December is supposed to go and liaise with the Rajasthan Government, so that ex-servicemen could be settled there. Now, the land should not be at the tail end of the Canal ; that would not be a happy thing, they may not get water there. I would be grateful to the Hon. Members, Shri Rajesh Pilot, and Shri Vridhi Chander Jain to help us in getting good land near the Canal for the ex-servicemen.

Before I conclude, I would like to re-emphasise the Government's commitment to the welfare of ex-servicemen, the resettlement and rehabilitation of ex-servicemen, because this has a direct impact on the morale of the fighting soldiers, as well as recruitment. Therefore, the Government policy and its commitment right from the recruitment to retirement remains for the welfare of these people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Today in the Calling Attention, we have dealt with this problem only.

13.38 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Committee on Official Language

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MIRISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : I beg to move :

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Official Languages Act, 1963, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, one member from amongst themselves to be a member of the committee on

Official Language vice Shri Krishna Chandra Pandey resigned from the Committee."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Official Languages Act, 1963, the member of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, one member from amongst themselves to be a member of the Committee on Official Language vice Shri Krishna Chandra Pandey resigned from the Committee."

The motion was adopted.

13.39 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till forty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha Reassembled, after Lunch at forty-seven minutes past Fourteen of the clock

[SHRI F.H. MOHSIN in the Chair]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

MR. CHAIRMAN : We now take up matters under rule 377. Shri B. D. Singh.

(I) *Irregularities in the Examinations conducted by Railway Service Commission, Allahabad*

श्री बी. डी. सिंह (फूलपुर) : सभा-पति महोदय, मैं माननीय रेल मन्त्री का ध्यान गत 27 नवम्बर को रेल सेवा आयोग इलाहाबाद द्वारा आयोजित परीक्षाओं में अपारक रूप से हुई कठित अव्यवस्थाओं की

ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। इन अव्यवस्थाओं के कारण हजारों अभ्यर्थी परीक्षाओं में सम्मिलित होने से बंचित रह गये। कई परीक्षा केन्द्रों पर तो उप-अध्यायियों पर पुलिस द्वारा नाठी चांद भी किया गया। जिससे बहुत सारे अभ्यर्थी घायल हो गये। विभिन्न केन्द्रों पर हजारों की संक्षय में परीक्षायियों को परीक्षा केन्द्रों से बाहर कर दिया गया। वाराणसी में परिचम बंगाल से आये समझग पांच हजार परीक्षायियों को परीक्षा में सम्मिलित होने से रोका गया। इसी प्रकार अन्य स्थानों से आये हजारों परीक्षायियों को परीक्षा में सम्मिलित होने से बंचित किया गया। समाचार है कि प्रश्न पत्र भी परीक्षा में एक दिन पहले आउट हो गया था। इस प्रकार के उपद्रव इलाहाबाद, लखनऊ, वाराणसी, अलीगढ़, कानपुर आदि सभी नगरों के लगभग सभी परीक्षा केन्द्रों पर हुई। इन अव्यवस्थाओं से स्पष्ट होता है कि आयोग की आंतरिक एवं बाह्य अव्यवस्था किस प्रकार से पंगु हो गई है। कहा जाता है कि आयोग ने कई हजार ऐसे परीक्षायियों को भी प्रवेश पत्र भेज दिये जो निरस्त की गयी परीक्षा में अनुपस्थित थे, परन्तु उनके अनुक्रमान्क परीक्षा केन्द्रों पर नहीं भेजे गये। इससे बाहर होता है कि आयोग में कितने अनु-उत्तरदायिन्य पूर्ण तरीके से कार्य होता है।

अतएव माननीय रेल मन्त्री से निवेदन है कि रेल सेवा आयोग, इलाहाबाद, की समस्त कार्य प्रणाली तथा गत परीक्षाओं में हुई अपारक अव्यवस्थाओं की उच्च-स्तरीय जांच करायें। अव्यवस्था से सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के विछद कठोर कार्रवाही की जाये तथा बाजिव अभ्यर्थियों को, जो परीक्षा में सम्मिलित होने से बंचित रह गये

है, पुनर्निरीक्षण में सम्मिलित होने का अवसर प्रदान किया जाये।

(ii) Need for allocating more funds in the current Five-Year Plan and the Seventh Five-Year Plan for over all development of Uttar Pradesh.

श्री हरीश राष्ट्र (अस्ट्रोडा) : इस योजनावधि में पर्वतीय भागों एवं पिछड़े क्षेत्रों से दी जाने वाली विशेष आर्थिक सहायता के तहत केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उ० प्र० के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों की वार्षिक व पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप में ९० प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय बंददान व १० प्रतिशत प्रान्तीय बंददान के रूप में स्वीकृत की गई है।

मगर उत्तर प्रदेश के इन क्षेत्रों को विशेष भौगोलिक सामाजिक व आर्थिक परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए यह विशेष सहायता अपर्याप्त सिद्ध हुई है। वर्तमान समय में इन क्षेत्रों में पिछली व इस योजनावधि की सड़कों व पुलों, पेय जल, स्कूल अवन, चिकित्सालय तथा विद्युत उपलब्ध कराने हेतु लगभग १५०० करोड़ रुपये से ही न्यूनतम आवश्यकता की पूर्ति हो सकती है।

वर्तमान में सासांस्कर्नों के अभाव में राज्य सरकार न्यूनतम निर्धारित मानकों के आधार पर भी प्रारूपिक जूनियर व हाई स्कूल, प्रारूपिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र, डिस्पेंसरीज, स्वास्थ्य उपकेन्द्र नहीं खोल पा रही है। 1972 की सूची के आधार पर भी गांवों को पेयजल उपलब्ध नहीं हो पा रहा है। सड़कों, पुलों तथा स्कूल चिकित्सालय भवनों नहर आदि का निर्माण नहीं हो रहा है। विद्युत प्रशार की बात तो एक तरफ, जहाँ पाली वर लाई नहीं डाली जा सक रही है। स्विति दिव्यम् है। जनता में व्यापक

असंतोष व्याप्त है। इन सीमान्त क्षेत्रों में असंतोष का पैदा होना हित में नहीं है।

राज्य सरकार अकेले वर्तमान मानों के आधार पर इन प्रारूपिक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने में सक्षम नहीं है। उन्हें विशेष वित्तीय सहायता चाहिए। मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस योजनावधि के आने वाले वर्ष के लिए निर्धारित में लगभग १०० करोड़ ८० अतिरिक्त दिया जाये तथा सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना का आकार लगभग १५०० करोड़ ८० का होना चाहिए तथा यह योजना पूर्णतः केन्द्र पोषित होनी चाहिए।

(iii) Investigation into the malpractices indulged in by blood banks operated by private agencies

SHRI K. LAKKPPA (Tumkur) : Blood required for transfusion to patients in cases of emergency is obtained by the doctors from the blood banks maintained by major hospitals or the Indian Red Cross Society. Some blood banks are operated by private agencies also.

Blood is donated on voluntary basis by donors to these blood banks and the agencies operating the blood banks have to observe certain rules laid down by the health authorities. The donors should be in good health, should not be minor. No one who has donated blood once should be allowed to donate blood again unless at least three months elapse.

There have been recent reports about the gross violations of these rules on the part of some private blood banks, particularly those functioning in Delhi; in collecting blood. They have been exploiting the poverty conditions of some persons; who were induced, to donate blood many times in a month, sometimes more than once a day. The prescribed tests regarding the physical

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

fitness of the donors are also not undertaken. It is further reported that the private blood banks pay only Rs. 40—to the donors per bottle of blood, while they charge exorbitantly from the users who need the precious blood in emergencies. The middle men engaged in the business also make profits at the expense of the poor blood donors. The authorities entrusted with enforcing the regulations in respect of blood donations should gear themselves up and put an end to all these malpractices. The profiteers engaged in the business should also be rounded up.

(iv) **Need for dropping the scheme of Railway Terminal at Byrnihat in Meghalaya**

SHRI BAJUBAN R. KHARLUKHI
(Shillong) : The Government of India proposed to introduce a terminal point at Byrnihat in the East Khasi Hills District in Meghalaya and plans are being speeded up for its early completion.

Government of India are considering the long term benefits of the scheme from the point of boosting up the economy of the tribal people and to provide adequate infrastructure for industrial growth and development, nevertheless, the said scheme is viewed with deep and serious apprehension by the tribals of Meghalaya.

Very recently, bandhs and demonstrations were organised at different parts of the State to express opposition to the introduction of a railway terminal point and such opposition was also demonstrated by members of the Khasi Hills District Council in a joint resolution adopted and circulated to different Government Departments and the State Government functionaries.

The general apprehension prevailing among the tribal people of Meghalaya is that the introduction and presence of a railway terminal point at Byrnihat

would pose a very serious threat to their existence, constituting as they are, a minority group in the vast and varied population of India. Infiltration is bound to come in endless stream and would subsequently destroy the population structure. The position as it is obtaining at present is that infiltration is the major issue which is agitating the public mind. There have been now many localities in Meghalaya where the tribal population has been reduced to minority.

I would, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to take immediate decision to drop the scheme once for all in the larger interest of protecting the distinct identity of the tribal people.

(v) **Need for augmenting the tempo of coal Exploration in Orissa**

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK
(Cuttack) : Orissa accounts for about 3% of the total coal production in the country. The total coal bearing area in the State in Talcher and Jharsuguda coalfields is approximately 3000 sq. kms with only 10% of the total resources of coal established are of the order of 5,800 million tonnes. Recent exploration activities have resulted in the discovery of thick coal seams to the west of the present mining areas in Talcher field. There is positive indication about occurrence of large deposits of coal around Gopalpur in Sundergarh district.

Most of these coal resources can be easily explored with low overburden to coal ratio. It is, therefore, desirable that the present tempo of exploration to prove the resources of coal should not only be maintained, but should be substantially augmented during the remaining years of the Sixth Plan.

As the resources of coal available in Orissa are essentially of thermal grade, development and utilisation of coal resources should be accorded to priority by the Government of India. I demand

that for systematic and expeditious development of the coal resources of Orissa and to ensure co-ordination and efficiency, the two coal producing areas in the State should be brought under the administrative control of separate subsidiary company of Coal India Ltd with headquarters in Orissa.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri B.V. Desai. Absent. Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya.

(vi) Need to provide immediate medical assistance to people of Ghumanpura Village, Bhuban, where children are dying of a mystery disease.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित महात्मपूर्ण विषय को ओरध्यान करना चाहता हूँ—

देश में स्वास्थ्य चिकित्सा सेवा सुविधा के बिस्तार की आवश्यकता है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में चिकित्सा सुविधा के अभाव में जनजीवन असुरक्षित है। गांवों में उपचार के अभाव में अकाल मौत की देवसी है। सरकारी स्वास्थ्य संस्थायें और सेवायें गांव के लोगों को उपलब्ध नहीं हैं तथा विकास खंड मुख्यालयों पर चिकित्सा सुविधाओं का अभाव है। सामाज्य औषधियां और जांच सुविधाएं प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों “पी एच सी” पर उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। मध्यप्रदेश में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कार्यरत स्वास्थ्य सेवा रक्षक बिना दबाओं के न तो ग्रामीण की स्वास्थ्य सेवा करने में और न ही स्वास्थ्य रक्षा करने में समर्थ हैं। विगत दिनों मध्यप्रदेश के मुरोना जिले के मसावनी गांव के 23 बच्चों की मौत के हादसे के बाद भिण्ड जिले के गुमानपुरा गांव में रहस्यमय बीमारी के कारण 24 मासूस हरिजन बच्चों की मौत का लिकार होना पड़ा है तथा उनके

बच्चे अभी भी इस बीमारी से ग्रसित हैं। प्रायः प्रतिदिन किसी न किसी बच्चे की मृत्यु के कारण गांव के लोग असहाय और गहन निराशा की स्थिति में हैं। अतएव यह आवश्यक है कि उक्त गांव के लोगों को तत्काल चिकित्सा सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई जाए।

मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि गांवों में चिकित्सा की पर्याप्त सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने हेतु चिकित्सा संस्थाओं को सक्षम बनाने तथा गांव तथा चिकित्सा हेतु “मोबाइल स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं” प्रारम्भ की जाए।

(vii) Need to implement the Sethusamudram Canal Project.

SHRI N. SELVARAJU (Tiruchirappalli) : The recent expert Committee assessed that the net rate of return may vary between 4.72 and 11.93 per cent under different sets of assumptions and hence it will not be economically viable. I request that the above Sethusamudram Canal Project shou'd be taken up for the following reasons :

- (i) The Canal will provide an unbroken navigable route around the peninsula, with a saving in distance of 300 to 400 nautical miles for steamers going from the East Coast to the West Coast.
- (ii) This will result in a reduction in fuel cost and a lessening of voyage time which can help save Rs. 80,000 per voyage.
- (iii) It will also stimulate industrial development in the hinterland and establish a new facility for the speedy movement of traffic.
- (iv) With the expansion of the Tigris complex, Thermal

[Shri N. Selvaraju]

Power Station and Refinery, additional movement of traffic and custom is fast building up.

(v) The Indian Navy will have the advantage of moving from Palk Straits into the Gulf of Manner without having to cruise through international waters.

(vi) There are ample possibilities to develop the hinterland which will increase the potential economic benefits.

I, therefore, request the Government of India to come forward to take up the project for implementation in the best interest of the nation without any more delay as it will push up the project cost.

(viii) Power crisis in Uttar Pradesh and need for supply of additional power to the State.

15. hrs.

श्री बृहन्न पाल सिंह (सम्भल) : उत्तर प्रदेश में विद्युत उत्पादन में आई भारी घिरावट के कारण किमानों को रवी की बुवाई व फसल की सिंचाई के समय ट्यूब-वेल चलाने के लिए बिजली नहीं के बराबर मिल पा रही है। जितनी बिजली मिल रही है वह भी लगातार प्राप्त नहीं होने में ददूब वैल बिल्कुल भी नहीं चल रहे हैं। खाम कर मेरे संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र मम्बल में। क्योंकि नियरित समय में भी बिजली बीच-बीच में चले जाने से ट्यूबवेल का पानी लेत तक नहीं पहुंचता है, गूल में ही रह जाता है।

किसान इस स्थिति से बहुत परेकान हैं। यह पलेवा व फसल की सिंचाई करने

का समय है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का कथन है कि ओबरा ताप विद्युत गृह के जल आने के कारण विद्युत उत्पादन में जो कमी आई है, केंद्रीय उर्जा मंत्रालय उसकी पूति नहीं कर रहा है।

क्षत: उर्जा मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि तत्काल उत्तर प्रदेश को अतिरिक्त विद्युत प्रदान करें ताकि विसान की रवी की बुवाई व फसल की सिंचाई के बहत ट्यूबवेल के लिए आवश्यक विद्युत प्राप्त हो सके।

(ix) Need for redressing the grievances of Loco Running Staff.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA (Bankura) : All India Loco Running Staff Association is organising a demonstration today at the Boat Club with the intention to represent their grievances before the Railway Minister. The Railway Administration has taken all measures in order to see that the workers cannot participate in the demonstration. Their own leave and passes were denied and they were being threatened with dire consequences.

The Loco Running Staff of Indian Railways are striving since long for redressal of their demands but they are being repressed and victimised and their problems remain unresolved. Their existing facilities have been curtailed and promotional policy has been changed. They are being forced to work for more than ten hours and are to work with sick rolling stock and engines. The active workers of their Association are under severe attack and are penalised and transferred for any trade union activity.

The convention of ILO decided to bring duty hours of workers to 8 hours. Further, Inland Transport Committee under ILO decided that the duty hours of the workers should be brought to 40 hours a week. In both cases, the Government of India was a party to the

decision 'But in the Railways the Loco Running Staff and Running Staff as a whole have been forced to work any number of hours even upto the extent of 18/20 hours.

The agreement arrived with All India Loco Running Staff Association for 10 hours duty from signing on to signing off in the year 1973 and announced on the floor of Parliament by the then Minister of Railways, late L.N. Mishra, has not been honoured.

I urge upon the Government to take steps to redress the grievances of Loco Running Staff and Indian Railways.

15.05 hrs.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION
 RE DISAPPROVAL OF TEXTILE
 UNDERTAKINGS (TAKING
 OVER OF MANAGEMENT)
 ORDINANCE, 1983—CONTD.**

AND

**TEXTILE UNDERTAKINGS
 (TAKING OVER OF
 MANAGEMENT) BILL**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we take up further discussion on the statutory resolution moved by Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya. You have already taken 10 minutes. Please wind up.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उच्चरण) : मेरी पार्टी के कारण मुझे मोका नहीं मिला है।

सभापति महोदय : पार्टी को टाईम का अलाटमेंट होता है इसलिए इसके मुताबिक दस मिनट भी ज्यादा है। ज्यादा टाईम नहीं मिलेगा।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : मैं मंहत्वपूर्ण

विषय पर जिसका अध्यादेश जारी हुआ था, उसके निरन्मोदन पर खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह डिस्क्रीशन की बात नहीं है कि यहाँ क्या निर्णय लिया जायेगा। मैं एक महत्वपूर्ण बात कह रहा था कि 13 मिलों का अधिग्रहण हुआ है। उस अधिग्रहण के पीछे जो सरकार की नीति और नियत है, वह प्रकट होती है। मिलों का जो अधिग्रहण कर रहे हैं, उनका प्रबन्ध अधिग्रहण पहली शुरुआत है। उसके बाद राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात की जाएगी।

मिलों का जो अधिग्रहण को रहा है, उसमें ध्यान दिया गया है कि लोगों को बेराजगार होने से बचाया जाए। इन सारी मिलों की देनदारियाँ बाकी हैं। उन देनदारियों को चुकाने के लिए माननीय बाणिज्य मंत्री जी इस ओर ध्यान देंगे।

यह विषय बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। मेरा आपह है जो देनदारिया इन 17 मिलों की बाकी हैं, उसके बारे में आप बतायें कि किम्भी जवाबदेही है। 60 करोड़ रुपये एप्लाइज का इन 17 मिलों द्वारा देना बाकी है जिसमें से 50 करोड़ रुपया रुई सप्लाई करने वालों को बाकी है। उनका क्या गुनाह है कि उनको अपनी रुई काँपीता आज तक नहीं मिला है। अब इन मिलों को सरकार चला रही है। सरकार की नेतृत्व दायित्व है कि इन देनदारियों की चुकाए। पिछली बार 112 मिलें एम०टी०१० सी० के अन्तर्गत लाई गई थीं। उन मिलों का देनदारियाँ आज तक चुकाई भी होनी चाही है। यह स्थिति ठीक नहीं है। इस नीति में परिवर्तन होना चाहिये। यह दोषरउन लोगों का नहीं है जिन्हें माल सप्लाई किया है। यह ठीक है कि श्री निज़मिनी

[श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया]

कारण से बन्द हो गई। क्यों हुई यह भी सरकार को देखना चाहिए। रुई सप्लाई करने वालों, रंग, रोगन, रसायन, मशीनरी सप्लाई करने वालों की सारी बकाया राशि को सरकार को चुकता करना चाहिए।

25 करोड़ रुपया वित्तीय संस्थाओं का इन पर बकाया है। इसको भी सरकार को चुकता करना चाहिये। रुई सप्लाई करने वालों ने सांकेतिक विरोध प्रकट करने के लिए काम बन्द किया है। मैं चाहता हूं इस ओर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। आपकी नीति और नियत साफ होनी चाहिये। इसमें कोई दो मत नहीं हो सकते हैं।

बीमार मिलों को हम लेते हैं, उनमें पूँजी भी लगाते हैं तो पूँजी लगा कर पूँजी कमाने की बात भी होनी चाहिये, पूँजी गंवाने की बात नहीं होनी चाहिये। अच्छा प्रबन्धक वह नहीं है जो पूँजी गंवाता है बल्कि वह है जो कमाता है। इन बीमार मिलों के उत्पादन को बढ़ा कर, इनमें एफिजेसी लाकर उनको लाभ की स्थिति में लाना चाहिए। घाटे की स्थिति में कभी होनी चाहिए। मुनाफा ज्यादा से ज्यादा होना चाहिये। जिन एन० टी० सी० मिलों पर ज्ञानों की किस्तें बाकी हैं। इनको अदायगी में उनको छूट दी गई है। वह अच्छी बात है। व्याज बुकाने के बारे में भी सरकार ने उनको छूट दी है। मेरा इसमें विरोध नहीं है। कुछ नई बात बनती है तो इस प्रकार के प्रोत्साहन आपको देने चाहिए। देश में उर्जा की, विजली की कमी है। उससे उत्पादन पर विपरीत असर पड़ता है। सरकार

की मंशा है कि डीजल जैनरेटिंग सेट डालकर कैप्टिव पावर प्लांट डाल कर, बायलर्ज को बदल कर, मशीनरी नई डाल कर उत्पादन को बढ़ाया जाए। यह अच्छी बात है। सरकार ने 311 करोड़ और खर्च करने की व्यवस्था की है। यह सब खर्च सरकार तो कर रही है लेकिन इसको भी देखा जाना चाहिए, इसकी भी निगरानी रखी जानी चाहिये कि खर्च ठीक हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है।

एन० टी० सी० की जो मिलें हैं उनका पिछला जो परफार्मेंस है उसको आप लें। राष्ट्रीयकृत जो मिलें हैं उन्होंने 1982-83 में 76.62 करोड़ का घाटा दिखाया था और जिनका मैनेजमेंट आपने अपने हाथ में लिंगा है उन्होंने 17.87 करोड़ का घाटा दिखाया था। 1983-84 में सितम्बर तक स्थिति यह है कि राष्ट्रीयकृत मिलों का घाटा 35.13 करोड़ है और अधिगृहीत मिलों का 10.82 करोड़। ज्यों-ज्यों आप दबा कर रहे हैं मज़बूत हो जा रहा है। ज्यों-ज्यों कर्ज देते हैं घाटा बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। वह बात नहीं होनी चाहिये।

इस साल दो लाख रुई की गांठों का 'काटन बेल्स' का निर्यात किया जाएगा। क्यों करेंगे? किस खुशी में करेंगे? रुई का निर्यात किया जाएगा तो हमारा ही कच्चा माल है वह विदेशों में चला जाएगा।

जब हमारा कच्चा माल बाहर जाएगा तो हमारे देश के उत्पादन की क्या हालत होगी? इस शताब्दी के अन्त तक देश में जितना कपड़ा चाहिए, 24 हजार लाख मीटर की जरूरत है जब कि हमारा उत्पादन अभी 12 हजार लाख मीटर ही है।

इसको दुगना करना पड़ेगा और इस हालत में अपने देश में यदि अपने माल की खपत नहीं कर सके तो कैसे काम चलेगा ? हमें तो 'फिनिश प्रोडक्ट' को एक्सपोर्ट करना चाहिये ताकि विदेशी मुद्रा मिले और किसानों को भी कपास की कीमत का अच्छा लाभ मिले ।

विदेश व्यापार की पिछली हालत देखिये । 1980 में 206 करोड़ का निर्यात किया, 1981 में 184 करोड़ 1982 में 160 करोड़ और जनवरी से मार्च 1983 तक 49 करोड़ का निर्यात किया है । यह 'डाउनवडं ट्रैड' है । विदेश व्यापार में तो मुनाफा हो तभी काम चलेगा । मिलें ठीक चले और मजदूरों का शोषण नहीं होना चाहिए । उनकी भविष्य निधि का हिसाब ठीक से रखा जाय । लेकिन होता यह है कि मजदूरों का भविष्य अधिकार में रहता है, मिल मालिक भविष्य निधि में अपना हिस्सा जमा नहीं करते हैं । ₹१० एस० आई० का काम भी बेकार है, उसमें भी सुधार करना चाहिये । इसलिये मैंने कहा था बाणिज्य उद्योग में श्रम और पूँजी की जरूरी है साथ ही मजदूरों की बेहतर स्थिति की तरफ भी ध्यान चाहिए और किसी को तालाबन्दी की छूट नहीं होनी चाहिए । तालाबन्दी से उपभोक्ता और मजदूरों पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है ।

कल मैंने कहा था हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में एक टैक्साटाइल मिल है उसको 'होपलैस' किसने किया । कुछ समय पहले मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने कुछ जमीन उस मिल को अलाट कर दी और यह धारणा बनाई गई कि इस जमीन को बेच कर नई मिल खड़ी हो जाए । जब सरकार को पता था कि मिल बन्द होने वाली है फिर उसको जमीन क्यों

दी गई ? उस मिल पर साढ़ सात करोड़ से ज्यादा की देनदारी है । 1 करोड़ 12 लाख बिजली का बाकी है, 97 लाख प्रौदी-डेंट फंड का, 1 करोड़ ₹१० एस० आई० का और 4 करोड़ स्टेट बैंक आफ़ इन्डीया को बोर ड्राफ्ट है । इतना धाटा और उस पर तालाबन्दी, यह सारी परिस्थितियाँ सरकार को देखनी चाहिए । पिछले कई महीनों से लोग परेशान हैं ।

विदेश निर्यात के सम्बन्ध में आर०पी० पोद्दार और आर०एल०एन० विजय नागर ने अपनी पुस्तक में जो श्री मदन गौर द्वारा प्रकाशित की है, कहा है ;

"So far as the export orientation of textile industry of India is concerned, the R.P. Poddar Study Team, which visited Europe in 1979 *inter alia* recommended :—

- (1) Improvement in the quality of yarn from spinning ;
- (2) Installation of wider width looms in replacement of old ordinary looms to manufacture grey cloth upto 112" width.
- (3) Installation of rotatory and wider width processing machinery."
- (4) Training of weavers for producing faultless cloth."

और एक्सपोर्ट क्वालिटी मैन्युफैक्चर के लिए जो उन्होंने कहा है :

"A technician to be invited from abroad to set automatic looms to produce fabrics without double picks and lashing picks."

1980 में श्री मेहरा ने अमरीका का दौरा किया था, उसमें उन्होंने उत्पादकता

[श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया]

बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से अपनी अनुशंसा में कहा है :

"The team, therefore, recommended that the industry should be allowed to expand the capacity and machinery, particularly preparatory looms and printing both new and second hand, should be allowed to be imported freely and that procedural formalities should be simplified."

विदेशों से जो मशीनों का आयात किया जाता है, उसमें आयात की प्रक्रिया का सरलीकरण किया जाना चाहिए। अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने जो 13 मिलों का अधिग्रहण किया है, उनकी देनदारियां क्या हैं, मन्त्री महोदय अपना उत्तर देते हुए अवश्य बतायें। पिछले बहुत यदि देनदारियों को चुकाया नहीं हुआ है, तो उसको सुधारने के लिए सरकार के यह उचित अवसर है।

मिलों का अधिग्रहण करने की दृष्टि से जो योजना बनाई गई है, जो करोड़ों रुपया खर्च होने वाला है, वह पेंसा ठीक से लगे, उस पर भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये। मजदूरों की वेतन, सेवा-सुविधा, बोनस आदि और आवास की सुविधा के बारे में भी साथ-साथ सोचना चाहिये।

एन.टी.सी. के मिलों के कार्यकरण के बारे में भी ध्यान देने की जरूरत है कि घाटा क्यों होता है। जो आपके सुझाव हैं, वह अच्छे हैं लेकिन उनका कार्यान्वयन श्री दृष्टि से क्या आप करते हैं, यह देखने की बात है।

अन्त में अपने निर्णयोदान के प्रस्ताव का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"This House disapproves of the Textile Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Ordinance, 1983 (Ordinance No. 10 of 1983) promulgated by the President on the 18th October, 1983."

Now, the Minister will move the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : Sir, the Textile Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Ordinance, 1983, was promulgated on 18.10.1983 as a consequence of which the management of 13 textile units has been taken over.

There were thousands and thousands of workers employed for quite some time. The financial conditions of these units were in a bad shape even before this strike. Large sums of money of financial institutions were invested in these mills; production has gone down. So, to save the investment of the financial institutions, to save the employment of the workers, to provide an occasion for further investments, the Government came to the conclusion that it is necessary to take over these mills. and once it came to this conclusion, it was necessary so that further frittering away of resources is not done or other things are not done to fritter away the assets; it was incumbent on us to take over their management immediately.

These are, in short, the circumstances under which the Ordinance was promulgated. I would now request that this august House take this Bill into consideration which will replace the Ordinance.

Sir, I beg to move :@

"That the Bill to provide for the taking over in the public interest of the management of the textile undertakings of the companies specified in the First Schedule pending nationalisation connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the taking over in the public interest of the management of the textile undertakings of the companies specified in the First Schedule pending nationalisation of such undertakings and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

*SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore): Hon Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam I wish to make my suggestions on The Textile Undertakings (Taking over of management) Bill, 1983 which has been introduced by the Hon. Minister of Commerce and Supplies. I have been elected to this House from Coimbatore which has about 103 textile mills in which the largest number of workers in the country are employed. I am closely and intimately acquainted with the problems confronting the textile workers. I am also personally aware of the impediments and hurdles faced by the textile mills in their day to day working. With this background I make bold to give a few suggestions on this commendable legislative effort of the Government. The management of 13 sick textile mills in Bombay was taken over by the Government on 18.10.1983 through a Presidential Ordinance. This Bill seeks to substitute this Presidential Ordinance.

On behalf of my party and on my own behalf I welcome wholeheartedly this Bill, as this will ensure continued

livelihood for thousands of workers in these 13 sick mills. The acquisition of management of these 13 textile mills will lead to their efficient management. In other words, this Bill caters to the public weal and hence this laudable legislative attempt has to receive unanimous encomium of this House.

I would like you to have a look at the first schedule of this Bill, which contains the names of textile mills whose management has been taken over. Tata Mills, two Podar Mills, three Kohinoor Mills, Finlay Mills and the other textile Mills which were under the management of renowned industrialists reported sick and thousands of workers were apprehensive of their imminent closure. While the other industrial ventures of these industrialists are working profitably, only these textile mills became sick. It will not be far from truth to assert that the funds from the textile mills were diverted to their other industrial ventures. The Government acknowledges the mismanagement of these mills. We have the Company Law in force and all these are public limited companies. This kind of mismanagement should have attracted the provisions of Company Law and the authority of the Company Law Board. I would like to know what action has been taken under the Company Law against these undertakings for such blatant mismanagement. The Hon. Minister of Commerce in his reply to the debate should refer to the action initiated against the former management for violations of Company Law.

Similarly, these mills have received substantial financial assistance from the central public sector financial undertakings. The representatives of financial institutions are also on the Board of management of these undertakings. I am constrained to say that they are equally responsible for such mismanagement. It is their bounden duty to apprise the Government on time the

@Moved with the recommendation of the President.

*The Original Speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri Era Mohan]

deteriorating conditions of working of these Mills. I would like to know what action has been taken by the Government against them for their failure to ensure efficient management of these institutions.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is long list of Members wanting to speak. Kindly conclude, Mr. Mohan.

SHRI ERA MOHAN : Sir, I come from Coimbatore, known as the Manchester of India with the largest number of textile mills. Please give me five minutes more. I have just started. While I welcome the taking over of 13 textile mills in Bombay, I wish to inform the Hon. Minister that there are several textile mills in Coimbatore which are remaining closed for years and for months together. Thousands of workers have been exposed to starvation and other privations of no small magnitude. I will give the names of a few textiles which are sick—S.R C. Mill in Tripur, Padma Mills, Janardhana Mills and Tamil Nadu Spinning Mills in Coimbatore and Anglo-French textile mill in Pondicherry. The B & C Mill in Madras is also on the verge of closure inspite of massive dose of financial assistance from the Government. The workers are frightened of their future livelihood. The Government of India should take over forthwith the management of these textile mills remaining closed in Tripur and Coimbatore. If this is not done immediately, the industrial unrest will go out of control and the Government of India will be solely responsible for any untoward consequences. I would compare the situation to the erupting volcano and any time the lava of frustration of workers will envelop the nation. I take this opportunity to warn the Government of violence consequence of inordinate delay in taking over the management of these sick textile mills in Coimbatore.

In today's newspapers you will find the news item that during the past 10

years the NTC Mills have incurred a total loss of Rs. 425 crores. While the NTC mills in southern States are working profitably, the NTC mills in northern States are working under loss. I would request the Hon. Minister to find out the reasons for continued loss of NTC Mills in northern States.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have taken much more time. Please conclude now.

SHRI ERA MOHAN : A sum of Rs. 266 crores has also been injected for modernising the NTC Mills. I would take this opportunity to urge upon the Minister that substantial funds should be earmarked for the modernisation of NTC mill in southern States which are working well and earning profits. According to my assessment, the NTC Mills incur losses primarily because of the outdated machinery, which are a century old. There is imperative necessity for modernisation. The other primary cause is that the genuine demands of the workers are not resolved on time, resulting in production loss. I suggest that the management should find prompt solutions to the legitimate demands of workers. Again, the substandard cotton is purchased by the NTC Mills; this leads to production of substandard cloth and yarn. This also needs to be looked into.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude, MR. MOHAN. You need not take any other point. If you do that you will take more time.

SHRI ERA MOHAN : I request the Hon. Minister of Commerce to examine the points raised by me and do the needful. In conclusion, I would urge upon the Minister to take over the sick textile mills in Tripur and Coimbatore referred to by me at the outset in the interest of thousands of workers whose cause is dear to the Hon. Minister of Commerce. I extend my full support to this Bill—under discussion. I am sure he will not make any distinction between the textile workers

of Bombay and Coimbatore. The Government should take over the textile Mills in Coimbatore and Tiruppur which are closed for years and months together.

*SHRI P. SHANMUGAM (Pondicherry) : Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the Textile Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Bill, 1983 seeking to replace the Presidential Ordinance promulgated on 18th October, 1983 which vested in the Central Government the management of thirteen textile undertakings in Bombay. This has clearly established our Government's commitment to the cause of workers in the country. This timely action has rescued thousands of textile workers from myriad privations.

I have been elected to this House from Pondicherry where presently thousands of workers—to be precise, 7000 workers and dependents of 40000 families—are on the streets of Pondicherry because of the closure of the Anglo-French Textile Mills Ltd. The Mill was working well under the management of M/s. Ramachari Group. It made a profit of Rs. 110 lakhs in 1979 and again Rs. 41 lakhs in 1980. The situation started deteriorating when the management changed hands in July 1981 to Messrs Jatia and Soman Group.

The exports dwindled from Rs 840 lakhs in 1980 to Rs 607 lakhs in 1982. The Government supplies declined from Rs. 319 lakhs in 1980 to Rs. 252 lakhs in 1982. The Company's sundry credits are of the value of Rs. 280 lakhs, 50% of which are pressing credits and statutory liabilities. The preference shares of the face value of Rs. 18 lakhs are due for redemption on 31st December, 1983.

At the start of the season the Company had entered into contracts for the purchase of 12,000 bales of cotton at

quite a low price, but the constraints of resources have compelled the Company not to execute the contract. The suppliers are threatening to close the deal and cancel the contracts. The paucity of funds has prevented the Company from purchasing basic raw material and other essential raw material.

Till 1979 the former management had maintained the norm of 4% ratio between the interest and the sales turnover. Presently it is a little above 7%. With a view to running the Mill the present management asked for a financial commitment of Rs. 1 crore from the Government. The promoters' contribution is Rs. 35 lakhs and the remaining 65 lakhs would be provided by the lead banks. The present management was to release Rs. 10 lakhs immediately as a portion of the promoters' contribution and the UCO Bank and the Indian Bank to release respectively a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs each, to be followed by the revival of the credit facilities to the tune of Rs. 25 lakhs by UCO Bank. But the present management has not so far contributed its share of Rs. 10 lakhs as the first instalment.

Consequent to the closure of the Mill, it was decided in consultation with the Trade Unions, among other things, to advise the Rodier Mill Cooperative Society to supply ration on loan basis to the workmen until the position in the Mill improved. However, it is learnt that an amount of Rs. 14 lakhs was due upto June 1983 to the Cooperative Stores and Credit Society from the management. It appears that the mill management has collected the dues from the workers, but has not remitted the same to the Society. The concerned Societies are not having any working capital now, they in turn are not in a position to procure the provisions and other essential goods for from other merchants. Consequently, they have also expressed their inability to supply provisions or ration articles to workers on

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri P. Shanmugam]

loan basis any further. It is a question of misappropriation of workers' funds by the present management, which is a very serious charge. The Mill management is also in a huge arrears to the Electricity Department, Pondicherry, to the tune of about Rs. 26 lakhs upto the end of June, 1983. The wages have been paid belated from April, 1983 onwards. Salary for the month of June 1983 and thereafter has not yet been paid.

The present management with a view to rehabilitating the mill submitted proposals in broad terms for additional working capital to be made available at nominal marginal modernisation loan from term lending institutions. The financial institutions are finding it difficult to extent financial help as they are apprehensive that that assistance would also go down the drain.

As a result of the closure of the Mill, there are daily demonstrations outside the precincts of the Mill and also in other parts of the town. This contagion of industrial unrest is slowly enveloping the whole city of Pondicherry and if is allowed to continue it is quite likely that the workers in other industrial units may also join the fray as a sympathetic gesture. Then the Government will have to handle a major labour problem in this small Union Territory.

It is therefore necessary and it is high time that the Central Government intercedes in this matter and takes over the management of this mill to give succour and sustenance to 7000 workers and the dependents of 40000 families. I welcome this Bill which gives legislative sanction to the taking over of management of 13 textile mills in Bombay. Here I would like to point out that the NTC mills in southern States are working well and making profits. Hence there need not be any hesitation on the part of the Central

Government to take over the management of Anglo-French Textile Mill in Pondicherry immediately, which alone will save thousands of workers from decimation. With these words I conclude my speech.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : समाप्ति जो, सरकार के काम करने का जो तौर-तरीका है वह संसदीय नहीं है। यह चर्चा पहले भी हो चुकी है। माननीय मन्त्री महोदय ने इस बिल में लिखा है कि इन 13 टेक्सटाइल मिलों को लेना इसलिए जरूरी था क्योंकि इनकी हालत दिन प्रति दिन खंगव होती जा रही थी। मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की जो आदत बन गई है, हर बड़े काम को, अच्छे या बुरे काम को अध्यादेश के द्वारा करने की, उसका क्या कारण है? 18 अक्टूबर, 1983 को जो अध्यादेश निकाला गया उसके ठीक एक महीने बाद संसद का सत्र शुरू होने जा रहा था। अध्यादेश के बजाए संसद को विश्वास में लेकर फैक्ट्रियों का अधिग्रहण क्यों नहीं किया गया? सरकार की संसदीय प्रणाली को इन अध्यादेशों के द्वारा कमजोर करने की योजनावद साजिश है। जब संसद सत्र शुरू होने जा रहा है तो हर बड़े काम को संसद के सामने प्रस्तुत किया जाना चाहिए, यह मैं मांग करता हूँ। इस बारे में पहले भी चर्चा की गई है। हर बार यही तक दिया जाता है कि जनहित में यह काम किया गया है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जनवरी 1982 से लेकर अब तक में मजदूरों की स्ट्राइक होती रही, लाखों मजदूर भूखे मरते रहे, सदन ने बार-बार मांग की कि कम्पनियों का अधिग्रहण क्यों नहीं किया जाता। मजदूरों को वेतन नहीं मिला, बोनस नहीं मिला, उस बकत इनका अधिग्रहण नहीं किया

गया। मेरा आरोप है कि यह सरकार की उन पूजीपतियों के साथ साजिश थी। उस बहत पूजीपतियों को घाटा या क्योंकि मार्केट में कपड़े की कमी नहीं थी। ज्यादा प्रोडेक्शन करने से घाटा बढ़ सकता था। इसलिए अधिग्रहण नहीं किया गया और स्ट्राइक को लम्बा खींच कर मजदूरों को परेशानी में डाला गया।

आज सरकार अरबों रुपया घाटा उठाकर भी इनका अधिग्रहण कर रहा है। अरबों रुपया इसके आधुनिकीकरण पर लगेगा। स्टेटमेंट में बताया गया है कि अगले चार सालों तक घाटा होगा, उत्पादन कम होगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब माडनर्इजेशन कर रहे हैं इसके बाद भी कह रहे हैं कि अरबों रुपए का घाटा होगा। आप रुपया कारखानों का कंप्लीट माडनर्इजेशन होने से पहले इनको मत चलाइये बरना घाटा ज्यादा होगा। मजदूरों को चाहे बेतन दे दीजिए मगर मुल्क की इकानामी को डिस्टर्ब मत कीजिए। आप मजदूरों को गारन्टी दीजिए कि मजदूरों को पूरी सुविधाएं दी जाएंगी। उनकी रुकी हुई तनखाहों को दिया जाएगा और जिन मजदूरों को निकाला गया था उनको बापिस रखा जाएगा। सदन को विश्वास दिलाना होगा कि आप मजदूरों के हित में काम कर रहे हैं।

इसमें यह भी बताया गया है कि सस्ता कपड़ा वितरण प्रणाली द्वारा उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा। इस बारे में सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि इस मुल्क में बढ़िया और अच्छे कपड़े, टेकीकाट, टेरीलिन की कमी नहीं है। इन मिलों में इस स्तर का कपड़ा बनाया जाना चाहिए जो इन्टरनेशनल मार्केट में जा सके।

इन्टर नेशनल मार्किट में कम्पीट करके विदेशी मुद्रा कमा सकें। 52 प्रतिशत लोग पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे हैं। टेरी काट, टेरीबूल और दूसरे अच्छे कपड़े बना कर इस मुल्क के लोगों को लूटने का काम मत कीजिए। आप फारेन टेक्नालाजी पर माडनर्इजेशन इस उद्देश से करें कि इंटर नेशनल मार्किट में, जो कपड़ा पैदा होगा उससे विदेशी मुद्रा कमायेंगे। आपने अपने फाइनेंशियल मेमोरेन्डम में कहा है कि इन्डस्ट्रीयल को तीस हजार रुपए परन्तु न मद्देंगे। आपने इसमें स्पष्ट रूप में नहीं कहा है कि यह पांच, दस या बीस साल के लिए देंगे। इसका क्राइटेरिया क्या है? आपने जो यह तीस हजार रुपये देने का निश्चय किया है यह किन आफिससं की रिपोर्ट पर किया है और अगर देंगे तो कितने बधी तक देंगे इसके बारे में नहीं बताया है।

जिन कंपिटालिस्ट्सक ने इस मूल्य में आर्थिक संकट खड़ा किया है आप फिर उनको रुपया देने जा रहे हैं। मैंने कल भी कहा था कि ऐसे लोगों को ब्लैकलिस्ट कर दीजिए। इनको फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स से पैसा नहीं मिलना चाहिए। आप इतना पैसा देकर के उनको प्रोत्साहन देते हैं। मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं। पूजीपतियों को करोड़ों-अरबों रुपया दिया जाता, वे उसका मिस-यूज करते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार को इस मामले में स्ट्रीक्टनेस करनी चाहिए। जो इन्डस्ट्री को सिक करे उसके खिलाफ अवश्य कार्यवाही करें। ब्लैक-मनी आज हिन्दुस्तान में पेरेलल इकोनोमी है। उसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि आज कारखाने बन्द हो रहे हैं। कारखानों का जब उत्पादन बढ़ता है तो उसका प्राफिट मजदूरों और सरकार के पास न जाकर कैपि-

[श्री जगपाल सिंह]

टालिस्ट्स के पास चला जाता है। इस पर आप अवश्य नजर रखिए। आपने एक अरब चालीस करोड़ रुपए का घाटा बताया है। इसको कैसे पूरा करेंगे? आप आधुनिकी करण के नाम पर पैसा लगाये जा रहे हैं। आप संसद को गुमराह कर रहे हैं। मेरा आरोप है कि हिन्दुस्तान के पूजीपतियों के साथ सरकार को साजिश नहीं करनी चाहिए चाहे स्ट्राइक, लाक-आउट या प्रोडक्शन कम करने का मामला हो। आपके ब्यूरोक्रेट्स अरबों रुपया कमाते हैं इन्डस्ट्रीयलिस्ट को रुपया देने के नाम पर लाक-आउट कराने के नाम पर। एन०टी० सी० की जितनी फैक्ट्रीयां हैं, उनका आधुनिकीकरण कीजिए। वह सरकार के हाथों में है। मेरे इलाके सहारनपुर में भी फैक्ट्री है। वहां भी काफी घाटा हो रहा है। इस लिए इन फैक्ट्रीयों की कन्डीशन को आप सुधारिए।

आपने इस बिल के एम्ज एन्ड आव-जैक्स में लिखा है कि अगर इनको न लिया जाता तो इसकी भयानक प्रतिक्रिया हो सकती थी देश में। आज तक स्ट्राइक्स कारखानों में होती रही है, फैक्ट्रीयों में होती रही है तब मुल्क में कोई उसका सीरियस रिएक्शन नहीं हुआ और सदन के बैठने से पहले अगर आपने इन मिलों का अधिग्रहण नहीं किया होता तो कोई सीरियस प्रतिक्रिया होती देश में, इसको मैं मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं। सरकार को अरबों-करोड़ों का घाटा मिलों में जो उसने ली है हो रहा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि वह घाटा बन्द हो। साथ ही मैं यह मांग करता हूं कि सरकार को सख्त कानून बनाना चाहिए ताकि देश के कैपिटलिस्ट्स के

अधीन जो मिलें या फैक्ट्रीयां चल रही हैं उनको बजाय प्रोत्साहन या इनाम देने के, वे ठीक से चल सकें, उनकी स्थिति सुधर सके। इसके लिए आपको सख्त कदम उठाने चाहिए। अगर आपने ऐसा नहीं किया तो हम इन कारखानों की दशा सुधार नहीं पाएंगे। हिन्दुस्तान के जो प्राइवेट कैपिटलिस्ट हैं उनकी मिलों से भी ज्यादा बुरी हालत उन मिलों की है जो आप ने हाथ में ले रखी है। मैं चाहता हूं कि प्रोडक्शन पर, री-मैटीरियल पर, मशीनरी के आधुनिकीकरण पर आप सीरियस सोचें और सोच कर इनको बलाने का आप काम करें और हमेशा ही आपके सामने मजदूरों का हित सर्वोपरि होना चाहिए।

SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK
(Buldhana): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to welcome the step taken by the Government in take-over of the thirteen Bombay Textile Mills. Sir, it is long overdue. There was a demand from the workers' union Rashtriya Mazdoor Sangh as also by Government of Maharashtra to take over these mills. After a long time, the Government has taken over these mills.

As everybody knows, there was mismanagement and more than 35,000 workers were involved who had to be given the work. And for this very reason; the Government has taken over all these mills. Not only 35,000 regular workers were involved but, I am told, there were 45,000 *badli* workers also. It was a question of not only 35,000 workers but it was a question of providing jobs to nearly 80,000 workers. Government has taken this wise step to do it.

A member from the Opposite side has said that this should have been done during the session time but, I think the Government has done the right thing. Had any time or notice

been given to these mill owners, I do not know what they would have done. They are known for many things. All those tricks they might have played not only on the mills, on the workers but also on people of this country and on the nation as well. It was a right thing that Government has taken this action very swiftly and their takeover was complete during the few hours in the night.

Sir, I was glad to note that Government was considering to organise another Corporation for these Mills. I do not know if they are having second thoughts. The record of the National textile Corporation which is at present going to run these Mills—it is running to many other mills already—is not very happy and, I am sure, the Government are also not happy about the way in which the National Textile Corporation is working.

The N.T.C. has been showing a declining trend during the past few years.

Last year there was further decline. I don't think that only by taking over a few mills this chronic problem of sickness in the textile industry will get solved. I say not only the industry but also the trade in yarn and trade in selling the cloth has also to be under the public sector. Unless all these three things are in public sector there cannot be a good policy which can be executed in a rational way in the interest of the nation.

Sir, the NTC is incurring loss after loss. During the financial year 1981-82, the aggregate loss was to the tune of Rs. 73.20 crores. I do not know if at any time in the near future the NTC is going to make any profit. The yarn trade is in the private hands. They are giving no help to these mills. On the other hand they are creating many impediments. Also when the NTC goes to the market to sell the cloth there is difficulty faced by them and the one thing that the Janata Party government did has, I think, led to the difficult

situation. It was during the Janata Party government period that the private monopoly controlled mills got exemption from producing cheap controlled cloth. Now, the NTC mills are responsible for producing 50 per cent of the cheap cloth. Out of the total of six million meters of cheap cloth the NTC were supposed to produce 355 million metres. The rest has gone to cottage sector. The mills in good condition which were obliged to use 20 per cent of their capacity for the production of controlled cloth are now free from that responsibility and so long as this discrimination is there between the private owned mills and the nationally owned mills, the nationally owned mills cannot make profit and show results. So what ever was done during the Janata party. I think, it is high time for the Government to review the situation and correct this thing. I am sure the Hon. Minister incharge of this Ministry who is very dynamic will take a positive decision in this matter.

Sir, instead of going to other points, I will concentrate on these points only. I request the Hon. Minister to take note of these points.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA
(Bombay South) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing a very important Bill. We should discuss it dispassionately and thoroughly. We are discussing the Bill in this background that this Parliament, in the past, in the days of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, had supported the basic principle of having commanding height of the economy in this country. And pursuant to that unanimous resolution that was adopted at that time, Government adopted several measures.

According to these measures, wherever they thought that in the national interest they could take over certain establishments, Government started taking them over.

Against this background, some progress in the direction of nationalisation

[Shri Ratansinh Rajda]

was made. But, at the same time, certain people in this country are posing questions whether it is mere slogan-mongering, whether it is nationalisation for the sake of nationalisation, or nationalisation for the sake of bringing about social and economic justice to society.

So, Sir, from this viewpoint, it is time that we must halt for a minute and ponder over the matter for a while. In this matter of nationalisation, in regard to whatever steps we have taken, have we fulfilled our promise to the people ?

Have we risen up to the occasion ? Have we brought about social and economic justice that we promised to our people ? I am sorry to point out that we have failed the masses and the poor people of our country. We gave high hopes have not borne fruit.

Now, Sir, having said this, I will offer my remarks about the take over of the 13 textile establishments. What is the condition of the textile industry ? Last year 100 million man hours were lost. Government just remained a silent spectator. In the City of Bombay textile strike went on for such a long time. Government could not do anything. Government was docile, impotent, inefficient and helpless to solve the problem and to come out with a proper solution, as soon as the strike was foisted on the workers by labour leaders like Mr. Datta Samanta.

Sir, when Government becomes a silent spectator where can the workers go ? What will happen to the growth of healthy trade unionism in this country ? We have come out with several ideas and one important idea is workers' participation in management. Mr. Wasnik who preceded me was talking about what happened during Janata party regime.

Sir, I do not know what is his logic; I do not know whether he has gone through the records and the facts. Sir, the facts are, that during the Janata regime, a Committee was appointed with regard to workers' participation in management. That Committee's Report was ready within two months. But then the Government collapsed and it could not be implemented.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : Why was it not implemented within the time that you were there ?

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Government was not there; Government was removed.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : At that time they had not yet gone out of power and they could have taken action.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Prof. Ranga, you must take a dispassionate view. You are an elder statesman. Let us try to recapitulate the facts. The Janata Party appointed a Committee. That Committee went into the matter and came out with a Report. The Committee's Report was there. These are glaring facts which no one can deny.

Thereafter the government was removed and the new Government had come. The onus of the entire burden fell on you. The ball has been in your court. Now, you have appointed a Committee and the report of that Committee is not forthcoming. Six months have passed. I would like to base my question on these points. If you are very serious why don't you go ahead with the workers' participation in the management, etc. ? What have you done so far ? Why are you keeping quiet ? It is no use merely to hurl charges on the Janata Government. The attitude of the ruling party and the Treasury benches is whenever something wrong happens, the stick is quite handy to wield on the Janta party because our Government was there at that time. But the entire country knows about it.

16.00 hrs.

Now, we are talking of sick industry and sick mills. You have been taking over the sick mills. Have you got any cogent and ethical policy with regard to taking over of these sick mills? Why are you taking over the sick mills alone and why not nationalise the whole textile industry? The point is whether the Government has got wherewithal. I am prepared to stand by the Government if they are prepared to do so. But I know the Government is incapable of doing it and I do not think that it will just make a jump and reach the highest peak when you are not in a position to jump over a step. This is the position and you should take a practical view.

Now, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to certain manipulations which are going on in the textile mills. Deliberately textile establishments are made sick and the major part of the capital is being diverted for some other purpose. People who have got 4% to 6% share in the establishments earn lots and lots of money and they are deploying the entire capital for other purpose, for their own personal, selfish and family purposes. Then they come out and say that the mills are sick and the Government should take them over. Under these circumstances, I think we must think of these things *de novo* so that we can come out with certain concrete plan as to what we should do under the circumstances. If there are black sheep who are deliberately making the establishments sick with ulterior motives, then Government should not fall a prey in their hands.

Now, Sir, there are certain failures on the part of the Government. Our infrastructural deficiencies are coming in the way. Power shortage is there. When there is power shortage you cannot blame others and the Government has so far miserably failed to improve the position. Whenever the infrastructural deficiencies are there, we must try to remove them. Then the

question of lock out also comes. Last year, we had celebrated 'Productivity Year' and it is a sad commentary that during that very 'Productivity Year' our productivity ratio had touched the lowest ebb and we could not increase our productivity. In this way we are managing the affairs of the country. What right do we have to claim that we are on the path of progressive steps? It is nothing but resorting to slogan-mongering only.

Now, you have been managing certain textile mills already and most of those mills are running into losses, colossal losses.

The National Textile corporation has been working scandalously. I have raised my voice against it at different levels, including the Consultative Committee meetings. I have been asking for a thorough enquiry about the functioning of the National Textile corporation. It has a scandalous functioning. The corruption is stinking corruption anywhere and everywhere. Certain bureaucrats and certain vested interests have made it their monopoly. A gentleman becomes a director in the subsidiary, next year another gentleman becomes a director, and those four or five people rotate in these posts one after the other. In the case of National Textile corporation at Gujarat crores of rupees were wasted but in spite of that, those corrupt officials were not removed from there. why? Why don't you put tried and efficient people who have proved their efficiency there? We must put such people there and tell them that we want results. We must have result-oriented bureaucracy. We must put officers who would get things done. The persons who are blacklisted, against whom there are complaints in the press and the public, the persons who are corrupt, should not be allowed to continue in the National Textile Corporation. If it is done, I think, it would be a great boon for the NTC organisation, the Government and the public at large. At present, a large amount of money is being wasted because of corruption.

[**Shri Ratansinh Rajda**]

I would not stop at that; I would like to give certain constructive suggestions to the Government, if the Government would like to pay any heed to these suggestions. I would like to pose a question, whether the Government have laid down any scientific policy as far as the textile or the cloth to be provided to the poor and the common man of the country is concerned. You can decide that some cloth with particular counts, say fourteen counts, will be reserved for the cooperative sector, for handloom, for khadi, weaving industries, hand-spun. That we are not doing. Crores of people are unemployed; we have got large manpower which is unemployed. Mahatma Gandhi is the only answer, but we are not relying on that. When we cannot provide through machinery enough employment to all the manpower, it would only behove us that we take a step in the right direction, and come out with a policy that cloth with some counts would be reserved for the hand-spun, hand-woven and khadi sector etc. Then, something should be reserved for the cooperative sector. Instead of resorting to nationalisation, why not give a fillip to the cooperative movement. We must try our hand there. I do not know about the other States much, but in States like Maharashtra, I hear complaints that in the name of cooperative movement, crores of rupees are going down the drain. That should not happen.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : That is cooperative capitalism.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Even then I can tell you that Maharashtra is in the vanguard; Maharashtra is standing in the forefront as compared to other States, but of course, there are black sheep; at the same time, we have made a great headway as far as the cooperative movement is concerned.

Now, there is a recent trend about

the trusteeship. Jiyanand Khirar in Bombay or Poona have given away their entire establishment and brought out trusteeship experiment. This is on Gandhian line where the workers are fully participants in the entire management. Management is theirs and all the people put their heads together and thus trusteeship councils are created.

I wonder whether you can try your hand in that. If in that direction we can make a progress, that would be a nice thing. I am told even in London and in the USA now people have started doing it; and I have received reports that there are certain establishments where in on trusteeship experiments they have made a good progress. Of course, here we have not been able to make any progress.

Sir, this Explanatory note that you have given, is completely silent about how many crores of rupees would be required. Rs. 15 crores is the initial amount that has been stated, but it is not the correct amount. I doubt and challenge this figure given is not correct. Already more than Rs. 400 crores have gone down the drain as far as the losses are concerned.

Now, to start these newly taken over establishments, you would require more than Rs. 100 crores. Have you calculated the amount? I was told in Bombay by somebody who knows the subject that these present thirteen textile mills that we have taken over, would not run at all unless more than Rs. 200 crores are invested. If that is so, I think the Government must come before this House and take us into confidence as to how much amount is to be invested in making the wheels of this industry running.

Sir, I think if efficiency is at the tips of the fingers, if honest officers are kept to run these mills and if certain suggestions that I have stated regarding the khadi industry, cooperative sector and reserving some counts for handloom industry etc. and giving

a play to these trusteeship principles, I think this will be breaking a new ice and we shall be progressing in the new direction.

I hope our dynamic Minister for whom I have got great regard, who means business, shall not tread this only path which is a stereotype approach. I hope he will give up the stereo-type approach and will come out with a fresh mind and show to us that he means business. Then there will be real progress in the textile industry of this country.

16.13 hrs.

[DR. RAJINDRA KUMARI BAJPAI
 In the Chair]

श्री जगपाल मिश्र : सभापति जी, अभी खबर आई है और जैसा कि आप जानती हैं कि पिछले दो माल ने पश्चिमी उनर प्रदेश में धैंच की स्थापना का....

सभापति महोदय : अभी यह प्रश्न नहीं है।

(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : यह कार्यवाही में नहीं आयेगा। आप बैठिये, आपको मैंने इजाजत नहीं दी है।

(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : आप बिना नोटिस के नहीं बोल सकते।

(व्यवधान)*

सभापति महोदय : आप यहां पर इस तरह से नहीं बोल सकते हैं आप, बंठ जाइये। हाउस बिना रूल के नहीं चलता है।

(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : मैंने आपको बोलने की अनुमति नहीं दी।

श्रीमती शालिनी पाटिल जो इस सदन की नई सदस्या हैं, अपना पहला भाषण देने जा रही हैं। सब लोग ध्यान से सुनिए।

श्रीमती शालिनी -पाटिल (सांगली) सभापति महोदय, मैं आपकी बड़ी आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा में भाग लेने का अवसर दिया है। यह मेरा प्रथम भाषण है विश्व के बबसे बड़े प्रजातंत्र के मन्दिर में मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है और परमात्मा से मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि मैं एक लोकसभा मंडस्य के अपने कर्तव्य का अपने मतदाताओं के प्रति और राष्ट्र के प्रति संम्पन्न करने में सदन के माध्यम से सफल हो सकूंगी।

मैं महाराष्ट्र की, विशेषतः बंबई महानगरी की सूती वस्त्र उद्योग की समस्याओं से और परंपराओं से अच्छी तरह से परिचित हूं। खासकर उस अवधि में जब तकरीबन एक साल की बड़ी हड्डनाल हुई थी जो बिल्कुल जरूरी नहीं थी, जिसे टाला भी जा सकता था। इन सब बातों को मद्देनजर रख़ हुए मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करतीं हूं। इस विधेयक के साथ हमारे देश की बड़ी और भारी समस्याएं जुड़ी हुई हैं और जुड़ा हुआ है उनका हल। इस विधेयक का धाराओं के कार्य रूप में परिणत होने पर हमारी बीमार मिले स्वास्थ्य लाभ करेंगे और उनके डगमगाते कदम सुस्थिर हो जाएंगे। इस विधेयक से खालीस हजार

कामगारों और उनके परिवारों को भूख से बचाया जा सकेगा। ये बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि है।

इस विधेयक से 13 सूती कपड़ा मिले जिनका वर्णन कार्यसूची में किया गया है राष्ट्रीय-करण से पहले सरकार द्वारा हस्तांतरण कर ली जाएंगी। ये मिले दुर्भाग्यवश सतत कुप्रबंध के कारण वित्तीय चक्रव्यूह में फंस गई थीं। उनका आर्थिक परिस्थिति इतनी चिंगड़ चक्री थी कि वे अपने कामगारों को मजदूरी देने में असमर्थ थीं। उनकी वित्तीय स्थिति इतनी विकट हो चुकी थीं कि हड्डताल से पहले उनकी हालत दयनीय हो गई थीं और हड्डताल के बाद उन पर कोई दो आंसू बहाने वाला नहीं रह गया। वित्त संस्थाएं उन्हें लबेलंबे कर्ज दे चुकी थीं जिनका भुगतान और ब्याज का देना भी इन 13 मिलों के साकृत के बाहर था और प्रबंधकों ने देखा और जाना कि जो पैसा बैंकों ने और अन्य कर्जदारों ने इन मिलों में लगाया था, उनके वापिस आने का कोई उम्मीद नहीं था। अब यह देखा गया कि अगर इन मिलों को नवजीवन देना हो तो बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर पैसा लगाना पड़ेगा। इसलिए जनकल्याण के लिए और उद्योग को टूटकर गिरने से रोकने के लिए और कामगारों और उनके गरीब परिवार के सदस्यों को बचाने के लिए ये विधेयक एक वरदान के रूप में है। अब यह सरकार इन परिस्थितियों में उदासी या असावधानी वरती तो एक बड़ा पाप हो जाता। इसलिए मैं आज श्री विश्वनाथ 'प्रताप' सिंह, केन्द्रीय मन्त्री, व्यापार को बष्टाई देता हूँ कि 'उन्होंने ये साहसिक और व्यावहारिक कदम उठाया

है जिससे सूती कपड़ा उद्योग का सारा बातावरण ही स्वास्थ्यप्रद हो जाएगा।

इसी सिलसिले में कह देना उचित होगा कि मिल मालिक ये जानें कि ये विधेयक सरकार का निश्चय और उसकी आधारभूत नीति की ओर इशारा करता है। ये हमारी सरकार का अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय है, वे कपनिया जो कुप्रबंध का शिकार हैं जिनको पछिलक फण्ड में लगातार पंसा नहीं दिया जा सकता, ऐसे कपनियों का सरकार द्वारा हस्तांतरण और राष्ट्रीयकरण ही उचित निर्णय है।

मैं विनाश रूप से मंत्री जी को एक-दो और सुझाय पेश करना चाहती हूँ। पहला यह है कि विधेयक की घाग 4 में केन्द्र सरकार ने मिलों की देखभाल करने के लिए महानिदेशक नैनान करने का निर्णय किया है। इस संदर्भ में यह कहना चाहूँगी कि महा निदेशक को इस तरह बढ़वा दें कि यह बीमार मिले स्वस्थता की ओर जल्दी से जल्दी बढ़ सकें। हमें यह देखना है कि महानिदेशक उदासीन प्रवृत्ति का शिकार न हो जाएं या अपने आपको नाल सीनाशाही में न बढ़ाएं। महानिदेशक को यह निदेशन देना चाहिए कि इस तरह से काम करें कि प्रबंधकों और श्रमिकों में सद्भाव और जाति का बातावरण रहे। मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि मिलों का प्रबंध निपुणता और अनुशासन के साथ किया जाएगा। मेरा दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि इस विधेयक के माध्यम से सूती कपड़ा उद्योग का एक मान्यता या सरकार के हाथ में आ जाएगा। अब सरकार को यह प्रमाणित करना होगा कि वो समाज के एक आदर्श मालिक हैं। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि मालिक और कामगार

कार्यकर्ता जमकर काम करें और इन बीमार मिलों को स्वस्थ मिलों के रूप में प्रस्तुत करें।

मजदूरों की लीडरशिप जब कभी स्वार्थी और गैर-जिमेदार नेता के हाथ में आती है तो मजदूरों पर क्या बीतती है इसका दुभारियपूर्ण अनुभव बम्बई की हड्डताल में आया है। मैं केन्द्र सरकार और महाराष्ट्र सरकार का अभिनंदन करती हूं कि इन्होंने संयम से और प्रशंसनीय रूप से अपने ऊपर अंकुश रखते हुए हड्डताल का मुकावला किया। इतनी बड़ी हड्डताल भारत के उद्योग के विकास के इतिहास में कभी नहीं हुई और जिस तरह इस हड्डताल को समुद्रगति सम्भाला गया, जनना इस बात की साक्षी है कि केन्द्र और महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने स्थिति का धैर्य और बहादुरी से सामना किया। मैं अपना पूर्ण समर्थन इस विशेषरूप को अपित करती हूं।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat):
 Madam, Hon. Minister for Commerce will of course pose the question to the opposition : do you support this Bill or do you not support this Bill ? It is very simple to say because we want him to take over all the textile mills in the country and we believe that there is no future for this Indian textile industry unless the whole of it nationalised. The private owners are reducing it to conditions of complete ruin. So, naturally, since he has not got the courage yet or the will to take over the whole industry, he had decided to take over these 13 mills in Bombay City. To that extent naturally, we are welcoming this Bill ; because if he had not taken them over, about 40,000 workers would have been unemployed ; not only 40,000 workers would have been unemployed, but, perhaps Rs 100 crores or so of money of the public financial institutions, which, as usual, has been very generously given to these companies would also have gone down the drain.

Perhaps, I do not know, if he has some idea how he is going to recover part of these losses.

His junior colleague, sitting by his side, I find, had given some interesting figures in the other House yesterday in reply to a question ; and he had stated that at present there are 34 textile mills lying closed in the country. After all, all these are manufacturing cloth and cloth is a basic necessity of the people, not the super fine and very highly sophisticated type of cloth, but the basic quality which should meet the necessity of the common people of our country especially those in the rural country-side who, as we know, have a very very low consumption of cloth, one of the lowest in the world, and who require that larger supplies of cheaper cloth should be made available to them. Of course, this responsibility of manufacturing cheap cloth, controlled cloth or standard cloth, as it used to be called, has long ago been divested by this government from the shoulders of the private mills-owners. Now, the whole burden has been put on the mills of the National Textile Corporation. There was time when the government had the good the sense and the courage to insist that the private textile mills should also produce a certain proportion or a certain percentage of their total production should consist of this standard cloth which was to be sold at controlled price. But that is not a profitable venture. The private mills owners did not like it because this did not bring any profit. So, after a certain amount of pressurising and campaigning and also they know that the government will succumb to it sooner or later, they managed to get the government to release them entirely of this responsibility ; they did not make any standard or controlled cloth. Now, the whole burden has been put on the mills of the National Textile Corporation and naturally many mills of the NTC are showing losses in their books at the end of the year. I don't say that it is only due to this cause ; there may be other factors also. But one of the factors for

their poor financial working is the fact that they have been loaded entirely with this responsibility of producing the controlled and standard cloth.

About this particular Bill, I would just like to point out that in the preamble it is stated, I quote—

"whereas by reason of mismanagement of the affairs of the textile undertakings specified in the First schedule, their financial condition became wholly unsatisfactory even before the commencement in January 1982 of the textile strike....."

Here is an admission in black and white that after all the prolonged closure due to textile strike may have aggravated their problems, no doubt but they say that even before the commencement of the strike their financial condition has become wholly unsatisfactory. It is written here in the Preamble of the Bill;

Again, I quote—

"And whereas certain public financial institutions have advanced large sums of money to the companies owning the said undertakings with a view to making them with said undertakings viable....." etc etc.

Therefore, they now decide to take over these.

My charge against this Government is that nowhere in the country are they bothered with monitoring in any way the growing sickness, the growing instances of this so called sickness in many of these private companies. It does not happen overnight suddenly. One day the company is healthy and 24 hours later it is sick, nobody believes it. It is a long process which goes on for a long time and money goes on being pumped into them by these public financial institutions. A day will come when these people running these public financial institutions will have to be pulled up by the ear. I do not know what they have been created

for—just to donate public fund and public money into the coffers of these unscrupulous and dishonest people? It is calculated that, for example, in these 13 mills the owners of these mills have got a total investment of not more than Rs. 12 crores. They have made profits over the years of course, many times more than their investment and the public financial institutions have given them more than a hundred crores; and now they say they are sick. They cannot reopen their mills after the strike. And many of them of course are very big houses, these are all names of big and important houses. I do not want to recount all that. All these names do names which we have been hearing for many many years in Bombay: Elphinstone, Pinley, Gold Mohur, Kohinoor, Podar Mills, Tata Mills, Shree Sitaram Mills, etc. These are not small people. And who in this country is going to believe that the Tatas did not have enough fund to take care of the needs of the Tata Mills over the years? Tata is put forward as a model manufacturer of the private sector. He is claimed by you and by his own tribe to be a model employer, model capitalist of the private sector. Who is going to swallow this thing, that in the case of the Tata Mills in Bombay, the Tatas could not have produced enough money to keep these mills running over the years and gradually it became sick and could not function? I do not think that it shows the Tatas in a very good light. The point is, they have neglected the needs of modernisation; they have only gone ahead with idea of running, getting maximum profits and they have diverted much of the money they earned out of these mills into more lucrative investment elsewhere. I think Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh knows very well this usual story. It happens in the jute mills in West Bengal, this is exactly what they have been doing, taking money out of the mills and investing it somewhere else, nothing about modernisation, doing nothing about the market study or market research and ultimately closing down the mills. A few months ago about twenty jute mills

were closed at one time in West Bengal. Thanks to the Left Front Government, that number has now been reduced to about seven or eight. It is a very precarious situation. Nobody knows ; tomorrow again they may close down some mills.

So, what I wish to say is how, is it and why is it so ? I hope this does not sound uncharitable. Whatever little bits of welcome I had to say I have said. You should not be sad on that score.

Why is it that Government suddenly woke up and showed so much haste and hurry only in the case of these Bombay mills ? There are so many mills lying closed. They are not mills, which Mr. Singh will say, are very old mills, in a very bad condition with rickety machinery and with no viability. They are not like that. For example, I think, he knows very well—he will excuse my reminding him—about the Anglo-French Textile Mill in Pondicherry, which is owned by one Mr. Jatiya, who about 10 days back has been arrested in Bombay on the charge of criminal misappropriation. This Mr. Jatiya has got his mill closed for months together. In the course of the representations that we made on behalf of the workers and all that, Mr. Singh has also admitted that this mill has got very good modern and up-to-date machinery and this mill has got a very good record of export. They make very high quality cloth, which has a very good export market. It is lying closed. This gentleman was arrested on grounds of criminal misappropriation of Rs. 2 crores or something. Of course, he is out on bail, not like you and me who would not get bail perhaps. But I should have thought that instead of being compelled sometimes as they have been done in the past to take over some very old and non-viable mills—they have had to do it also I know, but here is a mill which is viable, which has got very good machinery, modern machinery and has an export market and everything—why do they not take over such a mill and run it successfully ? The workers

will cooperate with you. Run it properly and show to everybody that atleast here is one NTC mill which can run well and with profitability in the public sector. The way you are running NTC, you have given the handle to the private sector to say that this public sector is bogus. Not only the private sector but also the public in the country, the workers involved have begun to say : What is this public sector ; it is supposed to be superior to the private sector because it is not supposed to run only to be guided by the dictates of this kind of selfish profiteering motive. But the performance of the NTC as a whole is very poor, miserable. Therefore, when we say that other mills should also be nationalised, some people say : What is the use ; they will also become part of the sick NTC. So, I should plead with the Government to muster up a little more courage and these 13 mills have attracted their attention not for any economic reasons but for very good political reasons, which I can appreciate because 1.1/2 years of strike, an unparalleled strike, which, of course, was not led by us but led by some other gentleman with whom I may have hundreds of differences, but the workers are workers.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: But they were exploited and misguided.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : They may be. I do not identify the workers with Mr. Datta Samant. He may be here today. He may go tomorrow. I am not bothered about him. But the workers will remain. The tremendous determination and the unity and the capacity of sacrifice that they have shown in these hard days shows that they were feeling very strongly about their demands and grievances; otherwise, it is not possible for anybody to carry on like this for one-and-a-half years despite all the attempts made from the very beginning to see that strike fails. Everybody was in a very unholy combine—the Central Government, the Maharashtra Government, The Bombay Mills Owners Association and regrettably even

the leadership of the RMMS, which thought that its recognition now is in danger. It is the recognised representative body under the BIR Act and to prove that it must see that the strike fails, because the workers had deserted it altogether and gone to Mr. Datta Samant. So from the very beginning everybody was determined that they would never allow any compromise or any negotiation with these people.

They have been taken back to work, I know, on humiliating terms. In many places they have been asked to sign bonds. They have been told to go INTUC office and get a certificate from them otherwise you told them that you won't allow them. If you think that you have got a big victory over the workers—well, I do not think you think like that—really, you are quite nervous because you feel that this experience of 1½ years has isolated your party and your government and your INTUC leadership completely from these Bombay workers. They may lose the strike but they know who are the people who did their best to crush them. Therefore, in order to recover some lost ground—after all, elections are coming some time or other, in Bombay city the textile workers from a very crucial part of the electorate in most of the constituencies at least in North Bombay—so, you thought that the best thing to do now as a sort of gesture, shall I say, or some kind of gammek, is to say that look, our hearts are bleeding for these poor workers now after the strike is over, so, we are taking over these mills. I do not know whether this is actually going to be a first step to full nationalisation, at the moment, it is a management take-over, because we have so many examples. The half-way house which is management take-over between private ownership and full nationalisation, is a midway house.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : In doing so do we have political interest or economic ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I think

you can have both. The point is sometimes you do not go forward to that you go back again. What are you doing now with these so many non textile companies ? Well, I do not want to go into that because you are not concerned directly with those. After taking over the management, they have been handed over back to other private owners who are willing to buy them. This morning we had an example, during the Question Hour, of one such company. What is happening is.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: There was some news in this morning's newspapers also from West Bengal.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: So ? This is politics. Your whole attitude is only politics, nothing else. Anglo French Textile Mill is not situated in West Bengal, Laxmi Mill in Beawar is not situated in West Bengal, there are so many other mills. I wish to record again the fact that we are firmly convinced that there is no hope for this textile industry—one of the oldest industries in this country and of which we have been very proud at one time that it should be fully nationalised. This half-way house will not save this industry now. The private owners are no longer interested in this, as in the case of the jute mills. They only want to make some money out of it which they can invest somewhere else and let the basic Industry go to the dogs.

Apart from that, Madam, there are one or two things in this Bill which I would just like to draw your attention to and the main thing there is this clause 5 of the Bill which relates to the payment of the amount which we understand in plain language is compensation but anyway it is not called compensation legally nowadays. It is a payment of amount in cash which is to be given to the management of the textile undertakings for having taken over the

management. Now, a scale of amount is laid down here and it is calculated on a rather unusual basis—(i) for a spinning unit, at the rate of fifty paise per 1,000 spindles or any part thereof ; (ii) for a weaving unit, at the rate of one rupee per 100 looms or any part thereof (iii) for a composite unit, at the rate of fifty paise per 1,000 spindles plus one rupee per 100 looms plus one paisa per 10,000 metres of cloth processed in the dye-house ; and so on. All this adds up to something. Members of Parliament are not necessarily expected to indulge in mental arithmetic for the benefit of the Government. I think it is Government's job when they are asking us to vote some money to pay compensation to these gentlemen who have made their units sick. At least you see, if this is the scale on which it is to be given, we must be given details of each of these thirteen mills as to how many spindles they have got, how many looms they have got, how many of them are composite mills ? I believe most of them or all of them are composite mills in Bombay city but there I may be wrong.

Only if we get the full details regarding the number of spindles and looms, then multiply it at this rate of compensation can we work out the total amount which will have to be paid. Why should I do it ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : It is about Rs. 2,500 per month for all the 13 mills, for 7 lakh spindles and 12,000 looms.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You are not much better than I am in arithmetic. Anyway, I think this is a very wrong procedure. It is all very generous of you to come and read from a bit of paper these things. But here is a Bill brought before the Parliament of India.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : It is mentioned here in the Bill that it will not exceed Rs. 30,000 per month.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP

SINGH : It is per annum.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Any way, whether it is Rs. 2,500, or Rs. 250 or even Rs. 25, whatever it is, certainly, I do not think you should pay them a single pie ; that is a different matter. But I am talking about the form, the exact amount, the approximate amount, which is to be voted by this House for paying these people should be properly and clearly enunciated here, and not in terms of a formula, which it is very difficult to understand. We are not expected to calculate it after ascertaining the number of looms and spindles and all that.

Then, while calculating the compensatory amount, apart from the question of whether we have to pay them anything or not, should we not take into consideration the amounts which they have taken as loans from the nationalised banks and the public financial institutions, which they have not repaid at all and which they are not going to repay ? Where has the money gone and who has taken it over ? After all, it is public money. They have no further liability to pay back any of the dues ; but, we have to give them compensation now.

Further, we must know how much money they have defaulted from the workers' provident fund and ESI. We know that many of these big units have defaulted to the tune of lakhs of rupees, which they have collected from the wages of the workers as provident fund dues, which they had not deposited, which they had used for their nefarious purposes. Will you mention it in your reply ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I will give it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Please tell us how much they owed to the public financial institutions and the nationalised banks and how much they have cheated the workers of their provi-

dent fund and ESI money deposits. Then only we will get a complete picture.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : It will have to be repaid now to the workers.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I will mention whatever information I have got.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In any case, I would say, though you may not agree with it that, apart from the justification or morality of it, under the present system, where the private sector has to be put on a pedestal and wood day and night by the Government, for obvious reasons—after all, the elections are coming and funds are required—in this system we cannot expect anything else. So, people are now free to take money from the public financial institutions, put very little of their own money, run the companies, ruin those companies, make them sick and cannot run them, Government steps in, takes it over all the obligations are written off and, perhaps at a later date, they may even be handed over to the same persons, or some brother or nephew of their own in some other name will get the company back.

So, this is not a terribly radical and revolutionary thing which is being done. We must understand the whole context of it. Therefore, Madam, while I am glad that at least my workers are not on the streets, the mills are not re-opened, I think, but I suppose they will be reopened soon, they will at least get their jobs and for how long I do not know, but finally I would say that we judge the Government's intentions and their *bona fides* after knowing firstly, what are their plans for the other textile units which are long closed, secondly, for the future of this whole industry as a whole, and thirdly, whether they have got any plan by which all these vast sums of public money which has been looted by these people including the House of Tatas, how this money is

going to be recovered. You will see that my welcome is there, but it is rather a qualified welcome. I cannot help that. That is the way this system is working.

With these words I conclude.

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, इस मदन में और इस मदन के बाहर सब लोग अच्छे तरीके से इस बात को जानते हैं कि माननीय विश्वनाथ प्रतापसिंह एक सन्त हैं और हमारे विषय के लोगों को ऐसे मुद्दों को रखने हुए इस बात को ध्यान में रखना चाहिए कि कब और कैसे इन मिलों का अधिग्रहण किया गया। यह निर्णय जो हमारी सरकार ने किया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि अपने कल्पन्य के प्रति वे ईमादारी बरतते यदि वे एक निष्पक्ष भाव से जो कदम सरकार ने उठाया है, उसका स्वागत करते।

मान्यवर, लौही भी इस बात से इन्कार नहीं कर सकता कि देश की जो आर्थिक और सामाजिक आवश्यकता थी, उसको दृष्टिगत रखने हुए सरकार ने इन मिलों का अधिग्रहण किया। सबाल यह पैदा होता है कि इस अधिग्रहण की आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ी। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस का मूल कारण रुग्णता है और यह रुग्णता आज न केवल प्राइवेट मिलों में है बल्कि एन०टी०सी० की मिलों में भी है। एन०टी०सी० की मिलों में जो यह रुग्णता विद्यमान है, इसके पीछे कारण आयद यह रहा हो कि रुग्ण मिलों को एन०टी०सी० को सौंपा जाता है मगर इस रुग्णता का इलाज क्या है? माननीय राज्य मंत्री जी ने जो गाज़िय सभा में उत्तर दिया है, उसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि आज एन०टी०सी० को 426 करोड़ रुपये का

चाटा है और 34 ऐसी मिलें हैं जो रुण हैं और बन्द पड़ी हुई है और किसी न किसी तरीके से जिनका अधिवहण किया जाना अपेक्षित है। तो मैं माननीय विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह से वह निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि 1968 में जिस उद्देश्य से एन.टी.सी. का गठन किया गया था, वह उद्देश्य एन.टी.सी. पूरा कर्यों नहीं कर पा रहा है। आब एन.टी.सी. द्वारा आधुनिकीकरण के नाम पर 226 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की बनराशि व्यय की जा चुकी है मगर उसके आधुनिकीकरण के बावजूद भी टैक्सटाइल सेक्टर में बढ़ोतरी का जो लक्ष्य 4.3 प्रतिशत रखा गया था, उसको प्राप्त नहीं कर पाया और केवल 3.3 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी ही इन वर्षों के अन्दर हो पाई है। इसी तरह से ट्रान्सपोर्ट के मामले में भी जो लक्ष्य रखा गया था, उसकी स्थिति चिन्ताजनक बनी हुई है। उसका लक्ष्य 9.5 प्रतिशत था लेकिन उस के विपरीत 1.3 प्रतिशत लक्ष्य ही प्राप्त हुआ है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो आधुनिकीकरण एन.टी.सी. की मिलों का हुआ है, वह आई.डी.वी आई और दूसरी एजेंसियों से कर्जे लेकर हुआ है लेकिन जो फाइनेंशियल इन्स्टीट्यूशन्स से पंसालिया गया है, उसका जैमा सदुपयोग किया जाना चाहिए था, वह नहीं किया गया और हमारे माननीय इन्डियों गुप्त जी ने जो बंका उठाई है, वह ठीक बालूम होती है और मैं भी उस बंका को प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। एन.टी.सी. के मैनेजमेंट से जो अपेक्षा थी, उस अपेक्षा को वह पूरा नहीं कर पा रहा है। हो सकता है कि इसमें बेस्टेट इन्स्ट्रैट्स का हाथ हो और हो सकता है कि पुराने मैनेजमेंट में जो विश्व में पर लोग काम कर रहे थे वे

एन.टी.सी. के टाप आफीशियल्स को ठीक से काम नहीं करने दे रहे हैं।

प्राइवेट सेक्टर हैं, उसमें रुणता है। उसके विषय में बड़ी बारीकी से छानबीन किये जाने की जरूरत है। एक के बाद एक मिल पर हमारी पब्लिक सेक्टर की फाइनेंशियल इन्स्टीट्यूशन्स द्वारा करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करने के बाद भी वे रुण हो जाती हैं और इन रुण मिलों को हमें सामाजिक अपरिहार्यताओं के कारण लैना पड़ता है। हम कब तक इस रुणता का शिकार होते रहेंगे, और कब तक एन.टी.सी. पर इन रुण मिलों का हम बड़न ढालते रहेंगे, इस पर हमें सोचना चाहिए। मेरा निवेदन है कि रुणता के सम्बन्ध में पूरी स्टडी हो जाए और पूरा सर्वेक्षण होना चाहिए। मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि हाई आफीशियल्स का एक सेल गठित किया जाना चाहिए जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर की मिलों और एन.टी.सी. की जीव करके इस रुणता को जड़ से निकालने के उपाय सुझाए। इसके विषय में कायं-वाही होनी चाहिए।

माझ्यवर, हमारी सूती वस्त्र सज्जाहकार परिषदें हैं या उनके नीचे काम करने वाली परिषदें हैं, हमारे निगम हैं, एक तरह कामसं मिनिस्ट्री हो नियमों का एक पुन्ज ही है। मगर इन नियमों के बारे में लोगों में यह ध्वना है कि इनका 'नि'. विकल गया है और केवल गम ही गम भोजूद है। हमारी पब्लिक सेक्टर अप्पर्टेंटिंग्स के प्रति जो हमारा दृष्टिकोण है, हमारा कंसेप्ट है, वह लोगों में अब बदलती जा रही है। जो लोग पब्लिक सेक्टर के बा नेहरू जी की आरबा के लिलाक थे आब उन लोगों की हमारे ऊपर हुक्मालालोगे

[श्री हरीश रावत]

का मौका मिल रहा है। इसका गहराई से अध्ययन करने की जरूरत है।

हमारा कपड़ा उद्योग 1978 से संकटग्रस्त है। हमारी जो टोटल प्रोडक्ट-विटी है उसका 20 प्रतिशत हमारे कपड़ा उद्योग से सम्बन्धित है। मैं समझता हूँ कि 15 लाख या इससे ऊपर मजदूर सीधे इस उद्योग से सम्बन्धित हैं। परन्तु इसके बाबजूद भी जो हमारा योजनान्तर्गत लक्ष्य था, चाहे एन.टी.सी. के क्षेत्र में हो, चाहे प्राइवेट टैक्सटाईल के क्षेत्र में हो, वह राष्ट्रीय लक्ष्य पूरा नहीं हो पा रहा है। उससे हम बहुत पीछे हैं। पीछे ही नहीं हैं बल्कि टैक्सटाईल संकटर से किसी भी रूप में हमने जो अपेक्षायें थीं, उन्हें हम पूरा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। हमारे माननीय विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह यू.पी. के मुख्यमंत्री रहे हैं और उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश में इन्दिरा जो के नेतृत्व में विकास के लिए मंजदूती से काम किया था। मैं समझता हूँ कि उसी मंजदूती से वे यहाँ भी कायंवाही करेंगे, इस कामसं मिनिस्ट्री, इस टैक्सटाईल संकटर में भी कायंवाही करेंगे।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : वे लोग बन्दूक के डाकू थे, ये सन्दूक के डाकू हैं।

श्री हरीश रावत : आप किनके विषय में कह रहे हैं? (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर हमें कपड़े के टोटल उत्पादन 24 लाख मीटर की आवश्यकता है। आज साधारण आदमी यह कहता है कि कपड़े के भूल्य बढ़ गये हैं। जब उत्पादन घटेगा तो कीमतें बढ़ेंगी। हमें अपने देश में दूसरे के सिए- और अपने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय

आबलीगेशन को पूरा करने के लिए जितने कपड़े की जरूरत है, हम उससे बहुत कम उत्पादन कर रहे हैं। इससे कीमत तो बढ़ेंगी ही। इसलिए उत्पादन बढ़ाने की तरफ ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। हमारे देश के अन्दर प्रति व्यक्ति कपड़े की स्वपत दुनिया में सबसे कम है। करीब 13-14 मीटर प्रति व्यक्ति है। हमें इसको बढ़ाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। आज हमारे कपड़ा उद्योग में संकट है और इस संकट के कारण ही उत्पादन कम हो रहा है। न केवल उत्पादन कम हो रहा है बल्कि घटिया हो रहा है। घटिया उत्पादन होने की वजह से हम विदेशों को कपड़ा एक्सपोर्ट नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। अमेरिका, ब्रिटेन या यूरोपियन कन्ट्रीज को कपड़ा निर्यात करने की जितनी मात्रा निर्धारित थी उतनी मात्रा में हम उन्हें कपड़ा निर्यात नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इसीलिए, चाहे अमेरिका हो, चाहे दूसरे मुर्के हों, वे कपड़े के लिए जापान, कोरिया, याइलैंड और हांगकांग, यहाँ तक की पाकिस्तान जैसे मुल्कों की तरफ मुंह ताक रहे हैं और ये मुल्क हमसे एक्सप्टीशन में आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, वे अपने एक्सपोर्ट आबलीगेशन को पूरा कर रहे हैं।

उस आबलीगेशन को वे लोग पूरा कर रहे हैं लेकिन हम पूरा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। मेरा मन्त्री जी से निवेदन है कि एन.टी.सी. की जो मिले हैं उन में को रिसर्च-एन्ड-डेवलपमेंट विंग होना चाहिए। माडन टेक्नालोजी के आयात के बारे में प्राइवेट मेक्टर की ओर से भी बराबर दबाव पड़ता है कि इसको ओ.जी.एल.० में रख दिया जाए। जो गलत है पर दबाव है, रिसर्च-एन्ड-डेवलपमेंट के जरिए हमको नई जी

जानकारी प्राप्त होनी चाहिए। हमको पता लगना चाहिए कि विदेशों में किस प्रकार की रुचि विद्यमान है, उसकी जानकारी होनी चाहिए। उस रुचि के अनुसार ही उत्पादन होना चाहिए।

सस्ते कपड़े का जिक्र किया गया है। टेक्सटाइल हिपाटेंट में जो लोग काम कर रहे हैं, वरोंडों मीटर कपड़ा जो उत्पादित कर रहे हैं उस व्यक्ति के पास पहनने के लिए अच्छा कपड़ा नहीं है। घर जाकर वह देखता है कि उसके परिवार वालों के पास, गाँव वालों के पास पहनने के लिए कपड़ा नहीं है। इसके लिए सरकार ने नीनि निर्धारित की है कि हम सस्ता कपड़ा उत्पादित करवाएंगे। इसके लिए पहले प्राइवेट मिलों को मोका दिया गया। मगर प्राइवेट मिलों ने इस काम को पूरा नहीं किया। किसी कारणवश, किसी दबाव में आकर के सारा भार एन०टी०सी०पर डाल दिया गया। अब एन०टी०सी० दबाव डाल कर कीमत इतनी अधिक बढ़ाना चाहता है कि मार्केट में उसी कीमत पर अच्छा कपड़ा मिलेगा तो एन टी सी के कपड़े को कौन खरीदेगा। एन०टी०सी० को 33 परसेंट सस्ता कपड़ा उत्पादित करना चाहिए था। इसके बजाए 11, 12, 15 परसेंट कपड़ा उत्पादित किया जा रहा है। इससे आधारण आदमी की कठिनाइयां बढ़ रही हैं। मेरा माननीय मन्त्री जी से निवेदन है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर का भी इसमें सहयोग लिया जाना चाहिए। एन०टी०सी० पर भी इस बात का दबाव होना चाहिए वह अधिक से अधिक सस्ते कपड़े का उत्पादन करे ताकि कामन आदमी, साधारण आदमी की आवश्यकता को हम पूरा कर सकें।

16.57 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER In the Chair]

इसके अलावा एन टी सी का अपना मार्केटिंग नेटवर्क होना चाहिए। एन०टी०सी० की पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में अपनी दुकानें होनी चाहिए। आज प्राइवेट लोगों को दुकानें दे दी जाती हैं। जब कपड़े की मांग अधिक होती है और कीमत अधिक मिलती है उस बक्त वे माल नहीं उठाते। इसकी वजह से एन०टी०सी० को भी दिक्कत आती है। इसलिए पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में एन०टी०सी० को अपनी दुकानें खोलनी चाहिए।

माननीय मन्त्री महोदय से एक आग्रह और करना चाहता हूँ कि आपके यहां दो क्षेत्र हैं। एक तो संगठित क्षेत्र और दूसरा असंगठित क्षेत्र। संगठित क्षेत्र के बारे में तो बहुत ध्यान दिया जा रहा है लेकिन असंगठित क्षेत्र के बारे में इतना ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा जो वास्तव में संगठित क्षेत्र की कमी को पूरा कर रहा है। इस क्षेत्र को भी इसी तरीके से बढ़ावा दिया जाना चाहिए। फाइबर लूम जो हम बाहर से आयात करते हैं, उसके लिए भी हम चाहते हैं कि कीमत न बढ़ाए, ड्यूटी कम की जाये लेकिन साथ-साथ यह भी देखिए कि उसका प्रभाव पावरलूम या हैंडलूम पर न हो। हैंडलूम और पावरलूम अधिक लोगों को रोजगार देते हैं, अधिक समाजोन्मुखी हैं। इस पर कहीं आर्गनाइज्ड सेक्टर हावी न हो जाए और एन०टी०सी० और प्राइवेट सेक्टर को जो आप लाभ देते हैं उसको कोरनर करने की कोशिश न हो। इस बांर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

17. hrs.

एक बात जो अभी मेरे मित्र ने कही कि जब तक हम पूरी टेक्सटाइल इन्डस्ट्री को एक नए दृष्टिकोण से नहीं बनाएंगे,

[भी हरीज राज्य]

एक इकार का दृष्टिकोण नहीं होगा तब तक इसमें सफलता नहीं मिल सकती। आज एक मिल बीमार हुई उसको ले लिया, कल दूसरी बीमार हुई उसको ले लिया, इस तरह से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। इससे और इण्डिया फँलेगी। इसलिए निवेदन है कि सारी टेक्स्टाइल पालिसी को एक बार किर से बेखना चाहिए। दुबारा इस विषय पर विचार करना, अद्योपांत विचार करना जरूरी है।

चाहे श्रोडवशन हो या मार्किटिंग या एक्सपोर्ट हमको चाहिए जब तक हम इस पालिसी को दिवाइज नहीं करेंगे और उसके विषय में एक दृष्टिकोण लेकर देश के साथने वहीं आयेंगे तब तक काम चलने वाला नहीं है। जो माहसूपूर्ण कार्य इन 13 मिलों को उठाकर आपने किया उनके लिए बहाई देना चाहता हूँ। अगर ये लोग बद्दली में होते तो पता चलता कि उस रेली में जिस ब्रिकार से इन्दिरा जी का अभिवादन किया गया, वह अपने आपमें एक प्रतीक वा और सारे मजदूर इस बात को समझ रहे थे कि उनका संरक्षण करने वाला कौन है? कौन बेहतर तरीके से देख सकता है? इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका ध्यानकाद करता हूँ।

भी अशक्तक दुसं (महाराजगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम 13 टेक्स्टाइल मिलों के अधिग्रहण के सम्बन्ध में जो बिल पेश है, उस बहस में हिस्सा ले रहे हैं। यह मामला इसलिए महसूपूर्ण हो जाता है क्योंकि टेक्स्टाइल इन्डस्ट्री इस देश का सबसे पुराना लंगठन है। मेरी जनकारी में इस

देश में आठ-सौ टेक्स्टाइल मिले हैं। कामसे मिनिस्टर की जानकारी में कुछ और हो सकती है। इनमें से 103 टेक्स्टाइल मिले टी०एन०सी० द्वारा चलायी जा रही हैं, 9 और उसके हाथ में हैं तथा अब 13 का इन्तजाम सरकार अपने अधिग्रहण में सेने जा रही है, श्री वासनीक जी, श्रीरावत जी और श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता जी ने बहुत कुछ कहा है। मैं सिफँ इतना ही एक करना चाहता हूँ कि टेक्स्टाइल उद्योग को अगर आप दंग से चलाना चाहते हैं तो इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाना चाहिए। कांग्रेस पार्टी की नीति भी स्वतन्त्र रूप से टेक्स्टाइल उद्योग को राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की है। आपको पूरे टेक्स्टाइल उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहिए था न कि योड़ा-योड़ा करके जैसा कि कर रहे हैं। 13 मिलों का आपने राष्ट्रीयकरण कर लिया लेकिन और मिले भी तो हैं। उनको भी लिया जाना चाहिए। हमारे साथी भी राजदा ने कुछ शब्दों में विरोध किया किया और यह कहा कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिए हमारे पास अधिकारी नहीं हैं। दूसरे लोग भी चाहते हैं कि हम नहीं कर सकते। यहीं अंग्रेज कहा करते थे कि हम हुक्मत नहीं चला सकते इसलिए हुक्मत नहीं आनी चाहिए। लेकिन, ऐसा नहीं है। अगर, नीयत महीं है तो राष्ट्रीयकरण कर सकते हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि आप मैं हिम्मत है क्योंकि मेरा आपसे संपर्क रहा है। जब केबीनेट में राष्ट्रीयकरण की चर्चा हुई तो कुछ लोग इसके विरोधी थे लेकिन आपने इटकर इसका मुकाबला किया। जो सही बात है, वह मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ। आपसे आज्ञा करता हूँ कि इस पूरे परिप्रेक्ष्य, में गौर करेंगे और पूरे टेक्स्टाइल उद्योग को राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की बात सूचेंगे। एन०टी०सी० में भी इस-

जाम बढ़वड़ है। मैं चाहूंगा कि पानिया-मेट की जो पम्पिक अन्टरटेकिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है, उसको पढ़ें और उसकी सिफारिशों पर अमल हो। सबसिडियरी का जो सिस्टम है, उसको अमल बनाइए ताकि प्रबल्घ हो सके।

जो सबसिडियरी का सिस्टम है उसके अन्तर्ये आप एन०टी०सी० की मिलों का काम करते हैं, आप कम से का पांच-पांच और सात-सात मिलों की अलग-अलग से सबसिडियरी बनाएं ताकि बैनेजमेंट अच्छे ढंग से चलाया जा सके।

एक विषय की बर्चा उठी थी जो अधूरी रह गई। उस पर मैं जोरं देना चाहता हूं। बिल की बालाज 23 ली तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। यह पावर टू-ट्रिनिट का ट्रैक्टर आफ एम्प्लायमेंट के बारे में है। बर्कंजे के हित की बात सभी ने कही है। उन्हीं के हित में ये मिलें ली गई हैं। लेकिन उनको एक महीने का नोटिस देकर उनकी सर्विसिस को टरमिनेट करने की बात आप कह रहे हैं। ऐसा लगता है कि जिनको आप लाभम बर्कंज नहीं बानेंगे उनको एक महीने का नोटिस देकर निकालने का प्रावधान कर दिया है। लेकिन जो काट्रूट आपने दूसरों के साथ लिए हुए हैं इन मिलों के जरिए, जो पहले से कंट्रिक्ट के पिटिस्ट्स ने किए हुए हैं, स्प्लायम के साथ, काटन कारपोरेशन के साथ या कपड़े सेठ होने उनके साथ, उनके बास्ते आपने इसमें एक बलाज रखी है:

Provided that on contract or agreement shall be cancelled or varied except after giving to the parties to the contract or agreement a reasonable opportunity of being heard."

मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पर आप बारे

करें। एक तरफ लेबर को एक महीने का नोटिस देकर निकाल देने की बात आपने कह दी है और दूसरी तरफ जो बड़े लोग हैं, पूँजीपति हैं, उनके लिए आपने दूसरा हिसाब रख दिया है। इस पर आप गौर करें।

अब मैं मुझावजे पर आता है। मुझावजे फस्ट, संकिंच और सबसिव्वेंट चार्ज कीन से होंगे इसका कुछ जिक्र नहीं है। इसका जिक्र शैड्यूल में होना चाहिए था। फस्ट चार्ज वकंज वेजिज का, पी. एफ. का होना चाहिए उसके बाद फाइनेशियल इन्स्टीट्यूशंज का होना चाहिए और लास्ट चार्ज कैपिटलिस्ट्स का होना चाहिए, मिल मालिकों का होना चाहिए। लेकिन आपने कहीं शैड्यूल में इस तरह की बात नहीं कही है।

श्री विष्वनाथ प्रतापसिंह : नेशनलाइ-जेशन में ऐसा ही रहेगा जैसा आप बताते हैं।

श्री अशफाक हुसैन : शुक्रिया।

एक और खतरा है। मेरा सम्बन्ध उस क्षेत्र से है जिसको विकेन्द्री कृत संस्टर कहा जाता है, यानी हैडलूम से है। तेरह मिलों को लेने के बाद उस लैक्टर पर इसका असर पड़ा है। कैसे पड़ा है यह मैं बताता हूं। ये जो मिलें ली गई हैं ये कूपोजिट थीं। उनमें स्पिडलेज और लूमेज को देखें तो ज्यादातर बाहर से सूर्यमंगाती थीं—अपने यहां भी बनाती थीं—। लेकिन ज्यादातर बाहर से मंगाती थीं। जब से यह खबर छपी है कि ये मिलें छिर से बदलने लगेंगी—पिछले साल यान् की प्राइस नहीं बढ़ रही है—एक महीने के

[श्री असफाक हुसेन

अनंदर-अनंदर, टेक ऑवर की खबर छपने के बाद यानं की प्राइस, विकेन्द्रित सैक्टर को यानी हैडलूम सैक्टर को जो यानं दिया जाता है, एकदम पच्चीस, तीस और चालीस रुपया फी बंडल जो पांच या चार केजी का होता है, बढ़ गई है। ये इसालिए बढ़ी हैं कि यानं की सप्लाई इन मिलों के लिए डाइवर्ट हो गई है। पहले से इन मिलों के आडंग होंगे, यह अंदाजा होगा कि दूसरी जो स्पिनिंग मिलों हैं साउथ की या बम्बई की, उनकी भी डिमांड होगी। लेकिन सूत के दाम हैडलूम सैक्टर के लिए जो बढ़ गए हैं, उस पर आप तबज्जह दें और उपाय करें कि हैडलूम सैक्टर को सूत उसी कीमत पर, मुनासिब कीमत पर मिलें।

यह बात हमारे सभी साथियों ने कही है कि धीरे-धीरे डाइवर्जन करके यह सूती कपड़ा मिलें अब दूसरी तरफ जा रही हैं, और यही कारण है कि बीमार एक तरफ से घोषित कर दी जाती हैं और दूसरी तरफ से हथकंडे अना करके रुपड़ा मिनों में छाटा दिखाया जाता है और इनको सरमाया दूसरी तरफ लगा दी जानी है। अप इन सब बातों से बाकिफ हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि इनके हथकंडों पर भी आपको काविज होना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कुछ वेसिक और बुनियादी बात थीं राष्ट्रीयकरण के सम्बन्ध में और इन 13 मिलों के सम्बन्ध में जिनको आपने लिया है उनके सम्बन्ध में मैंने अपने विचार आपके सामने रखे। आगे आप जब राष्ट्रीयकरण का बिल लायेंगे तो इन पर ध्यान देंगे और जो गढ़-बढ़ियां मैंने पौइन्ट आउट की हैं एन०टी०

सी० में उन पर भी ध्यान देंगे। अभी कुछ साथियों ने कहा एक तरफ तो एन०टी०सी० की मिलों में कंट्रोल का कपड़ा बनता है, उसका सारा बोझ उन पर ढाला जाता है। ताजुब की बात यह है कि एन०टी०सी० पर यह जिम्मेदारी लादी जाती है तो बोझ हो जाता है, और हैडलूम के ऊपर जब जिम्मेदारी लादी जाती है तो कहा जाता है कि यह उन पर भेहरबानी की जा रही है। और जो हैडलूम पर पैसा दिया जाता है नवसिढ़ी का वह एन०टी० सी० ने कम दिया जाना है एक ही तरह का कपड़ा बनाने के लिए। हैडलूम भी आपका है। उससे ज्यादा लोग मंबंधित हैं, और एन०टी०सी० भी हमांरा है। इन बारों पर ज्यादा ध्यान रखें।

यह बन्द बातें थीं जिनकी ओर मैंने आपका ध्यान दिलाया।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Barot.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will give you all an opportunity...I will call two from this side and two from that side.

Now Mr. Barot.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT (Ahmedabad) : As one having an inherent faith in socialism, I am presumed to support the Bill the Hon. Minister has brought and it necessarily implies my disagreeing with the resolution. First, let me make it clear that my welcome to the Bill is partial—as partial as your action of taking it over is partial.

May I say that the reasons stated by you in the Preamble and if they are what they are—for social justice and

all that, how is it that while either drafting the ordinance...

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : You have no moral justice to be there.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: How many other closed mills of Ahmedabad which is known Manchester of India...

(*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hear what he says. Don't see the person. You know there is a proverb—hear what a person says, but don't see the person.....(*Interruptions*) No personal reflection at all.....(*Interruptions*) Mr. Barot, you don't reply to them. You address the Chair.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT : Sir, I, with great respect, raised the question about the *bonafides* of the Government's actions so far as this Bill is concerned because it is a limited one. I say that my friend, Shri Rawat provided evidence if it was needed that one has to see to believe the impact of the Ordinance in the Bombay meeting of their rally. Does it not prove that, on the eve of this gathering, and, knowing full well that the workers of the Textile Mills of Bombay were going to strongly demonstrate on the arrival of the leaders in that gathering, to appease them and to prevent them from demonstrating the hurriedly called Cabinet Meeting decided this Ordinance ? It hurriedly decided the number of textile mills as well. At the same time, are you not aware that the demand for the re-opening of the textile Mills of Ahmedabad was also pending before you and representations were being made ? I may be pardoned to say this because, with this, my sentiments are attached. I am here to-day. I left you with sadness and pain because, I thought that from the workers who elected a candidate of your party relying on the manifesto that each family will be given an employment, you, in fact, snatched

away from the workers of Ahmedabad Textile Mills the employment they were having in the Masdern and Monogram Mills. I raised my voice knowing full well that to the party to which I belonged; I must contribute to the philosophy that if the sun shines and if the stars twinkle, and the earth rotates, it is only because of God or Goddess in temple of your party. Believing in leadership I took a five foot photograph of the leader on her birthday on 19th November, expecting that the procession of the workers of these closed mills would reach and their voice would be heard by the leader and will be considered. I was proved mistaken.

I ask a question to you. After this Ordinance and, before Parliament opened, did you not, in the usual way of replying, said that the take-over of the Ahmedabad Mills was under consideration ? I can understand that it was under consideration when the Ordinance was brought. But, it cannot understand why, when the Bill was prepared it was not heeded ? I may be pardoned for my language. You did not name the Ahmedabad Mills in the Ordinance. Government lost the grace but in not having added into this Bill, the Government has lost the face. The demand of the workers of Ahmedabad Mills, I feel, is not being considered because, probably, we did not go the way that Bombay workers could go. You may be claiming that you are the draftsman of this Bill. Let me tell you that the Bill is drafted in the blood of the heroic and brave workers of the textile mills of Bombay who gave a heroic fight and did not submit and they prevailed upon you. Ultimately only to appease them, you threw some pieces. This is a compulsion coming from the working class. It has shown once in the history that the working class has the courage to have from the Government howsoever adamant it might be, if it means business, the Bombay Textile Workers under the able leadership of Dr. Datta Samant—one may have a thousand and one differences but show me a single instance in the country or even in the

[Shri Maganbhai Barot]

world, in a democratic country where about 2 lakhs workers in the Mills, even though they were kept open—would say that they would prefer to starve to enter the Mills.

The justification should have been if the entire textile industry had been nationalised. It would have been some compensation.

Sir, I know my time is limited. But, I would like to tell you about the working of the Mills under the National Textile Corporation with which I am associated.

And what your junior said the other day in the other House but the losses ? Please consider how is it that when the production capacity is growing the losses are also growing. What is the loss of Rs. 425 crores due to ? Please find a little time and visit mills in Ahmedabad run by NTC. I will take you to a mill. I have a small union there. Your management in the NTC mill was trying to sell as scrap the machinery. Your rule requires that before any NTC mill machinery is to be sold as scrap an inquiry should be made from the other NTC mill whether anyone of them requires it or not. As no such letter was produced inspite of demand by the workers the workers stood like a rock between the greed of the management and machines and did not allow the machinery to be sold as scrap. Then go to Jupiter mill which opened after a heroic fight by the workers. There your management is required to be prosecuted for misappropriation but the matter is trying to be hushed up.

In Ahmedabad the four mills which are closed, namely, Monogram mills, Masdern mills, Bhakaria mills and Ahmedabad Manakchand mill were closed due to the mis-management of the management. Please note that on the day before two of these mills were

closed, cotton worth Rs. 25 lakhs was purchased but the delivery did not take place in the mills but it was passed on elsewhere. The workers and the vendor cried and Rs. 25 lakhs went to the pocket of the management against whom you are not able to raise even in a finger till today.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT : Please note the writing on the wall that textile industry should never remain in the hands of private management who are plunderers. I want it also not to be given to those of the officers of the NTC who are just a substitute of the plunderers.

Since I am a little associated with workers I wish you to go to any of the NTC mills and you will notice there is not any difference. Ten years have passed. In 1974 we nationalised them. Go to the mills which I have referred to—you will be happy to visit them because the workers there will talk to you in your dialect as they come from U.P.—and you will find there are canteens where no human being can sit and take a cup of tea. Canteen has no roof. My six workers were dismissed as they were not sitting in the canteen during the recess in taking their tiffin. The canteen has a capacity of 250 people but 1300 workers are required to finish their meals in half an hour. Therefore, to avoid competition these workers sat in the department and took their lunch and the result was that they were dismissed. Can't we do something whereby at the entrance of the NTC mill one can make out the difference between the private-owned mill and the Government run mill. In my State, Joint Management Council is a right and workers have right of, participation in management but inquire from yours mills whether your mills are giving any right to the elected representatives of the JMC ? Inquire what is the respect of those elected representatives ? Even now you can amend the bill and take over those

four Ahmedabad mills. Earlier two were closed down whose masters are known for invoking all tricks of the trade in the court of law. Take action with firm hand. If you can do something for Bombay workers please do it for Ahmedabad workers. If you, however feel that it could get done only by Dr Datta Samant way then you will have it in Ahmedabad, too. But we are known for our industrial relations and peace. We do not believe in striking work and stopping production. We struck work only once when Mahatma Gandhi gave a call in 1942. For six months the workers did not work. That was for a national cause. The Ahmedabad workers did not do it for any selfish interest. Do you want us to learn the lessons from the Datta Samant and make demands in that way? Therefore, I suggest that before you are totally lost from the hearts of the people; you take immediate action with regard to the taking over of these four closed textile mills of Ahmedabad to prove your Bonafides and to prove that you are doing it as a matter of social justice.

श्री एम. गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : सुपार्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने अपनी संजय विचार मंच के जो मेम्बर हैं, उनकी तकरीर मुनी। उन्होंने बहुत अच्छी अंग्रेजी तकरीर की मगर उसमें सधारेंस बहुत कम है। बहुत जोश में और बहुत गुस्से में उन्होंने तकरीर की। वे पहले कांग्रेस पार्टी के मेम्बर थे और मिनिस्टर भी थे। अब जबकि वे कांग्रेस पार्टी को छोड़ कर चले गये हैं, तो कांग्रेस को गाली देना उनका फर्ज हो गया है। इसको ही वे अपना फर्ज मानते हैं और इसके सिवाय और कोई छोर नहीं है। अब यह कहना कि नेशनेलाइजेशन क्यों किया गया है और अब अगर किया गया है, तो इससे पहले क्यों नहीं किया गया, ये ऐसे आगूंमेट हैं, जिनको सही नहीं कहा जा सकता। गवर्नेमेट ने जब डीक समझा, उस बहत नेशनेलाइजेशन

किया और जब नेशनेलाइजेशन की जरूरत पड़ती है, तब वह किया जाता है। नेशनेलाइजेशन इसलिए किया ताकि मजदूरों को फायदा पहुंचे बहिक देश में जो कपास उगाने वाला किसान है, जो काटन उगाता है, उस किसान का भी भला हो और देश में प्रोडक्शन बढ़े। इसलिए दो-तीन छोरों को दृष्टि में रखकर गवर्नेमेट ने नेशनेलाइजेशन किया है।

अब यह कहना कि दस्ता सामन्त एक बड़े लीडर है और अच्छा स्ट्राइक करा रहे हैं, मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि किसी भी जगह 5-10 पर सेन्ट लोग 90 पर सेन्ट लोगों को डरा सकते हैं, बयका सकते हैं और चाकू दिखा कर, छुरी दिखा कर लोगों को मिलों में जाने से रोक सकते हैं। दिल से किसी ने स्ट्राइक नहीं की है। अगर उनको बराबर प्रोटेक्शन मिला होता और घमकी खत्म हो जाती, तो मिल कभी के खुल गए होते। मिलों में मजदूरों को जाने से जब दंस्ती रोकता और बायलेंस दिखा कर वहां न जाने देना और फिर वह कहना कि हम बड़े लीडर हैं, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप यह देखिये कि दस्ता सामन्त किसमें बड़े लीडर हैं। वहां पर 80 पर सेन्ट घोटर ईक्सट्राइल मिलों में काम करने वाले हैं, वहां याने से हमारे दस्ता सामन्त लोकसभा के लिए बड़े हुए और वे तीक्ष्णशी पोजीशन में आए हैं। उस बहत बालूम हो गया कि उनकी कितनी ताकत लोगों में है। यह कहना कि दस्ता सामन्त ने मजदूरों के लिए कुछ किया है, ठीक नहीं है। अगर उन्होंने कुछ किया है, तो मजदूरों के साथ बेइन्साफी की है और उनकी बरबादी की है। जब हमारे वर्तमान

[श्री एम. गोपाल रेड्डी]

जैसे ही चीफ मिनिस्टर बने, तो पहले ही दिन उन्होंने उनसे बातचीत करने के लिए कहा और हमारे मिनिस्टर आफ कामर्स ने भी कई दफा उनको इन्वाइट किया है और मजदूरों से कहा कि आप जोग काम पर आ जाएं। यहां तक कि हमारी प्रब्रान्त मंत्री जी ने भी कहा है कि काम शुरू हो जाए और जो भी बात करना चाहे, वह कर ले लेकिन दत्ता सामन्त ही दुनिया में सिर्फ एक लेबर लीडर हैं और ऐसा लगता है जैसे कि और कोई दूसरा लेबर लीडर हो ही नहीं सकता और सिर्फ उनसे ही बात करनी चाहिए। इस किस्म की जो बातें हुई हैं, वे ठीक नहीं हैं। इस किस्म की बातें करने की एक आदत-सी पड़ गई है और हमारे जो अपोजीशन के नेता हैं और जिनको 40-40 और 50-50 साल लेबर फील्ड में काम करते हो गए हैं, वे भी दत्ता सामन्त को अपना लीडर मान रहे हैं जैसे कि आंध्र प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर इन सब लोगों के नेता बन गए हैं और विजयवाड़ा से लेकर काश्मीर तक उनके पीछे-पीछे फिरते हैं। इनका अब कोई बेस नहीं रहा है और जो भी पापूलर आदमी है और जो वह गड़बड़ करता है, उसके पीछे जाकर ये ताली बजाते हैं। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस नमूने की पार्टी-पालीटिक्स नहीं चलनी चाहिए और मैं तो यह कहता हूं कि जो भी कदम आपने उठाया है, वह सही टाइम पर सही कदम उठाया है।

एक बात और कहनी है कि आपने मिलों से 40 लाख रुपया देने के लिए कहा है। बाज मिले ऐसी हैं, जो कि 20-20 लाख रुपया ही वे पाई है और इनका नेशनेशनाइ-

जेशन हुआ है। जो भी मुनासिब हो, वह आप कीजिए लेकिन जो आपके कानून है या आप की डाइरेक्शन हैं, उनका पालन करने में अगर दो-चार दिन की देर हुई है, तो उसकी माफ कर दीजिए। इस बहत जो कदम आपने उठाया है, उससे टेक्सटाइल मिलों और दूसरी जगहों पर आपके प्रति बड़ा भगोमा पैदा हो गया है।

आप जो कुछ करते हैं, वह अच्छे मन से करते हैं, देश की प्रगति के लिए करते हैं। इसके लिए हम आपको मुबारकबाद देते हैं।

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will take up Half-Hour discussion.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Under-takings Bill has to be completed today itself so that we can send it to the other House tomorrow.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur) : We have already been sitting late in the evening for the last two days and it is not possible to sit late today also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is an appeal from the Deputy Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Many Hon. Members have already left the House thinking that it will be continued tomorrow. So, this can be postponed for tomorrow.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North-East) : It can be taken up tomorrow.

श्री रामलाल राही (मिगरिख) : मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह संभव नहीं है। हाफ-एन-आवर डिस्केशन पहले किया जाना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So, you don't want this to be taken up after the Half-Hour discussion.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right. Now we will take up Half-An-Hour Discussion.

17.32 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

(Pollution of Yamuna Water)

श्री रामलाल राही (मिसगिख) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज के एजेण्डे में ज्ञातारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 91 पर आधे घंटे की चर्चा उल्लिखित है। मैंने इसके लिए नोटिस दिया था जिसको स्वीकार करने के लिए मैं आपको घम्यवाद देना चाहूँगा।

माननीय मंत्री श्री बूटा सिंह जी, जो कि इस बहुत यहाँ नहीं हैं, उनकी तरफ से प्रश्न का जवाब आया था। उन्होंने संभवतः अपने प्रश्न के जवाब को पढ़ा होगा। इस प्रश्न के (ख) भाग के उत्तर में उन्होंने कहा है—

“दिल्ली जल प्रदाय तथा मल ध्ययन संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि दिल्ली के लिए यमुना से लिया जा रहा कच्चा पानी सामान्य तौर पर अच्छी कांटि का है।”

मैं नहीं समझता कि इस सम्बन्ध में सूचना देने वाले जो अधिकारी हैं, उन्होंने सूचना देते समय इस बात का ध्यान रखा है या नहीं कि केन्द्रीय जल प्रदूषण

निवारण तथा नियन्त्रण बोर्ड ने यमुना नदी के जल के बारे में एक सर्वेक्षण किया था जिसकी रिपोर्ट हिन्दुस्तान के कई अखबारों में छपी है, नवभारत टाइम्स में छपी है, उसको उन्होंने देखा था या नहीं, मैं नहीं जानता। अगर आपकी आज्ञा हो तो मैं उसे कोट कर देता हूँ। चार सितम्बर, 1983 के नवभारत टाइम्स में यह रिपोर्ट छपी है—अगर माननीय मंत्री जो यहाँ होते तो मैं उन्हें भी यह पढ़ कर सुनाता, जिससे कि उनका दिमाग साफ हो जाता है, यह रिपोर्ट इस प्रकार है—

“केन्द्रीय जल प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियन्त्रण बोर्ड द्वारा किए गए एक सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार दिल्ली की जल स्प्लाई के लिए यमुना नदी से लिए जाने वाले जल का 75 प्रतिशत भाग दूषित होता है। अध्ययन के अनुसार केवल तीन चौथाई नगरीय क्षेत्र में ही सीवर की व्यवस्था है तथा प्रतिदिन करीब पांच लाख 15 हजार किलो लीटर जल 17 खुले नालों के जरिए यमुना नदी में गिरता है।”

यह रिपोर्ट है केन्द्रीय जल प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियन्त्रण बोर्ड की। यही नहीं उसने इस रिपोर्ट में साफ लिखा है कि कितने नाले खुले हैं और कितने बन्द हैं। इन नालों से कितना प्रतिशत पानी आता है। मैं इसको पूरा नहीं पढ़ना चाहता, मंत्री जी को जानकारी के लिए इतना ही बताना चाहता हूँ कि कितने प्रतिशत पानी प्रदूषित है।

यह जो जवाब दे दिया कि “जी नहीं” जो शायद जल प्रदाय संस्थान का बनाया

[भी रासायनिक राही]

हुमा है, उसने जवाब दे दिया वह आपने यही बता दिया। मैं नहीं जानता कि यह जवाब आपने इहाँ से और किस तरीके से दे दिया। इसको मन्त्री महोदय अपने उत्तर में स्पष्ट करने का कष्ट करें। उनके अधिकारियोंने इस सूचना को देखा या नहीं देखा। अगर देखा तो क्या वह रिपोर्ट सही है या आपके नगरीय क्षेत्र के जिन अधिकारियोंने यह रिपोर्ट दी है, यह सही है? दोनों में से कौन-सी सही है और कौन-सी गलत है, स्पष्ट करें। मैं तो यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि अगर रिपोर्ट गलत है तो उन अधिकारियों को निकालना चाहिए जिन्होंने इस रिपोर्ट को छपवाया है। नहीं तो जिन लोगोंने जवाब दिया है उनके खिलाफ आपको सज्ज कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री जी को मालूम है या नहीं लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने आज जानकारी प्राप्त करने को कोशिश की। कई अधिकारियों को टेली-फोन मिलाया, कई अधिकारियों से बात हुई। कुछ तो यह समझे कि अगर हम कोई बात बता देंगे तो हो सकता है कुछ उल्टा-सीधा हो जाए और हमारी नोकरी चली जाए, इसलिए छुपाते रहे। मैंने पता लगाया तो मालूम हुआ कि 4 जगहों से यमुना का पानी साफ किया जाता है। पहला नजीर बाद, दूसरा चन्द्रावल, तीसरा हिंदुपुर और चौथा ओखला। ओखला बन्द पड़ा है। करीब 5-6 महीने हो गए हैं ओखला का बन्द है। मैंने जानकारी करनी चाही तो अधिकारियोंने साफ तौर पर कहा कि वहाँ का पानी इतना अधिक गंदा है, दूषित है, कि उसको साफ करके पीने के लिए सप्लाई नहीं किया जा सकता।

सप्लाई नहीं किया जा सकता। इसलिए वह बन्द पड़ा हुआ है। जब पानी एक जगह इतना गंदा है कि उसको साफ करके पीने के लिए सप्लाई नहीं किया जा सकता तो फिर इस नगर की गंदगी बहकर यमुना में जाती है, यमुना में गिरता है जिससे कितना जल दूषित होता है।

आपके जवाब से “मैं नहीं जानता कि कोई मोत नहीं हुई” मैं सहमत हूँ। जब आपको यही नहीं मालूम कि कितना जल खराब है, विभागों का आपस में कोई कोबोंडिंगेशन ही नहीं है, एक साथ बैठकर कोई सलाह-मणिविरा ही नहीं किया जाता तो सही जवाब कंसे दिया जा सकता है। आप सही काम क्या करेंगे, इस पर मुझे शक है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माइक्रोसें मन्त्री जी से कहना चाहूँगा कि देश में कितनी चीनी मिले हैं। जितने भी रासायनिक उत्पादन के संस्थान हैं, उनसे विकलने वाला पानी मंसा है, उसको कहीं एकत्र करने, रोकने और सुखान की व्यवस्था किसी स्थान में नहीं है। यही नहीं वैज्ञानिकों ने सर्वेक्षण किया है कि चीनी मिले जो शीरा कच्ची जमीन में गहे खोदकर स्टोरेज करती हैं वह जमीन में चला जाता है। क्योंकि इसमें यह रासायनिक तत्व होता है इसलिए धरती के पानी को गंदा करता है। आपने क्या कहीं इस बात का प्रयास किया कि इन मिलों जो गंदा पानी को निकलता है और नदियों में न मिलने पाए। इसको रोकने का आपने कोई उपाय किया है? अगर ये लोग आपकी बात नहीं मानते तो इसके लायसेंस रद्द कीजिए।

एक कानून है "मिनी-मीसा" जिसको कहते हैं, पूरा नाम उसका शास्त्री जी बताएंगे, उसका उपयोग कीजिए।

एन०एस० ए० जो आपने बनाया है, उसका इस्तेमाल किसी मिल-मालिक पर अवश्य कीजिए। देखिए कहीं इससे रोक सकती है या नहीं। मैं साक तौर पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस तरफ दिलचस्पी नहीं ले रहे हैं। मैं बधाई देना चाहता था इस बात के लिए कि प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने इस देश में एक पर्यावरण विभाग खोल दिया था ताकि वह देखे कि जल और वायु मण्डल कहां से दूषित हो रहा है, उसको चेक करे। लेकिन इस सब दिखावे के कारण कुछ शब्द कहमा भी चाहूँ तो अन्दर से मन नहीं होता और मुँह से शब्द निकल नहीं पाते। सवाल जल-प्रदूषण के बारे में है लेकिन निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री जबाब देते हैं, इसका क्या मतलब है? आपसे तो किसी इमारत के गिरने, टूटने या फूटने के बारे में कहते और आप जबाब देते तो कुछ समझ में आता। इसबा जबाब सिचाई मन्त्री को देना चाहिए था जिनका कंट्रोल नदियों पर है, पानी पर है। एक जमाना था जब घनवन्तरि जी ने कहा था कि "जब शरीर रोगों से पीड़ित हो तो गंगा जल अबूक औषधि है"। आज वही गंगाजल अबूक औषधि न रह कर जहर बन गया है। घनवन्तरि जी के विचारों पर आज लोग सुनें करने लगे हैं। मैंने देखा है कि अब कोई नदी ऐसी नहीं है जिसमें गंदे नाले का पानी, सुगर फैक्ट्रियों का पानी और अन्य रासायनिक कारखानों का पानी न विरता हो। इसको आपने रोकने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की है। दिल्ली की व्यवस्था के लिए निर्माण

और आवास मन्त्री जी जिम्मेदार हैं। इनको देखना चाहिए कि मल-मूत्र नदी में न बहने पावे और सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर लोग गन्दगी न कर सकें। मन्त्री जी सुबह के समय गाड़ी से निकलें, किसी रेलगाड़ी पर बैठकर तो देख सकते हैं कि किस तरह रेल लाइन के किनारे-किनारे संकड़ों लोग खुले मैदान में जाकर पाखाना करते हैं। इसके लिए आपको शर्म आनी चाहिए। इनके लिए आप शोचालय नहीं बना सकें, क्यों नहीं बना रहे हैं। खुले मैदान में लोग पेशाव और पखाना करेंगे तो यही जाकर के नालों के जरिये से नदी में गिरता है। एक तो धरती को और दूसरे पानी को दूषित करता है। इसको रोकने की ज़रूरत है। इसको रोकने का उपाय आप नहीं करेंगे तो आप का यह पर्यावरण विभाग निर्भीक है, बेकार है। यमुना से उत्पन्न दूषित जल के संबंध में बहस करने का अवसर मिल गया। इससे रास्ता खुल गया है कि हम आपको जागृत कर सकें कि देश की नदियों की क्या हालत है? लखनऊ में गोमती का पानी गन्दा है जो लोगों को इस्तेमाल के लिए मिल रहा है। गोमा सुगर फैक्ट्री उत्तर प्रदेश का गन्दा नाला सरापन नदी में और फिर गोमती में जाकर गिरता है। लखनऊ तक पानी गन्दा करता है। इस गन्दगी का नतीजा कृष्ण होता है। नदियों में एक-एक दिन में दसियों हजार टन मछलियां मरी हुई, ऊपर तंरती हुई आप देख सकते हैं। खुगर फैक्ट्री जाहे महोसी की हो या गोला सुगर फैक्ट्री उत्तर प्रदेश की या देश के दूसरे भागों में जीनी मिलें हों या रासायनिक उत्पादन करने वाली फैक्ट्रियां हों उनसे निकलने वाले मल को रोकने के लिए, उसको सुखाने के लिए आप उनसे कहें कि वे पक्के टेक इसके लिए

[श्री राम लाल राही]

बनाये और उनमें मल को जमा करें और पानी में मल को न बहने दें। आप ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे तो निश्चित रूप से एक तरफ आप डाक्टर बढ़ाते चले जाएंगे और दूसरी तरफ मरीजों की संख्या गन्दा पानी पीने से निरन्तर बढ़ती चली जाएगी।

कुछ दिन पहले मैं घाघरा नदी के किनारे गया था और वहां मैं आठ दिन पैदल घूमा हूँ और मैंने वहां देखा है कि किस तरह से लोग गन्दा पानी पी-पी कर अपना जीवन विता रहे हैं। उनको साफ-सुधरा पानी पीने को नहीं निनता है। सीतापुर की वही हालत है।

दिल्ली में सीवरेज का अभाव है। जब तक इस समस्या को आप हल नहीं करते तब तक यमुना के पानी को आप साफ रख नहीं पाएंगे। आपको विचार करना होगा कि सीवरेज को कहा निकाला जाए, किस जगह यमुना में गिराया जाए। यमुना नदी के किनारे दिल्ली ही नहीं बसी हुई है जो राजधानी है बल्कि मथुरा जैसी पवित्र नगरी भी बसी हुई है। यह पानी सीवरेज का गन्दा पानी वहां जा कर लोगों को मिले ऐसा भी नहीं होना चाहिए। यमुना का गन्दा पानी अगर दिल्ली बालों के लिए जहर है तो उनके लिए भी जहर है। दिल्ली बालों को बचाने के लिए पांच-दस किलो-मीटर की दूरी पर आप इस गन्दे पानी को यमुना में गिरा दें और अगे जाकर मथुरावासियों को वह पानी आप पीने को दें तो उनके जीवन को संकट में डालना होगा। सीवरेज की समस्या को आप हल करें। खुले नाले जो बहते हैं और उनका

पानी यमुना में आकर जो गिरता है, इनको रोकने का आप प्रयास करें।

आपने दिल्ली में आठ-नी ट्यूबवेल बनाए हैं। उनसे पानी मिल रहा है। और भी इस तरह के ट्यूबवेल आप बदाने की योजना बनाएं और देखें कि कितने बनवाने की आप में समता है और दिल्ली के साठ लाख वासियों को आप इन से पानी पहुँचा सकें तो निश्चित रूप से साफ पानी लोगों को मिल सकता है और लोग रोग-मुक्त रह सकेंगे। अस्पतालों में दवायों की जो मांग है और जिसके बारे में आज भी नबाल हुआ है; उसमें भी कमी आ सकती है और उस समस्या का भी समाधान हो सकता है।

मैं यह जानता चाहता हूँ कि जल की क्यालिटी की चैकिंग की भी आपके यहां कोई व्यवस्था है और अगर है तो कितने दिनों के बाद वह चैकिंग होती है और किस प्रकार होता है।

यह जो आपका केन्द्रीय जल प्रदूषण निवारण बोर्ड है इसका कोई कंट्रोल दिल्ली की बांटूर सप्लाई पर है कि नहीं? इससे कोई मशिवरा मिलता है कि नहीं? और आप लेना जरूरी समझते हैं कि नहीं, इसका भी स्पष्टीकरण करेंगे।

गन्दे जल के कारण तरह-तरह की बीमारियां फैल रही हैं। इस देश की नदियां प्रदूषण के कारण आज जहर उगल रही हैं और इसी जहर के कारण तरह-तरह की बीमारियों का जन्म हो रहा है। इसलिए आवश्यक है कि जो उपाय आप कर सकें इस जल को स्वच्छ और पवित्र रखने के लिए प्रयास अवश्य करें। चाहे

जमुना का जल हो, गंगा जल हो, सरायन नदी का हो; गोमती का हो, कृष्णा का हो, कावेरी का हो या ब्रह्मपुर का जल हो सभी के जल को पवित्र रखना आपका कर्त्तव्य और धर्म बन गया है। और जैसा तुलसीदास जी ने भी कहा है शरीर की रखना के पांच तत्वों से होती है, उन पांच तत्वों में से जल भी एक तत्व है। इसको अगर आप खाराब होने देंगे तो मनुष्य के जीवन के लिए ही नहीं, प्राणी मात्र के लिए संकट उत्पन्न हो जाएगा जिसको सम्हाल नहीं पायेंगे।

निर्माण और प्रावास भवनासय में उपभंग (भी मोहम्मद उस्मान शारिफ) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्य ने यहाँ तक यह चिन्ता ध्यक्त की है कि पानी साफ मिलना चाहिए और पौल्यूशन नहीं होना चाहिए वहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ नमाम हाउस सहमत होगा। लेकिन उन्होंने जो सवाल उठाये हैं उनका मैं भावण के तौर पर जवाब नहीं दूंगा और जो प्रैंटेस हैं उन्होंने के सिलसिले में अर्ज करूँगा।

सबसे पहले उन्होंने कहा है कि सेन्ट्रन बोर्ड प्रीवेन्शन फौर कंट्रोल आफ वाटर पौल्यूशन ने यह कहा है कि 70 परसेंट गन्दे नाले और दूसरे जरिये से, सोर्सेज से गन्दा पानी जाता है और वह पानी हमें पीने को मिलता है, दरबसल यह बात नहीं है हमारे यहाँ दो जरिये हैं पानी पहुँचाने के और मैं अर्ज करूँगा।

"The Central Board for Prevention & Control of Water Pollution has in its report of 1978-79 classified the water in the river Yamuna from Hathnikund to upstream of Delhi above Wazirabad Water

Works as "Good" (Classification "B"). The water in the reach below Wazirabad Barrage to upstream of Okhla Barrage has been considered as "Bad" (Classification "E"). However, it is not so bad that it cannot be treated to make it safe and potable."

अपर स्ट्रीम आफ बजीराबाद वाटर वक्स से जो पानी आता है वह साफ सुथरा आता है और बजीराबाद के नीचे का जो आता है वह 'ई' क्लास का है। जो आपने कहा कि तमाम गंदे नाले और दूषित पानी, मल मूत्र शामिल हो जाता है वह दरबसल नीचे के हिस्से में है, बजीराबाद से नीचे के हिस्से में।

"No water for drinking purposes is drawn from the river Yamuna below Wazirabad barrage."

लिहाजा आपकी चिन्ता का कोई सबब नहीं है क्योंकि उस हिस्से का पानी लिया ही नहीं जाता है। देखना यह है कि हमारी तरफ से जो प्रयास होता है, एक बात जनरल तौर पर कहना चाहता हूँ :

"Raw water drawn for above is of good quality and the surface water is being treated in treatment plants before supply to the consumers."

अतः आपने यह भी कहा आपके यहाँ कोई ऐसी ऐजेन्सी है जो इस चीज को देखे और पानी साफ करने के बारे में रिपोर्ट दे ? तो मैं अर्ज करूँगा हमारे यहाँ लेबोरेटरीज हैं और उनमें पानी बराबर टैस्ट किया जाता है।

और वह टैस्ट अलग-अगल ऐजेन्सीज को रेफर किया जाता है जो कि इसकी माहिर है और इसके बारे में अपनी राय रखती

[श्री. मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ]

हैं। उनकी राय में आपके सामने पड़ना चाहूंगा और मुझे उम्मीद है कि सदन और माननीय सदस्य इससे सहमत होंगे कि हमारा जितना प्रयास हो रहा है, वह गमत नहीं किया गया है।

"According to the DWS & SDU, strict quality control is maintained on the supply of water. Besides, full laboratory test is carried out round the clock at various treatment plants. Central Laboratory also exercise an independent check not only on the quality of water on the reservoirs as well as consumer taps by carrying out chemical and bacteriological test. Results of the analysis are sent to (i) The Adviser, PHE, Ministry of Works & Housing, (ii) National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Ministry of Health, (iii) the Municipal Health Officer, MCD and (iv) Zonal Field Laboratory, Neeri."

जो बात मैं कह रहा हूं उस पर माननीय सदस्य गौर करें जो कि बहुत काम की है।

The Undertaking has reported that no adverse report about the quality of water has been received from any of these authorities.

जिसके गायने यह हुए कि हमारी तरफ से जो प्रयास हो रहा है, जो एजेन्सीज इस बात को तय कर सकती है और जो टैक्नीकल लाग है, टैस्ट कर सकते हैं, वह बराबर इस बात को बता रहे हैं कि हमारे यहां से जो टैस्ट हो रहा है, वह ठीक हो रहा है।

आपने अपनी तकरीर में उदाहारित इस बात पर जोर दिया है और मैं अमरता

हूं कि आनंदेश हाउस इस बात को महसूस करेगा कि आपने जो लच्छेदार तरीके से तकरीर की वह काब्ले-तारीफ है। ऐसी तकरीरें ज्यादातर बाहर फ्लेटफार्म पर असर करती हैं लेकिन जहां डाटाज दिये जाते हैं वाक्यात हैं, उनको देखते हुए आपका कथन सही नहीं उठतरता है। तकरीर हम भी करने के आदी हैं, बाहर फ्लेटफार्म पर अच्छी तकरीर कर सकते हैं, पब्लिक को रिप्पा सकते हैं।

आपने एक बहुत इम्पार्टेंट बात कही कि ओखला को क्यों बन्द कर दिया गया ? उसकी वजह है —

Okhla was closed because treatment capacity above Wazirabad was augmented where water quality was better and treatment cost less, not because Okhla water was polluted.

बब आपने करमाया कि आइन्डा आप को ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि कुछ प्रोकारन्ज आप लें। मैं अजं करूंगा कि हम आइन्डा क्या करने जा रहे हैं और क्या सिलसिला है —

For Capita availability: The present per capita availability of water in the urban areas of Delhi is 55 gallons daily as compared with only 17 gallons daily in Madras and 30 gallons daily in Bombay and Calcutta.

Feature requirements: The population of Delhi by 1985 is expected to be 72 lakhs approximately. The requirement of water for this population works out to 472 mgd. By 2001 A.D. the population of Delhi is likely to be around 128 lakhs and the requirement of water for this population is estimated to be 1150 mgd.

यह बात जो मैं बर्द्द कर रहा हूं,

हाउस इस पर खासतौर से तबज्जह करेगा

Augmentation of water supply : To meet the requirement of 472 mgd by 1985, the following schemes are in progress/proposed :

- (1) A 100 mgd water Treatment plant is being set up at Shahdara for supply of Ganga water to Delhi. The source of raw water is the Ganga Canal at Murad Nagar. The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage disposal Undertaking has reported that test and trial runs of the treatment units and flushing of mains are in progress. As reported by the Undertaking, the first phase of the Treatment Plant is likely to be commissioned by the end of this year and the entire plant by the end of 1984.
- (2) Construction of the six Ranney Wells is in progress. These Ranney Well wills yield 15 mgd of water. Two Ranney Wells have been commissioned and the remaining four Ranney Wells will be commissioned progressively by 1983.
- (3) Investigations are in progress for sinking additional Ranney Wells to yield 20 mgd of water. Trial bores at three places have been completed and the estimates have been prepared.
- (4) There is a proposal to exchange sewage effluent for raw water with the neighbouring States. This is expected to augment water supply by 34 mgd.

ये प्रयास आहन्दा किए जाने वाले हैं। जो कुछ प्रयास हमने किए हैं, वे मैंने आपके सामने रखे हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि बाकी

जो बातें माननीय सदस्य ने फरमाई हैं कि रेलवे लाइनों के चारों तरफ लोग खुले तौर पर पाखाना फिरते हैं वर्गरह, वं, तमाम बातें आज के डिसकशन में नहीं आतीं। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि हमें उनमें जाने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री राम लाल राही : देश की नदियों का जल प्रदूषित है, यह तो उसमें आता है।

श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ : मैंने उमके बारे में जवाब दिया है।

श्री राम लाल राही : आपने यह नहीं बताया कि देश की विभिन्न फंक्टरियों का पानी नदियों में बह कर उन्हें गन्दा करता है, उनका जल प्रदूषित हो रहा है, उसको रोकने के लिए क्या प्रयास किए जाएंगे।

श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ : आन-रेवल मेम्बर इस बात से सहमत होंगे कि जिस बवेएचन के जवाब के सिलसिले में यह हाफ-एन-आवर डिसकशन है, मैंने उसी की सीमा में रह कर इस डिसकशन का जवाब दिया है। आज यह डिसकशन देश की नदियों के बारे में नहीं है।

माननीय सदस्य ने जो चिन्ता व्यक्त की है, उससे मैं सहमत हूं। मगर इसके लिए राज्य सरकार पहले से ही सजग है और उसने जो कुछ कदम उठाए हैं, वे मैंने आपके सामने पेश कर दिए हैं।

श्री रामावतार जास्त्री, (पटना) : उपर्युक्त महोदय, मैं कुछ प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं।

वया यह सच नहीं है कि यहां दिल्ली

[श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ]

में सप्लाई किए जाने वाले पानी में कीड़ों का संम्प्रल समय-समय पर कुछ माननीय सांसदों ने इस सदनमें पेश किया है, यदि हाँ, तो वे कीड़े साफ और शुद्ध पेय-जल में कैसे प्रवेश कर जाते हैं? क्या इसका अर्थ यह नहीं है कि पेय-जल की शुद्धता पर ठीक प्रकार से ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता? यमुना नदी के पानी में कारखानेदारों द्वारा प्रदूषण कैलाने पर उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उन्हें ऐसा करने से रोकने के लिए उन्हें कौन से कदम उठाने के आदेश दिए गए हैं? क्या यह सच है कि यमुना पार की कालोनियां तथा दिल्ली की गोदियों की अन्य कालोनियां में शुद्ध-जल सप्लाई करने की संतोषजनक व्यवस्था नहीं है, यदि हाँ, तो इसके लिए सरकार ने कौन-सी कार्यवाही की है?

क्या गन्दा पानी नदी में न गिरा कर कहीं और ले जाने की व्यवस्था नहीं की जा सकती, जिससे सिचाई का काम लिया जा सके? क्या यह सच नहीं है कि वाटर पालूँशन प्रिवेशन एक्ट को सज्जनी के साथ लागू नहीं किया जाता? हमारे देश में जननमानस द्वारा सब से पवित्र मानी जाने वाली गंगा नदी भी प्रदूषण से मुक्त नहीं है। इलाहाबाद, वाराणसी और पटना आदि बड़े शहरों की सारी गन्दगी बहकर गंगा नदी में पड़ती है। इसे रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है यह एक जनरल सवाल है। बाकी यहाँ से ताल्लुक रखता है।

श्री हरीश रावत : माननीय मन्त्री जी ने कुछ ज़ंकाओं का निवारण करने की

कोशिश की है। मगर यदा कदा यह बात अखबारों में शाया होती रही है। डॉ. सी. एम. केमिकल है, शहादरा की फैक्ट्रीज हैं और और भी कई इनेजेज हैं जिनका आउट-लेट बहाँ पर है जहाँ से पीने का पानी उठाया जाता है। इसके अलावा रोजाना हम देखते हैं कि जो पीने का पानी आता है उसको अगर हम ड्रायल करें तो उसका कुछ कंटेन्ट नीचे उस के अन्दर रह जाता है। उसका आठवां हिस्सा लगता है कि जैसे वह कोई गन्दा लिकिवड हो। इस से साबित होता है कि योड़ा बहुत कुछ न कुछ मात्रा में पानी में इस तरीके की गन्दगी रह जाती है जिसकी वजह से लोगों के दिमाग में एक ज़ंका है कि यहाँ पर पीने का शुद्ध पानी नहीं मिल पा रहा है।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ, जो सेंट्रल वाटर पालूँशन बोर्ड है, उन लोगों ने एक स्टडी कान्डक्ट करवायी थी जिस में उन्होंने कहा है कि सवा पांच लाख किलो स्लीटर बेस्ट वाटर और 300 टन के करीब डिजाल्ब मालिड ऐंड नान-डिजाल्ब मालिड ऐसा है जो उस स्थान पर गिरता है जहाँ से पीने का पानी जमुना नदी से उठाया जाता है और उस के लिए एन.डी.एम.सी. को यह सजेश्चन भेजा है कि एन.डी.एम.सी. का यह मारल आबलिगेशन है कि जहाँ से यह पानी उठाया जाता है वहाँ से उठाने के बाद उस को डी पाल्यूट करे और पीने के लायक बनाने का वह प्रयत्न करे, इस तरीके का कोई सजेश्चन उनको प्राप्त हुआ है या नहीं?

दूसरे, यह सवाल केवल दिल्ली का नहीं है, दिल्ली के अलावा हिन्दुस्तान के

बन्दर जितनी ओवर-फ्लोइंग हमारी नदियाँ हैं ये नदियाँ हिंदुस्तान की जितनी टोटल बाटर-रिक्वायरमेंट है उसका 60 से 65 परसेंट पूरा करती है और लगभग हर नदी ऐसी है कि जिस के किनारे कोई न कोई बड़ा नगर बसा है और उस नगर में जितनी फैक्ट्रीज हैं उनका सारा बेस्ट उसी में गिरता है। दिल्ली में तो मैंने मान लिया कि बहुत सेन्सिटिव एरिया है, बड़े हाई क्लास के लोग रहते हैं, पालियामेंट यहाँ है और गवर्नरमेंट आफ इंडिया यहाँ पर है तो उस मात्रा तक पानी को यहाँ पाल्यूट नहीं होने दिया जाएगा। लेकिन जहाँ छोटे नगर हैं, जहाँ इतनी जागृति नहीं है, जैसे कानपुर है, इनाहाबाद है, लखनऊ है, बनारस है, पटना है इन सब जगहों पर इतनी हाई टेक्नीक्स नहीं हैं या वहाँ के म्युनिसिपल बोर्ड्स वर्गीरह उतना खचं नहीं कर पाते हैं तो उन जगहों में भी लोगों को अच्छा पीने का पानी मिले, इसके लिए आप बया कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं?

तीसरी बात मैं जानना चाहता हूँ, आपके पास एयर पाल्यूशन बोर्ड है, सेंट्रल सेवेल पर भी और स्टेट लेवेल पर भी मगर जो नदियाँ हैं इन से जितना पाल्यूटेट वाइर लोगों को पीने को मिल रहा है इसके कंट्रोल के लिए भी कुछ करना चाहिए। यह कूकि ड्रिकिंग बाटर की सप्लाई आपके मन्त्रालय के अधीन है और सेंट्रल लेवेल पर आप उसको देखते हैं तो इस विषय में आप डिपार्टमेंट आफ एन्वायरनमेंट को कोई सुझाव देंगे कि वह नदियों के लिए भी इस बाटर पाल्यूशन को कंट्रोल करने के लिए कोई अलग से बोर्ड बनाए।

1972 को जो सबै लिस्ट है जिस के आधार पर हम ने प्लान टार्गेट फिक्स किए

हैं कि इतने लोगों को पीने का पानी उपलब्ध कराएंगे, उसके अनुसार लोगों को पीने का पानी उपलब्ध नहीं करवा पा रहे हैं। अभी भी अधिकतर जनसंख्या ऐसी है कि जो गन्दे पानी पर निर्भर करती है जिसकी बजह से लोगों को गैस्ट्रिक ट्रूल और इस प्रकार के ट्रूल हो रहे हैं। तो इस विषय पर कोई रिपोर्ट उनके पास है कि गन्दा पानी पीने से गांवों और शहरों के रहने वाले लोगों को कितनी विभिन्न प्रकार की बीमारी होती है और लोगों को मीठा पानी उपलब्ध करवाने में कितनी कास्ट आएगी? उसमें कितना समय लगेगा जब कि लोगों को स्वच्छ मीठा पानी पीने को मिल सकेगा?

प्रो० अर्जित कुमार भेहता (समस्तीपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री जी ने सेंट्रल बोर्ड फार प्रिवेशन आफ बाटर पोल्यूशन 1978 की रिपोर्ट देकर कहा कि यह नहीं है कि दिल्ली में जमुना का पानी पीने योग्य नहीं है। मैं आपको 1982 की रिपोर्ट का हवाला देना चाहता हूँ, उसमें साफ तौर से कहा गया है कि जमुना का पानी मनुष्य के पीने योग्य है ही नहीं। मेरे विचार में 1978 और 1982 में बड़ा फर्क होता है। कृपा करके आप इसको देखें।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, कि केवल दिल्ली का ही सवाल नहीं है। जमुना दिल्ली में ही समाप्त नहीं हो जाती है। जमुना दिल्ली से आगे भी जाती है और वह आगे जाकर गंगा में मिलती है। जमुना का प्रदूषित पानी केवल दिल्ली के लिए ही नहीं बल्कि बाहर के लोगों के लिए प्रदूषित हो जाता है। हम समझते हैं कि पानी को प्रदूषित करने में आपको महारत हासिल

[प्रो० अजीत कुमार मेहता]

है। करीब करीब डेढ़ दशक पहले कहा गया था कि आपने गंगा के पानी को इस हद तक दूषित कर दिया है कि गंगा में आग लगा दी। बरीनी से कचरा-कूड़ा गिरने के कारण गंगा के पानी में आग लग गई। मुझे पता नहीं कि आपको पानी स्वच्छ करना चाहते हैं या नहीं? मेरे विचार में पानी को स्वच्छ करने का आपका विचार है। मेरी राय है कि इसके बारे में आपको पर्यावरण मंत्रालय से भी राय ले लेनी चाहिए क्योंकि यह पर्यावरण का विषय भी हो जाता है।

आपने अपने प्रश्न के जवाब में कहा कि दिल्ली में रेनवे लाइन के किनारे पर जो लोग मल-मूत्र करते हैं, उससे इस प्रश्न का कोई संबंध नहीं है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि जब बरसा होती है, तो उस समय मल-मूत्र बह कर कहाँ जाता है, केवल जमुना नदी में जाता है। इस प्रकार जमुना का पानी दूषित हुआ या नहीं—मैं यह आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं। इस बारे में आप को विचार करना चाहिए।

इसी संदर्भ में श्री रावत जी ने इस बारे में बहुत से आंकड़े प्रस्तुत किए हैं। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल बाटर वर्क्स के पास सिर्फ़ 130 मिलियन-गैलन-डे की क्षमता का एक संयंत्र लगा हुआ है, जबकि से कम से कम 250 मिलियन-गैलन-डे के संयंत्र की आवश्यकता है। जब दिल्ली के जमुना अन्दर आप कूड़े-कचरे बाला पानी गिरा देते हैं, तो वह भले ही दिल्ली को बसरन करता हो, लेकिन दिल्ली के आगे जो शहर हैं, पानी का आगे का जो सारा सिस्टम है, वह प्रदूषित हो

जाता है। अभी कुछ दिन पहले 11 फरवरी 1982 को सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने अपने जजमेंट में दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को कहा था कि जो भी उद्योग गन्दा पानी गिराएं, उसको अच्छी तरह से साफ करके ही गिरायें और इसकी शपथ लें। यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला है। इसी संदर्भ में रुड़ की विश्वविद्यालय के सिविल इंजीनियरिंग हिपार्टमेंट के हा० जी० एस० भार्गव ने सरोकार करके अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है। उसमें उन्होंने बहुत-सी अनुशंसायें भी की हैं। वे इस प्रकार हैं—

- (1) sewerage system in the city should be completed;
- (2) new facilities for treatment should be provided;
- (3) pending this construction, cheap measures like oxidation ponds should be established;
- (4) Industry situated along Yamuna may be asked to improve their technology to slush down waste sludge generated.
- (5) जहां-जहां गन्दा पानी जमा है, वहां जल-कुम्भी लगा दी जाय, क्योंकि उम में जल मल सोखने की अद्भुत क्षमता है।

जनत में उन्होंने कहा है कि यमुना में पानी पीने योग्य नहीं है, इसलिए यह एड-विजेविल नहीं है कि उस पानी को मनुष्यों द्वारा पीने के काम में लाया जाय।

इसके अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं—यमुना के जन के अलावा यमुना के अण्डर-ग्राउण्ड बाटर भी इफेक्टेड होता है और आपने जहां-जहां ट्यूब-वेल की शुंखला

कायम कर रखी है, उन के द्वारा जो पानी सप्लाई करते हैं वह भी प्रदूषित हो जाता है।

इन तथ्यों के सन्दर्भ में मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूँ—

1. दिल्ली खुला हुआ मस्मूव त्याग करने से जो बह कर यमुना के पानी को प्रदूषित करता है उस को रोकने के लिए आप के पास कोई उपाय है या नहीं है? यदि नहीं है तो क्या इस पर काबू पाने के लिए आप विचार कर रहे हैं?
2. जिन अनुसंसारों को मैंने अभी गिनाया है—उन को लागू करने के बारे में आप का क्या इरादा है?
3. सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जो 11 फरवरी, 1982 का फैसला है उस के अनुसार कायं करने का आप का इरादा है या नहीं है?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Harikesh Bahadur.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Harikesh must tell something about political pollution done by him.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Such political pollution should have been taught by them, but be ignored that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In all discussions Harikesh gets a chance.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : I always get a chance (*Interruptions*). Political pollution is created by them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right, you continue.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, यमुना नदी का पानी बहुत ही गन्दा होता जा रहा है। इस के बारे में तमाम समाचारपत्रों में भी खबरें छारी हैं। 5 जून के नवभारत टाइम्स में छपा था कि यमुना में जहर घुल रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी हमारी बातों को व्याप से सुन कर जवाब दें। उस अखबार में बहुतसी बातें लिखी थीं—जिनमें एक यह भी थी कि नदियों के किनारों पर अधजली लाशें पड़ी बहती हैं, उन कां तमाम पक्षी खाते हैं और जो पड़ी रह जाती हैं उन में किटाणु पंदा हो जाते हैं। गंगा नदी के बारे में तो यह कहा गया है कि उस में सब से ज्यादा अधजली लाशें बहा करती हैं, इस लिये गंगा के पानी में भी अधिक जहर पंदा हो गया है। जहां तक यमुना का सम्बन्ध है उस के बारे में तो सभी जानते हैं—नज़फगढ़ का नाला गिरता है, वारापुला महारानी बाग और कालका जी के नाले आ कर गिरते हैं जिन से पानी पूरी तरह से प्रदूषित हो जाता है।

अभी राही जी ने बताया—ओखला का बाटर ट्रीटमेंट प्लाट इस लिये बन्द है कि वहां का पानी इतना ज्यादा गन्दा हो गया है कि ट्रीटमेंट के बाद भी वह पानी किसी काम के लायक नहीं रहता है। इसी लिये उस को बन्द कर दिया गया है। राही जी की वहां के विसी अधिकारी से आज ही बात हुई है और उस ने यह जानकारी उन को दी है। लेकिन मंत्री जी का कहना है कि वहां का प्लाट इस लिये बन्द किया गया है कि उस में कोई मैकेनिकल डिफेक्ट आ गया है। इन दोनों बातों में सच क्या है—

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

इस बात की जानकारी सरकार को होनी चाहिये।

एक सर्वेक्षण से पता चलता है कि विश्व की जितनी नदियां हैं उन में जो खारापन है, यमुना में उन के मुकाबले तीन गुना खारापन ज्यादा है।

इस प्रकार की भी एक खबर नवभारत टाइम्स में 15 सितम्बर को छपी थी, जिसके बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी को जानकारी होगी। मैं आम तौर पर यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश की नदियों का पानी बहुत ही दूषित होता जा रहा है। यमुना और गंगा नदियां बहुत ही पवित्र मानी जाती हैं जिस में गंगा तो और भी अधिक पवित्र मानी जाती है। आज गंगा की यह हालत हो गई है कि संकड़ों कारखानों का गन्दा पानी और 112 से ज्यादा नगरों का गन्दा पानी गंगा में पड़ता है, जिससे उस का पानी बहुत ही अधिक खराब हो गया है और सेन्ट्रल बोर्ड फोर प्रीवेंशन एण्ड कंट्रोल आफ वाटर पोलूशन का कहना है कि गंगा का सब से अधिक पोलूशन हुआ है। यमुना के बारे में यह कहा जा रहा है कि उसका खारापन बहुत बढ़ गया है और गंगा के बारे में यह कहा जा रहा है कि उसका प्रदूषण बहुत बढ़ गया है लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि पानी का इतना अधिक प्रदूषण हुआ है कि जांच करने के बाद यह पाया गया कि वह पानी सिचाई के लिए भी ठीक नहीं है, उसके काबिल वह पानी नहीं रह गया है, नहाने और पीने के इस्तेमाल करने की बात तो दूर रही। उस से अगर सिचाई की जाए तो पीछों को बहुत नुकसान हो सकता है। यह हालत

कई जगहों पर है। उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गंगा के पानी की कई जगहों पर जांच की गई तो यह पाया गया कि बहुत सी जगहों पर इतना खराब वह पानी हो गया है कि पीना और नहाना तो दूर रहा, उससे सिचाई भी नहीं कर सकते और प्रदूषण की वजह से पानी के अन्दर जो आक्सीजन का कन्टेन्ट होता है, वह भी डेमेज हो गया है और आक्सीजन कन्टेन्ट के डेमेज हो जाने के कारण पानी पीने लायक नहीं रह जाता है और वह जहरीला हो जाता है। गंगा का पानी बरोनी के पास इसी हालत में पहुँच गया है और उसका आक्सीजन कन्टेन्ट काफी डेमेज हो गया है उसको बहुत इरोजन हो गया है। वह पानी पीने के लायक नहीं रह गया है और कान-पुर के पास कुछ किलोमीटर एरिया में मछलियां बिल्कुल ही नष्ट हो गई हैं वहाँ पर पानी इतना दूषित हो गया है कि उस का इस्तेमाल पीने के काम में या किसी भी जीव-जन्तु के इस्तेमाल में बिल्कुल नहीं लासकते हैं। इस तरह की पानी में खराबी पैदा हो गई है।

इस के बारे में मेरा एक मुख्य प्रश्न माननीय मन्त्री जी से यह होगा कि क्या वे ऐसा कानून बनाने जा रहे हैं, जिस से बड़े-बड़े नगरों का पानी, जिन के किनारे से नदियों हो कर गुजरती हैं, बिना साफ किये नदियों में नहीं डाला जाएगा। जहाँ पर बड़ी-बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं या जो बड़े-बड़े शहर हैं, वहाँ पर वेस्ट वाटर ट्रीटमेंट की फैसलिटीज जब तक न हों, उस गन्दे पानी को नदियों में नहीं डाला जाएगा, क्या इस प्रकार का कोई कानून आप बनाने जा रहे हैं।

जहाँ तक मेरा सवाल है, मैं आप के

माध्यम से सरकार को यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार का कानून तत्काल बनाया जाना चाहिए ताकि गन्दे नालों का पानी या जूते के कारबानों का पानी या बमडे के कारबानों और तमाम रसायनिक कारबानों का गन्दा पानी, जो बिल्कुल जहरीला हो जाता है, वह ठीक से मुद्दी-करण किए बिना नदियों में न डाला जाए। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है तो यह बहुत बनुचित बात है क्योंकि इस से धीरे-धीरे सारी नदियों का पानी खराब हो जाएगा। आप इस तरह का एक कानून बनाइए, जिस में इस तरह का एक मैन-डेटरी प्राविजन होना चाहिए कि बिना माफ किए पानी नदियों में न डाला जाए, ताकि सोगों के ऊपर एक दबाव रहे और गन्दा पानी नदियों में न डाला जा सके।

संसदीय कार्य, सेव तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री बटा सिंह) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्यों ने बहुमूल्य सुझाव दिये हैं। पानी जैसा कि राही जी ने कहा जीवन का आधार है और पानी एक संकृत शब्द है और शास्त्री जी मुझे माफ करेंगे अगर मैं यह कहूं कि पानी जब्द के माइने ही जिन्दगी हैं, तो शायद यह अबुद नहीं होगा। इसलिए जितना ज्यादा ध्यान पानी की स्वच्छता की तरफ दिया जाएगा, उतना ही राष्ट्र के लोगों का स्वास्थ्य ठीक रहेगा।

मैं माननीय सदस्यों का आभारी हूं कि उन्होंने देश की नदियों के पानी के बारे में और पानी की सफाई के बारे में अपने सुझाव दिये हैं। मैंने बड़ी संजीदगी के साथ उनके सुझावों को नोट किया है परन्तु आज की बहस, श्री राम लाल राही ने जो नोटिस

दिया था, का दायरा बहुत सीमित है। इसलिए सब से पहले मैं एक बात की क्षमा मार्गुंगा कि बहुत से ऐसे मुद्दे उठाए गए, जिन का इस खर्च से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है और उन के बारे में मेरे लिए कुछ कहना इस वक्त मुनासिब नहीं होगा। 50 प्रतिशत से ऊपर माननीय सदस्यों के ऐसे सुझाव हैं, जोकि आज की चर्चा के बाहर है।

उसके लिए तो अलग से डिपार्टमेंट आफ एन्वायरमेंट है। राज्य सरकारों के शासन में जो चीजें आती हैं, जिनके लिए हमें सुझाव दिये गए हैं, वे हम उनको भेजेंगे ताकि वे उनकी ओर ध्यान दे सकें।

राही जी की चर्चा का जो विषय था, वह तीन मुद्दों पर है—

- (i) Measures to prevent dirty water flowing into Yamuna due to inadequate sewer arrangements;
- (ii) also findings of the survey by the Central Water Pollution Control Board which appeared in Hindi dailies "Nav Bharat Times" and "Hindustan" have been ignored; and
- (iii) measures to prevent the diseases caused by polluted drinking water.

राही जी ने जितने बड़े-बड़े मुद्दे उठाये थे उनका जवाब मेरे सहयोगी ने बड़ी अच्छी तरह से दिया। माननीय सदस्यों ने जिन चीजों का उल्लेख किया है, उनके लिए मेरे पास पर्याप्त सूचना है, उसके मुताबिक मैं माननीय सदस्यों को बता सकता हूं।

[श्री-बूटा सिंह]

शास्त्री जी ने तीन-चार प्लाईंट उठाए हैं कि पीने वाले पानी में कोडे होते हैं और ऐसे पानी को माननीय सदस्य यहां भी दिखाते रहे हैं। इससे यह मतलब नहीं निकाला जा सकता कि जो मेन बाटर सप्लाई है, जिसना उल्लेख भेरे सहयोगी भाई उसमान जी ने बिया था, उससे इसका कोई सम्बन्ध है। चाहे हैदरपुर ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट हों, चाहे बजीराबाद ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट हो, वहां से जो पानी सप्लाई होता है उसकी स्वच्छता 24 घंटे नियंत्रण में रहती है। उसके आगे जब पानी सप्लाई हो कर चला जाता है, चूंकि जो मेन्स है वे ऐसी जगहों पर हैं कि हो सकता है कि वहां कोई दूषित मादा उसमें चला जाता हो। आपके घरों में जो ओवर हेड टॉक हैं, उनमें भी कोई चूहा या बिल्ली गिर जाता हो। इन चीजों के लिए ये सोसं जिम्मेदार नहीं हो सकते। इसलिए कोई कीटाणु या कोई और चीज पानी में आ जाए तो उससे यह सोचना कि मेन से जो बाटर सप्लाई होता है उसमें कोई दूषण है, मैं समझता हूं कि यह अन्यथा होगा। उसमें कोई दूषण नहीं है।

जैसा मेरे सहयोगी ने कहा कि वहां का पानी चौबीस घंटे नियंत्रण में रहता है और उसके सेम्प्ल लिये जाते हैं। वे सेम्प्ल के बल विभागीय प्रयोगशाला में ही नहीं भेजे जाते हैं, बल्कि जो दूसरी स्टेशन टेक्नीकल लेबॉरेटरीज हैं, जो कि तीन-चार हैं, जिनके बारे में कोई सन्देह नहीं हो सकता है, उनके पास भी भेजे जाते हैं ताकि वे भी पानी का निरीक्षण कर अपनी स्वतन्त्र रिपोर्ट हमें दे सकें। वहां से बाज तक कोई ऐसा परिणाम हमें नहीं मिला है

जिसमें यह कहा गया हो कि जो मेन बाटर सप्लाई है उसमें किसी किस्म का दोष है।

बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने बड़ी गंभीरता के साथ बार-बार जिक किया जो कि स्वाभाविक भी है कि जो गंदा पानी, मल-मूत्र बारिस की वजह से बह कर यमुना में आ जाता है वह इस पानी में शामिल हो जाता है। जैसा कि बताया गया कि बजीराबाद के ऊपर के कोई रेलवे लाइन है जो कि यमुना तट के पास हो। जितनी भी रेलवे लाइन दिल्ली या दिल्ली के बाहर से आती है वे बजीराबाद के नीचे की ओर से आती हैं। इसलिए यदि बारिस के दिनों में कोई मल-मूत्र आता भी होगा तो वह बजीराबाद के नीचे आता होगा। उसकी कोई मदालखत हमारे मेन बाटर सप्लाई के साथ नहीं है।

श्री राम लाल राही : जो लोग दिल्ली से आगे यमुना नदी के किनारे रहते हैं, क्या वे इस दोष से बच सकते हैं?

श्री बूटा सिंह : मैंने आपसे पहले ही समा मांगी थी फिर भी मैं कहता हूं कि जितना पानी ट्रीट होने के बाद दिल्ली से निकलता है और मान लो कानपुर तक जाता है क्या वह पानी ट्रीटिड नहीं रहेगा? क्या रास्ते में पड़ने वाली सेष्ट उस बाटर को ट्रीट नहीं करेगी? कई-कई जयह तो पानी ट्रीटिंग बाटर से भी स्वच्छ होता है। उसके लिए कुछ करना जरूरी नहीं है, फिर भी आपने जो यह प्रश्न उठाया है उससे मैं सहमत हूं।

चाहे कानपुर हो, चाहे पटना हो, चाहे वाराणसी हो, चाहे छोटे से छोटा

मगर वर्षों में हो, सब में रहने वाली का जीवन महान् है। किसी व्यक्ति का जीवन महान्, इसलिए नहीं हो जाता कि वह व्यक्ति महान् है। वाहे कोई निम्न वर्ष का ही व्यक्ति क्यों न हो, जीवन सबका एक-सा है और महान् है मैं इस बात से सहमत नहीं हूँ चूंकि दिल्ली में महान् लोग रहते हैं इसलिए उन्हें अच्छा पानी मिलना चाहिए और कानपुर में वा और कही महान् लोग नहीं रहते हैं इसलिए उन्हें अच्छा पानी नहीं मिलना चाहिए।

पानी प्रभु की ऐसी देन हैं जो सबको एक सामान मिलना चाहिए। वायु और पानी ये दो ऐसी बीजें हैं जिनमें किसी डिस्ट्रिब्युशन नहीं होना चाहिए। सबको एक बैसा स्वच्छ और साफ जल मिलना चाहिए। इसलिए जो संक्षय जाहिर किया गया है वह आज के विषय के मुताबिक रेलीवेंट नहीं है परन्तु बफ्ट बाप में बहुत अहस्यपूर्ण है। इनकी ओर सरकार का ध्यान आवा चाहिए।

राजस जी ने इम्फ्रेंटियल पोस्ट्टर्टेंड इम्फ्रेंटिल के बारे में बताया कि उससे पानी जारी होता है। मैं यह करना चाहता हूँ कि 17 ऐसे जारे इम्फ्रेंटियल पानी को यमुना में नाटे हैं और वे तारे के सारे बजीराबाद से नीचे हैं मैं उनकी खात से सहमत हूँ। उनको इस तरह जे नदी में नहीं आने देना चाहिए। उसके लिए हमारी तरफ से कुछ काम उठाए का यह है ताकि बजीराबाद से नीचे यमुना की उस हिस्से में पानी को दूषित करने का मारा उत्तर न आ सके। इसके लिए हमारे पास योजनाएँ हैं—

treat - 152 MGD of sewage; 140 MGD at the 3 sewage plants treatment plants located at Okhla, Keshavpur and Coronation pillar and 12 MGD through various oxidation ponds. It is proposed to augment the sewage capacity to 350 MGD. This is proposed to be achieved by augmenting the capacity of the existing sewage treatment plants at Okhla and Keshavpur by setting up two new sewage treatment plants one at Rithala and the other at Shahdara, as per the details given."

I do not want to take much of your time. These are the details. A very well-planned programme has been fixed. We are already seized of the matter and we are following it with all the seriousness.

स्थी रामलाल राहो : द्यूबवेल बनाने के बारे में क्या कहना है ?

स्थी बूदा सिंह : द्यूबवेल के बारे में बैसा कि मेरे मिश्न ने कहा कि हमने रेनी-वेस्स कायम किए हैं—

"Construction of six Ranney wells is in progress. These Ranney wells will yield 15 MGD of water. Two Ranney wells have been commissioned and the remaining four Ranney wells will be completed progressively by 1983."

मानी ओडे दिनों में ही मेरे हो जाएंगे। माननीय सदन से कुओं के पानी दूषित होने के बारे में भी कहा है। मैं इस लेस्ट को बताया चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में 5-10 फुट पर भी पानी बिज्जार है लेकिन इसके लिए 30 फुट नीचे तक जाने हैं और वहां से 20-25 फुट के डायमीटर से पाइप जगाय ह उससे पानी एकत्र करते हैं वह पानी बिज्जुल स्वामय होता है और उसकी जाय भी भी सकते हैं।

प्र० अमित कुमार मेहता : यह प्रश्न मैंने ही उठाया था। क्या इस पानी की भी जांच की जाती है?

श्री बूटा सिंह : पानी की जांच की जाती है ताकि उसमें किसी किस्म की कमी न आए।

रावत जी ने पूछा कि क्या कोई ऐसा बोहं है। जैसा कि मैंने बताया कि इसके लिए सेन्ट्रल बाटर पोल्यूशन बोहं है कंट्रोल बोहं है। यह इस बात का पूरा ध्यान रखता है कि बाटर सप्लाई में किसी किस्म का प्रदूषण न हो।

दूसरी नदियों के बारे में सवाल उठाया गया। इसके लिए अलग से नोटिस चाहिए। जितने में भी आज प्रश्न उठाए गए हैं सारे प्रक्रियालयीय हैं।

यह जो हमारा डिपार्टमेंट आफ एन्वायरमेंट है, उनके पास सीधा पथ व्यवहार करें तो प्रश्न हस्त करने में सहायता मिलेगी। गंगा और यमुना के पानी के बारे में श्री हरिकेश बहादुर जी ने कहा कि यमुना का पानी सारी दुनिया की नदियों से ज्ञारा है। मेरे पास ऐसी कोई डिपोर्ट नहीं है जिससे यह सिद्ध हो सके। हम तो यह मानकर चलते हैं कि गंगा और यमुना का पानी दुनिया की तमाम नदियों से पवित्र है।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : क्या समाचार पत्रों में छपी खबर की ओर सरकार का ध्यान गया है?

श्री बूटा सिंह : इसको मैं देखूँगा। यह हमारे पास है। इन दोनों नदियों के बारे में भ्रम नहीं होना चाहिए। इसके ऊपर भारत की संस्कृति निर्भर है। हमारे देशों और शास्त्रों में भी इनकी स्तुति लिखी गई है और आज हम यह कह रहे कि इनका पानी

ज्ञारा है तो मैं समझता हूँ यह नदियों के साथ देइन्साफी है।

श्री रामलाल राही : जब समाचार पत्रों में निकला तो सरकार को कन्ट्रोलर करना चाहिए या ताकि जनता को पता चल सके।

श्री बूटा सिंह : शास्त्री जी ने कहा कि ह्यूमन बाईज को नदी में बहाया जाता है। यह हमारे देश की संस्कृति है क्यों कि हम जल-प्रवाह करना समझते हैं यादमी तभी दुर्गमिती में जाता है जब गंगा और यमुना में जरीर को नियन्त्रित किया जाए। एक बात कहना चाहूँगा। यमुना का पानी पीने के लिए जो दिया जाता है, वह भी उस हिस्से से लिया जाता है, जहाँ नीचे चलकर घाट मिलते हैं। बजीरा बाद के ऊपर कोई ऐसा घाट नहीं है, जहाँ पर डेढ़ बाईज को डिस्पोज किया जाता है। काफी दूर तक यमुना के साथ-साथ आपनी छपा से हम इलेक्ट्रोनों में जाते हैं तो कभी भी ऐसा देखने को नहीं मिला। इसलिए किसी किस्म का संदेह नहीं होना चाहिए कि यमुना का पानी दूषित है। दिल्ली में जो ट्रीटमेंट करके पानी सप्लाई करते हैं, उनमें इस बात का पूरा-पूरा ध्यान रखते हैं कि दिल्ली के नागरिकों को स्वच्छ और साफ पानी दिया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11.00 A.M. 18.37 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, December 8, 1983/Agrahayana 5, 17, 1905 (Saka)